

REVIEW DRAFT

Phase I and II Archaeological Testing at 321 and 323 South Street, Easton
Maryland
Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier
2012

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Abstract

The University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis Project, conducted Phase I and II archaeological excavations of the property in Easton, Maryland, known as the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier (HFBS) from July 9th through July 20th 2012. The Housing Authority of the Town of Easton owns this property, located at 323 South St., and excavations were conducted at the request of Historic Easton, Inc., with the Housing Authority's permission, and forms a part of The Hill Project to document and publicize the history of the Easton neighborhood known as The Hill, which has been home to a community of free African Americans since the late eighteenth century. This first excavation within The Hill Project successfully tested the potential for research archaeology to serve the interests of The Hill's resident and descendant communities, and excavation at the HFBS contributed to The Hill Project's ongoing historic preservation and community revitalization efforts. Four shovel test pits (STPs) and three 5'x5' test units were excavated in yard spaces.

The Hill's free black community dates to the late eighteenth century. However, documentary and oral history indicated that the standing built environment at the HFBS dated only to the period of the first African American owners of the site, from ca. 1879. Shedding light on the development of the community through time, archaeological remains documented at the site suggest that this period was the first inhabitation of the property, despite the inhabitation of other properties nearby for the one hundred years prior. They indicate that much yard space has been used in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries for activities including gardening, play, and trash disposal. Two US Army buttons from ca. 1900 support the site's association with Buffalo Soldier William Gardner and his family, who curated his discharge papers in the house.

The site remained open to the general public during excavation and was actively interpreted to site visitors. During and since the excavation, the HFBS has received many visitors, including many Hill residents, and has attracted much news interest. As of the summer of 2013, it has been included in regular walking tours of The Hill's historical heritage.

The excavations determined that the archaeological record at the HFBS, and likely across The Hill, is quite intact and can support active research. Both the HFBS and The Hill are therefore eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. Because of the integrity and uniqueness of the archaeological record at the HFBS, we recommend that the site be protected for further archaeological research. However, since the communities' interest in researching the origins and early development of the free African American community that existed on The Hill during the time of slavery can be more effectively addressed elsewhere in the neighborhood, we recommend that excavation at the HFBS be a secondary priority for archaeologists for the present.



Watercolor of HFBS excavation by Bill O'Donnell

Acknowledgements

Historic Easton, Inc. brought the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier and The Hill to the attention of Archaeology in Annapolis in 2011, invited us to work on this site, and provided major funding for this excavation from donor support. Special thanks to the Housing Authority of the Town of Easton for permission to conduct a public archaeological excavation at the HFBS. We express our gratitude to our partners on The Hill Project, including Historic Easton, Inc., Morgan State University and Professor Dale Green in particular, and to many other local residents for welcoming us into the neighborhood. Catherine K. Wilson and Jean Russo helped research the transfer of the property through time. Many thanks to Tim Poly for use of his photographs.

Above all, thanks to the residents of The Hill and other community members for their incredible welcome and continuing support for this project. Nowhere have we encountered such enthusiasm in a community for archaeological research.

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Organization of this Report

This report contains the results of the Phase I and II Archaeological Investigation of the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier. It is divided into the following sections:

Chapter 1 of this report is an introduction to the archaeology conducted at the HFBS. Included within this chapter is a brief contextualization of the project, including dates of fieldwork, laboratory processing and analyses, as well as the identification of key project staff. Also included within this chapter is a detail of the project's location and physiological description; as well as the organizational layout of this report.

Chapter 2 of this report details the project's research design and methods. Included within this chapter are key research questions that guided fieldwork and laboratory analysis. In addition this chapter details methods employed during fieldwork, laboratory processing, and artifact analyses.

Chapter 3 of this report details the cultural context and previous archaeological investigations of the HFBS and its surrounding environs. Included within this chapter is a history of the site and a historical contextualization of the African American community in Easton, Maryland known as 'The Hill'. Also included within this chapter is a review of known and reported archaeological excavations within a two mile radius of The Hill.

Chapter 4 of this report details the archaeological testing conducted at the HFBS during the course of this project. Included within this chapter is an account of stratigraphic layers, features, and artifacts encountered within individual test units. Also included within this chapter are interpretations of layers, features and artifacts based on specific temporal contexts. Where applicable, interpretations of the archaeology conducted at the site have attempted to move beyond discrete unit boundaries and to form broader interpretive contextualizations.

Chapter 5 of this report details the archaeology conducted at the HFBS and the interpretations of these results. It includes summaries of findings by level, unit, and artifact type.

Chapter 6 of this report details management recommendations concerning the future of the site and the future of archaeology on The Hill.

Appendix A of this report includes a representative sample of the property history at the HFBS, constructed mainly from land records. This is based mostly on work by Kearby Bon Parker in 2002 and by Jean Russo, and includes property ownership around the establishment of the town of Easton and from the first African American owner of 323 South St. to the present.

Appendix B of this report contains samples of the level and feature forms used during field and laboratory analysis.

Appendix C of this report contains the codes used in cataloguing artifacts from the HFBS.

Appendix D of this report contains the complete artifact catalogue for the HFBS.

Appendix E of this report lists the qualifications of the investigators involved in this excavation and analysis.

Appendix F of this report reproduces the text of the four interpretive signs used at the site during the excavation.

Appendix G of this report reproduces a representative sample of press reports on the excavation.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Staff of Archaeology in Annapolis conducted Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier at the invitation of Historic Easton, Inc., a historical society that includes and represents local community members. The HFBS stands at 323 South St., in a neighborhood of Easton, Maryland, called The Hill. The Hill has been home to a large African American community since the late eighteenth century and the investigations at the HFBS are part of a larger project to document and publicize this community's heritage. Archaeological excavations in the yard areas around the standing house (built ca. 1879) took place in order to determine whether the archaeological record at the site, and on The Hill more generally, were intact enough to support research, to investigate the origins and changes of the community through time, and to enhance efforts to preserve the architectural resource of the house.

Archaeological excavations took place between July 9, 2012 and July 20, 2012. This report contains the results of the fieldwork that was completed during these dates, and the laboratory work that continued through May 2013.

Field and laboratory work was carried out by staff from 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. Benjamin Skolnik and Beth Pruitt directed field investigation and Kate Deeley directed laboratory investigation.

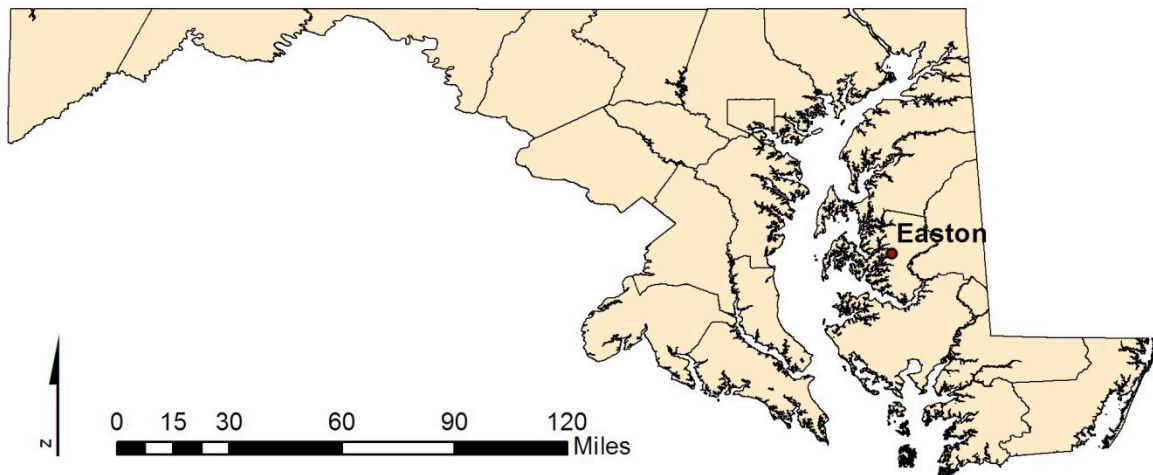


Figure 1: Location of site within Maryland

Archaeological fieldwork and laboratory processing were conducted by Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis staff— Benjamin Skolnik, Beth Pruitt, and Kate Deeley. During the fall and spring semesters of 2012 and 2013, respectively, volunteer students aided in laboratory work supervised by Archaeology in Annapolis staff.

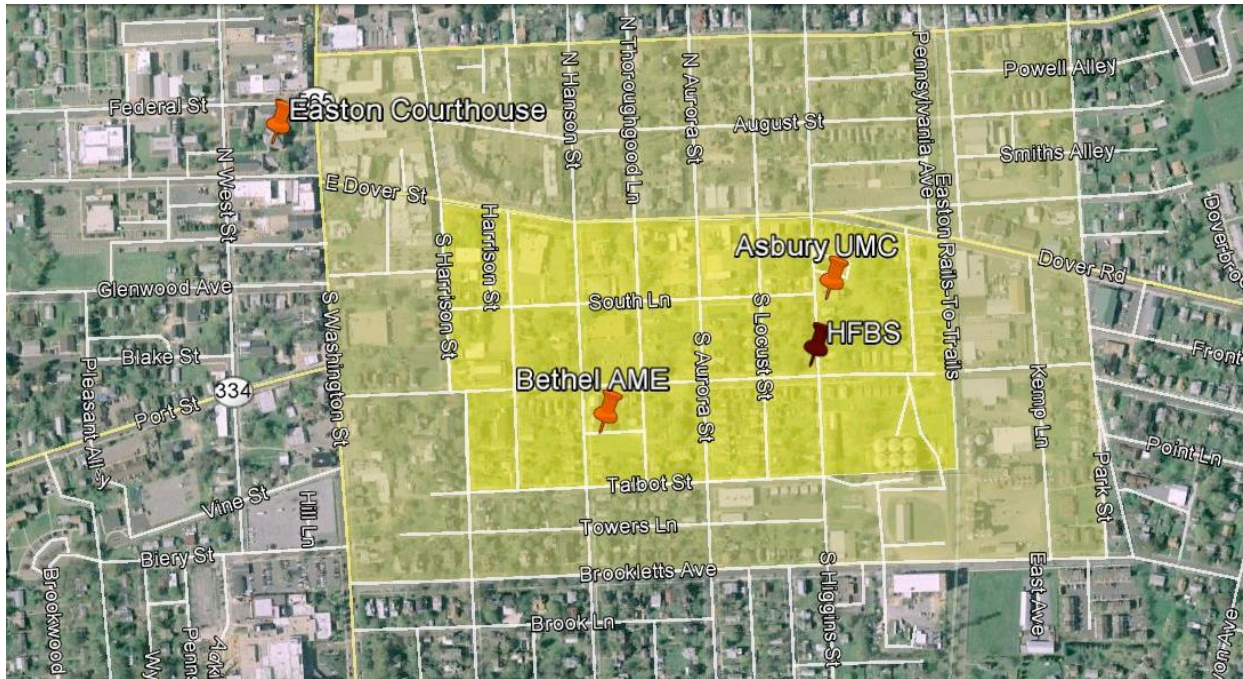


Figure 2: The Easton neighborhood known as The Hill, including some sites mentioned in this report. The darker polygon represents the core of The Hill, though the boundaries have remained somewhat fluid through time and social circumstances.

This investigation forms part of a larger project researching and documenting the historical heritage of the neighborhood in Easton, Maryland, known as The Hill. Ongoing since 2009, The Hill Project is a collaboration between Historic Easton, Inc., Morgan State University, the University of Maryland, and other local individuals and institutions. It combines historic preservation, documentary and architectural history, historical archaeology, oral history, genealogy, and other avenues of inquiry to increase and promote knowledge of The Hill's historic heritage, with a focus on the community of free African Americans who have lived here since the late eighteenth century. The project orients research to serve the interests of community revitalization in ways that support the integrity of the social, cultural, architectural, and archaeological fabric of this community. Much of this work involves a combination of research and public engagement to enlarge the content, voice, and audience of historic memory, working toward fuller and more inclusive narratives of local history on The Hill and in Easton. While much has been written on the lives of Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, who both lived and worked nearby in Talbot and Dorchester Counties, both scholars and members of the general public know considerably less about the lives of other free African Americans during the

time of slavery whose community on The Hill contributed to the character of social and cultural life in Easton and in Talbot County and very likely influenced the life experiences and development of the better-known Douglass and Tubman. The black community on The Hill survives into the present, and may represent the oldest African American neighborhood in the United States.

While other avenues of inquiry can identify persons, institutions, and events in the history of The Hill, archaeological research further characterizes the lives of individuals and families that appear in documentary and oral record. Especially where documentary evidence is concerned, information on African Americans and their lives can prove elusive. At the HFBS, archaeology establishes the distinction between property ownership and residence in the development of the community through time and offers insights into the daily lives of residents from the late nineteenth century into the twenty-first. The interpretation of a sampling of archaeological remains at this site forms a piece of the larger story of the growth and development of The Hill for over two hundred years.

Physiography and Topography

The Chesapeake Bay watershed is the largest estuary system in the United States (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 2007). The Bay lies on the coastal plains of the Atlantic Ocean and was formed by the ancestral Susquehanna River, which was drowned by sea level rises over several millennia. Fifty major tributaries contribute to the Bay. Ninety percent of the freshwater in the system comes from tributaries to the north and west of the Bay. The other 10 percent of the fresh water comes from tributaries on the Eastern Shore like the Tred Avon River. Nearly an equal part of saltwater enters the Bay from the Atlantic Ocean, therefore all the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay are comprised of a combination of fresh, salt, and brackish water (Chesapeake Bay Foundation 2007).

The town of Easton, Maryland lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province within the Tred Avon River watershed. The Council for Maryland Archaeology refers to this area as Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 4—Choptank Drainage (Figure 1). The Choptank River drainage system lies to the east of the Chesapeake Bay, on the northwestern part of the Delmarva Peninsula, known as Maryland’s Eastern Shore (Netstate.com 2001). The peninsula is 115 miles in length, north to south, encompassing the whole state of Delaware and portions of Virginia and Maryland. Its maximum width in Virginia is only about 14.5 miles, while in the Maryland-Delaware portion it is, at maximum, 45 miles wide (Rountree and Davidson 1997:3).

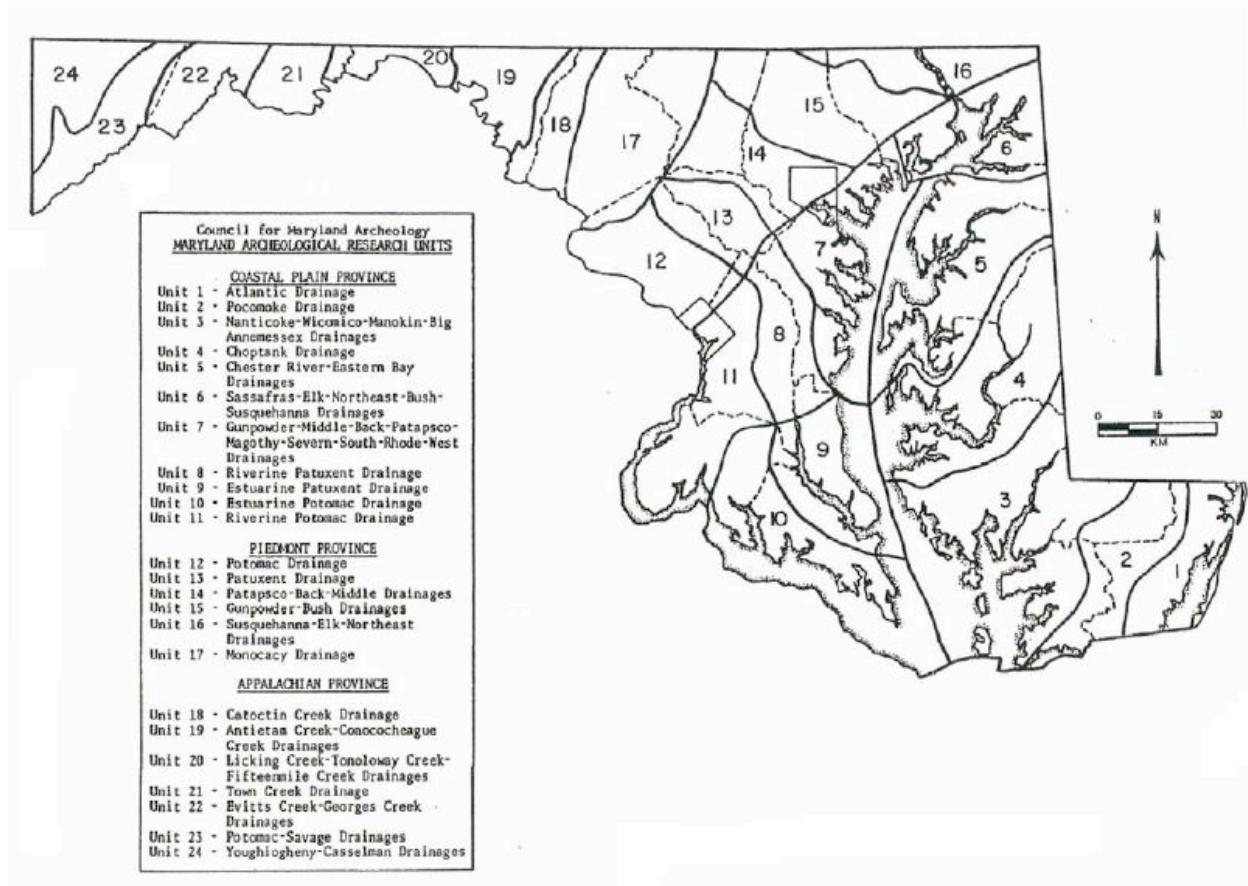


Figure 3: Council for Maryland Archaeology Maryland Archaeological Research Units

Easton, Maryland (38°46'18"N, 76°4'14"W) (Figure 2) is centrally located in Talbot County, Maryland, and serves as the county seat. The courthouse and the area the the immediate east of it, which has served as the center of town since the eighteenth century, stands near the corner of Washington and Dover Streets. The Hill, though more fluidly defined by social than by cartographic boundaries, lies roughly between Goldsborough St., Brookletts Ave., Washington St., and Kemp Ln., with a core in the area between Dover St., Brookletts Ave., Harrison St., and the former Maryland and Delaware railroad line. The neighborhood’s name derives from its slight elevation above the lands to the east, south, and west, but particularly from

the west, where Port St. comes up from Easton Port through an area known as The Bottom. At 30-35 feet above sea level, The Hill stands slightly above surrounding areas. The neighborhood slopes up toward the north and toward Aurora St., but the rise is barely noticeable within The Hill.

The HFBS, at 323 South St., sits within the core of The Hill, though toward the eastern limit of the neighborhood and, until recent development, the town of Easton. It is nine blocks from the courthouse and though it fronts on South St., it lies along South Higgins St., which was formerly called East St. or Boundary Ln. (Parker N.p. [2002]) and was the eastern edge of Easton as originally laid out in 1787. The house at 323 South St. is oriented with the town grid close to true north. The adjacent house at 321 South St. no longer stands. From the HFBS, one can see the twentieth-century steeple of Asbury United Methodist Church, an institution that has served the local African American community since at least the 1830s.

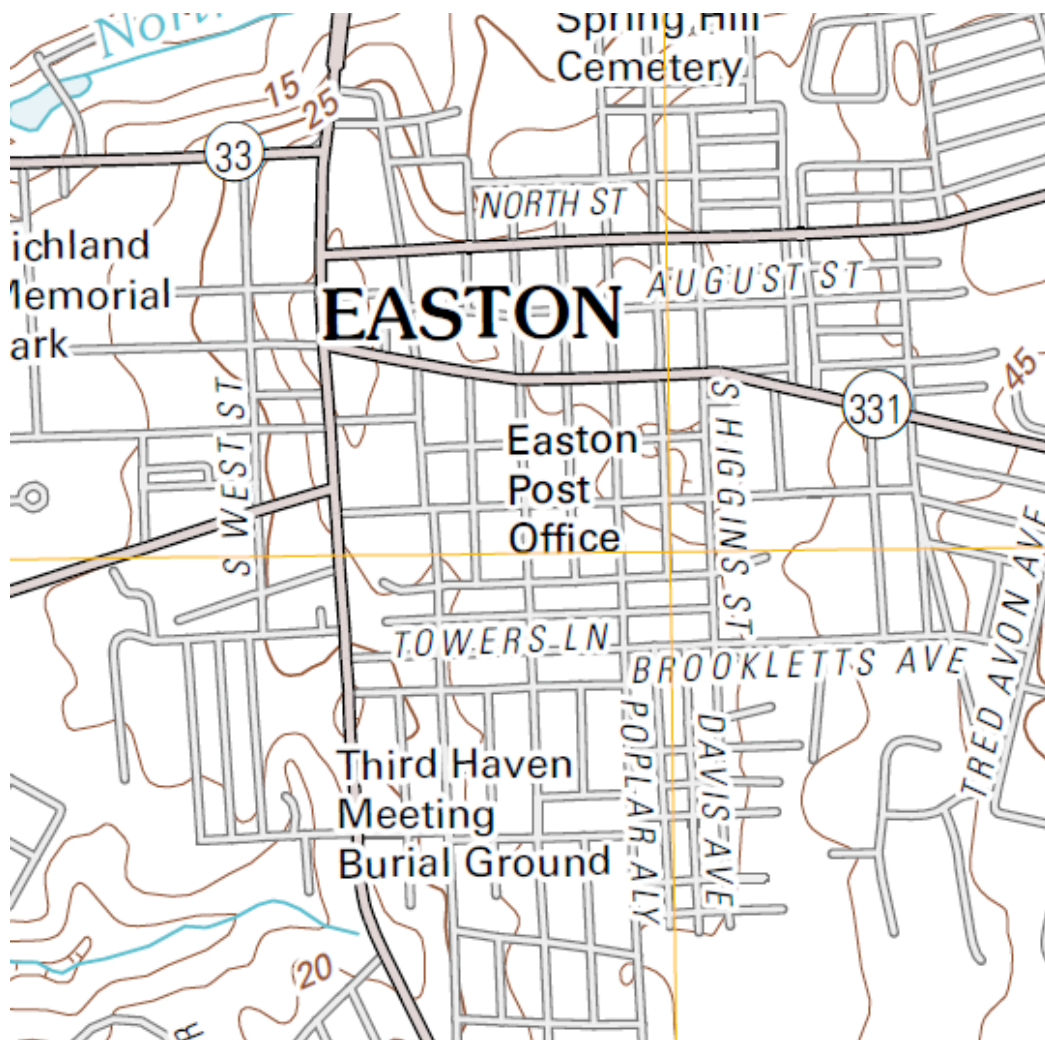


Figure 4: Detail of USGS Easton 7.5' Quadrangle

Soils

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravels, which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture and degree of permeability (Brush 1986: 7). Much of the soil on the Eastern Shore is not naturally fertile; however, the loamy soils that are available in some places are the best soil in Maryland for cultivation and farming (Rountree and Davidson 1997:8-9). The majority of soils in Easton are silty, with higher clay content below approximately two-three feet.

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 BC and 15,000 BC the forests of the Chesapeake region included spruce, pine, varieties of fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 BC the forests became a mixture of hardwood and pinewood, having become dominated by oak and hickory, representing a more varied and exploitable environment for human groups (Haynes 2002:43). Deer, rabbit, fox, wild turkey, and other animal species were likely once common, as they still are elsewhere in the Chesapeake region (Shelford 1963), but became less so as Easton developed from the late eighteenth century.

Current vegetation and fauna within the project area are indicative of modern urban settings, and typical throughout the town of Easton. Between paved streets and sidewalks are small plots of mostly grass and some shade trees. Fauna include varieties of domesticated cats and dogs, mice, rats, and the Eastern grey squirrel, as well as varieties of songbirds and waterfowl. Aquatic species found in the Tred Avon River and the Chesapeake Bay near the study area include soft shell clams and oysters, blue crabs, white and yellow perch, striped bass (also known as 'rockfish'), herring, shad, alewife, American and hickory shad, and short nose and Atlantic sturgeon. During the warmer months, numerous marine species, including bluefish, weakfish, croaker, menhaden, flounder, and spot also live in waters near Easton. Many of these species are fished.

Climate

Talbot County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. This type of climate is marked by well-defined seasons. The average temperature range in July is between 66.3 and 87.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The average temperature range in January is between 26.9 and 44.0 degrees Fahrenheit. These averages are slightly higher than the statewide average temperature: Easton's July average is 76.9 degrees Fahrenheit as compared to a statewide average of 75.02 degrees, and the January average in Easton is 35.45 degrees Fahrenheit, compared to a statewide average of 32.55 degrees (National Climatic Data Center 2007). There is an average of 190 frost-free days a

year (Rountree and Davidson 1997:3) Rainfall, as recorded in Easton, MD, is moderate; an average of 44 inches per year since 1971; and snowfall accumulates on average of 12 inches per year, recorded since 1947 (Southeast Regional Climate Center 2007).

