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# Archaeological Investigation of the Drive Circle and West Hyphen at Gore Place Waltham, Massachusetts

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**The Gore Place Society**
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**Abstract**

In July of 2015, the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston conducted test excavations at Gore Place, the 1806 mansion house of Christopher and Rebecca Gore in Waltham, Massachusetts, to answer questions about changes in the landscape on the north side of the house. The excavations focused on areas of interest within the drive circle and against the west hyphen of the house. The project was carried out under State Archaeologist Permit #3559. The main results in the oval were the discovery of a Gore-period driveway under the grassy oval, indicating that the driveway was broader in front of the house in the past. The absence of a corresponding Gore-era drive north of the grassy oval suggests that the oval driveway itself was a configuration added later in the 19th century, possibly in the 1840s. The project found that there was not a square enclosure around the well in the oval, contrary to what we proposed following the 2008 work. The 2015 work was the first excavation against the standing house, and we placed two units against the west hyphen to examine the hypothesis that some of the basement windows were once doorways. There was a buried ground surface approximately 1.2 m below the modern ground surface, suggesting that yes, there were once doorways into the cellar along the west hyphen. This area may have been filled, and the doorways closed off, as early as 1817 during the Gores' major renovation of the structure. We also found a doorstep for a no longer extant first floor door and a layer of demolition debris dating to a late 19th-century remodeling episode.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This project was the work of a team, as always, and we would like to acknowledge Kellie Bowers, Jessica Rymer, Justin Warrenfeltz, and Alexandra Crowder for their work in the field and lab; John Schoenfelder and Richie Roy for their survey work prior to excavation,; and Melody Henkel for the artifact photographs. As always, our biggest thanks go to the staff of Gore Place for their commitment to using archaeology to understand and interpret the history of the property. It was a pleasure to return for another season.

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## Introduction

In July of 2015, the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston conducted test excavations at Gore Place to answer questions about changes in the landscape on the north side of the house. The excavations focused on areas of interest within the drive circle and against the west hyphen of the house. The project was carried out under State Archaeologist Permit #3559 over three weeks in the field (July 6 to July 24) with laboratory work immediately following. This report describes the result of those excavations in the context of both the history of the house and of previous archaeological excavations.

Since 1935 the Gore Place Society has owned and administered Gore Place, the mansion and estate of Massachusetts Governor and U.S. Senator Christopher Gore and his wife Rebecca from 1791 to 1834. The Gore property, located at 52 Gore Street in the towns of Waltham and Watertown, Massachusetts (Fig. 1), is a National Historic Landmark because of its historical connections to the Gore family and its depiction of a Federal-period country estate. The 1806 mansion with its extant 1793 carriage house and extensive grounds is one of a small number of Federal-period country seats in the greater Boston area that have been preserved for the purpose of public education and enjoyment (Figs. 2, 3).