CHAPTER 2: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Questions

As a part of the larger Hill Project, Archaeology in Annapolis staff developed a research strategy for the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier in consultation with Historic Easton, Inc. and Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University in order to orient research to the interests and needs of the local and descendant communities. The Hill Project aims to use research to facilitate and enhance community revitalization efforts on The Hill. Archaeological excavation offers an opportunity for the communities to learn more about their past and publicization of findings helps to maintain interest in preserving African American heritage on The Hill.

1. Is the archaeology of The Hill intact enough to sustain a research project?

The research design for the HFBS aimed to ascertain the viability of significant archaeological research on The Hill. Commonly-held public opinion in Easton has held that The Hill's architectural and social environment is not worth investment, which has frustrated efforts at historic preservation and the valuation of The Hill's African American heritage. A wide sampling of contexts from across the site aimed to establish the integrity of archaeological data on The Hill in order to establish archaeological research as a viable investment in the future of The Hill. The integrity of strata at the HFBS would indicate the broader integrity of neighborhood heritage and hopefully attract additional forms of investment in The Hill.

2. Is The Hill one of the oldest free black neighborhoods in the United States?
3. When was this lot first occupied?
4. When was this lot first occupied by African Americans?

The possibility that The Hill is home to the oldest free African American neighborhood in the United States has attracted a good deal of interest from both the descendant and local communities, as well as members of the general public. For the general public, this potential holds intrigue. But for community members, it holds a source of pride. Though community members have come and gone, many families who today have ties to The Hill bear the same names as free African Americans listed in the 1790 US census district that includes this neighborhood. Even if the community is not *the* oldest, a title currently held by Tremé in New Orleans, its age and social and cultural integrity through the years stand as a testament to the efforts of black and white community members across the generations and years. Pride and interest (which can lead to investment of many sorts) are significant goals for this project, centered as it is on community revitalization efforts. Thus, a wide sampling of contexts from across the HFBS aimed to ascertain the earliest occupation of this site and the earliest black

occupation. Pursuing these questions for this particular property helps to address, in part, the larger question of community origins.

5. What was life on The Hill like through time?

Although the project has a particular emphasis on community origins, another central question is that of community integrity through time, which requires information on the broad temporal scope of African American life on The Hill. While historical records offer information on African American residents of The Hill from the late eighteenth century to the present, many details of the character of everyday life in the neighborhood during this more-than-two-hundred-year period escape historical records. In the early period, many African Americans, though free, still encountered difficulty in accessing education, so personal records are limited. Over the entire period, most official records were written by white hands, and recorded only what white minds determined were important for governing. Other records have simply been lost. Archaeology thus offers community members more information on the sorts of daily affairs that these records omit. As a result, all yard areas became important areas for investigation.

6. How can archaeology on The Hill engage and benefit the local and descendant communities?

The Hill project aims to conduct research that is relevant and interesting for the local and descendant communities. This means working with community members to select sites, research questions, and to interpret findings in ways that engage Hill residents and others involved in the community. At all stages of excavation, we seek to promote conversations among members of various publics about the past and its meaning for the community in the present. As such, the excavation and interpretation of archaeological remains at this site incorporates a degree of public input, often in the form of comments and questions from site visitors. At the HFBS, many of these were neighborhood residents.

Methodology

Site Selection

Historic Easton, Inc. invited Archaeology in Annapolis to excavate specifically at the HFBS in order to enhance efforts to preserve the structure on the property as a place to remember and preserve African American history on The Hill. Previous efforts to raise funds for the preservation of the building had been insufficiently successful and it was hoped that a public excavation would bring attention to the property, its significance to neighborhood, local, and national history, and to do likewise for The Hill at large. This hope was partially fulfilled when the Easton government decided in April 2013, after conclusion of excavation and preliminary archaeological analysis, to allow selective demolition in lieu of total demolition. In April 2013,

the *Star Democrat* reported that “In a neighborhood where only a few years ago officials would think nothing of condemning several structures, there is now an attitude of saving the small historic homes...[members of The Hill Project] were able to procure \$250,000 to renovate the ‘Buffalo Soldier House’” and secured other funds to help preserve nearby Asbury United Methodist Church, with preservation funding from the Maryland Historic Trust for Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in progress (Polk 2013). As of August 2013, “we are just starting the preservation process of the Buffalo Soldiers [sic] House,” according to Morgan State Assistant Professor Dale Green (2013, elec. comm.) , who works on The Hill Project with a focus on preservation.

In addition, the site’s location in the core of The Hill and toward the eastern end of that section, which currently houses a higher proportion of African Americans, offered a significant opportunity for attracting public interest. Situated in the heart of a mostly black residential neighborhood, the excavation was able to attract both casual and intense interest from community residents, as well as visitors.

Field Excavation

Field excavations at the HFBS followed the Maryland Historical Trust’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and also followed standardized excavation methodology developed over the last three decades by Archaeology in Annapolis, which has been implemented in a number of recent excavations in the City of Annapolis and in Talbot County.

During Phase I shovel testing, researchers placed four test pits in areas of interest across the site. During Phase II, researchers placed three five-foot-by-five-foot square test units in two of these areas of interest based on the results from the Phase I survey, locating units apart from STPs so as to gain more information on site stratigraphy. Both STPs and test units were placed in yard spaces in reference to the standing house at 323 South St. and the former house at 321 South St. After placement, STPs and test units



Unit 1 excavation. Photo courtesy of Tim Poly.

were surveyed with a total station into a grid tied to a datum at the property marker near the northwest corner of the intersection of South St. and S Higgins St. This site grid aligns with the Easton town grid and the house at 323 South St. Excavators recorded both horizontal and vertical location for each test unit, in reference to the datum. During the course of excavation, all stratum measurements were taken from the center of the STP at ground level and from the highest corner of the test unit, respectively. As such, all stratum depths measure from ground level at the highest corner.

All excavations were completed by hand, using appropriate hand tools, and mostly with shovel and trowel. Excavation ceased either at sterile soil or at soil too densely packed for further excavation. The ongoing drought therefore inhibited complete excavation of certain contexts. Excavators removed each context in natural levels. Each STP, test unit, and feature received a unique number designation, each STP level received a unique number designation, and each unit or feature level received a unique letter designation. Excavators recorded detailed field notes for each STP and test unit. These notes included descriptions of soil layers, features and artifacts encountered in addition to standardized forms for levels and features. On forms, excavators recorded soil color, texture, and inclusions, along with depths, stratigraphic relationships, artifacts recovered, and interpretations. Excavators drew top view plans for the top

of each level and profile views for each sidewall, and took digital photographs of the bottom of each level and for each profile. Plans and profiles use the engineer's scale (tenths of a foot). All cultural artifacts were collected by stratum and feature, and all excavated soils were dry-screened through 1/4" mesh wire.

Curation and Laboratory Analysis

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.



Field lab. Photo courtesy of Tim Poly.

Once cleaned, all artifacts were sorted by material type and placed in re-sealable 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 C 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 D 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.

During the excavation at the HFBS, Kate Deeley erected and oversaw a field laboratory to the left of the house at 323 South St. This laboratory followed the same methodology described above for the laboratory in College Park, though field lab activities included only washing, sorting, and re-bagging.

Collections are currently being housed by the Archaeology in Annapolis Project at the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. The Housing Authority of the Town of Easton is the current owner of all archaeological materials recovered at the HFBS. The University of Maryland, College Park will cooperate with the Housing Authority to determine the final disposition of the collection following the completion of the project.

Public Archaeology

Because of its origins and focus as a community project, the excavation sought to engage members of various publics in several ways. Primarily, the site was open to the general public daily from 10am-3pm during the workweek, the time when Archaeology in Annapolis staff were conducting archaeological fieldwork. Visitors walked freely about the site and were able to observe all parts of excavation and to handle artifacts under the supervision of Archaeology in Annapolis staff, who answered visitor questions. Visitors included neighborhood residents, Easton residents, and those who had traveled from further away. Some members of The Hill's resident and descendant communities brought with them historic, family-curated photographs of life near the HFBS and on The Hill, and recounted oral histories of their own and others' past experiences at the site. Site staff endeavored to photograph these pictures and to record these stories.

Archaeology in Annapolis staff gave many informal site tours during the course of the excavation. Since before the excavation, Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University has also included the HFBS on his recurring tours of The Hill's historic sites.

After the completion of the Phase I survey, Archaeology in Annapolis staff wrote and posted four interpretive signs in the backfilled STPs. These signs stood at the site during the period of excavation and provided overviews of The Hill, its history, and efforts to remember it; the goals of archaeology on the site; the historical significance of the HFBS property; and the research process and sponsors. For the text of these signs, see Appendix H.

During the weekend between the two weeks of excavation, excavators hosted a special half-day open house aimed at attracting visitors who were not able to come during the regular hours.

Members of the Archaeology in Annapolis team presented the results of the excavation to members of the public, including several Hill and Easton residents, at a public meeting on November 3rd, 2012. The meeting took place at the Talbot Senior Center, just south of The Hill, and included updates from all participants in The Hill Project on the project's progress. Members of the excavation team spoke on findings and commented on their experiences in the public excavation.



Public interpretation. Photo courtesy of Tim Poly.

In addition to these community engagement endeavors, Benjamin Skolnik presented a paper at the University of Maryland Anthropology Department's AnthroPlus conference on April 13th, 2013 on the two US Army buttons recovered from the site.

CHAPTER 3: CULTURAL CONTEXT AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Project Background

As a portion of The Hill Project, this excavation involved the use of research to promote community development and preservation. The Hill is a multiracial neighborhood in Easton, Maryland that has been home to a free African American community since at least 1790, when already more than 400 free African Americans lived in the census district that includes The Hill (Priscilla Morris 3/15/2012, elec. comm). Yet this historic neighborhood faces conditions of blight due to its neglect by the town of Easton in historic preservation and other public community development projects. The Hill received no mention in the 1980 nominations of Easton's historic district to the National Register of Historic Places (Maryland Historic Trust N.d.), so although it is protected within that historic district, its inclusion is not secure. The mainstream historical narratives about Easton and Talbot County history have ignored the lives of free blacks, including those who lived on The Hill, until very recently and continue to unsatisfactorily include local free black histories (Jenkins 2013). The Project works to correct this imbalance in historical narratives, to promote community integrity through public engagement in the research process, and to protect physical and social community integrity by producing the documentation necessary to preserve historic sites and structures on The Hill and by publicizing the neighborhood's heritage in order to attract attention and interest in addressing the community's needs in the present.

Historical Background

The neighborhood known as The Hill in Easton, Maryland, has been home to a multiracial community, shaped largely in character by free African Americans, since the late eighteenth century. The first federal census in 1790 showed over 1,000 free people of color in Talbot County (US Census Bureau 1790) and more than 400 in the census district that included The Hill (Priscilla Morris 3/15/2012, elec. comm.). As free African Americans during the time of slavery, many of these early Hill residents struggled to carve out lives for themselves that took full advantage of the opportunities that freedom offered. They built businesses, like Joseph Chain's hairdressing and merchant enterprises on Washington Street (Dorsey 2011:39-40), and homes, like that purchased by Grace Brooks in 1792 after she purchased her children and grandchildren out of slavery (*Republican Star* 1810:3). They left lasting legacies in families who still bear their names, and in cultural institutions like Bethel African Methodist Episcopal and Asbury United Methodist Churches. The latter is visible from the HFBS. For over 200 years, free black individuals, families, and institutions on The Hill have played a significant role in neighborhood, town, and national life. The HFBS's history includes some of these impacts.

The property that became the HFBS became first recognizable in 1787 as part of Lot 103 in Jeremiah Banning's original plat for Easton, which John Needles surveyed in 1791 (Morris

N.p.:14). Lot 103 still bore that number in 1808 (Russo N.d.), but has since been subdivided and re-numbered. In 1789, William Meluy sold the lot to Joseph Haskins, a merchant, for £20. Meluy was a land speculator who held multiple properties on The Hill (Jenkins N.p. [2012]:10). Both were white (US Census Bureau 1790). It is doubtful that any construction or inhabitation occurred on the site until the 1870s, since in 1877 the entire block appears to contain no structures (Lake et al. 1877:13). At the HFBS, material culture from the period of white ownership, ca. 1789-1879, is likely to be minimal. At some point in the nineteenth century, it is likely that Lot 103 was subdivided, since later owners bought and sold only portions of it.

The first African American owners, and likely first residents, came to what became known as the HFBS in 1879 during a period of economic and demographic growth that left its mark on The Hill. The Maryland & Delaware Railroad had reached Easton in the 1860s and had brought with it jobs for many African Americans (Historic Easton Inc. N.d.). Recently freed slaves joined those on The Hill who were already free and the demand for housing promoted denser development along Higgins and South Streets, near the railroad. Many of the houses here from this period still stand (Green N.p.). During this period, the congregations of both Asbury and Bethel Churches found themselves able to replace their church buildings, Asbury in 1876-8 (Morris 2012:4). Both chose to build similar, impressive brick edifices that stood out against surrounding frame houses and still do.

Amidst these developments, on September 3, 1879, John Green and his wife Eliza leased 323 South St. from Robert F. Walker. The Greens, both African Americans, had married in April that year, and in 1880 they took a mortgage from Walker and became the owners of the property when it was paid. (Parker N.p. [2002]). The 1880 US census lists John Green as a hod carrier (Parker N.p. [2002]), a skilled laborer who supported the work of brick masons by mixing the mortar and preparing brick and scaffolding for masons. He may have worked on Asbury and Bethel Churches and other construction in the railroad era, earning enough to lease-to-own 323 South St. and build the house that now stands there.

In 1896, Eliza Green, recently widowed, married and moved in with William Dobson. They rented 323 South St. until after his death, when Eliza Dobson returned to the property in 1915. On her death, her nephew Walter Skinner sold the property to Malacar and Elizabeth Gardner in 1930. The house passed then through the hands of various Gardner relatives until Charles Hines deeded it to the Housing Authority in 2002 (Parker N.p. [2002]). Thus, for its entire history of inhabitation, from the Greens to Hines, the property known as the HFBS rested in African American hands. For a more detailed property history, see Appendix A.

The title of HFBS derives from the discovery of the discharge papers of William Gardner in the house in the twentieth century. A relative of Malacar and Elizabeth Gardner born on the Eastern Shore around 1870, William Gardner enlisted in the US Army around 1881, reenlisted in 1899, 1902, and 1905, and served in the Philippines and Kansas in the (colored) Ninth Regiment

of Cavalry (Parker N.d.). His honorable discharge papers in 1907 stated that Gardner, then a sergeant, gave “service honest and faithful” for over twenty-six years (Army of the United States 1907). It is likely that Gardner’s papers came to his relatives Malacar and Elizabeth Gardner on his death and were stored in the house since that time. Their curation demonstrates the value that the family placed on his service, which itself connected the African American community on The Hill with the contributions of blacks nationally to life and events in the United States and the world around the turn of the twentieth century.

From John Green’s work to raise local landmarks from the ground to William Gardner’s service in the Philippines, the lives of African American families at the HFBS touched local, regional, and national efforts by blacks in the post-emancipation period to take the places promised to them by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments and to forge meaningful lives during this most pronounced period of racism in American history. From at least 1879 to 2002, 323 South St. was home to individuals and families who contributed to the character of the neighborhood of The Hill.

Cultural Significance

Like several other properties on The Hill, 323 South St. is on Easton’s priority list for demolition-by-neglect. At the very beginning of The Hill Project, Historic Easton, Inc. endeavored to raise funds to purchase the property at 323 South St. in order to preserve this structure and site from demolition. Yet in the past decade, “donors considered the surrounding neighborhood too deteriorated to attract investment” (Morris 2012:4). In 2011, Historic Easton, Inc. partnered with Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University, Archaeology in Annapolis (a project of the University of Maryland), and others to flesh out with interdisciplinary research the possibility that The Hill is the oldest free African American neighborhood in the United States, in part as a means of solving the problem of insufficient donor interest in preservation projects on The Hill.

In addition, research on and publicity of the history of life at the HFBS works toward restorative justice for the African American community whose contributions to The Hill’s and Easton’s character and heritage have been largely ignored in every major publication on Easton history until very recently (Dorsey 2011:x-xii). A great deal of history-writing in Easton still follows in the mold of Samuel Alexander Harrison’s nineteenth-century Talbot County history, which Oswald Tilghman compiled in 1915. In 555 pages, the book refers to African Americans only by implication when listing white slave-owners (Harrison 1915:138-40). Thus, white local and county residents have written a history that focuses on white accomplishments and, although indirectly, implies that African Americans did little to shape Easton or the county through time. This narrative denies black agency over history in the past and also in the present. African Americans in Easton have been excluded from the history books and from their production.

Desmond Tutu, writing for South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the aftermath of Apartheid, defined restorative justice as "justice that is deeply concerned with 'the healing of breaches, the redressing of imbalances, the restoration of broken relationships, a seeking to rehabilitate both the victim and the perpetrator'" (quoted in Colwell-Chanthophonh 2007:26). The Hill Project, and specifically the excavation at the HFBS, offer the opportunity to bring white and black residents and scholars together to correct the exclusion of African Americans from Easton history and history-making. Much in the same way that some archaeological sites in Israel/Palestine have become places for "using a shared historical landscape to achieve reconciliation" (Colwell-Chanthophonh 2007:32), the site of the HFBS offers a tangible locus for shared white and black valuation of African American history.

CHAPTER 4: PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES

Previous Archaeology

No previous archaeological excavation was performed at this site. A small excavation was conducted in behind the house at 28 South Harrison St., also on The Hill and seven blocks from the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier, in recent years during the course of utility work. The Town of Easton, Department of Public Works conducted the work and uncovered the former icehouse for the property. No archaeological report exists of this work.

Architectural Resources

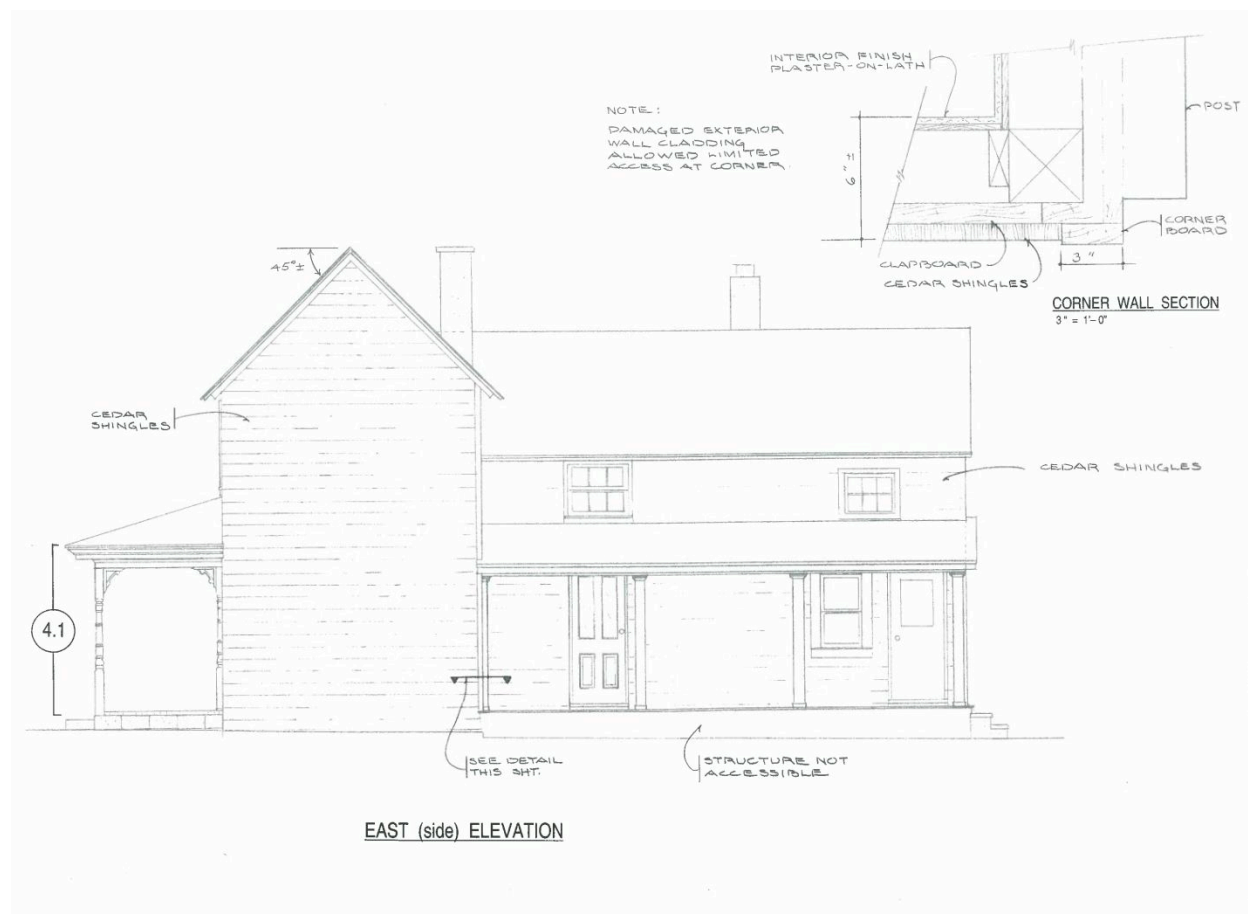


Figure 5: Architectural rendering of the HFBS by Margaret Garey (N.p. [2008]:drawing number 2.2). Reproduced with permission from the author.

A residential home currently stands at 323 South St., and dates to ca. 1900 (Green n.p.). The Housing Authority of the Town of Easton, Maryland, owns the property, the house, and the

adjacent, vacant lot at 321 South St. The house at 323 is 1140 square feet and the property total is 2799 square feet. Green lists the house as “exempt” from residential status because it has been listed for demolition since 2011 (Carlene Phoenix 6/8/2012, elec. comm.). Preserving this structure is currently one of the main goals of Historic Easton, Inc., though after over a decade of effort the house’s decrepit condition has been little improved for want of financial capital and buyers. In 2002, in the interest of potentially establishing a museum in the building as a means of raising the capital necessary to preserve it, Kearby Bon Parker wrote a property history (2002). However, restoration work has yet to occur on the property and no museum has been established there. 323 South St. shares its condemned status with several other properties on The Hill. In April 2013, Historic Easton, Inc. won a partial stay of demolition from Mayor Robert C. Willey of Easton. Archaeological exploration in 2012 and the attention it received contributed significantly to this step toward preserving the building and the site upon which it rests.

For more on the house at 323 South St., see Garey (N.p. [2008]).

CHAPTER 5: ARCHAEOLOGY AND INTERPRETATIONS

Introduction

In order to gain a broad understanding of the preservation status of the site and various activity areas, a shovel test survey was conducted at 323 South St. on July 9th, 2012. Following the finding of stratified deposits and significant quantities of cultural material, three test units were excavated between July 9th and July 20th, 2012. Both phases of excavation were conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis staff. Two units were placed to gain a better understanding of uses of the backyard and a third unit was placed next to the site of the standing house at 323 South St. In addition to providing broad information about changing uses of the lot through time, this wide sampling of yard space aimed to provide an assessment of the potential for archaeological research on The Hill.

This chapter describes each of these units in terms of both their stratigraphy and the artifacts recovered. A comprehensive catalog of artifacts recovered is included as Appendix F; this section will address those artifacts most relevant to the analysis and interpretation of these units.

Unless otherwise noted, all depths are an average measurement of the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest corners and the center of the unit. These measurements are taken from a datum established for each unit and later tied into the site grid, which was tied to the existing house at 323 South St, which is on-grid with this portion of the town of Easton.

The Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier Site Map

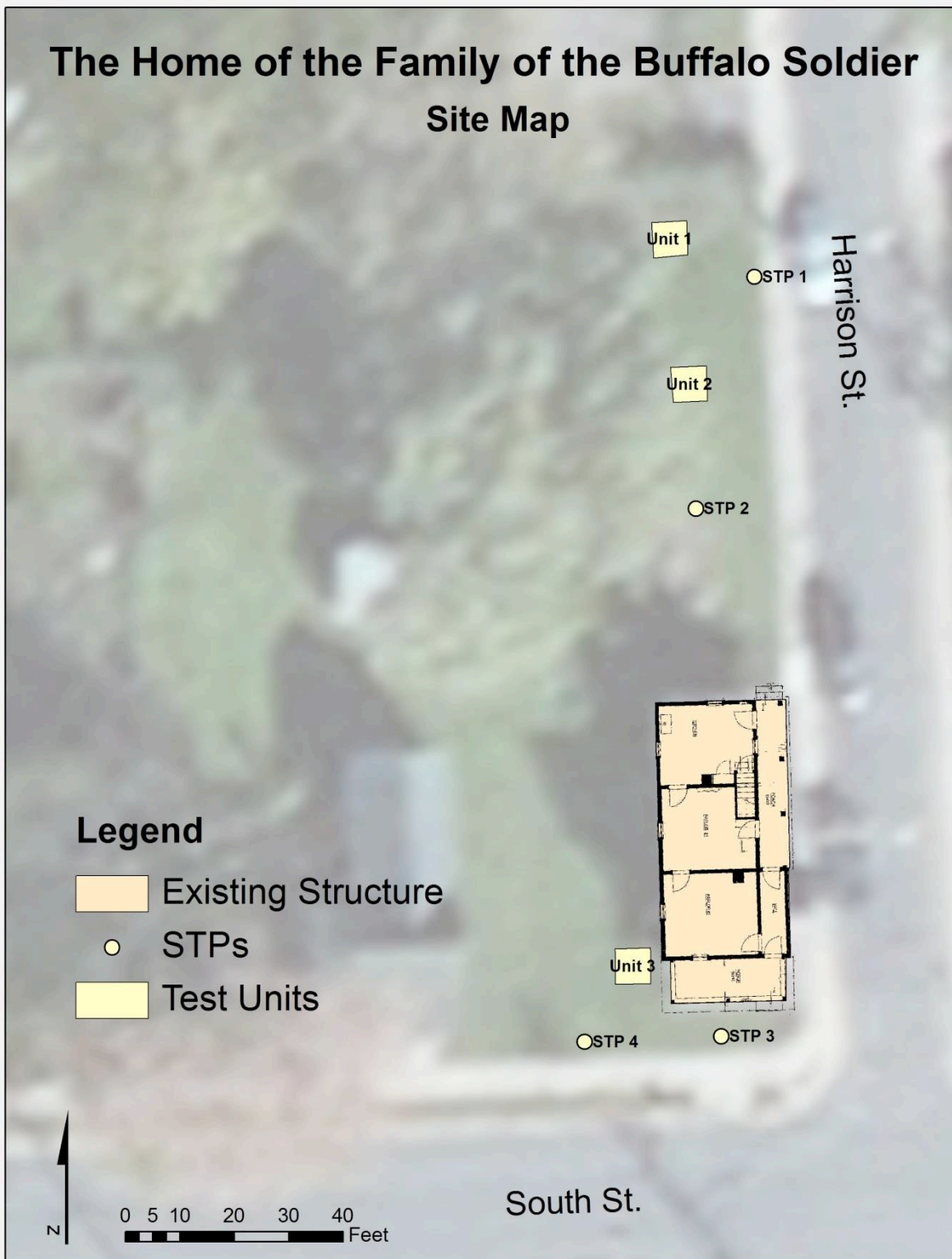


Figure 6: Site Map

HFBS

Shovel Test Pit 1

Description

STP 1 was excavated toward the northern part of 323 South Street approximately three feet west of the sidewalk of S. Higgins Street and fifteen feet south of the property line. It was approximately 1' in diameter and was excavated in order to give excavators a look at the stratigraphy of the northern part of the site. It was excavated to a depth of 1.76 feet below surface (ftbs). Within this test pit, there were three stratigraphic levels and one suspected, but not recorded feature. After excavation, STP 1 was backfilled and used as a signpost hole to hold an interpretive sign for site visitors.

Level I consisted of the grass sod and started at the ground surface and ended at 0.1 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty loam.

Level II started at 0.1 ftbs and ended at 1.41 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR6/2 light brownish grey silty loam.

Within Level II and extending into Level III in the eastern portion of the STP is a possible posthole starting at 0.30 ftbs and ending at 1.50 ftbs and consisting of 10YR5/2 greyish brown silty clay.

Level III started at 1.41 ftbs and ended at 1.76 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR5/2 greyish brown silty loam.

Excavation ended at 1.76 ftbs at sterile subsoil.

Interpretation

Artifacts recovered from STP 1 include 20th century material (plastics, Christmas light), but also some older material (cut nail, ironstone, whiteware). The strata in the



Figure 7: STP1

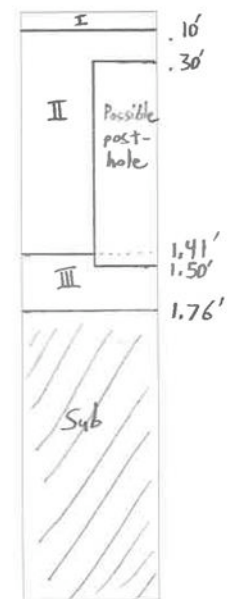


Figure 8: Profile of STP1

profile suggest this material was stratified. STP 1 contains significantly fewer architectural artifacts than the other STPs, possibly because of its greater distance from the houses at 323 and 321 South St.

HFBS

Shovel Test Pit 2

Description

STP 2 was excavated toward the central part of 323 South Street approximately three feet west of the sidewalk of S. Higgins Street and fifty-five feet south of the property line. It was approximately 1' in diameter and was excavated in order to give excavators a look at the stratigraphy of the central part of the site. It was excavated to a depth of 2.20 feet below surface (ftbs). Within this test pit, there were four stratigraphic levels. After excavation, STP 2 was backfilled and used to hold an interpretive sign for site visitors.

Level I started at the ground surface and ended at 0.25 ftbs and consisted of 60% 7.5YR3/1 very dark grey loam mottled with 40% 10YR5/3 brown silty sand.

Level II started at 0.25 ftbs and ended at 1.15 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown silt.

Level III started at 1.15 ftbs and ended at 1.60 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR5/2 greyish brown silty sand.

Level IV started at 1.60 ftbs and ended at 2.20 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown clay.

Excavation ended at 2.20 ftbs at sterile subsoil.

Interpretation

The artifacts recovered from STP 2 are generally older than STPs 3 and 4 (cut nail, Rockingham) but also contain 20th century materials (plastics). The strata in the profile suggest this material was stratified.



Figure 9: STP2

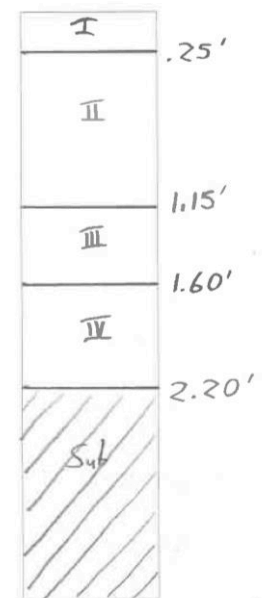


Figure 10: Profile of STP2

HFBS

Shovel Test Pit 3

Description

STP 3 was excavated toward the southern part of 323 South Street approximately three feet north of the sidewalk of South Street and fifteen feet west of the sidewalk of S. Higgins Street. It was approximately 1' in diameter and was excavated in order to give excavators a look at the stratigraphy of the southern part of the site. It was excavated to a depth of 1.20 feet below surface (ftbs). Within this test pit, there were five stratigraphic levels. After excavation, STP 3 was backfilled and used as a signpost hole to hold an interpretive sign for site visitors.

Level I started at the ground surface and ended at 0.18 ftbs and consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam.

Level II started at 0.18 ftbs and ended at 0.24 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR6/3 pale brown sandy silt.

Level III started at 0.24 ftbs and ended at 0.59 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR5/1 gray silt.

Level IV started at 0.59 ftbs and ended at 0.79 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR5/1 gray silt with frequent coal inclusions. Level IV is very similar to Level III with the exception of these inclusions.

Level V started at 0.79 ftbs and ended at 1.20 ftbs and consisted of 10YR5/1 gray silty sand.

Excavation ended at 1.20 ftbs when the soil became too compact to dig through



Figure 11: STP3

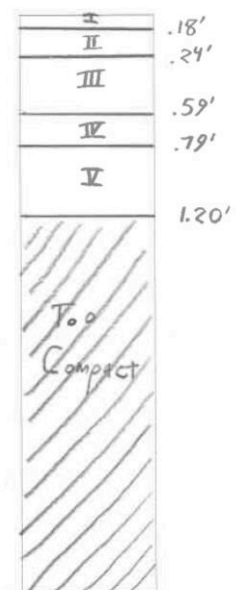


Figure 12: Profile of STP3

with a shovel.

Interpretation

The soils of STP 3 were extremely compact. Excavation ceased at 1.20 fbs because no more progress could be made with the shovels on hand. This disturbance was not unexpected as the STP was placed between the house at 323 South Street and the street. While there were no marked utilities this far off the street, the compactness of the soils seem to indicate disturbance caused by construction of the house or adjacent utility work. Artifacts recovered are mostly 20th century (plastic, marble, penny), but this structure was constructed in the 1880s so this is to be expected.

HFBS

Shovel Test Pit 4

Description

STP 4 was excavated toward the southern part of 323 South Street approximately three feet north of the sidewalk of South Street and fifty feet west of the sidewalk of S. Higgins Street. It was approximately 1' in diameter and was excavated in order to give excavators a look at the stratigraphy of the southern part of the site. It was excavated to a depth of 0.85 feet below surface (ftbs). Within this test pit, there were four stratigraphic levels. After excavation, STP 4 was backfilled and used as a signpost hole to hold an interpretive sign for site visitors.

Level I started at the ground surface and ended at 0.10 ftbs and consisted of 10YR3/3 dark brown loam.

Level II started at 0.10 ftbs and ended at 0.32 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR5/8 yellowish brown silty clay.

Level III started at 0.32 ftbs and ended at 0.74 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown silt.

Level IV started at 0.74 ftbs and ended at 0.85 ftbs and consisted of a 10YR4/6 yellowish brown clay with 20-30% rubble inclusions.



Figure 13: STP4



Figure 14: Profile of STP4

Excavation ended at 0.85 fbs when the soil became too compact to dig through with a shovel.

Interpretation

The soils of STP 4 were extremely compact. Excavation ceased at 0.85 fbs because no more progress could be made with the shovels on hand. This disturbance was not unexpected as the STP was placed near the front of the house formerly at 321 South Street and the street. While there were no marked utilities this far off the street, the compactness of the soils seem to indicate disturbance caused by construction of the house or adjacent utility work. The artifacts recovered mostly date to the 20th century (plastic, penny). The structure at 323 and the previous structure at 321 date to the late 19th century so this is not unexpected.

HFBS

Test Unit 1

Description

Test Unit 1 measured 5' by 5' and was located at the northern end of the property at 323 South Street. It was placed in order to identify if there were any features like wells or privies in this corner of the property. In this area of the property, the ground slumps slightly, indicating a possible filled feature. It was excavated to a depth of 1.35 feet below datum (ftbd). Within this test unit, there were four stratigraphic levels and two features.

Level A started at the ground surface which was 0.25 ftbd and ended at 0.30 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR2/2 very dark brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Level A include a significant amount of plastic and twentieth-century machine-made bottle glass, but also some older material like ironstone and whiteware. This level appears to be a scatter of domestic and architectural artifacts associated with 323 South Street or the property adjacent to the north on S. Higgins Street. This level is sod and topsoil.

Feature 1 is a possible root hole and may be the reason for the slumping in this part of the yard. Adjacent to the unit to the north and west are extant bushes, of which this feature may represent another. Excavation started at 0.44 ftbd and ended at 0.65 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown silty clay. Artifacts recovered from Feature 1 include one nail fragment, one drinking glass rim fragment, and one piece of whiteware.

Level B is a level of early-to-mid-twentieth-century fill started at 0.28 ftbd and ended at 0.98 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/1 dark grey sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from Level B include some plastic, a fragment of yellowware, gray-bodied stoneware, Rockingham, porcelain, ironstone, and a significant quantity of glass. Also recovered were an 1893 Indian-head penny, an iron fork, and a glass marble.

Feature 5 started at 1.18 ftbd and ended at 1.28 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 5. This feature may represent a continuation of the root disturbance as excavated in Feature 1.



Figure 15: Bottom of Unit 1 Level C, showing root disturbance, which likely introduced plastic into levels C and below. Thus, despite the presence of this twentieth-century material, these levels represent late nineteenth-century construction and occupation activities.

Level C started at 0.98 fbd and ended at 1.35 fbd and consisted of a 10YR5/3 brown silty clay. Artifacts recovered from Level C are some 20th century materials like plastic, but also three pearlware fragments, ironstone, whiteware, Rockingham, yellowware, and molded bottleglass. Also recovered was a three-piece U.S. Army button from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the period during which William Gardner served. This level seems to represent the construction and earliest occupation of this house in the late nineteenth century.

Level D started at 1.35 fbd and ended at 1.6 fbd and consisted of 50% 2.5Y5/3 light olive brown sandy clay mottled with 50% 2.5Y4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay. Artifacts recovered from Level D are only one nail, one piece of plastic, and one piece of ironstone. This level is transitional subsoil with materials from house construction ca. 1880.

Feature 6 started at 1.28 fbd and ended at 2.28 fbd and consisted of a 10YR3/1 very dark grey clay. Only one piece of iron and two pieces of bottle glass were recovered from Feature

6, all from the upper 0.5 feet of the feature. The edges of this feature are irregular and may represent another root disturbance in this unit.

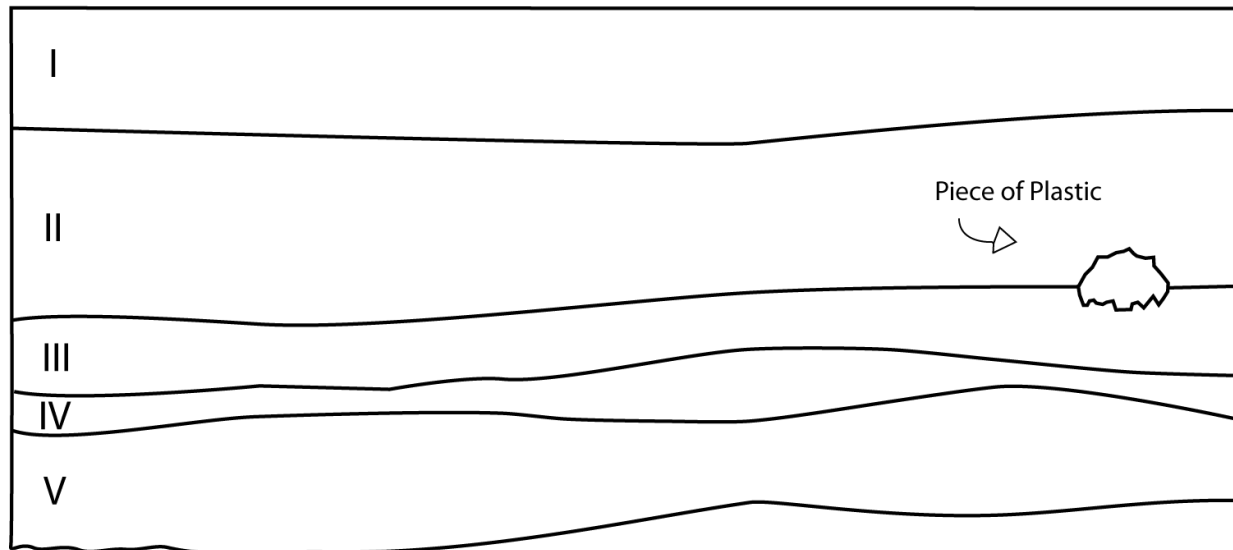
Level E started at 1.60 fbd and ended at 1.80 fbd and consisted of 70% 10YR6/3 pale brown silty clay mottled with 30% 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay. Only very small quantities of brick were encountered in this level and were discarded. This level is transitional subsoil with materials from house construction ca. 1880.

Excavation ended at 1.80 fbd at sterile soil.

Interpretation

Modern artifacts can be found throughout the profile of Test Unit 1; however, this is most likely because of unidentified intrusive features like the root disturbances excavated as Features 1 and 5. Because of the weather, the soils were very dry, dusty, and difficult to distinguish. The proportion of modern material decreases significantly in lower levels as the proportion of older materials increases. No privy or well features were identified in this test unit. Level C seems to represent the earliest occupation of this site, coinciding with the construction of the current structure on the site by John and Eliza Green after they took up residence in 1879.

HFBS
Unit 1
West Profile
7/20/2012
MS, CG



- I 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown; Sandy Silt
- II 10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown; Sandy Silt
- III 10YR 6/1 Gray; Silty Clay
- IV 10YR 6/2 Light Brownish Gray; Silty Clay
- V 10YR 4/3 Brown; Clay

Figure 16: West Profile Unit 1

HFBS

Test Unit 2

Description

Test Unit 2 measured 5' by 5' and was located in the center of the property at 323 South Street. The purpose of this unit was to test the raised terrace extending from the back of the house into the yard, which was suspected to be a garden. The Test Unit was excavated to a depth of 3.15 feet below datum (ftbd). Within this test unit, there were eleven stratigraphic levels and two features. Due to time constraints, only a 1.5'x1.5' square at the northern end of the unit, two feet east of the west wall, were excavated of levels H, I, and J. This window was centered on Feature 13 because this feature had already been excavated.

Level A was the sod and grass and started at the ground surface which was 0.14 ftbd and ended at 0.17 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with frequent coal inclusions. Artifacts recovered from Level A included many plastic and machine-molded glass fragments, and wire nails, as well as four sherds of ironstone.

Level B started at 0.17 ftbd and ended at 0.63 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR6/3 pale brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of coal and stone and mottled with 15% 10YR6/8 brownish yellow silty clay near the bottom of the level. Artifacts recovered from Level B included many plastic fragments, machine-made bottle glass, and many nails—those that were identifiable were both cut and modern—as well as sherd of terra cotta planting pot, Chinese porcelain, white salt glazed stoneware, and whiteware. This level most likely represents twentieth-century fill and created a mound on the surface of the ground. The bottom of level B is the bottom of the mound.

Level C started at 0.63 ftbd and ended at 0.78 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR7/1 light gray silty ash with 5% 10YR7/8 yellow clay inclusions. Artifacts recovered from Level C included burned oyster shell and mammal bone with coal and clinker, possibly associated with an iron stove inside the house, as well as glass and architectural materials, including wire and cut nails, a staple, and a piece of plastic with screw marks in it. This level is a combination of household and construction debris deposited as fill.

Level D started at 0.73 ftbd and ended at 0.83 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR5/2 grayish brown silty clay mottled with 5% 10YR7/8 yellow clay inclusions. Artifacts recovered from Level D include various types of glass, mammal bone, one sherd of hand-painted pearlware, and several pieces of iron from a machine. Level D is a mottled clay fill lens.

Level E started at 0.75 ftd and ended at 1.51 ftd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy silt. Artifacts recovered from Level E were coal, clinker, brick, and oyster shell. Level E may be a buried garden bed or topsoil fill.

Feature 7 started at 1.26 ftd and ended at 1.50 ftd and consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown silty clay. This clay holds water extremely well. Artifacts recovered from Feature 7 included nails, ironstone, a pipe bowl fragment, glass, and bone. Feature 7 most likely represents fill from a posthole.

Level F started at 1.51 ftd and ended at 1.56 ftd and consisted of a 2.5Y5/2 grayish brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Level F included ironstone, Rockingham, and porcelain, including a rather fine piece of the latter with gold trim, a plastic shirt button, bottle glass fragments, and nails. Level F is most likely a late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century fill layer.

Feature 13 started at 2.08 ftd and ended at 2.12 ftd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown loamy clay. It cut through Level G. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 13, which represents a possible decayed tree root.

Level G started at 1.56 ftd and ended at 1.97 ftd and consisted of a 2.5Y4/3 olive brown clay. Artifacts recovered from Level G included bottle glass, ironstone, and mammal bones. Level G is most likely a late nineteenth-century domestic trash deposit.

Level H started at 2.04 ftd and ended at 2.12 ftd and consisted of a 2.5Y4/3 olive brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from this level. This level is subsoil.

Level I started at 2.12 ftd and ended at 2.25 ftd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from this level. This level is subsoil.

Level J started at 2.25 ftd and ended at 3.15 ftd and consisted of a 10YR2/1 black silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from this level. This level is subsoil.

Level K started at 3.15 ftd and ended at 3.15 and consisted of a 10YR2/1 black clay mottled with 35% 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown clay with iron inclusions. This level was not excavated.

Excavation ended at 3.15 ftd.

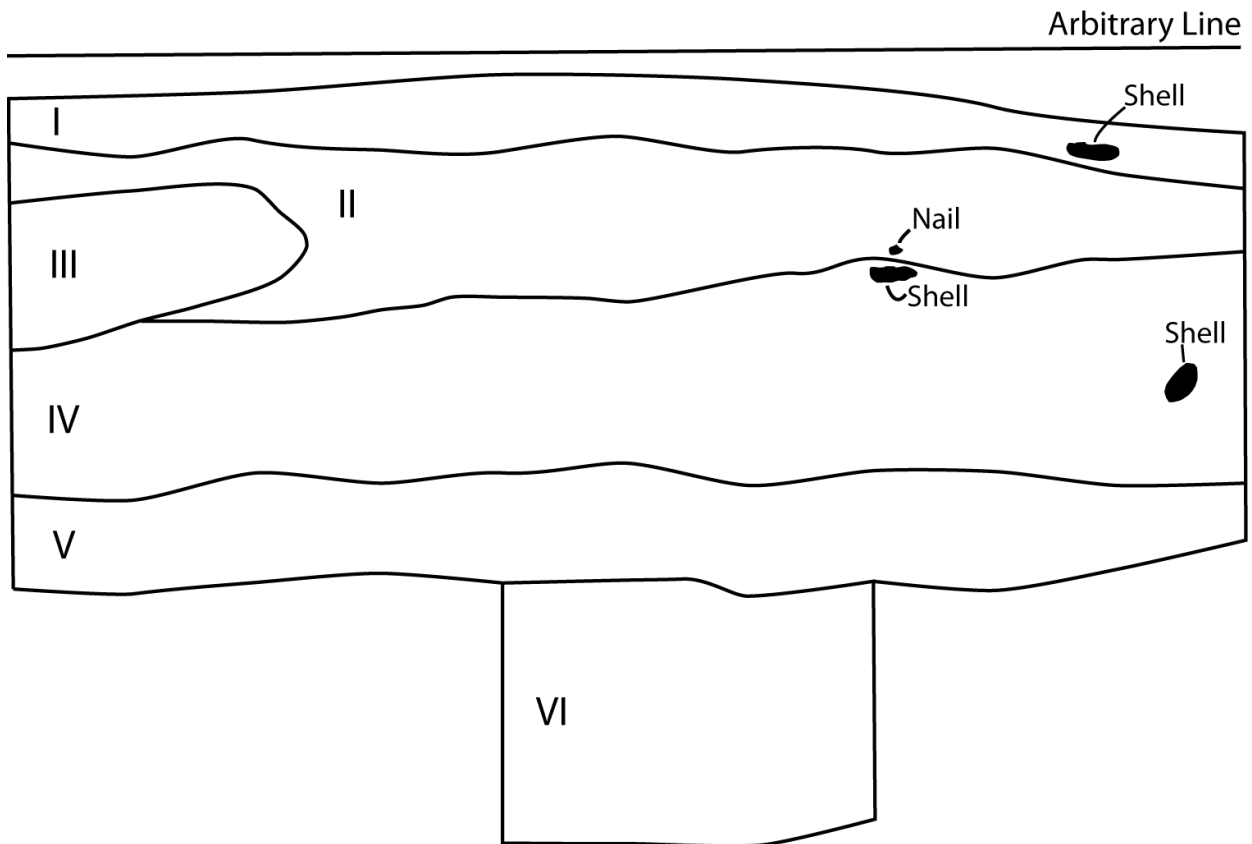


Figure 17: Base of Unit 2 Level K, showing the window excavated through layers H-K.

Interpretation

Test Unit 1 included a layer of nineteenth-century fill underneath a possible garden bed or topsoil fill. On top of that level ground lay several layers of twentieth-century fill. This portion of the backyard seems to consist of alternating uses as sheet midden and garden. Although Feature 7 might be a posthole, no solid evidence of a structure in this portion of the yard was found, indicating that the central portion of the backyard has probably been open from the Green period.

HFBS
Unit 2
North Profile
7/20/2012
AS, PK, KA



- I 10YR 5/3 Brown; Sandy Silt
- II 2.5Y 6/2 Light Brownish Gray; Silt
- III 2.5Y 6/3 Light Yellowish Brown; Silt
with 2.5Y 7/6 Yellow; Silty Clay Inclusions
- IV 2.5Y 6/2 Light Brownish Gray; Silt
- V 2.5Y 5/4 Light Olive Brown; Silty Clay
- VI 10YR 2/1 Black; Loamy Clay

Figure 18: North Profile Unit 2

HFBS

Test Unit 3

Description

Test Unit 3 measured 5' by 5' and was located on the southern portion of 321 South Street just northwest of the porch of the structure at 323 South Street. The purpose of this unit was to identify if there was a builder's trench for 323 South Street and to test the yard space in between 323 and the structure that used to stand between 321. The Test Unit was excavated to a depth of 1.64 feet below datum (ftbd). Within this test unit, there were six stratigraphic levels and eight features.

Level A consisted of the sod and grass and started at the ground surface which was 0.27 ftbd and ended at 0.43 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Level A included plastic, bottle glass, wire nails, and pennies from 1977, 1991, and 2000.

Level B started at 0.43 ftbd and ended at 0.51 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR5/2 greyish brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Level B included machine-made bottle glass, pieces of plastic, and two pieces of fabric. This level is most likely sheet refuse from the mid-late twentieth century.

Level C started at 0.51 ftbd and ended at 0.80 ftbd and consisted of a 10YR4/1 dark grey loamy silt. Artifacts recovered from Level C included large mammal bones, cut and wire nails, eleven glass and clay marbles, various kinds of twentieth-century glass, gray-bodied stoneware, yellowware, Rockingham, and ironstone. This level is most likely sheet refuse from the mid-late twentieth century. It is distinguished from Level B by mortar inclusions along south wall. The marbles found are consistent with one neighborhood resident's recounts of playing marbles here in the alley between the two houses.



Figure 19: Marbles from Unit 3 Level 2C

Level D This paperwork is missing...D contained nails, mammal bone, ironstone, pearlware, a small amount of coal, a piece of machinery, a glass disk, various other kinds of glass, and other artifacts. D is the bottommost level excavated, not counting the posthole features that cut it.



Figure 20: Top of Unit 3 Level E2 after Features 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 had been removed. The utility trench and postholes cut through the transitional subsoil here. The postholes were originally dug near the beginning of occupation at the site, in the 1880s. The large posthole and post mold at the center bottom are probably associated with a fence along the property line between 321 and 323 South St.

Feature 2A takes up the western edge of Unit 3 for the entire length, reaching 1 to 1.4 feet into the unit. Feature 2A started at 0.80 ftbd and was ended at 1.25 ftbd. It lies along the western wall of the unit and consisted of a 10YR5/1 gray silty loam with inclusions of 7.5YR3/1 very dark gray clay. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2A included several bricks scattered throughout the unit in various alignments, nails, yellowware, ironstone, and a Swiss Army knife, as well as a US Army button with an eagle on it. Feature 2A is the upper fill of a utility pipe trench. The materials in this trench are likely a combination of building debris and sheet refuse from the early twentieth century that were re-deposited in the utility trench.



Figure 21: Swiss Army Knife from Feature 2 Level A



Figure 22: US Army Button from Feature 2 Level A. Dated to the latter nineteenth century, during which period William Gardner served as a Buffalo Soldier.

The US Army Button in Feature 2 Level A matches one found in Unit 1 Level C and both may come from William Gardner's uniform. The configuration of the seal of the United States on the front of the button is that of a general staff button in the US Army manufactured between 1832 and 1902. The back of the button bears the maker's mark of the Scovill Manufacturing Company in Waterbury, CT, and reads "SCOVILL MF'G CO. WATERBURY." Two concentric circles of dots bound the words of the maker's mark, placing the button's manufacturing date between 1860 and ca. 1880 (Inkspot Antiques N.d.). This button was therefore in use during the time that Sergeant William Gardner served in the US Army.

Feature 2B lies beneath Feature 2A. Feature 2B started at 1.25 fbd and was ended at 1.75 fbd due to the discovery of a metal pipe. This feature consisted of a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy clay with inclusions of a 10YR5/1 gray clay. Feature 2B differs from Feature 2A in a higher clay content and fewer brick inclusions. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2B included a plastic button, cut and wire nails, ironstone, bricks, and brick fragments. There were far fewer artifacts in this level than in Feature 2A, even accounting for the difference in volume soil excavated. Feature 2B is the lower fill of a utility pipe trench that runs through this feature. Excavation of this trench ceased at the depth of the pipe and the trench was pedestled.

Level E1 started at 0.80 fbd and ended at 1.05 fbd and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Level E1 included whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, American and Rhenish stonewares, Rockingham, bottle glass, cut and wire nails, and many mammal and fish bones, as well as five pieces of plastic. The bulk of the cultural material in this level indicates that Level E1 is a domestic trash deposit from the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century, at the end of the life of the probable fence-line associated with Features 3 and 4.

Feature 3 lies near the center of the southern half of Unit 3. It started at 1.00 fbd and ended at 1.57 fbd and consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay. Artifacts recovered from Feature 3 were iron fragments. Feature 3 is an ovular posthole.

Feature 4 lies in the southwest quadrant of Feature 3. It started at 1.00 fbd and ended at 2.00 fbd and consisted of a 10YR2/2 very dark brown loam mottled with a 5Y7/2 light gray loam and an SY7/6 yellow loam, with inclusions of a 10YR4/1 dark gray clay. Artifacts recovered from Feature 4 were pebbles, iron, and glass. Feature 4 is a .2'x.2' square postmold within Feature 3 and is oriented on-grid with the lot and both structures.

Level E2 started at 1.05 fbd and ended at 1.65 fbd and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay mottled with 10% 10YR5/2 grayish brown silty clay. The only artifacts recovered from Level E2 were three unidentified iron fragments. Level E2 is transitional subsoil.

Feature 8 was a small inverted-cone-shaped feature near the eastern wall of Unit 3. It started at 1.40 fbd and ended at 2.00 fbd and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown loamy silt. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 8.

Feature 9 was a circular posthole in the northeast quadrant of Unit 3, started at 1.54 fbd and ended at 2.05 fbd, and consisted of a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 9.

Feature 10 was a particularly mottled portion of Level E2.

Feature 11 was a square posthole in the southeast quadrant of Unit 3 that lay 45 degrees off-grid with the structures and lot, started at 1.37 fbd and ended at 2.55 fbd, and consisted of a 10YR5/2 grayish brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 11.

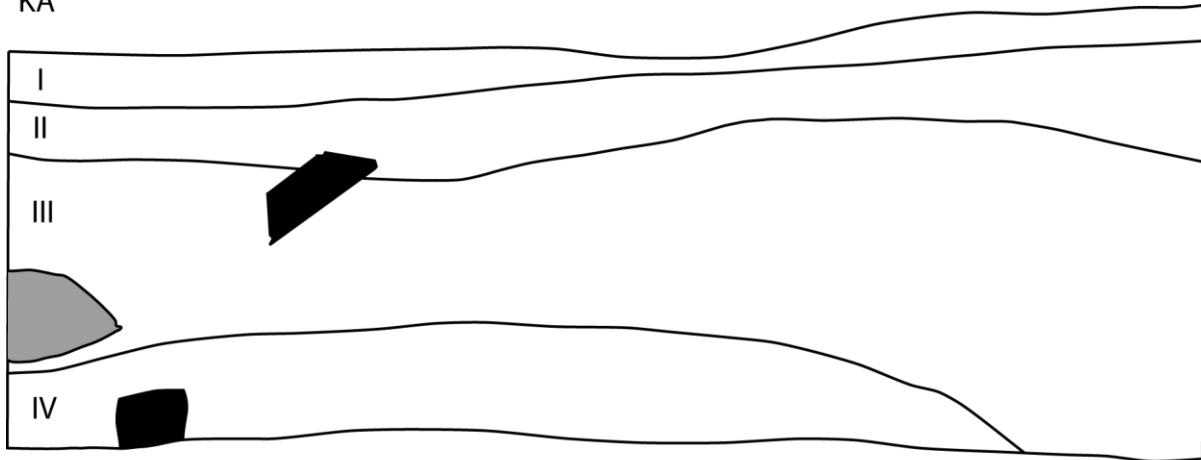
Feature 12 was a particularly mottled portion of Level E2.

Excavation ended at 1.64 fbd.

Interpretation

The space between the houses at 323 and 321 South St. was used since the late nineteenth century as a trash dump, first in a concentrated manner, in Level E1, and then as part of a broader sheet midden that extended across the entire side and back yards, as seen in Unit 2. These deposits postdate several postholes, at least one of them—features 3 and 4—associated most likely with a fence between the two properties here. Oral history of game-playing with marbles between the two houses corroborates the archaeological evidence on the creation of sheet midden in this side yard in the twentieth century. The utility pipe trench in the western portion of the unit cuts the earlier trash deposits. Comparing the record of utility work on this property and in this part of Easton would help to more closely date the contexts in this unit as pre- and post-utility-construction.

HFBS
Unit 3
North Profile
7/20/2012
KA



- I 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown; Silt (Grass Sod)
- II 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown; Silt
- III 10YR 5/1 Gray; Silt (90%)
10YR 4/3 Brown; Silt (10%)
- IV 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown; Clay (80%)
10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown; Clay (20%)

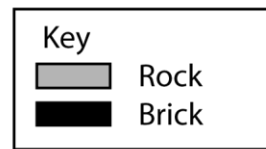
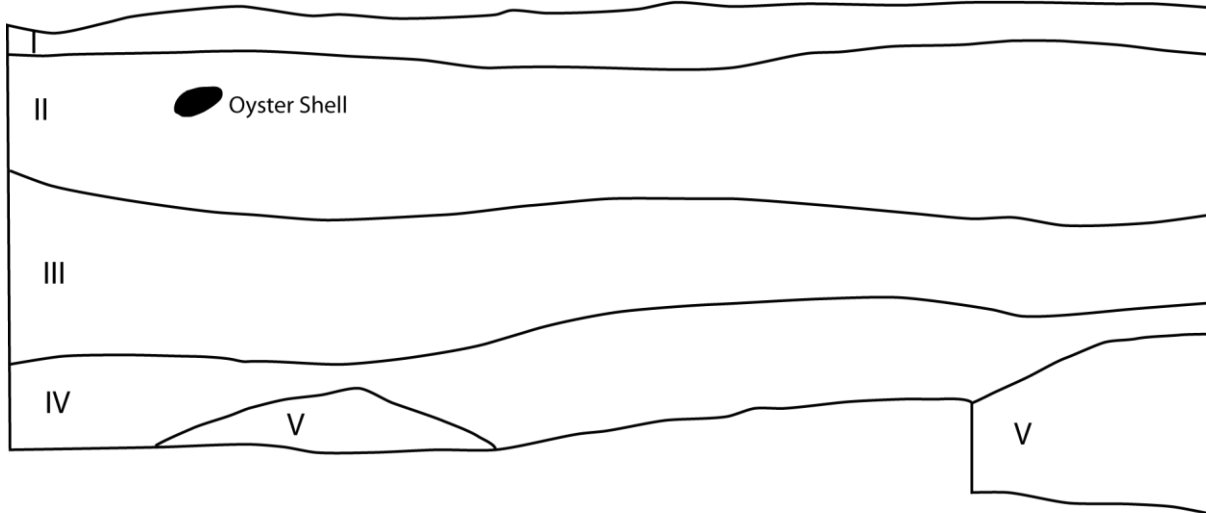


Figure 23: North Profile Unit 3

HFBS
Unit 3
East Profile
7/20/2012
KA



- I 10YR 6/1 Gray; Silt (Grass Sod)
- II 10YR 6/1 Gray; Silt
- III 10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown; Silt
- IV 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown; Silty Clay
- V 10YR 6/1 Gray; Silt
with 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown; Clay

Figure 24: East Profile Unit 3

Summary of Artifacts from Test Units 1-3

Table 1 lists some of the common artifact types found at the HFBS. This assemblage reflects the site's domestic nature in the high proportions of artifacts related to food consumption. The large number of marbles also indicates the presence of children on the site.

Table 2 breaks down some of the common artifact types that have defined dates of production by their period of manufacture. Dates are based on Mullins (1988; N.d), Spude (N.d.), and Hume (1969). Counts are based on artifacts that could be positively identified as belonging to a type with defined dates of production, and therefore exclude a large quantity of un- or under-identified artifacts. For example, if a bottle glass fragment could equally be hand-blown or machine-made, it was omitted. This summary does not break down artifact types to their full extent of dateable sub-types. Because many types of artifacts were made in more than one century, these artifacts are listed multiple times, once in each period. Percentage of Total is of total counted artifacts. This preliminary investigation of the assemblage at the HFBS did not provide enough data to isolate archaeologically-distinguishable phases of occupation. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts make up the preponderance of the assemblage, and while artifacts manufactured in the eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries appear at this site, they always appeared in layers containing later material as well. Thus, the dates of artifacts across the site suggest that the first occupation of the site dates to the period from 1879, when the Greens leased the property, and that the site has seen fairly continuous inhabitation as a domestic residence from 1879-2002.

Type	Total	Percentage of Type	Percentage of Total
Ceramics	355	100.0	8.6
Ironstone	202	56.9	4.9
Porcelain	45	12.7	1.1
Whiteware	25	7.0	0.6
Coarse Earthenware	19	5.4	0.5
Stoneware	18	5.1	0.4
Yellow Ware	16	4.5	0.4
Rockingham	13	3.7	0.3
Pearlware	6	1.7	0.1
Glass	1433	100.0	34.8
Bottle Glass	973	67.9	23.7
Window Glass	160	11.2	3.9
Lighting Glass	92	6.4	2.2
Table Glass	82	5.7	2.0
Marbles	19	1.3	0.5
Metal	1349	100.0	32.8
Nails (total)	761	56.4	18.5
<i>Nails (cut)</i>	89		
<i>Nails (wire)</i>	143		
Other Iron	245	18.2	6.0
Other Metal	343	25.4	8.3
Faunal	558	100.0	13.6
Bones	513	91.9	12.5
<i>Mammal</i>	498		
<i>Fish</i>	4		
<i>Bird</i>	1		
Oyster Shell	44	7.9	1.1
Total Counted Materials	4112		100.0
Weighed Materials (g)	6738.57	100.0	
Brick	2597.96	38.6	
Mortar	583.20	8.7	
Oyster Shell	1358.13	20.2	
Coal	1481.88	22.0	
Slag	276.40	4.1	
Clinker	441.00	6.5	

Table 1: Artifact Summary by Type

Eighteenth Century

Type	Terminus Post Quem	Terminus Ante Quem	Count	Percentage of Total
Pearlware	1779	1820s	6	0.15
White Salt Glazed	ca. 1720s	ca. 1780s	1	0.02
Porcelain, Chinese: Painted Under	1660	ca. 1840	2	0.05
Porcelain, Chinese: Overglaze Enamel	1660	1820s	1	0.02
Porcelain, Chinese: Willow Pattern	1792		1	0.02
Porcelain, English Soft Paste	1745	1795	1	0.02
Porcelain, European/American Hard Paste	1708		27	0.66
Hand-Blown Bottle		1925	23	0.56

Nineteenth Century

Type	Terminus Post Quem	Terminus Ante Quem	Count	Percentage of Total
Whiteware	1820s	ca. 1900	25	0.61
Ironstone	ca. 1840	ca. 1900	202	4.91
Yellow Ware	1830	post-1900	16	0.39
Rockingham	1845	ca. 1900	13	0.32
Porcelain, Chinese: Painted Under	1660	ca. 1840	2	0.05
Porcelain, Chinese: Overglaze Enamel	1660	1820s	1	0.02
Porcelain, Chinese: Willow Pattern	1792		1	0.02
Porcelain, European/American Hard Paste	1708		27	0.66
Hand-Blown Bottle		1925	23	0.56
Machine-Made Bottle	1889		55	1.34
Cut Nails, Machine-Headed	1815		89	2.16
Coal	ca. 1800		57	1.39
Clinker	ca. 1800		19	0.46
Aluminum [as available commercially]	1889		28	0.68

Twentieth/Twenty-First Century

Type	Terminus Post Quem	Terminus Ante Quem	Count	Percentage of Total
Yellow Ware	1830	post-1900	16	0.39
Porcelain, European/American Hard Paste	1708		27	0.66
Porcelain, Chinese: Willow Pattern	1792		1	0.02
Porcelain, Modern			1	0.02
Machine-Made Bottle	1889		55	1.34
Wire Nails	ca. 1900		143	3.48
Coal	ca. 1800		57	1.39
Clinker	ca. 1800		19	0.46
Aluminum [as available commercially]	1889		28	0.68
Plastics	ca. 1918		401	9.75

Table 2: Artifact Summary by Period

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological investigations at the Home of the Family of the Buffalo Soldier in 2011 indicate that the site's stratigraphy is intact and that the site can therefore support further research as long as its contexts continue to remain minimally disturbed. Based on the material culture found at the deepest levels of test units, the John and Eliza Green period seems to represent the earliest occupation of this site for domestic or work space. Because the property passed from the Greens to other African Americans, the entire assemblage at the site can therefore be connected directly to African American history on The Hill.

Phase I and II investigations indicate that sheet midden and fill dominate the yard spaces at the HFBS. A garden likely existed behind the house. Because the Phase II survey was limited in scope, more certain and detailed interpretations of yard usage remain difficult and would require additional test units in the backyard to more clearly determine changing uses of that space.

As a public excavation, fieldwork in 2011 attracted a considerable amount of interest from local and descendant community members, as well as members of the general public. This community interest focuses on the research process and on the US Army buttons recovered from the site, which tie archaeological materials to persons and narratives of the past that are known from documentary and oral history. As such, excavations at the HFBS enhanced extant community support for research, publicization, and preservation of African American heritage on The Hill.

Although the site holds potential for further research, there is no present need to return to the HFBS for further archaeological investigation. Some of the primary research questions of importance to the community, those regarding the origins of the African American community on The Hill, may be more readily addressed at other sites nearby because the HFBS appears not to have been inhabited until ca. 1879. Certainly, the site's assemblage holds information on the community's more recent history and on changes in the community through time. Further excavation at the site would contribute to questions related to this latter theme. However, the more primary question of origins may be more fruitfully pursued elsewhere.

Shifting the focus of excavation away from the HFBS also best serves the interests of architectural and archaeological preservation at the site. By leaving the remainder of the site unexcavated for the present, we would preserve the research potential of the site and could leverage that research potential against demolition and construction on the site, which would bear negatively on both the historic architecture and archaeological integrity of the site.

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APPENDIX A: PROPERTY HISTORY

Date	Transfer	Record Set
...
December 8, 1789	William Meluy to Joseph Haskins	Land records of Talbot County, Maryland Book 23, page 609.
...
September 3, 1879	John Green (black) leased from Robert F. Walker (white) a property “on the corner of South St. and East Alley (aka East Court, Boundary Lane; now Higgins St.) for 99 years at \$10 per year rent, with option to buy at \$100 at any time.	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Book 91, page 7.
December 28, 1880	John and Eliza Green \$57 mortgage to Robert F. Walker	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Book 91, page 9.
1895	John Green died intestate (no will) 1895 and leasehold, valued at \$150, went to Eliza. Still leasing at \$10 a year	John Green administrative account (1895), Talbot County Administrative Account Book EHR7, page 215. Probate Office, Easton, Maryland.
April 12, 1897	Robert Walker released the mortgage ““for value received”” [Greens had paid off the mortgage and now owned the house]	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Book 91, page 9.
October 12, 1896	40-year-old Eliza Green, now a widow, married widower 54-year-old black widower William Dobson and relocated with children to Dover Rd, to a house which they owned. Probably rented out 323 South St.	Talbot County Marriage Records, 1896-1920 Book W.B., page 63; William Dobson household, 1910 US census, Talbot County, Maryland, population schedule, town of Easton, enumeration district 93, supervisor’s district 1, sheet 33B, dwelling 522, family 733, line 72, NARA micropublication T624, roll 568, available at the Maryland Room, Talbot County Free Library.
April 25, 1912	William Dobson died	Burial Permit no. 1948, Easton, Talbot County, MD, 25 April 1912, In <i>Burial</i>

		<i>Permits of Local Board of Health at Easton, Maryland, July 26, 1900 to Nov. 20, 1913</i> , Helen E. Seymour and R. Bernice Leonard, compilers (Privately Printed, Easton, 1997).
1915	Eliza Green Dobson sold the house on Dover Rd. and moved back to 323 South St.	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Book 169, page 469; Eliza Dobson household, 1920 US census, Talbot County, Maryland, population schedule, city of Easton, enumeration district 106, supervisors district 1, sheet 16B, 327 South Street, dwelling 332, family 344 line 91, NARA micropublications T625, roll 677.
	Eliza Skinner Green Dobson died 1929 and left house to nephew Walter Skinner, who lived in Chicago. He sold it to Malachi (or Malacar) and Elizabeth Gardner for \$500 cash on 10/27/1930 and Skinner took a mortgage from the Gardners. Malacar and family moved from rented house at 225 East Lane (now Locust St.), to which they had moved from Grahams Alley, Easton since 1900.	Parker N.p. [2002]
1957	Malcar Gardner died 1957 and left house to son Edward.	Parker N.p. [2002]
	By 1959, house listed as vacant in city directory and Edward owned house at 126 S. Locust—lived there in 1962. Rented 323 South St. to relative Alice Smith and husband James, custodian and porter at Tidewater Inn.	Parker N.p. [2002]
January 1964	Edward Gardner to Alice D. Smith and James W. Smith [formerly tenants] in Last Will and Testament.	Parker N.p. [2002]
1972	Alice D. and James W. Smith took mortgage from Talbot Bank of Easton Maryland	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Liber 467, page 274.
May 19, 1995	James Smith died	Parker N.p. [2002]

August 31, 1995	Alice D. Smith to Charles Edward Hines Jr.[nephew; without mortgage]	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Liber 810, folio 223.
June 5, 2002	Charles Hines to Housing Authority of the Town of Easton	Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland Liber 1067, folio 685

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE FORMS

Shovel Test Pit Record

Site Name: _____ Excavators: _____

Site #: _____ Transect: _____

Date: _____ Screened? Y N 1/4" 1/8" 1/16"

STP: _____ STP: _____ STP: _____

**ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
LEVEL REPORT**

Site: _____

Date: _____

Square: _____

Excavator(s): _____

Level: _____

Recorder: _____

Opening Elevations: NE _____
NW _____
Instrument Height: C _____
SE _____
_____ SW _____

Closing Elevations: NE _____
NW _____
Instrument Height: C _____
SE _____
_____ 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

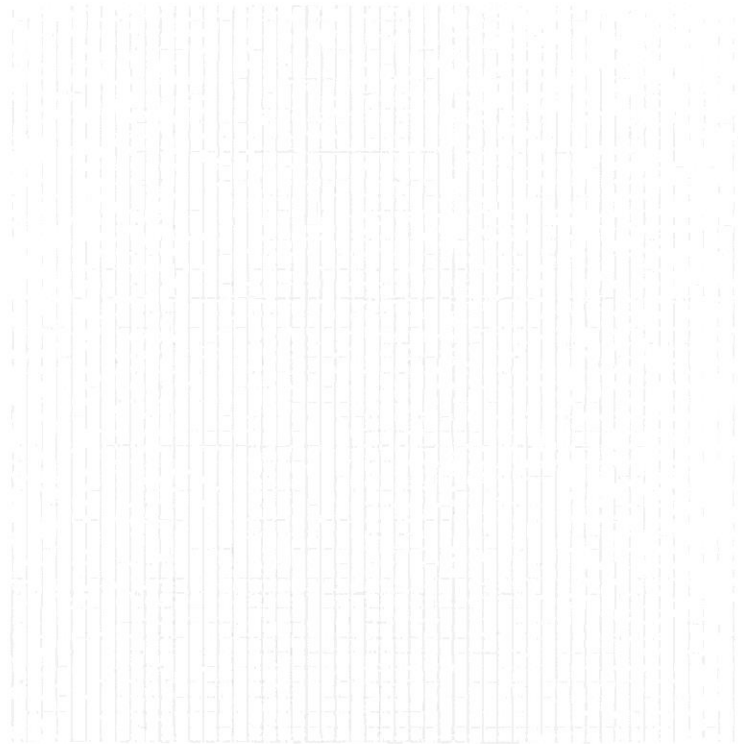
Site: _____

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 _____

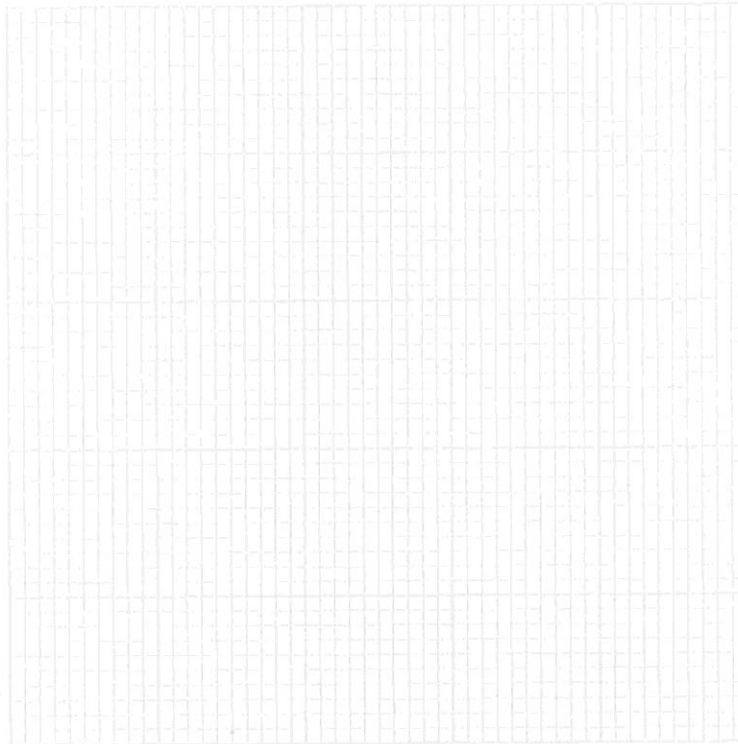
Feature Description:
Munsell:

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 C: CATALOGUE CODES

This appendix lists the reference codes used in Appendix D (pages 85-120), the artifact catalogue. They serve as a shorthand for artifact types and the reader should use Appendix C as a reference when reading Appendix D.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
ARTIFACT CATALOG COMPUTER CODES

(Where XX appears, substitute codes from attribute list)

CERAMICS

	<u>CODE</u>
<u>Earthenware</u>	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.)

	CODE
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.)

CODE

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.)CODE

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**CODE**

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

	CODE
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

<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CODE</u>
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)	CODE
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

CODE

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)	CODE
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)	CODE
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)	900000
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	Spring	9550
shoes	9306		
other	9308		
Button	9310	Weapon Related	
1-piece	9311	Gunflints	9640
2-piece	9312	Shell Casing	9660
Collar button	9426	Shot, Ball, Bullet .	9661
Clothing Fastener ..	9316		
Pin	9320	Harness Related	
handwrought	9321	Horse shoe	9726
machine made	9322		
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 -- Hrdbod
Pink Bodied -- Pkbod
Red Bodied -- Rdbod
Salmon Bodied -- Smnbod
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 -- Bttm
Bowl -- Bwl
Buckle -- Bckl
Burned -- Brnd
Button -- Btn
Century -- C
Chamber Pot -- Chmbrp
Chinese -- Chn
Clothing -- Clthg
Coarse -- Crs
Combed -- Cmbd
Corroded -- Corrd
Creamware -- Cmwr
Crossmend -- Crsmend
Curved -- Crvd
Cutlery -- Ctlry
Decorated -- Dec
Diameter -- Dia
Drinking -- Drng
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 -- Gl
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 -- Ptrn
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 -- Tmprd
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

	CODE
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

	CODE
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 D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1A			1	23	Architectural Materials	Brick	brick general		1	53.5g brick discard
1A			1	20	Architectural Materials	Nails General	general		9	rusty nail fragments
1A			1	2	Ceramics	Ironstone	fragment		1	White with dark blue sponge painting
1A			1	4	Ceramics	Ironstone	fragment		1	white ironstone, glazed on both sides
1A			1	1	Ceramics	Porcelain	lid	36	1	White, porcelain, oval, lid, 1" long
1A			1	3	Ceramics	Whiteware	fragment		1	White fragment, glazed on both sides. One side with green handpainted design
1A			1	5	Ceramics	Whiteware	rim fragment	32	1	small rim fragment, white with blue handpainted arrow like pattern
1A			1	11	Glass	Bottle glass	base fragments		2	clear round bottle base fragments
1A			1	17	Glass	Bottle glass	fragments	5998	2	bright green bottle glass fragments
1A			1	18	Glass	Bottle glass	fragments	5998	1	brown bottle glass fragment
1A			1	10	Glass	Bottle glass	Neck fragments		2	clear round neck fragments
1A			1	8	Glass	Bottle glass	round body	6200	36	clear round body fragments
1A			1	12	Glass	Bottle glass	round body		4	aqua round bottle body fragments
1A			1	13	Glass	Bottle glass	round body		2	manganese bottle body fragments
1A			1	6	Glass	Flatglass	fragments		11	Glass fragments, blue/green tinge
1A			1	14	Glass	Flatglass	window glass	5999	1	window glass fragment, clear
1A			1	16	Glass	Lighting glass	fragments		3	clear fragments
1A			1	7	Glass	Machine made frag	fragment	6200	1	machine made fragment with multiple, textured sides
1A			1	9	Glass	Serving glass	fragment		1	molded, milk glass fragment with scale like pattern on one portion
1A			1	15	Glass	Serving glass	fragment		1	thick piece of serving glass, clear
1A			1	40	Metal Materials	Childs toy	"jack"-iron?	9446	1	singular "jack" childrens toy
1A			1	44	Metal Materials	Metal	Brass	9310	1	Brass fixed button, oxidation present
1A			1	45	Metal Materials	Metal	general	9410	1	amusement token, hole in center "loaned for amusement only" "property of mills" "baseball vender"
1A			1	42	Metal Materials	Metal	Metal, car part?		1	"Eagle O.H. Ironics", possible spark plug, patented
1A			1	43	Metal Materials	Metal	thin metal		3	crushed with no rusting present, unidentifiable, tin?
1A			1	41	Mixed Materials	Metal and Plastic	Mixed Materials		1	"Corona Extra", rusted

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	A		1	39	Organic Materials	Bone	Mammal		4	unidentifiable mammal bone frags
1	A		1	21	Organic Materials	Coal	coal discard		1	2.5g coal discard
1	A		1	22	Organic Materials	Oyster Shell	oyster shell discard		2	27g oyster shell discard
1	A		1	19	Organic Materials	Wood	natural		7	natural wood pieces
1	A		1	48	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		61	various plastic fragments of wrappers and bags
1	A		1	49	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		4	thicker hard plastic fragments, tan and blue, silver and brown
1	A		1	50	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		5	crumpled foil fragments
1	A		1	24	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	plastic cap
1	A		1	25	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic	9446	4	brown plastic designed to look like wood
1	A		1	26	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		7	clear plastic fragments
1	A		1	27	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		7	white plastic fragments
1	A		1	28	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic	9446	2	seagreen plastic pieces
1	A		1	29	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic	9446	9	brown and silver toy pieces
1	A		1	30	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		5	yellow plastic fragments
1	A		1	31	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	thin green plastic
1	A		1	32	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	black plastic fragment
1	A		1	33	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	piece of a white cap
1	A		1	34	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	whole plastic cap, top says "Pink A-Ling" and "Avon Products Inc NY"

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	A		1	35	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	white dispenser piece
1	A		1	36	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	black plastic cap says "200" and then there is a word under that and then it says "809AP"
1	A		1	37	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	piece of black plastic tube
1	A		1	38	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	piece of a container with words that seem to be a warning label for alcohol consumption
1	A		1	46	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	Styrofoam		22	fragments, dirty
1	A		1	47	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Textile	general		1	muddy, gray piece of textile, stitching present
1	B		8	37	Architectural Materials	Brick	brick general		5	182.5 g, discarded
1	B		8	36	Architectural Materials	mortar	general		6	184.3 g, discarded
1	B		8	28	Architectural Materials	Nails	Nails general		70	nails general
1	B		8	34	Architectural Materials	Stone	other building related	9445	1	about three fourths of an inch long, split in half
1	B		8	35	Architectural Materials	Stone	other building related		1	flat piece, reddish brown in color
1	B		8	43	Architectural Materials	Stone	Stone, Natural		1	triangular in shape, most likely a rock
1	B		8	66	Ceramics	coarse earthenware	unglazed fragments		8	fragments ranging in size and shade of red-yellow
1	B		8	42	Ceramics	Ironstone	general	32	1	white rim piece with molded floral decoration around interior edge
1	B		8	41	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated		2	white, undecorated body pieces
1	B		8	67	Ceramics	Ironstone	ironstone fragments		45	ironstone fragments ranging in size, several pieces are badly burnt, two with makers mark stamp portions
1	B		8	68	Ceramics	Pearlware	pearlware fragments		1	fragment, approx 1" in length, glazed

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	B		8	48	Ceramics	Porcelain	English, transfer print	35	1	possible foot ring, pastel pink, blue, green transfer print, glistening around edge body frag with light green translucent enamel
1	B		8	49	Ceramics	Porcelain	famille verte		1	undecorated pieces
1	B		8	46	Ceramics	Porcelain	undecorated		2	undecorated pieces
1	B		8	47	Ceramics	Porcelain	undecorated	35	1	undecorated, relatively thin piece of base
1	B		8	50	Ceramics	Porcelain	undistinguished, modern	32	1	unglazed, pink in color with green molding decoration around edge, hole for hanging
1	B		8	44	Ceramics	Rockingham	general		1	sharp, molded flower design
1	B		8	45	Ceramics	Rockingham	undecorated		4	variously sized body pieces
1	B		8	61	Ceramics	Stoneware	gray bodied		3	stoneware frags, gray bodied, ranging in size, one rim piece
1	B		8	64	Ceramics	Stoneware	gray bodied		1	poor quality, yellow tinged fragment approx 1 1/2" in length
1	B		8	62	Ceramics	Stoneware	gray bodied		1	molded stoneware segment, approx 1" in length
1	B		8	63	Ceramics	Stoneware	gray bodied		1	rim segment , poor quality stoneware, approx 1" in length
1	B		8	65	Ceramics	Yellow Ware	yellow ware fragment		1	fragment approx 1 cm in length
1	B		8	69	Ceramics	White ware	white ware fragment		1	hand painted fragment, blue, white and brown painted
1	B		8	23	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle body frags		4	green bottle body frags
1	B		8	24	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle body frags		11	amber bottle glass body frags
1	B		8	2	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle glass body frags		3	amethyst fragments varying in length
1	B		8	11	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle glass frags		100	clear bottle glass fragments
1	B		8	21	Glass	Bottle glass	Bottle glass general		5	olive green bottle glass fragments
1	B		8	19	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle glass neck		1	Neck of a Bacardi bottle with aluminum cap
1	B		8	16	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle neck frags		4	clear bottle glass neck frags
1	B		8	25	Glass	Bottle glass	bottle neck frags		2	amber bottle glass neck frags
1	B		8	14	Glass	Bottle glass	case bottle body frags		4	clear case bottle body frags

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	B		8	6	Glass	Bottle glass	general		26	glass fragment, aqua fragments varying in length, curved
1	B		8	12	Glass	Bottle glass	round bottle body frags		6	round bottle clear body frags with molded letters
1	B		8	7	Glass	Bottle glass	round bottle base fragment		1	glass bottle fragment approx, 1" in length
1	B		8	13	Glass	Bottle glass	round bottle body frags		11	clear round bottle body frags
1	B		8	1	Glass	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck		1	Amethyst glass neck fragment
1	B		8	22	Glass	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck		1	wine/liquor bottle neck frag
1	B		8	20	Glass	Flat glass	window glass		64	window glass fragment, clear
1	B		8	51	Glass	glass	glass marble	9442	1	1 blue tinted marble, approx. 1.5 cm in diameter, opaque white splotch
1	B		8	3	Glass	Glass general	general		1	blue milk glass fragment
1	B		8	4	Glass	Glass general	general		2	blue glass fragments approx. 1 cm in length
1	B		8	5	Glass	Glass general	general		1	Modern glass, royal blue fragment, approx. 1 cm in length
1	B		8	9	Glass	Glass general	general		1	foggy clear glass fragment with letters "YER" ¹¹ printed
1	B		8	10	Glass	Glass general	milk glass fragments		7	one pink-tinted fragment, the rest white fragments, curved
1	B		8	15	Glass	Lighting glass	Lighting glass		45	lighting glass fragments
1	B		8	8	Glass	Round bottle	round bottle round neck frag		3	aqua neck fragments
1	B		8	17	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag		3	clear serving glass - cup rims
1	B		8	18	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag		1	decorative shaped fragment
1	B		8	31	Metal Materials	Brass	Brass		1	brass wire
1	B		8	32	Metal Materials	Brass	Brass		2	Brass rings
1	B		8	53	Metal Materials	Copper	form identifiable	9410	1	penny from 1893
1	B		8	26	Metal Materials	Iron	form identifiable		1	fork
1	B		8	27	Metal Materials	Iron	form identifiable		1	baton, stake
1	B		8	52	Metal Materials	Iron	form identifiable	9446	1	iron jack, 3 of the 6 points missing
1	B		8	30	Metal Materials	lead	lead		1	lead shape
1	B		8	29	Metal Materials	metal	metal		7	corroded metal blobs
1	B		8	56	Mixed Materials	brass and plastic	form identifiable		1	jewelry piece, two long black pieces attached by brass, approx 1" long each

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	B		8	33	Mixed Materials	Metal and plastic	form unidentifiable		1	metal ring with plastic coating
1	B		8	57	Organic Materials	Bog Iron	Natural stone	9301	1	cream colored stone button, four holes, ridge on the back, approx. 1 cm in diameter
1	B		8	60	Organic Materials	Bone	mammal		41	mammal bone fragments, ranging in size and shape
1	B		8	59	Organic Materials	Bone	teeth		1	tooth fragment, split in half, approx 1 cm in length, animal
1	B		8	40	Organic Materials	clinker	general		1	22.7 g, discarded
1	B		8	38	Organic Materials	shell	oyster shell		4	59.1 g, discarded
1	B		8	39	Organic Materials	slag	general		1	18.2 g, discarded
1	B		8	70	Organic Materials	Textile	textile fragment		1	cloth material, very dirty, white
1	B		8	75	Synthetic/Recent Materials	aluminum	aluminum frag		2	aluminum pop-off
1	B		8	73	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic fragments		1	straw-like fragment white and red in color
1	B		8	76	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic bead	9401	1	jewelry-like bead, black
1	B		8	58	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic button	9301	1	white plastic button, four holes, approx. 1 cm in diameter
1	B		8	74	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic fragment		1	black plastic cap, not twist off
1	B		8	71	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic fragments		20	fragments, flimsy, varying in size
1	B		8	72	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic fragments		14	fragments varying in size and color, brown, yellow, blue, green-blue, white and pink
1	B		8	55	Tobacco Pipes	Bowls	plain		1	red clay bowl, with pipe rest approx 1cm in length
1	B		8	54	Tobacco Pipes	Stem	plain 5/64		1	stem, approx .5" in length, white clay unmarked

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	C		14	2	Architectural Materials	Brick general	Brick		7	DISCARD:333.7g
1	C		14	3	Architectural Materials	Mortar General	mortar		1	DISCARD:22.0g
1	C		14	15	Architectural Materials	Nails General	Nails general		15	nails general
1	C		14	7	Ceramics	Ironstone	Ironstone		2	sherds, one piece with slight curvature
1	C		14	10	Ceramics	Pearlware	Pearlware		2	rim fragment, shell edged, feathering?
1	C		14	11	Ceramics	Pearlware	Pearlware		1	anular design, brown
1	C		14	9	Ceramics	porcelain	Chinese porcelain?		2	sherd with possible red/orange decal?
1	C		14	8	Ceramics	porcelain	English porcelain?		1	rim fragment, undecorated
1	C		14	5	Ceramics	Rockingham	Rockingham		1	handle with face present
1	C		14	6	Ceramics	whiteware	Whiteware		7	fragments, glaze present
1	C		14	4	Ceramics	yellowware	yellowware			yellowware possible pitcher base, moulded, pannels present
1	C		14	20	Glass	bottle glass	blown in mold		1	clear, embossed "R"
1	C		14	21	Glass	bottle glass	case bottle		3	aqua tinted, patinated fragments, corner piece present
1	C		14	22	Glass	bottle glass	case bottle		1	clear, angle present
1	C		14	23	Glass	bottle glass	possible medicinal phial fragments?		3	aqua tinted, neck/lip fragments
1	C		14	24	Glass	Bottle Glass	possible medicinal phial fragments?		1	aqua tinted base sherd
1	C		14	18	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle		2	amber bottle glass frag
1	C		14	17	Glass	bottle glass	wine/liquor fragment		6	Olive green bottle fragments
1	C		14	26	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass		14	aquu tinted some patina present
1	C		14	25	Glass	General glass	Bottle Glass		13	aqua tinted glass fragments,
1	C		14	27	Glass	glass general	bottle glass		10	clear shards
1	C		14	19	Glass	glass general	fragment		1	emerald fragment
1	C		14	31	Glass	lighting glass	lighting glass shards		6	clear lighting glass fragments
1	C		14	28	Glass	Serving Glass	general		1	clear sherd
1	C		14	30	Glass	Serving Glass	general		1	clear waved lip of the object
1	C		14	29	Glass	Serving Glass	hexagonal, serving apparatus		1	clear large geometric serving accessory
1	C		14	13	Metal Materials	Brass	button		9311	Military button, eagle present with shield

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
1	C		14	14	Metal Materials	Brass	bullet slivers	9311	5	Military button slivers
1	C		14	16	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		6	corroded iron blobs
1	C		14	32	Metal Materials	Metal materials	unidentifiable metal		1	~3in in length, nonhollow, possibly iron piece of metal
1	C		14	12	Organic Materials	Bone	mammal bone		6	bone fragments, 2 pieces with saw marks present
1	C		14	1	Organic Materials	Shell	Oyster Shell		1	DISCARD: 9.1g
1	C		14	40	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	bead	9401	1	Large geometric bead, black, plastic
1	C		14	41	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	button	9311	1	2 hole, 1 piece brown button
1	C		14	33	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	clump of paper/cloth		1	paper and cloth "hairball"
1	C		14	34	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic		1	brown hard plastic, ~1 in in length, fractured piece
1	C		14	35	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic		1	Black hard plastic, ~1/8 an inch, comb like teeth present
1	C		14	36	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic		1	~1/8in in length, thin plastic piece that comes to a point
1	C		14	42	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic piece		1	black, round flower pattern on top side, undecorated on rear side
1	C		14	37	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Rubber		1	~1/7in in length, black rubber piece
1	C		14	38	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	wrapper		1	clear with silver hexagonal patterns present

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
	1	C		14	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Synthetic/Recent Materials	wrapper		1	piece of tinfoil
	1	D		20	Architectural Materials	nails	Nails general		1	corroded nail fragment
	1	D		20	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated		1	small ironstone frag, thin
	1	D		20	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	unidentifiable		1	brown plastic flat frag with metallic silver finish on one side
	1	E		23	Architectural Materials	brick	brick general		1	68.5 g, discarded
	1			7	Architectural Materials	Nails	Nails general		1	nail fragment, bent, approx. 1" in length
	1			7	Ceramics	White ware	undecorated		1	white ware fragment, approx. 1" in length, glazed, cracked
	1			7	Glass	Drinking glass	general		1	curved rim clear glass fragment
	1			24	Glass	Bottle glass	round bottle		1	aqua glass, patinated which gives purple sheen
	1			24	Metal Materials	Iron	unidentifiable		1	highly corroded cylindrical frag
	2	A		2	Architectural Materials	Nails	Cut		8	corroded nails
	2	A		2	Architectural Materials	Nails	general		18	bits of incomplete nails and unidentifiably corroded nails
	2	A		2	Architectural Materials	Nails	Modern (wire)		11	complete, slightly corroded nails
	2	A		2	Ceramics	Ironstone	decorated		1	rim piece, molded line decoration
	2	A		2	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated		3	mild crazing, obviously irregular thickness of two pieces, other piece a fragment
	2	A		2	Ceramics	Porcelain	undistinguished		1	small white fragment with slightly raised bar at one end
	2	A		2	Glass	Bottle glass	general		254	clear bottle glass, some of the fragments are really small
	2	A		2	Glass	Bottle glass	general		1	clear fragment with molded lines
	2	A		2	Glass	Bottle glass	general	6201	1	part of a bottle rim with molded lines around
	2	A		2	Glass	Bottle glass	general		1	clear fragment with word "COMPA" molded on
	2	A		2	Glass	Bottle glass	general		2	part of a base with molded bottom rim

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	A		2	17	Glass	Bottle glass	general		4	fragments of a base with dotted bottom rim
2	A		2	18	Glass	Bottle glass	general		6	clear body fragments with minor molding pieces of circular base with molded bottom rim
2	A		2	19	Glass	Bottle glass	general		7	body fragments with mostly uniform bumpy molding
2	A		2	20	Glass	Bottle glass	general		25	bumpy molded fragment with modern code stamped on (L8088FA on line 1, 0159 on line 12)
2	A		2	21	Glass	Bottle glass	general		1	base of oval bottle with "47" molded on and modern code (192 A1 0714) stamped on
2	A		2	22	Glass	Bottle glass	general		1	3 small brown glass fragments
2	A		2	8	Glass	Bottle glass	machine made frag		3	1 brown glass frag with patination
2	A		2	9	Glass	Bottle glass	machine made frag		1	1 green glass fragment
2	A		2	6	Glass	Bottle glass	Wine/liquor frag		1	4 green tinted
2	A		2	12	Glass	Flat glass	general		4	1 milk glass base fragment
2	A		2	7	Glass	General	Milk glass		1	1 small shell casing
2	A		2	51	Metal Materials	Brass	form identifiable		1	1 corroded screw with ring on end
2	A		2	47	Metal Materials	Iron	form identifiable		1	1 large corroded staple
2	A		2	48	Metal Materials	Iron	form identifiable		1	highly corroded large flat piece with cylindrical attachment sticking up
2	A		2	49	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		1	4 small highly corroded fragments
2	A		2	50	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		4	modern bottle neck with metal cap still present, "Miller High Life" "Miller Brewing Co."
2	A		2	5	Mixed Materials	Glass, Metal	modern bottle	6200	1	modern bottle neck with plastic ring around threaded top
2	A		2	4	Mixed Materials	Glass, Plastic	modern bottle	6200	1	glass bottle body fragments with plastic label, "Seagram's"
2	A		2	10	Mixed Materials	Glass, Plastic	modern bottle	6200	5	1 small vertebrae
2	A		2	39	Organic Materials	Bone	Bird/Rodent		1	

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	A		2	38	Organic Materials	Bone	Mammal		10	bone shards (large, medium, and small sized)
2	A		2	2	Organic Materials	Coal	general		6	discarded, 74.5g
2	A		2	3	Organic Materials	Shell	Oyster		1	discarded, 30.0g
2	A		2	1	Organic Materials	Slag	general		2	discarded, 14.0g
2	A		2	37	Organic Materials	Wood	worked		1	thin dirty wooden cylinder with incant on one end
2	A		2	63	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Aluminum	foil		4	3 of the pieces are very dirty
2	A		2	64	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Aluminum	other			part of a medicine container with instructions written in green on one side, ingredients in blue on the other
2	A		2	23	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	piece of dark blue tubular plastic
2	A		2	24	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	yellow plastic bread tie
2	A		2	25	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		5	thin opaque (white) plastic
2	A		2	26	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	red plastic fragment
2	A		2	27	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	orange plastic fragment
2	A		2	28	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	light green plastic fragment
2	A		2	29	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	bubble gum pink headphone shaped piece of plastic
2	A		2	30	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	rectangular shaped cream colored piece of plastic
2	A		2	31	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	most of a black bottle cap that says "Bottled by a member of the coca-cola bottlers"
2	A		2	32	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	black plastic piece with several raised shapes

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
	2 A		2	33	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	circular plastic piece with clear center, partially burned?
	2 A		2	34	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	thin piece of dirty white plastic with yellowed bottom
	2 A		2	35	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	thin piece of yellowish opaque plastic
	2 A		2	36	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	greyish circular piece of plastic with tread marks on outside
	2 A		2	52	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	plastic	general		1	part of a red juice label
	2 A		2	53	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	plastic	general		1	white long piece with green at tip
	2 A		2	54	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		6	shiny blue wrapper fragments with white on them
	2 A		2	55	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	crinkly yellow butterscotch disk wrapper
	2 A		2	56	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		5	clear wrappers with black, yellow, white, or blue designs (barcodes, ingredients, ect)
	2 A		2	57	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		2	pieces of thin white plastic (shopping bag?)
	2 A		2	58	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		8	pieces of dirty opaque plastic (shopping bag?)
	2 A		2	59	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		2	pieces of clear wrapper, one has crinkles from the edge of the wrapper
	2 A		2	60	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	blue with corner of grey dog design on it
	2 A		2	61	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		1	long blue piece of thicker plastic wrapper
	2 A		2	62	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Plastic	general		2	white wrapper pieces with black and yellow designs, rolled up and dirty
	2 A		2	40	Synthetic/Recen t Materials	Syrofoam	general		2	1 has circular indents, 1 is smooth, both are dirty
	2 B		6	94	Architectural Materials	nails	cut		16	
	2 B		6	95	Architectural Materials	nails	modern		17	

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	B		6	93	Architectural Materials	Nails General	Nails general		96	
2	B		6	92	Ceramics	Earthenware	Unglazed		1	terracota sherd
2	B		6	103	Ceramics	ironstone	undecorated	32	2	undecorated rims
2	B		6	100	Ceramics	porcelain	chinese	33	1	light blue glaze on both sides, darker blue decoration
2	B		6	101	Ceramics	porcelain	chinese	33	1	white on one side, gold painted on the other
2	B		6	99	Ceramics	porcelain	undistinguished	33	3	white, undecorated
2	B		6	98	Ceramics	Refined Stoneware	White salt glazed	33	1	white salt glazed stoneware fragment
2	B		6	102	Ceramics	whiteware	handpainted	33	1	handpainted blue both sides
2	B		6	112	Glass	bottle frag	bottle frag	6200	19	clear glass frag
2	B		6	110	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle base frag	6200	1	clear glass bottle base frag
2	B		6	108	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle frag	6200	1	amethyst glass bottle frag
2	B		6	109	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle neck frag	6200	1	clear glass bottle neck frag
2	B		6	106	Glass	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	5	dark green bottle fragments
2	B		6	97	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass	5999	11	window glass frags
2	B		6	104	Glass	glass general	milk glass	5998	4	burned shards
2	B		6	111	Glass	lighting	lighting glass shard		1	lighting glass frag
2	B		6	105	Glass	machine made bottle	machine made fragment	6200	10	brown bottle glass shards
2	B		6	107	Glass	machine made bottle	machine made fragment	6200	8	aqua bottle glass frag
2	B		6	87	Metal Materials	form identifiable	fragments		3	aluminum nail fragments
2	B		6	88	Metal Materials	form identifiable	knob		1	flat circular knob. No center. Approx .5"
2	B		6	96	Metal Materials	iron	form unidentifiable		4	metal chunks, small
2	B		6	72	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable		2	twist off metal bottle caps. Bent with some rust. 1st is 1.5", "Tropicana" and "Open" in green. 2nd is .75" silver colored.

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	B		6	75	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable		1	.25" thumb tack with worn white paint on head.
2	B		6	85	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable		1	thin aluminum metal tab from can
2	B		6	86	Metal Materials	Other Metal	fragment		1	twisted piece of aluminum
2	B		6	73	Mixed Materials	form identifiable	pencil top		1	Metal top of pencil and part of wood casing and graphite. No eraser.
2	B		6	74	Mixed Materials	form identifiable	record album fragments		2	2 fragments of black plastic record album.
2	B		6	113	Organic Materials	bone	mammal bone		16	bone fragments
2	B		6	114	Organic Materials	bone	mammal bone		2	joints
2	B		6	115	Organic Materials	bone	teeth		2	
2	B		6	89	Organic Materials	Clinker	Clinker		2	Discarded clinker. 4.1 g
2	B		6	91	Organic Materials	Coal	Coal		9	discarded coal. 299.5 g
2	B		6	90	Organic Materials	Slag	Slag		1	Discarded slag. 13.6 g
2	B		6	83	Synthetic/Recent Materials	paper	fragment		1	Approx 5" strip of shredded brown paper. "WAY" printed in black
2	B		6	70	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	finger nails		2	2 pink artificial plastic fingernails.
2	B		6	80	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	fragment		1	Hard semi-opaque white plastic piece with square cutout and small raised dots
2	B		6	81	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	fragment		1	torn, 3 ply (orange outer, 2 white) plastic wrapper with "65c" printed in black
2	B		6	82	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	fragment		1	blue curled piece of possible electric tape

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	B		6	84	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragment		1	2.5"x1/8" green strip of thin plastic
2	B		6	78	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	fragments		2	blue pieces of hard plastic
2	B		6	79	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	fragments		2	small pieces of hard green plastic
2	B		6	71	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Wrapper fragment		1	torn, clear, plastic wrap with yellow, white, and red stripes, and blue triangles
2	B		6	76	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Wrapper fragment		1	torn/shredded yellow thin plastic
2	B		6	77	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Wrapper fragments		5	shredded pieces of thin white plastic
2	C		11	2	Architectural Materials	Mortar	mortar		2	116g
2	C		11	17	Architectural Materials	Nails	Cut nails		3	cut nails, ferritious metal
2	C		11	18	Architectural Materials	Nails	general nails		14	ferritious metal, unidentified nails
2	C		11	16	Architectural Materials	Nails	Nails general		8	modern nails, ferritious metal
2	C		11	13	Ceramics	unidentified ceramic	undecorated		1	small white glazed in corner, sherd, rough
2	C		11	12	Clinker	Clinker	slag		1	clinker
2	C		11	7	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass		3	aqua, patinated
2	C		11	8	Glass	round bottle	round bottle		3	clear, patinated
2	C		11	6	Glass	round bottle	round bottle base	6200	1	diseased, aqua
2	C		11	20	Metal Materials	Metal	bottle cap		1	3/4 modern metal bottle cap, ferritious metal
2	C		11	19	Metal Materials	Metal	metal wire		1	metal wire with minor rusting present, top
2	C		11	1	Metal Materials	Metal	Slag		6	9g

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	C		11	21	Metal Materials	Metal	staple		1	modern staple, ferrious metal
2	C		11	22	Metal Materials	Metal	unidentifiable metal		1	metal ~rectangle with some red color present
2	C		11	14	Organic Materials	Bone fragments	bone		20	mammal bone fragments
2	C		11	3	Organic Materials	Clinker	Clinker		3	3.7g
2	C		11	4	Organic Materials	Coal	Coal		10	213g
2	C		11	15	Organic Materials	Shell	Oyster Shell		1	oyster shell fragment-sample
2	C		11	5	Organic Materials	Shrill	Oyster Shell		3	104g
2	C		11	9	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Synthetic/Recent Materials	cloth		1	possible cigarette filter fragment
2	C		11	10	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Synthetic/Recent Materials	paper		1	red and white paper fragments
2	C		11	11	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic		1	orange, 1/4 plastic w/screw lines present
2	D		12	11	Architectural Materials	Brick	brick general		1	chip
2	D		12	1	Architectural Materials	nails	Nails general		34	
2	D		12	17	Architectural Materials	stone	Stone, Natural		1	slate pencil
2	D		12	12	Ceramics	Highly Fired refined wares	ironston	33	2	white
2	D		12	8	Ceramics	Pearlware	handpainted	33	2	blue and yellow with lines
2	D		12	5	Glass	Flatglass	window glass		2	
2	D		12	6	Glass	Glass general	identifiable	9442	1	black marble
2	D		12	7	Glass	Lighting glass	Lighting glass		2	clear glass chips
2	D		12	10	Glass	Round bottle	round frag	5998	8	
2	D		12	9	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag	5998	5	clear
2	D		12	3	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	corroded cap

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	D		12	4	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		2	corroded wheel
2	D		12	18	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable	9310	1	button, design hard to tell
2	D		12	19	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		2	shaped wire
2	D		12	20	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	rod with gears on it
2	D		12	21	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		2	small gear and rod
2	D		12	22	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	shaped rod
2	D		12	2	Metal Materials	iron	unidentifiable		6	chunks of metal
2	D		12	23	Mixed Materials	glass and metal	glass and metal		1	circular glass bowl with a depression
2	D		12	15	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		6	large bone pieces
2	D		12	16	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		31	small bone chips
2	D		12	24	Organic Materials	coal	coal discard		4	109.3g
2	D		12	25	Organic Materials	Shell	oyster shell discard		2	30g
2	D		12	14	Synthetic/Recent Materials	glass	glass		1	glass disk
2	D		12	13	Synthetic/Recent Materials	paper	scan lable		1	
2	E		12	1	Organic Materials	Shell	oyster shell discard		14	318.8g
2	E		13	4	Architectural Materials	Brick	brick general		14	471.2g
2	E		13	3	Organic Materials	clinker	clinker		2	1.5g
2	E		13	6	Organic Materials	clinker	clinker		6	292g
2	E		13	2	Organic Materials	coal	coal discard		20	518.6g
2	E		13	5	Organic Materials	coal	coal discard		1	3.2g
2	F		18	24	Architectural Materials	Brick general	Brick		2	138.5g
2	F		18	12	Architectural Materials	Nails	Cut nails		1	cut nail

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
					Architectural					
2 F	18		11		Materials	Nails	Nails general		20	nails general
2 F	18		4		Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated	33	27	undecorated ironstone sherds
2 F	18		6		Ceramics	ironstone	undecorated	35	4	undecorated ironstone base
2 F	18		5		Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated	32	2	undecorated ironstone rim
2 F	18		3		Ceramics	porcelain	gold irim	32	2	gold irim porcelain rim
2 F	18		1		Ceramics	porcelain	undecorated	33	3	undecorated porcelain
2 F	18		2		Ceramics	porcelain	undecorated	32	1	undecorated porcelain rim
2 F	18		7		Ceramics	Rockingham	rockingham	35	1	rockingham base sherd
2 F	18		15		Glass	Bottle glass	bottle glass		9	clear bottle glass frags
2 F	18		16		Glass	bottle glass	Bottle Glass		2	clear bottle glass with molded letters
2 F	18		18		Glass	bottle glass	bottle glass		10	agua bottle glass frags
2 F	18		19		Glass	Flat glass	Window Glass		14	window glass frags
2 F	18		23		Glass	glass general	button	9310	1	white glass button
2 F	18		21		Glass	lighting glass	lighting glass shards		3	lighting glass frag
2 F	18		20		Glass	Serving Glass	servng glass		9	clear serving glass frags
2 F	18		17		Glass	Storage jar	mason jar		1	mason jar neck frag
2 F	18		13		Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		2	corroded iron hooks
2 F	18		14		Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		3	corroded iron blobs
2 F	18		10		Materials	Bone	bird bone		1	bird spine
2 F	18		8		Materials	Bone	mammal bone		13	small mammal bone pieces
2 F	18		9		Materials	Bone	mammal bone		1	long mammal bone
2 F	18		25		Materials	Clinker	Clinker		1	34.7g
2 F	18		26		Materials	Shell	Oyster Shell		4	100g
2 F	18		22		Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	button	9310	1	small plastic shirt button
2 G	19		3		Architectural	Brick general	Brick		1	DISCARD: 293.93g
2 G	19		4		Materials	Brick general	Brick		7	DISCARD: 516g

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	G		19	21	Architectural Materials	nails	Nails general		33	
2	G		19	12	Ceramics	Coarse Earthenware	coarse earthenware fragment		1	exterior led glaze in brown white, have foot, indicates was once part of the base of vessel
2	G		19	18	Ceramics	Highly Fired Refined Wares	Ironstone	34	21	
2	G		19	19	Ceramics	Highly Fired Refined Wares	Ironstone	33	8	white, appear to all be from same vessel
2	G		19	20	Ceramics	Highly Fired Refined Wares	Ironstone	31	1	white, decorative brown transfer print present, possible floral motif
2	G		19	14	Ceramics	Ironstone	transfer printed Porcelain (unsure type)		1	base fragment of a plate
2	G		19	10	Ceramics	porcelain	stoneware fragments		1	stoneware fragments one with a cobalt blue dot
2	G		19	11	Ceramics	Stoneware	stoneware fragments		2	brown bodies stone ware, salt glaze present, cobalt coloring on exterior
2	G		19	13	Ceramics	Stoneware	stoneware fragments		1	cobalt coloring on exterior
2	G		19	24	Glass	bottle glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	3	green and brown
2	G		19	26	Glass	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	11	clear
2	G		19	17	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass		14	aqua tinted flat glass shards
2	G		19	23	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass	5999	6	
2	G		19	25	Glass	glass general	glass general		1	melted clear glass shards
2	G		19	25	Glass	round bottle	round bottle base	6200	1	very small, possibly medicinal?
2	G		19	16	Glass	Serving Glass	serving glass fragments		6	clear and fragmented
2	G		19	15	Glass General	Milk glass	milk glass		1	undecorated fragment
2	G		19	22	Metal Materials Organic	iron	form unidentifiable		29	
2	G		19	7	Materials Organic	Bone	mammal bone		23	Bone fragments
2	G		19	8	Materials Organic	Bone	teeth		4	2 incisors and 1 tooth broken in 2

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2	G		19	9	Organic Materials	Bone	mammal bone		3	indications of cut marks on the bone fragments
2	G		19	6	Organic Materials	Clinker	Clinker		2	DISCARD: 80.5g
2	G		19	1	Organic Materials	Coal	coal		1	192.78g, discarded
2	G		19	2	Organic Materials	Coal	coal		3	DISCARD: 58.5g
2	G		19	5	Organic Materials	Shell	oyster shell		4	DISCARD: 137.5g
2		7	15	1	Architectural Materials	Brick general	Brick		1	DISCARD: 243.13g
2		7	15	14	Architectural Materials	Nails	Cut nails		1	cut nails
2		7	15	13	Architectural Materials	Nails General	Nails general		15	nails general
2		7	15	17	Ceramics	Earthenware	Unglazed		1	terracota sherd
2		7	15	21	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated	33	5	undecorated Ironstone sherds
2		7	15	18	Ceramics	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	porcelain undecorated
2		7	15	19	Ceramics	porcelain	undecorated	32	1	porcelain undecorated
2		7	15	16	Ceramics	Stoneware	Gray Bodied Stoneware		1	gray bodied stoneware frag
2		7	15	20	Ceramics	whiteware	handpainted	33	2	whiteware sherds with brown handpainted design
2		7	15	11	Glass	blown in mold	blown in mold		1	seam present, clear, mild patina
2		7	15	9	Glass	Bottle glass	general bottle glass		1	aqua glass, no patinata present
2		7	15	7	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass		2	aqua tintd, patinated
2		7	15	8	Glass	General glass	glass general		2	aqua tinted, patinated fragments
2		7	15	5	Glass	Lighting glass machine made bottle	lighting glass shards machine made fragment		2	2 pieces of lighting glass shards, clear
2		7	15	10	Glass	Serving Glass	Serving glass		1	clear with ridges present, modern
2		7	15	12	Glass	Serving Glass	Serving glass		2	melted clear glass shards
2		7	15	6	Glass	Serving Glass	servicing glass shard		1	clear shard of serving glass

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
2		7	15	4	Glass General	Milk glass	milk glass		1	embossing present! "...AS?."
2		7	15	3	Organic Materials	Bone	mammal bone		7	various unidentified mammal bones
2		7	15	2	Organic Materials	shell	oyster shell		1	231.33g, discarded
2		7	15	15	Tobacco Pipes Architectural	Pipe Bowl	molded		1	red pipe bowl
3 C			5	17	Materials	Nails	Cut		49	rusted nail fragments
3 C			5	19	Architectural Materials	Nails	general		44	highly rusted nail fragments, unidentifiable
3 C			5	18	Architectural Materials	Nails	Modern		23	rusted nail fragments
3 C			5	53	Architectural Materials	Nails General	general		1	nail fragment, approx. 1" in length
3 C			5	53	Architectural Materials	Stone	step or landscape		1	white marble fragment, chipped, approx. 1" in length
3 C			5	53	Architectural Materials	Stone	Stone, Natural		1	crystal-like stone frag approx. 1" in length
3 C			5	1	Bones	Mammal	general		34	general bone fragments
3 C			5	2	Bones	Mammal	general		10	long bone fragments
3 C			5	3	Bones	Mammal	general		2	rounded ends of long bones
3 C			5	4	Bones	Mammal	general		1	large rib with piece sticking out
3 C			5	5	Bones	Mammal	general		1	vertebrae
3 C			5	6	Bones	Mammal	general		1	pelvic bone
3 C			5	58	Bottle Glass	general	general		7	curved glass approx. 1" in length
3 C			5	10	Ceramics	Course Earthenware	Int/Ext: Lead Glazed		1	smooth black interior and exterior glazing
3 C			5	9	Ceramics	Course Earthenware	unglazed		2	1 rim piece and 1 body piece (flowerpot?)
3 C			5	25	Ceramics	Earthenware	general	9442	3	two clay marbles one considerably larger than others; one glazed ceramic marble, brown
3 C			5	13	Ceramics	Ironstone	general		1	part of a plates base with edge of blue design
3 C			5	14	Ceramics	Ironstone	general		2	green leaf design with black lines (smaller piece is just a fragment)
3 C			5	15	Ceramics	Ironstone	general		1	tiny piece with part of black line design

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3	C		5	12	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated		7	small white fragments
3	C		5	12	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated		1	part of a plates rim
3	C		5	11	Ceramics	Rockingham	undecorated		2	two brown glazed fragments
3	C		5	7	Ceramics	Stoneware	Grey Bodied		1	grey outside, brown lined inside
3	C		5	8	Ceramics	Yellow Ware	undecorated		1	small yellow fragment
3	C		5	33	Glass	Bottle glass	general		3	manganese bottle body fragments
3	C		5	34	Glass	Bottle glass	general		37	clear round body fragments, two base pieces
3	C		5	37	Glass	Bottle glass	general		1	clear piece with embossing "GE"
3	C		5	39	Glass	Bottle glass	general		1	clear body fragment with two molded horizontal lines
3	C		5	29	Glass	Bottle glass	machine made frag		4	amber glass fragments
3	C		5	28	Glass	Bottle glass	Wine/liquor frag		1	dark olive green glass fragment
3	C		5	30	Glass	Case bottle	frag		2	one aqua frag, one clear frag
3	C		5	40	Glass	Drinking glass	general		1	clear piece with textured pattern, tempered
3	C		5	41	Glass	Flatglass	general		10	clear glass fragments approx. 1" in length
3	C		5	42	Glass	Flatglass	general		3	blue tinted glass approx. .5" in length
3	C		5	57	Glass	Flatglass	general		10	flatglass, tinted blue fragments varying in side
3	C		5	26	Glass	general	general	9442	6	four of same size, blue, yellow, two white; one smaller blue; irregularly shaped greenish blue
3	C		5	56	Glass	general	general		3	milk glass fragments, curved
3	C		5	32	Glass	Lighting glass	frag		6	clear thin glass fragments
3	C		5	31	Glass	Round bottle	frag		14	aqua round bottle body fragments
3	C		5	36	Glass	Serving glass	general		1	clear piece with starburst pattern
3	C		5	38	Glass	Serving glass	general		1	clear piece with etched line pattern
3	C		5	35	Glass	Storage jar	general		1	rim piece, molded threads
3	C		5	53	Metal Materials	Brass	general		2	metal chain and clasp-like structure
3	C		5	27	Metal Materials	General	form identifiable	9410	2	one standard wheat penny "1953", one flying eagle penny "1957"
3	C		5	24	Metal Materials	Iron	form identifiable	9335	1	highly corroded pair of scissors, about 7in long

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3	C		5	20	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		6	highly corroded flat metal fragments, 2 triangular, 2 rectangular, 1 circular, 1 irregular
3	C		5	21	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		1	corroded hollow deep circular cap
3	C		5	22	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		1	possible corroded key
3	C		5	23	Metal Materials	Iron	form unidentifiable		1	possible corroded toy wheel, small hole in center
3	C		5	53	Metal Materials	Iron	general		1	metal pin
3	C		5	53	Mixed Materials	Form identifiable	Pencil		1	Pencil fragment, green eraser, lead poking through, approx. 2" in length
3	C		5	16	Organic	Shell	Oyster		3	240.4g, discarded
3	C		5	42	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		5	plastic bag fragments varying in size
3	C		5	43	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	blue plastic cap fragment, approx. half
3	C		5	44	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		2	blue fragment pieces, approx. 1" in length
3	C		5	45	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		4	faded red fragments varying in length, possible handle
3	C		5	46	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	black plastic fragment approx. 1" in length
3	C		5	47	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		2	tan plastic fragments, curved, approx. 1" in length
3	C		5	48	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	blue plastic fragment, possible utensil handle
3	C		5	49	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	blue, wrinkled plastic fragment
3	C		5	50	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	blue plastic fragment, white abrasions
3	C		5	51	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		1	red plastic fragment, glittery
3	C		5	52	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	general		4	blue-green curved plastic fragments varying in length

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3	C		5	54	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic bead	9401	1	red-orange round plastic bead, approx. 1 cm in diameter
3	C		5	62	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	plastic general		2	plastic cap, twist off, one brown, one black with hole in it, approx. 1" in diameter each
3	C		5	55	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Tin	general		1	1 in fragment, bent, approx 1" in length
3	C		5	59	Synthetic/Recent Materials	tin	general		1	tin tube lid fragment, ridges for twist off cap
3	C		5	60	Synthetic/Recent Materials	tin	general		1	painted brown cap, bent, approx. 1" in diameter, twist off cap
3	C		5	61	Synthetic/Recent Materials	tin	general		1	tin cap, bent, approx .5" in diameter, hole in top, not twist off
3	E		10	1	Architectural Materials	Brick general	Brick		2	96g
3	E		10	9	Architectural Materials	nails	Nails general		8	
3	E		10	13	Architectural Materials	stone	prehistoric materials		1	grey quartz
3	E		10	11	Ceramics	ironstone	undecorated	34	2	
3	E		10	7	Ceramics	whiteware	handpainted	34	3	white with green leaves and blue sponge décor
3	E		10	2	Ceramics	whiteware	undecorated	34	2	
3	E		10	3	Ceramics	whiteware	undecorated	35	4	
3	E		10	8	Ceramics	Yellow ware	undecorated	32	11	
3	E		10	4	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass	5999	2	
3	E		10	6	Glass	machine made bottle	machine made fragment	5999	8	
3	E		10	5	Glass	round bottle	round frag	6200	8	
3	E		10	10	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		2	metal pronged device
3	E		10	12	Organic Materials	bone	bone		1	tiny frag
3	E		13	8	Architectural Materials	mortar	mortar		4	257.2g
3	E		13	46	Architectural Materials	nails	cut		8	

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3 E			13	52	Architectural Materials	nails	cut		1	
3 E			13	51	Architectural Materials	nails	Nails general		130	
3 E			13	53	Architectural Materials	nails	wire		7	
3 E			13	47	Architectural Materials	nails	wire modern		6	
3 E			13	12	Architectural Materials	stone	Stone, Natural		1	1 slate pencil
3 E			13	49	Architectural Materials	stone	worked		1	1 lead pencil
3 E			13	10	Ceramics	Ceramics general	agate		1	1 part of a doorknob
3 E			13	20	Ceramics	Ceramics general	ceramics	9310	1	1 brown small, 2 holes
3 E			13	14	Ceramics	Ceramics general coarse earthenware	glass knob		1	1 green knob
3 E			13	17	Ceramics	earthenware coarse	glazed dark	4	1	
3 E			13	16	Ceramics	earthenware coarse	unglazed	33	1	
3 E			13	77	Ceramics	Earthenware	unglazed	8500	1	1 flower pot fragment
3 E			13	48	Ceramics	Earthenware Highly Fired refined wares	coarse earthenware	33	2	2 frags from a sewer pipe
3 E			13	54	Ceramics	Highly Fired refined wares	ironston	32	3	3 white
3 E			13	55	Ceramics	Highly Fired refined wares	ironston	34	19	19 white
3 E			13	56	Ceramics	Highly Fired refined wares	ironston	33	24	24 white
3 E			13	57	Ceramics	Highly Fired refined wares	ironston	34	1	1 white with brown design-possibly a flower
3 E			13	50	Ceramics	Highly Fired refined wares	rockingham	33	3	3 chips
3 E			13	26	Ceramics	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	1 asain design of a tree

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3	E		13	74	Ceramics	Porcelain	chinese	32	1	pink and yellow print
3	E		13	75	Ceramics	Porcelain	chinese	33	1	red and green design
3	E		13	83	Ceramics	Porcelain	decorated	32	2	gold banding
3	E		13	84	Ceramics	Porcelain	decorated	33	1	decorated with "PRUSSIA"
3	E		13	85	Ceramics	Porcelain	decorated	33	1	green and pink design
3	E		13	86	Ceramics	Porcelain	decorated	32	1	gold and pink design
3	E		13	81	Ceramics	Porcelain	undecorated	33	9	body fragments
3	E		13	82	Ceramics	Porcelain	undecorated	31	1	handle
3	E		13	30	Ceramics	Stoneware	american brown	33	2	orange on the inside
3	E		13	27	Ceramics	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	32	1	thick ugly
3	E		13	29	Ceramics	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	34	1	salt glaze?
3	E						rhenish blue and grey			
3	E		13	28	Ceramics	Stoneware	grey	34	1	
3	E		13	25	Ceramics	Whiteware	handpainted	33	1	solid blue, dark
3	E		13	76	Ceramics	Whiteware	whiteware	33	1	brown transfer print design
3	E		13	36	glass	blown in mold bottle	blown in mold frag	6200	2	has a rim
3	E		13	45	Glass	Bottle glass	round frag	6200	57	
3	E		13	40	Glass	Bottle glass	Wine/liquor frag	6200	3	green, light
3	E		13	42	Glass	Bottle glass	Wine/liquor frag	6200	6	dark green and brown
3	E		13	37	Glass	Case bottle	case bottle base	6200	9	frag of a base
3	E		13	33	Glass	Flatglass	flatglass	5999	49	
3	E		13	21	glass	Glass general	glass	9310	1	
3	E		13	43	Glass	Glass general	glass general	5998	2	sworly glass chunks
3	E		13	44	Glass	Glass general	glass general	5999	2	parts of a round disk
3	E		13	9	Glass	Glass general	milk glass	5998	5	
3	E		13	11	Glass	Lighting glass	Lighting glass		2	
3	E		13	22	Glass	Lighting glass	Lighting glass	5998	22	
3	E		13	35	Glass	Machine made frag	machine made frag	6200	16	all have writing/engraved stuff on it
3	E		13	38	Glass	Round bottle	round bottle frag	6200	33	
3	E		13	39	Glass	Round bottle	round bottle frag	6200	2	turquoise blue glass
3	E		13	32	Glass	Round bottle	round neck frag	5998	3	rim, small maybe from a medicine bottle(?)
3	E		13	15	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag	5998	8	
3	E		13	23	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag	5998	1	rim,wavy edge
3	E		13	31	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag	5998	5	clear

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3E			13	41	Glass	Serving glass	serving glass frag	5998	6	dark blue
3E			13	13	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	pipe with piece of brick attached
3E			13	67	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	part of a liquor cap
3E			13	68	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	nut and bolt thingie
3E			13	69	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	bent rod and metal cylinder
3E			13	70	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	nail?
3E			13	71	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	squished nail with gunk in it
3E			13	72	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		1	oval decorative thing
3E			13	73	Metal Materials	iron	form identifiable		2	metal random pieces
3E			13	58	Metal Materials	iron	form unidentifiable		112	
3E			13	59	Metal Materials	iron	form unidentifiable		5	oblong, maybe nails??
3E			13	66	Organic Materials	bone	fish		4	fish bones
3E			13	60	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		157	medium sized bones
3E			13	61	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		11	large bone pieces
3E			13	62	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		4	joins
3E			13	63	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		5	vertebrae
3E			13	64	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		3	jaw
3E			13	65	Organic Materials	bone	Mammal		24	skinny long bones
3E			13	34	Organic Materials	bone	teeth		12	
3E			13	87	Organic Materials	Shell	oyster shell discard		1	22.7g
3E			13	19	Organic Materials	shell	shaped	9310	1	broken
3E			13	7	Organic Materials	slag	slag		4	221.6g
3E			13	18	Organic Materials	wood	worked	9310	1	rough, one hole

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3	E		13	24	Synthetic/Recent Materials	metal	shaving tube		2	partial brand name can be seen
3	E		13	78	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	plastic		3	red clothespin
3	E		13	79	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	plastic		1	borders label
3	E		13	80	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	plastic		1	white plastic with letters OYD
3	EZ		22	1	Metal Materials	Iron	unidentifiable		3	large corroded cylindrical pieces about 7.5in long, two other smaller corroded pieces
3		2	9	9	Architectural Materials	Brick general	Brick		2	60.5 g
3		2	9	10	Architectural Materials	nails	Nails general		30	
3		2	9	3	Ceramics	Highly Fired Refined Wares	Ironstone	34	3	
3		2	9	4	Ceramics	Highly Fired Refined Wares	Ironstone	32	1	
3		2	9	11	Ceramics	porcelain	undistinguished	9311	1	white with red rim around it, pressed porcelain
3		2	9	1	Ceramics	Yellow ware	undecorated	34	1	
3		2	9	2	Ceramics	Yellow ware	undecorated	32	1	
3		2	9	5	Glass	glass general	bead	9401	1	purple, honey comb dents
3		2	9	6	Glass	round bottle	round frag	6200	9	
3		2	9	12	Metal Materials	brass	form identifiable	9310	1	army button with eagle on it
3		2	9	7	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable		1	tin foil
3		2	9	8	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable		1	swiss army knife, very rusty
3		4	16	1	Metal Materials	metal	unidentifiable		1	corroded metal blob, approx. 1" in length
3		3	17	8	Architectural Materials	Mortar	mortar		1	mortar
3		3	17	5	Architectural Materials	Nail	cut nail		1	cut nail
3		3	17	6	Architectural Materials	Nails General	Nails general		5	nails general
3		3	17	9	Ceramics	Earthenware	earthenware		1	small ceramic knob
3		3	17	3	Glass	bottle glass	round bottle glass		1	aqua bottle glass body frag

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
3		3	17	4	Glass	bottle glass	round bottle neck		1	agua bottle glass neck
3		3	17	7	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		10	corroded iron blobs
3		3	17	2	Organic Materials	Bone	Bone		1	small bone fragment
3		3	17	1	Organic Materials	Bone	mammal bone		1	large piece of mammal bone
3		2B	21	1	Architectural Materials	Brick	brick general		4	68.4 g, discarded
3		2B	21	5	Architectural Materials	Brick	brick general		3	32.6 g, discarded
3		2B	21	2	Architectural Materials	mortar	mortar		1	3.7 g, discarded
3		2B	21	15	Architectural Materials	Nails	Cut		1	corroded nail fragment
3		2B	21	14	Architectural Materials	Nails	general		5	highly corroded nails of various size
3		2B	21	16	Architectural Materials	Nails	Modern		5	corroded nail fragments
3		2B	21	8	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated	32	1	small undecorated rim frag, rusting in cracks of finish
3		2B	21	9	Glass	Case bottle	case frag		1	clear body frag, corner present
3		2B	21	7	Glass	Flat glass	window glass		1	agua flail glass frag, considerable scratching and some cracking
3		2B	21	10	Glass	general	frag		1	blue in color, frag
3		2B	21	11	Glass	general	frag		1	agua glass with especially green tint
3		2B	21	12	Metal Materials	Iron	unidentifiable		2	small corroded pieces of iron, irregular shape
3		2B	21	13	Mixed Materials	Iron and Coal	unidentifiable		2	small corroded pieces of iron with coal attached
3		2B	21	4	Organic Materials	clinker	clinker		1	1.8 g, discarded
3		2B	21	3	Organic Materials	Coal	coal		2	10.0 g, discarded
3		2B	21	17	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	identifiable	9310	1	black button, floral etched design
3		2B	21	6	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	unidentifiable		1	black plastic frag, concave at one end, possible silver decal

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	A		3	10	Architectural Materials	Nails	Nails general		5	rusty nail fragments
Unit 3	A		3	9	Architectural Materials	Nails	wire		2	rusty iron nails
Unit 3	A		3	7	Ceramics	Ironstone	undecorated		6	white ironstone fragments
Unit 3	A		3	6	Glass	Bottle Glass	base fragment		1	bright green bottle glass base fragment
Unit 3	A		3	1	Glass	Bottle Glass	fragments		3	bright green bottle glass fragments
Unit 3	A		3	2	Glass	Bottle Glass	fragments		11	clear bottle glass fragments
Unit 3	A		3	3	Glass	Bottle Glass	fragments		1	clear glass fragment with molded grid lines
Unit 3	A		3	4	Glass	Bottle Glass	fragments		1	brown glass fragment
Unit 3	A		3	5	Glass	Bottle Glass	fragments		3	light aqua glass fragments
Unit 3	A		3	11	Metal Materials	Copper	form identifiable	9410	1	1977 corroded penny
Unit 3	A		3	12	Metal Materials	Copper	form identifiable	9410	1	1991 chewed up, corroded penny
Unit 3	A		3	13	Metal Materials	Copper	form identifiable	9410	1	2000 chewed up, corroded penny
Unit 3	A		3	14	Metal Materials	Copper	form identifiable	9410	2	too corroded and chewed up to tell date on penny
Unit 3	A		3	15	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable	9410	1	1965 dime
Unit 3	A		3	16	Metal Materials	Other Metal	form identifiable		2	pieces of chain necklace
Unit 3	A		3	17	Mix Material	plastic and string	form identifiable	9311	1	piece of plastic button with string going through it
Unit 3	A		3	8	Organic	Bone	general fragments		7	bone fragments
Unit 3	A		3	29	Other Metal	aluminum	form identifiable		1	can tab
Unit 3	A		3	30	Other Metal	aluminum	form identifiable		7	can pieces
Unit 3	A		3	37	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Metallic fragments	pieces		4	metallic candy wrapper pieces
Unit 3	A		3	18	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		1	blue plastic comb piece
Unit 3	A		3	19	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		2	clear plastic straws
Unit 3	A		3	20	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		1	piece of a blue cap

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	A		3	22	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		1	inside of a bottle cap
Unit 3	A		3	31	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		2	laffy taffy wrapper pieces
Unit 3	A		3	32	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		2	blow pop wrapper pieces
Unit 3	A		3	33	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		2	jolly rancher wrapper pieces
Unit 3	A		3	38	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	form identifiable		3	gum wrapper pieces
Unit 3	A		3	21	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		2	blue piece of plastic
Unit 3	A		3	23	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		6	white plastic fragments
Unit 3	A		3	24	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		7	clear plastic fragments
Unit 3	A		3	25	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		2	red plastic fragments
Unit 3	A		3	26	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		4	plastic black fragments
Unit 3	A		3	27	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		3	green plastic fragments
Unit 3	A		3	28	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	fragments		3	yellow plastic fragments

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	A		3	34	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	pieces		2	packaging plastic materials
Unit 3	A		3	35	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	pieces		19	clear plastic pieces
Unit 3	A		3	36	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	plastic	pieces		1	ridged plastic piece
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	68	Architectural Materials	Brick general	Brick		4	39.5g
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	29	Architectural Materials	Mortar	mortar		2	painted mortar
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	24	Architectural Materials	Nails General	Nails general		39	
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	28	Ceramics	porcelain Refined	porcelain	33	1	poorly made porcelain frag with black paint
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	26	Ceramics	Earthenware	white ware	33	1	undecorated hollow body frag
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	27	Ceramics	Rockingham	rockingham	33	1	undecorated hollow body frag
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	4	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass		36	clear bottle glass fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	5	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass		1	amber bottle glass frag
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	6	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass		2	green bottle glass frag
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	7	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass		2	aqua bottle glass frag
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	8	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass		2	clear bottle glass frags with molded lines
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	10	Glass	Bottle Glass	case bottle base		1	base frag of a square bottle
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	11	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle base		1	base frag of round bottle with letters
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	9	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle frag		1	green round bottle frag with letters "TUR"
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	12	Glass	Bottle Glass	round bottle frag		1	round bottle frag with letters "ONE PIN"
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	3	Glass	Flatglass	Window Glass		26	window glass frags
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	1	Glass	General glass	form identifiable	9442	11	1 green marble, 1 yellow marble, 4 orange swirly marbles, 1 dark blue marble, one cloudy clear marble, one light blue marble, one dark blue and white marble one green 11 and red swirly marble

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	13	Glass	Serving Glass	serving glass		2	
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	19	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		1	donut shaped Iron object
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	20	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		1	small Iron circle
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	21	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		1	unidentifiable corroded metal shape
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	22	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		2	small iron rings
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	23	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		3	corroded metal pieces
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	67	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron		1	triangular shaped Iron objet with carved decorations
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	18	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron handle		1	handle with attachments to something
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	66	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron nut		1	Iron nut
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	17	Metal Materials	Iron	Iron stake		1	thin Iron stake
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	16	Metal Materials	Metal materials	metal		1	part of a bottle cap
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	63	Metal Materials	Metal materials	metal		1	small circle, cap lining
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	15	Metal Materials	Metal materials	metal cap		1	iron cap
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	62	Metal Materials	Metal materials	safety pin		1	half of a safety pin
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	58	Mixed Materials	aluminum and plastic	tube		1	aluminum squeeze tube with plastic cap
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	25	Mixed Materials	Iron and Plastic	Iron and Plastic		1	iron rod with plastic foot attachment
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	60	Mixed Materials	wire and plastic	wire		1	wire with green plastic coating
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	14	Organic	Bone	mammal bone		42	mammal bone fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	69	Organic	Oyster Shell	Oyster Shell		3	48.2g
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	30	Organic	Textile	Textile		2	small cloth pieces
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	31	Organic	Textile	Textile		1	blue string
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	57	Other Metal	aluminum	aluminum		2	metallic blue aluminum sheet
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	64	Other Metal	aluminum	aluminum		1	small piece of metal labeled ALUMINUM
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	65	Other Metal	aluminum	aluminum		1	gold colored cap
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	61	Other Metal	aluminum	can tab		1	can tab
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	2	Other Metal	other metal	form identifiable	9410	1	1981 corroded dime
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	34	Synthetic/Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		2	clear plastic wrappers

Unit	I. level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	35	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		14	opaque plastic fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	36	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		10	white plastic fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	37	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		2	green plastic, geometric shape
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	38	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		2	blue plastic rods with words "Made in Hong Kong"
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	39	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		6	olive green plastic fragments, possibly of a toy
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	40	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		1	black rectangle
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	41	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		16	red plastic fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	42	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Plastic		29	cream colored plastic fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	46	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		12	blue/green plastic fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	47	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		2	yellow plastic fragments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	48	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		2	white dispenser tops
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	49	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	white guitar pic shape

Unit	I. Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	50	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	white flower shaped with hole in center
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	51	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	black plastic shape
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	52	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	small green fish with hole in center
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	53	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	brown miniature lake light bulb
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	56	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		1	brown plastic strap
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	59	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		3	white triangles
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	43	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic cap		1	black plastic cap
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	44	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic nail		1	red/orange fake nail
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	32	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Wrapper		1	jolly rancher wrapper
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	33	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	Wrapper		1	yellow wrapper
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	45	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Plastic	plastic		2	thin paper-like sheets
Unit 3	B/N/A		4	54	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Rubber	rubber		1	white rubber rectangle

Unit	Level	Feature	Bag No.	Item #	Category	Type	Description	Form Code	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	B	N/A		4	Synthetic/ Recent Materials	Rubber	rubber		3	pieces of black rubber

APPENDIX E: QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

Curriculum Vitae

Benjamin A. Skolnik
Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology
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University of Maryland, College Park
College Park, MD 20742
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Research Interests

I am interested in the archaeology of landscapes and the development of GIS techniques to identify and study landscapes through archaeology. Specifically, I study plantation landscapes in the English colonies and early American states and the manner in which they functioned culturally. By discovering the rules of garden design through archaeology and the ways in which they were experienced by the people within them, we can attempt to recreate not just these lost physical landscapes but also the cultural landscapes which stemmed from and further affected the physical landscape.

Education

Currently enrolled in Ph.D. program, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

2012 Masters of Applied Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

2007 B.A. in Anthropology and History, College of William & Mary in Virginia

Experience

2012 *Teaching Assistant*, Introduction to Sociocultural Anthropology and Linguistics, Spring 2012, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD

2012 *Teaching Assistant/Instructor/Site Supervisor*, Archaeology in Annapolis Field School, University of Maryland, College Park

2011-Present *Associate Director*, Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park

2011-Present *Laboratory Co-Director*, Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park

- 2012 *Teaching Assistant*, Introduction to Sociocultural Anthropology and Linguistics, Spring 2012, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
- 2011 *Intern*, Archaeology in Annapolis Internship. Using GIS to Identify Sites of Archaeological Significance and a Phenomenological Introduction to Plantation Landscapes.
- 2011 *Teaching Assistant*, Introduction to Archaeology, Fall 2011, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
- 2011 *Teaching Assistant*, Introduction to Archaeology, Spring 2011, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
- 2010 *Teaching Assistant*, Introduction to Biological Anthropology, Fall 2010, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, College Park, MD
- 2007-2010 *Archaeologist*, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, MD
- 2007 *Archaeology Intern*, George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation, Fredericksburg, VA.
- 2006 *Archaeology Intern*, George Washington's Mount Vernon, Arlington, VA
- 2005 *Archaeologist*, Wren Garden Archaeology Project, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA
- 2005 *Field School Student*, Peyton Randolph House, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA

Academic Presentations and Papers

- 2012 *Surveying African American Heritage on Plantation Landscapes*. Skolnik, Benjamin A. Paper presented at Public Anthropology Conference, American University.
- 2012 *Draft Report: Phase II Archaeological Testing of Two Structures at Wye House (18TA314), Talbot County, Maryland: 2-Story Quarter and Brick Row Quarter*. Pruitt, Beth and Benjamin A. Skolnik.
- 2012 *Using GIS to Identify Sites of Archaeological Significance and an Introduction to Plantation Landscapes: An Internship in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Masters of Applied Anthropology Degree*. Skolnik, Benjamin A. Presented at annual M.A.A. Colloquium. Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

- 2012 *Cooking a Colonial Pot Luck: Actualistic Studies in Foodways of Wye House Plantation*. Kathryn Deeley, Jocelyn Knauf, Beth Pruitt, Michael Roller, Benjamin Skolnik, Amanda Tang. Paper presented at ANTHRO+ Conference, Practicing Anthropology Student Association, University of Maryland, College Park.
- 2012 “*I was, myself, within the circle, so that I could then neither hear nor see as those without might see and hear*”: Using GIS to identify formal plantation landscapes and toward a alternate reading of these formal plantation landscapes.” Skolnik, Benjamin A. Paper presented at ANTHRO+ Conference, Practicing Anthropology Student Association, University of Maryland, College Park.
- 2012 “*Here was a field for industry and enterprise, strongly inviting*”: Using GIS to identify scientific gardening and agriculture on plantation landscapes. Skolnik, Benjamin A. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Baltimore Maryland.
- 2012 “*The appearance of a country village*”: Rediscovering Slave Quarters using a GIS-based Technique at the Wye House Plantation (18TA314). Tang, Amanda and Benjamin A. Skolnik. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 2011 *Shovel Test Survey at Wye House (18TA314): East Cove/South Long Green, April 2011*. Skolnik, Benjamin A.
- 2011 *In the Shade of Frederick Douglass: The Archaeology of Wye House*. Leone, Mark P., Amanda Tang, Benjamin A. Skolnik, and Elizabeth Pruitt. Paper presented at the Frederick Douglass Statue Dedication, Easton, Maryland.;
- 2011 *LiDAR Mapping of 18th Century Chesapeake Landscapes*. Skolnik, Benjamin A., Paper presented at ANTHRO+ Conference, Practicing Anthropology Student Association, University of Maryland, College Park.
- 2010 *Landscaping the College: Unearthing William and Mary's Original Garden*. Skolnik, Benjamin A., Steven Archer. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Amelia Island Plantation, Florida.
- 2006 *A Tale of Two Gardens: Design and Redesign of the College Yard*. Skolnik, Benjamin A. Paper presented at the Wren Yard Archaeology Project Public Symposium.

Kathryn H. Deeley - Curriculum Vitae

E-mail: kdeeleey@umd.edu

EDUCATION

- Masters in Applied Anthropology May 2011
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland
- Certificate in Historic Preservation May 2012
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland
- B.A. in Anthropology with Minors in Environmental Studies and Cultural Resource Preservation May 2009
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Magna Cum Laude

PUBLICATIONS

- Kathryn H. Deeley, Stefan F. Woehlke, Mark P. Leone, and Matthew Cochran. "West African Spirit Practices in Annapolis, Maryland." *In Kongo Across the Waters*. Robin E. Poynor (ed). University of Florida Press In Press
- Kathryn H. Deeley, Beth Pruitt, Benjamin A. Skolnik, and Mark P. Leone. "Local Discourses" *In Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*. Claire Smith (ed). Springer. In Press
- "New Outlets for Old Foundations: Archaeology in Annapolis and Web-based Outreach". Beth Pruitt, Kathryn Deeley and Mark Leone. *African Diaspora Archaeology Network Newsletter*.
<http://www.diaspora.uiuc.edu/news1211/news1211-5.pdf> December 2011

EMPLOYMENT AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Associate Director, Field School in Urban Archaeology, Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park* Summer 2012, 2013
- Laboratory Co-Director, Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park* Fall 2011 - Present
- Teaching Assistant, Field School in Urban Archaeology, Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park* Summer 2010, 2011
- Research Internship, Historic Bethabara Park, Winston-Salem, NC;* Spring 2008
- Assistant Researcher, Wake Forest University Archaeology Lab, Winston-Salem, NC* Fall 2007-Spring 2008

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS AND LECTURES

- "*A tip from Holliday was not to be despised*": *Archaeology in the East Street Neighborhood*; Annapolis History Consortium Monthly Meeting February 2013
- Recovering Family History: Archaeological Investigations at the James Holliday House in Annapolis, Maryland*; Kathryn H. Deeley January 2013

and Dolores Levister; Society for Historical Archaeology
Annual Conference

Filipinos in Annapolis: Records, Archaeology and Oral History. April 2012
Archaeology in Annapolis' Research in the East Street Neighborhood,
Kathryn Deeley and Katrina Aben; United States Naval Academy
Asian-Pacific History Month Kick-Off Event

"A tip from Holliday was not to be despised": Archaeology in the March 2012
East Street Neighborhood, Annapolis, MD; 6th Annual African
American History Symposium, Hampton National Historic Site; Public Lecture

Archaeology in Annapolis: Archaeology in the East Street Neighborhood, March 2012
Annapolis, MD; Graduate Lecture; HISP 640: Archaeology and Preservation

Race, Class, and Consumption: The Archaeology of African Americans in March 2012
Annapolis; Anthro+, Practicing Anthropology Student Association Annual
Conference

Cooking a Colonial Pot Luck: Actualistic Studies in Foodways of Wye March 2012
House Plantation, Kathryn Deeley, Jocelyn Knauf, Beth Pruitt, Michael
Roller, Benjamin Skolnik, and Amanda Tang; Anthro+, Practicing Anthropology
Student Association Annual Conference

Work in a "sleepy town": An Archaeology of Race, Gender and Class January 2012
in Annapolis, Maryland, Jocelyn E. Knauf and Kathryn H. Deeley;
Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference

Shades of Grey: The James Holliday House and Variation Within March 2011
the Annapolitan African American Community; Anthro+ Practicing
Anthropology Student Association Annual Conference

Archives, Excavations, and Analysis: Contextualizing the James March 2011
Holliday House; 2011 Masters in Applied Anthropology Colloquium,
University of Maryland

Honors Thesis in Anthropology: *Moravian Ceramics from the* April 2009
Butner-Krause Potter's House at Bethabara: Analysis of Depositional
Processes and Archaeological Context; Honors Thesis in Anthropology
Presentation; Wake Forest University

Treasures from the Attic: Moravian and English Pottery; March 2008 – present
Exhibit on Moravian and English Ceramics, Historic
Bethabara Park

FIELD AND LABORATORY TRAINING

Archaeological Field School in European Prehistory; May-June 2008
Field Crew, Forsyth County Genealogical Society; November 2008
Field Crew, Wake Forest University Laboratory; March 2008
Introductory Course in Archaeological Methods March 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Practicing Anthropologist Student Association, UMD

ACADEMIC HONORS AND AWARDS

Dean's Fellowship, University of Maryland	Fall 2009 – Spring 2012
Mullen Scholar - Carswell Scholarships	Fall 2007, Fall 2008
Wake Forest University Summer Study Abroad Scholarship	Summer 2008
Phi Beta Kappa	Spring 2009 - present
Lambda Alpha, Anthropology Honors Society	Spring 2008 - present
Omicron Delta Kappa, Leadership Honors Society	Spring 2009 - present
Dean's List, Wake Forest University	Fall 2005 - Fall 2008

REFERENCES

Dr. Mark Leone, Professor, Director of Archaeology in Annapolis
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
1124 Woods Hall
College Park, MD 20742
Lab: (301) 405-1429

Dr. Paul Thacker, Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology
Wake Forest University
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Winston-Salem, NC 27109
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Elizabeth Pruitt

Curriculum Vitae
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Education

- University of Maryland – College Park, Maryland* Sep 2010-May 2012
Masters of Applied Anthropology
- Historical Archaeology and Heritage concentrations
- University College Dublin – Dublin, Ireland* Sep-Dec 2009
- Archaeology and History concentrations
- Michigan State University – East Lansing, Michigan* Aug 2006-Dec 2009
Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology
- 4.0 GPA in major, 3.9 GPA overall on a 4.0 scale
 - Honors College
 - Spatial Information Processing and Asian Studies specializations

Excavation Experience

- The Hill – Easton, Maryland* Aug 2012
University of Maryland
Principal Investigator: Mark P. Leone
- Archaeology in Annapolis – Anne Arundel and Talbot Counties, Maryland* May-Jul 2011, 2012
University of Maryland
Principal Investigator: Mark P. Leone
- MSU Campus Archaeology Excavations – East Lansing, Michigan* Apr 2008-Aug 2009
Michigan State University
Principal Investigator: Terry Brock
- Frank's Ruin – Socorro County, New Mexico* Jun-Jul 2007
Michigan State University-James Madison University
Principal Investigator: Alison E. Rautman
- Goodman Point Pueblo – Montezuma County, Colorado* Jun 2005
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
Principal Investigator: Kristin A. Kuckelman

Work Experience

- Archaeology in Annapolis Staff* May 2011-present
- Taught undergraduate students field excavation and laboratory methods
 - Created official website (aia.umd.edu) and blog (blog.umd.edu/aia)
 - Built a searchable Wye House historical census database (wyehousedb.host-ed.me)
- University of Maryland Anthropology Department Graduate Assistant* Sep 2010-present
- Lectured, held discussion, wrote and graded exams for archaeology and cultural anthropology classes

- Conducted research at the request of Department faculty

Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Aide Apr-Aug 2008

- Excavated archaeological sites on MSU's campus
- Interpreted sites for public visitors
- Cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed artifacts

Volunteer Experience

- Digital mapping for graduate student publications Jan-May 2008
- Archaeology Day volunteer, Michigan Historical Museum 2006, 2007, 2008
- MSU Museum Repository inventory and repackaging Aug 2006-May 2007

Awards and Scholarships

- UMD Flagship Fellowship 2010-present
- Anthro+ Student Paper Award 2013
- M. Peter McPherson Study Abroad Scholarship 2009
- Benschop International Enrichment Award 2009
- Office of Study Abroad Academic Excellence Award 2009
- Bradbury Lynch Scholarship 2008
- Scholarship America Award 2007-2008
- Ford/EEOC Endowed Scholarship 2006-2009
- MCH Michigan Merit Award 2006-2007
- Wilcox Foundation Essay Contest Second Place Award 2006

Professional Memberships

- UMD Practicing Anthropologist Student Association 2010-present
- Society for Historical Archaeology 2008-present

Publications and Presentations

Kathryn H Deeley, Beth Pruitt, Benjamin A. Skolnik, and Mark P. Leone. "Local Discourses" In *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*. Claire Smith (ed). Springer. In Press

Mark P. Leone, Amanda Tang, Benjamin A. Skolnik and Elizabeth Pruitt. "In the Shade of Frederick Douglass: the Archaeology of Wye House" In *Reclaiming Archaeology: Beyond the Tropes of Modernity*. Alfredo González-Ruibal (ed). Routledge. In Press

Beth Pruitt. *Bigger on the Inside: Authentic Objects in Doctor Who*. Anthro+ Annual Conference Apr 2013

Beth Pruitt and Benjamin Skolnik. *Challenging Landscapes: Alternate Perspectives of Chesapeake Plantation Gardens*. Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference Jan 2013

Beth Pruitt. *Distinct from the Common Farm: Early Scientific and African-American Gardening*. Anthro+ Annual Conference Mar 2012

Kathryn Deeley, Jocelyn Knauf, Beth Pruitt, Michael Roller, Benjamin Skolnik, and Amanda Tang. *Cooking a Colonial Pot Luck: Actualistic Studies in Foodways of Wye House Plantation*. Anthro+ Annual Conference Mar 2012

Beth Pruitt. *Distinct from the Common Farm: Early Scientific and African-American Gardening*. Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference Jan 2012

Beth Pruitt, Kathryn Deeley and Mark P. Leone. "New Outlets for Old Foundations: Archaeology in Annapolis and Web-based Outreach". *African Diaspora Archaeology Network Newsletter*. <http://www.diaspora.uiuc.edu/news1211/news1211-5.pdf> Dec 2011

Tracy H. Jenkins

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College Park, MD. 20742

Education

University of Maryland (College Park, MD) PhD student in anthropology, 2012-present
College of William and Mary (Williamsburg, VA) Bachelor's of Arts in Anthropology and History, summa cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa
University of St. Andrews (St. Andrews, Scotland) Spring 2011 study abroad (undergraduate)
University of Virginia (Charlottesville, VA) Historic Jamestowne Archaeological Field School 2009
McLean High School (McLean, VA) Advanced Diploma, 3rd in class, 2008

Employment

University of Maryland Graduate Assistant, 2012-present
College of William and Mary Wren Building Proctor (management of the historic Wren Building at William and Mary), 2011-2012
Fairfield Foundation 2010 Fairfield Fellow in Plantation Studies
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association First person character interpreter at George Washington's Mount Vernon, August 2008
Freelance musician 2004-present

Publications/Conferences

2012 "Conflict of Interest in the Yazoo Affair," *James Blair Historical Review* 3(2012): 49-68.
2011 "Social Structures and Landscape: Comparative Site Selection Strategies at Fairfield Plantation," Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Austin TX

Leadership Experience

BSA Troop 869 (McLean, VA) Eagle Scout, Senior Patrol Leader, Assistant Scoutmaster (2008-2011)
College Company (Revolutionary War reenactment club at W&M) President (2009-10), Quartermaster (2010), Treasurer (2011-12)

Other Activities

James Blair Historical Review (William and Mary undergraduate history journal) peer reviewer, 2010-2012
Fairfield Foundation Independent researcher, 2011-2012

Spotswood Society	Tours of William and Mary historic campus and Wren Building, 2009-2012
7 th VA Regiment	Revolutionary War reenactment, 2008-present
Project Enlightenment	Living history program at McLean High School, 2005-2008, consultant 2008-present

Independent Research Experience

2011-2012	Senior research in anthropology at the College of William and Mary, involving an archaeological study of comparative slavery. Using ceramics data from the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, I challenged the conventional division of plantation social landscapes into field and domestic slaves, at least in the latter 18 th and early 19 th centuries, through analysis of the relationship between ceramics assemblage composition and distance of a quarter from its associated manor house and through a theoretical assessment of the limitations of emulation as a model for enslaved African-American use of European-produced material culture.
2010-2012	Directed the excavation of a late-18 th -century slave quarter at Fairfield Plantation, overseeing all aspects of the project from formulation of research strategy through excavation and curation to interpretation. Funded by a 2010 Fairfield Fellowship in Plantation Studies and 2011 Upperclass Monroe Grant from the Roy R. Charles Center for Undergraduate Research. Preliminary excavations in 2010 led directly to a conference paper for the SHA 2011 conference comparing prehistoric and historic materials from the site with the natural and cultural landscapes.
2009-10	Internship for credit in Colonial Williamsburg's blacksmith's shop. I spent Fall 2009 researching the stories of Prisoners of War from Highland Regiments during the American Revolution and their treatment by the Americans, followed by learning the blacksmithing trade and interpreting to the public in Spring 2010. This latter included participation in an experimental archaeology project to reconstruct 18 th -century iron smelting techniques.
2009-10	Historical study of the College of William and Mary's Revolutionary War experience for the purposes of conducting a living history event April 2010 on the college's historic campus, which I planned and directed. Research done in the William and Mary archives. Currently researching and planning a larger event for March 24, 2012 to focus on the nature of education at the college in the 18 th century; including research on lectures of the period and fencing manuals, for the purposes of recreating a period lecture and fencing lesson as accurately as possible.
2009	Study of the methods of re-constructing historical musical instruments and their repertoire, taking two types of bagpipes as case studies. Funded by a Freshman Monroe Grant from the Roy R. Charles Center for Undergraduate Research.

The Hill

The Hill is a prominent part of Easton, Maryland, which is home to an historic community of African Americans who seek to celebrate and preserve it. The Hill is home now to about 200 African American families, many of whom have family roots here for well over two centuries.

The Hill has origins well before the end of slavery and provided an environment in which free African Americans could own their own houses and establish their own community and culture.

The Hill is bounded today by East Dover Street on the north, the Rail-Trail on the east, Harrison Street on the west and Talbot Street to the south. The Hill may have come into existence as a coherent African American community as early as 1790. Many members of The Hill collaborate today to make sure that this historically black community survives and flourishes.

Dale Glenwood Green, Priscilla Morris, Carlene Phoenix,
Mark P. Leone — Summer 2012

The Purpose of Archaeology

The purpose of archaeology is to establish the earliest dates for the community and to show what early life here was like. The US Census for 1790 counts 410 free persons of color in Talbot County's Trappe District including The Hill. Therefore, we conclude that there were many free people who could participate in commerce and trade, early movements for Emancipation, and pathways to freedom.

By establishing the depth and strength of African American life on The Hill, archaeology can work to show that this was a strong community that was one of the underpinnings for the achievements of Frederick Douglass and Bishop Alexander Wayman, 7th Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dale Glenwood Green, Priscilla Morris, Carlene Phoenix,
Mark P. Leone — Summer 2012

The Home of the Buffalo Soldier's Family

You are looking at a 19th century house, which was probably built around 1880 and was owned by members of the Skinner/Green/Gardner families for well over a century, ending in 2002. One relation of this family was William Gardner, born in Talbot County during the Civil War. In 1886 he joined US Army Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, a unit that fought and contained Native Americans in the West. These units were called Buffalo Soldiers because of their mission to restrict Native Americans to Federal reservations. He was a trumpeter, also noted for good marksmanship and horsemanship. In the Spanish American War, Gardner's troop fought beside Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" in the Battle of San Juan Hill. He also served at the Presidio, in the National Parks, and in the Philippines. Sgt. Gardner was a Buffalo Soldier for 22 years and his military papers were in this house until recently.



Troop C, 9th Cavalry at Camp Lawton, Seattle, 1900, preparing to embark to the Boxer Rebellion in China. The conflict in China was resolved before the company arrived, and Troop C was then diverted to the Philippine War.
T. Preiser, Special Collections, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington.

Archaeology at this house will establish its date, whether it had additions, and any outbuildings like a well or a privy, as well as when it was connected to city sewage and water supplies. Because this is among the first archaeological excavations on The Hill, it will establish the extent and quality of the archaeological remains.

This house currently belongs to the Housing Authority of The Town of Easton and there is every hope that it will be preserved. The completeness of the archaeology will help in this process.

Dale Glenwood Green, Priscilla Morris, Carlene Phoenix, Mark P. Leone
Summer 2012

Sign 4: Sponsors

All excavations have sponsors. Historic Easton, Inc. and Morgan State University have provided the leadership that initiated the project.

The Housing Authority has extended legal permission for the excavation.

The University of Maryland, College Park, Department of Anthropology has organized the excavations and provided the archaeologists to carry on the digging, analysis, and write up of a report.

A university excavation will recover artifacts, as many as 5,000 or 6,000, and will take the collection to the University of Maryland laboratory where the artifacts will be washed and cataloged. Notes will be written up, stratigraphy recorded, and a report will be produced that will be available to everyone online, along with maps and photographs. The artifacts belong to the property owner.

Dale Glenwood Green, Priscilla Morris, Carlene Phoenix,
Mark P. Leone — Summer 2012

APPENDIX G: PRESS REPORTS ON EXCAVATION

The following includes a reference list of newspaper articles and other reports in the public media on the excavation at the HFBS, as well as copies of a representative sample of print reports. Easton newspaper *The Star Democrat* has followed The Hill Project since at least 2012 and continues to serve as a central arm of community outreach for ongoing interdisciplinary research on The Hill. In addition, some regional and international media have covered this excavation and other segments of The Hill Project.

Boyle, Tara

2012 Residents, Archaeologists Dig Into History of 'The Hill'. *Metro Connection*. WAMU 88.5 FM. October 12, 2012

Russo, Bryan

2012 Uncovering an African-American Neighborhood's Long, Rich History. *Costal Connection*. WRAU 88.3 FM. August 10, 2012.
<http://www.wamucoast.org/shows/2012-08/uncovering-african-american-neighborhoods-long-rich-history>, accessed September 11, 2013.

Polk, Chris

2012 Archaeologists dig 'The Hill'. *The Star Democrat*. August 5, 2012

Polk, Chris

2012 Archaeologists dig in Easton. *stardem.com*.
http://www.stardem.com/life/article_a3fb4ccc-dee9-11e1-9562-0019bb2963f4.html?mode=youtube, accessed August 5, 2012.

Steven Fisher

2012 Local Students Digging up History in Easton. WBOC-TV 16.
<http://www.wbc.com/story/19057687/local-students-digging-up-history-in-easton>, accessed August 1, 2012.

Steven Fisher

2012 Local Students Digging up History in Easton. WBOC-TV 16 Evening News. August 1, 2012.

Polk, Chris

2012 A town within 'The Hill'. *Star Democrat*. April 8, 2012.

LIFE



PHOTO BY CHRIS POLK
Every seat was taken at Brookletts Place-The Talbot Senior Center March 31 for an update of the Hill Project.

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C
 THE SUNDAY
 STAR
 APRIL 8, 2012



In Easton, Asbury United Methodist Church, left, on Higgins Street and Bethel A.M.E. Church, right, on Hanson Street are located inside "The Hill" boundaries. The churches are considered to be the birthplaces of African-American Methodism on the Eastern Shore.

A town within 'The Hill'

Story and Photos
 by CHRIS POLK
 Staff Writer

EASTON — An area of Easton that long has been ignored is coming to light as the birthplace of the African-American Methodist movement on the Eastern Shore, and perhaps will become known as the earliest African-American neighborhood in the United States.

"The Hill" — an area in the East End of the town, bordered by East Dover, South, Higgins and Talbot streets

neighborhood is reaching national landmark status," he said.

"Soon we hope to have a historical marker in reference to 'The Hill.'"

That neighborhood — which has endured for centuries — is not just a historical landmark to many local people. It's the place where they grew up.

Jennifer Dashiell-Reed, whose father owned the Dashiell Funeral Home, presented her memories of growing up on "The Hill" to the annual Saturday Sta-



Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University talks about the national historical significance of "The Hill."



Archaeologists will dig for clues this summer on the property of the house of Eliza Skinner Green Dobson at Higgins and South streets on "The Hill" in Easton. Dobson was the step-mother of Buffalo Soldier Sgt. William Gardner, who fought with Teddy Roosevelt in the Battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War.

dered by East Dover, South Harrison and Talbot streets and Easton's Rails to Trails — would have had all the right characteristics in the late 1700s to support the formation of an African-American religion, according to Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University.

"The Hill" was heavily populated before 1787 when free African-Americans sought to break from the white Methodist Episcopal churches they attended in Philadelphia and form their own church, according to the professor.

Green spoke about the migration of African-American Methodism from Philadelphia to the Eastern Shore, during a March 31 meeting to update the community on "The Hill" project in Easton. The meeting was held at Brookletts Place-The Talbot Senior Center.

An early pioneer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Shadrach Basset arrived in Easton after an 1816 conference to start a new church, Green said.

"The Eastern Shore is heavily situated with A.M.E. and M.E. churches," Green said.

"The birth of African-American Methodism started right here on 'The Hill,'" he said, noting that the early neighborhood of several blocks with its unique blend of free and enslaved populations living side by side would have been the perfect setting for the new offshoot of Methodism.

He said Asbury United Methodist Church on Higgins Street and Bethel A.M.E. Church on Hanson Street, both within the boundaries of "The Hill," share that heritage.

In both churches, there are podiums where Talbot County's native son, writer and orator Frederick Douglass, stood. Both churches also have connections to Dorchester County native Harriet Tubman's Underground Railroad.

The unique blend of populations makes "The Hill" a candidate to be named the earliest African-American neighborhood in the United States.

Right now, an African-American community in New Orleans known as "Treme," established in 1816, has that distinction. Green believes "The Hill" will prove to be earlier than "Treme."

"The significance of this

growing up on "The Hill" to the crowd Saturday. She painted a picture of "The Hill" in the 1950s, '60s and '70s, a close-knit community with homes, businesses, schools and churches that were self-sustaining.

"We had just about anything you needed," she said. Within its boundaries, there was an Acme market, a movie theater, Bantam Upholstery, Simpson Pontiac and Gibson TV.

Restaurants included the Little Hut, Dick Nixon's, the Busy Bee, Miss Polly's, Esquire and The Oak Hill Diner. Clothing stores included Clarence Strong's. African-American children from "The Hill" went to the Hanson Street School where the Talbot County Health Department is today. The Caldwell Shoe Repair shop started there before moving to West Street.

Also on "The Hill" was the Timshell School of Beauty run by Florence Brooks and Guinea Thomas.

Dashiell recounted that while others read *The Star Democrat*, many on "The Hill" relied on Miss Fannie Gardner and Miss Rosie Sampson, who "knew everything."

"If you wanted to know anything, you would stop and say, 'Hey Miss Fannie,'" she said, to get the latest news.

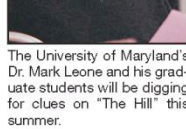
"Then you would go around the corner and Miss Rosie would fill in the blanks," she said.

Athletes to emerge from "The Hill" include pro basketball player Kelly Gibson of the Houston Comets.

Priscilla Morris of Historic Easton Inc. has studied many of the small home structures on "The Hill," finding that many have historic significance.

A team of archaeologists led by the University of Maryland's Dr. Mark Leone will begin digging for clues in search for the neighborhood's true age in late July. Excavation will begin at the former home of Eliza Skinner Green Dobson, at Higgins and South streets. "I am totally moved," said Leone. "There is no question that there is a reason for archaeology here."

The Hill Project is sponsored by Morgan State University in partnership with Historic Easton Inc., the Frederick Douglass Honor Society and the University of Maryland at College Park.



The University of Maryland's Dr. Mark Leone and his graduate students will be digging for clues on "The Hill" this summer.



Dr. Debra Ham, professor of History at Morgan State University, archivist and Black History specialist at the National Archives, is part of the Morgan State University team that is researching "The Hill."



Jennifer Dashiell-Reed brings back memories for many with her presentation, "You know you are from 'The Hill' when ..." during the March 31 Stroll Down Memory Lane at the Talbot Senior Center in Easton.



Priscilla Morris of Historic Easton Inc. gives individual histories of many of the houses on "The Hill."



Daisie Lake Wayman, right, and 94-year-old James L. Wayman remember their courtship on "The Hill," sometimes eating at the Little Hut Restaurant. The Waymans have been married 67 years. Their oldest daughter, Leona Wayman Murray, is at left.



History buffs and former residents of the "The Hill" reminisce during the event at the senior center. From left: Doris Robinson, Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University, 94-year-old James L. Wayman and his wife Daisie Lake Wayman, Harriette Lowery of the Frederick Douglass Honor Society and Leona Wayman Murray.



"The Hill" was bordered by East Dover, South Harrison, and Talbot streets. Railroad tracks running along East Avenue, now Rails to Trails, from bottom to top at right, separated the African-American and white neighborhoods.



From right, The University of Maryland's Dr. Mark Leone will begin digging for clues along with doctoral students Tracy Jenkins, Ben Skolnik and Beth Pruitt near the Eliza Skinner Green Dobson house on "The Hill."

Star Democrat August 5, 2012, accompanied online by this video:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=pI5jD2Xpf3g

8/23/13

Archaeologists dig 'The Hill' - The Star Democrat: Life

Archaeologists dig 'The Hill'

By CHRIS POLK Staff Writer | Posted: Sunday, August 5, 2012 6:32 am

EASTON — On an unassuming street corner in the southeast part of Easton, a team of archaeologists descended for a two-week-long blitz of digging, sifting, measuring and photographing.

They were hot on the trail of the oldest free African-American neighborhood in the United States, the birthplace of African-American Methodism on the Eastern Shore and a really neat house where a Buffalo Soldier may have lived or at least visited.

"The Hill" — an African-American neighborhood bordered by East Dover, South, Harrison and Talbot streets and Easton's Rails to Trails — has been a community within the town for at least 200 years, and scholars believe longer.

"We're hoping that it's one of the oldest, if not the oldest, African-American settlement in the country for free African-Americans," Morgan State graduate student Brittany Hutchison said.

"We have some documents that suggest 'The Hill' neighborhood in Easton dates to the late 1700s, which is amazing, obviously, for that time for free African-Americans to have their own neighborhood — way before the abolition of slavery — is a great feat," she said. "Currently, that title is given to Treme in Louisiana."

Treme is a neighborhood just off the French Quarter in New Orleans that is celebrating the 200th anniversary of its annexation to the city this year. Establishment of a neighborhood would have begun sometime after the annexation date. The site has become more popular with the creation of the HBO series "Treme."

Scholars believe "The Hill" could prove to be earlier than Treme.

About a dozen archaeologists, undergraduate and graduate students from the University of Maryland and Morgan State University, staked out three roughly 10-foot-square areas to explore during the excavation.

They carefully peeled back the layers of dirt, uncovering different features indicating earlier activities that were confirmed by visitors — an alley where children played, a vegetable or rose garden and perhaps a trash pit.

The house, which is abandoned and owned by the Housing Authority of the Town of Easton, is the Eliza Skinner Green Dobson home, which has connections to one of the original Buffalo Soldiers.

Skinner was born in the 1840s on a farm where Arcadia Shores off St. Michaels Road is now. She worked and lived as a domestic servant in the home of Dr. J.E.M. Chamberlain, the Bullitt House on

Dover Street.

She began living at the site of the dig, 323 South St., around the time she married John Green in 1879. Green was a "hod" carrier by trade, a very specialized, skilled vocation that involved mixing mortar for masonry.

The year before Skinner and Green were married, Talbot County's native son, former slave, writer and orator Frederick Douglass showed up in town. He dedicated the Asbury United Methodist Church and Bethel A.M.E. Church, both within the confines of the "The Hill." The podiums where he stood in each respective church are still there, and revered by church members.

"He could have known families or been related to those who lived here," said Historic Easton Inc. Treasurer Priscilla Morris.

The fact of two African-American Methodist Churches situated so closely together support some of the age theories about "The Hill."

It was 1787 when the first free African-Americans broke from the white Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia to form their own church.

Records show the Rev. Shadrach Bassett arrived in Easton in 1816 to start a new African-American Episcopal Church, and a "Bethel Society" existed in "The Hill" prior to 1820.

"Obviously, you would have to have enough people here to start a church," Morris said, noting it takes several years to develop a church-going population.

Because of those early dates, Professor Dale Green of Morgan State University believes Easton is the birthplace of African-American Methodism on the Eastern Shore.

At the site of the dig, 130 years ago, "hod" carrier John Green could have looked out his back window and seen the spire of the Asbury Church.

"It is very likely that he mixed much of the mortar that was used to build Asbury and Bethel Churches," Morris said.

When Green died, his widow married William Dobson, whose nephew was Sgt. William Gardner, U.S. Army, Troop E, a Buffalo Soldier. Gardner was a veteran of the Spanish American War, and fought beside Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" in the Battle of San Juan Hill.

Today's close-knit community of "The Hill" was front and center for the two weeks of the dig, coming out to watch, ask questions and reminisce.

Graduate student Brittany Hutchison was digging in a front yard pit.

"We've had a lot of people come by and say, 'Oh I used to play marbles right here,' and sure enough, just moments after, they said that we found about two dozen marbles right here in the alleyway," she

said.

Other artifacts included pennies from the 1800s, an old Swiss army knife, broken ceramic shards, lots of glass, lots of metal and a military button.

The button is a U.S. Army button from the 1800s, with stars and a shield with an eagle. It could have come from the coat of a Buffalo Soldier.

"It's always exciting when you find an artifact that you can sort of tie in with the historical record," said Kate Deeley, a University of Maryland doctoral student. "But it's still very early in the analysis process. We still have a lot more to learn about this button."

This first dig on "The Hill" will help establish the extent and quality of archaeological remains, but the scholars aren't finished yet. They hope to do another dig on "The Hill" next summer.

Conclusions drawn from the dig will emerge after the archaeologists analyze the artifacts and data back in the University of Maryland College Park Department of Anthropology laboratory.

A report will be produced that will be available to everyone online, with maps and photographs. Artifacts belong to the property owner.

University of Maryland professor Dr. Mark Leone said in all his years of working with African-Americans, the dig was the most successful community-oriented excavation he had ever seen, with people bringing scrapbooks, pictures and coming to watch with lots of questions.

"Historical archaeology frequently studies African-American culture without African-Americans," he said.

"We have two African-American students — a graduate student and a local volunteer. The African-American community comes and wants to talk to them. Why are you doing this, what are you getting out of it, how can you help us? That's a conversation that's very rare in the United States today. That conversation happened right here in Easton on "The Hill."

This summer's dig in "The Hill" was the brainchild of Historic Easton Inc. and Morgan State University, with collaboration from the University of Maryland at College Park, students from Archaeology in Annapolis, Frederick Douglass Honor Society, residents of "The Hill" neighborhood, Professor Dale Green and Dr. Mark Leone.