In 2000 the Gore Place Society hired Land-

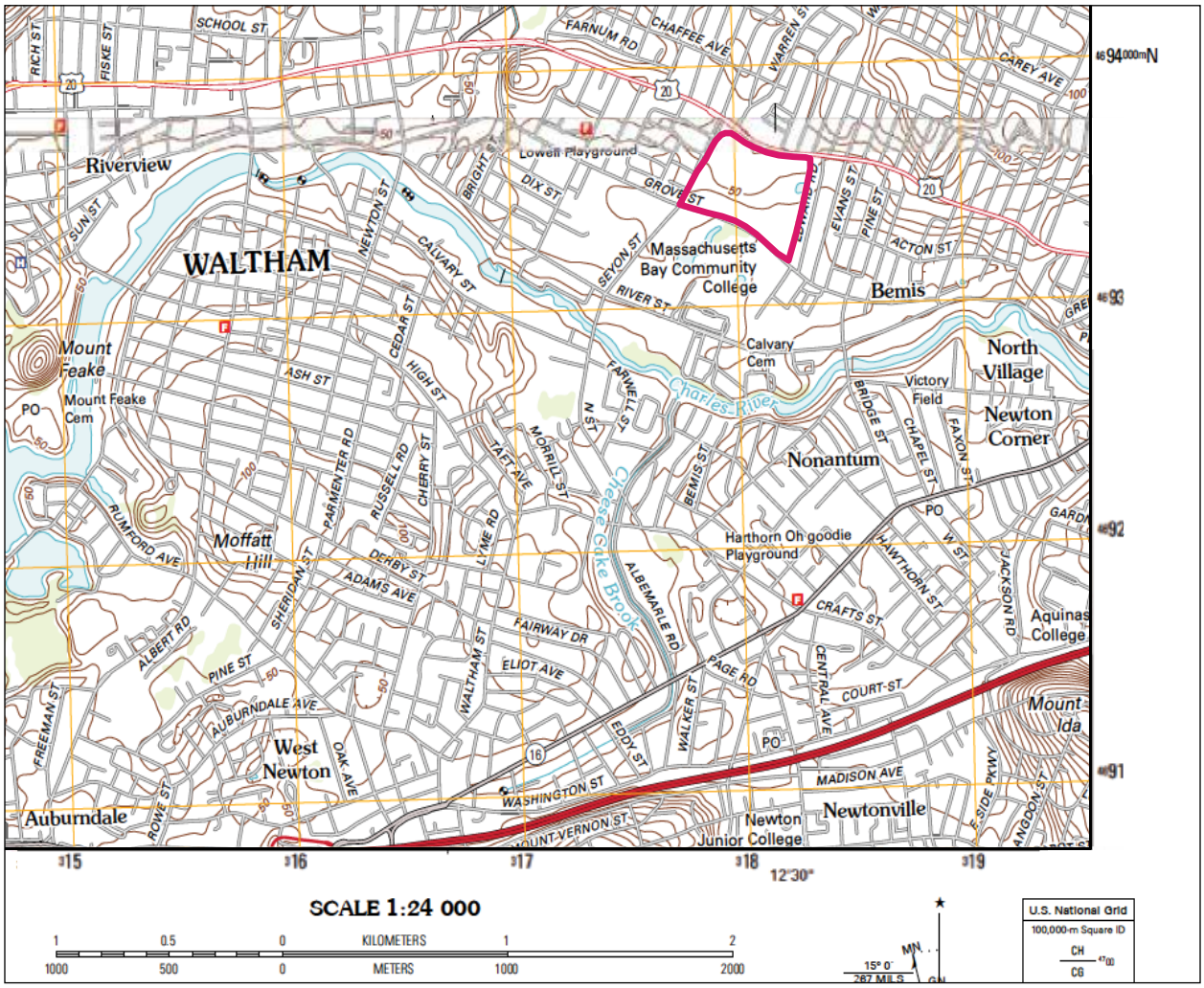



Figure 1. USGS map (Boston South) showing the location of Gore Place, bounded by Main, Gore, and Grove streets in Waltham and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Figure 2. The modern-day Gore Place estate as seen from the air. The 1806 Federal style mansion is visible near the center of the property. North is to the top. This photograph shows the new (as of 2015) position of the carriage house. Note also that the paths of the curvilinear garden in the center of the property (depicted on the HABS map) show very well here, probably because of dry conditions.

Figure 3. The 1806 mansion built by Christopher and Rebecca Gore, view from the south.

scape Architects Halvorson Design Partnership Inc. of Boston to create a landscape master plan for Gore Place that incorporates the Society's mission of preservation and maintenance of the mansion, its collections, outbuildings and grounds. This collaborative effort has as its central focus a unique commitment to use the surrounding landscape to enhance the story of the Gore family. The goal of the landscape master plan is to restore the existing landscape to its early nineteenth-century form to the extent practicable, and it outlines procedures for preliminary investigation, rehabilitation, and restoration that will occur in a series of phases. Archaeological investigations are included in the plan as an important means of identifying subsurface features that will aid the landscape rehabilitation effort.

Phase one of the plan entailed a number of tasks, including both documentary and archaeological research that focused on the identification of known and unknown Gore-period resources. A detailed landscape history was completed by Brockway (2001), and a study of farming practices was carried out by Viens (2010). These were complemented by archaeological assessment of six landscape features: the entrance drive, original carriage house foundation, early greenhouse, grapery

and later greenhouse, vegetable garden, and flower garden (Smith and Dubell 2005). Study of the grounds was expanded by investigation of both specific landscape features consisting of the drive circle and straight walk, and portions of what have been termed the 'agricultural periphery' consisting of the field east of the grapery/greenhouse and the south lawn to identify areas that may have been cultivated by Gore as part of his intense interest in farming (Smith, Beranek and Steinberg 2010). A site examination of the carriage house, greenhouse, and associated enclosures was conducted most recently not only to learn about these features, but to help determine an appropriate site for relocating the original carriage house that will ensure preservation of significant archaeological features and deposits (Beranek, Smith, and Steinberg 2011; Romo and Beranek 2014). All of these excavations are mapped on Figure 4.

Also included have been architectural investigations within the mansion house itself (Mesick et al. 2001, 2003, 2008; Kutrubes 2000) as well as exterior restoration work. Archaeological investigations in the cellar (Smith 2011) have been conducted to identify Gore-period features as a means of better understanding the function of cellar spaces in the context of the overall running of the house and to identify sources of moisture that need to be addressed within the program of restoration.

Since implementing this plan, Gore Place has restored some of the property to agricultural uses, adding farm fields and a flock of chickens, in addition to their longstanding flock of sheep and/or goats. In 2014-2015, the carriage house was also moved from the location it had occupied since the 1960s to a position along the entrance drive that more closely represents the arrangement of the property during the 19th century (see Fig. 2).

Gore Place is currently interested in understanding and potentially reconstructing the landscape features to the north of the 1806 mansion house. The 2015 fieldwork focused on the drive circle and a possible cellar access against the west hyphen of the house (Fig. 5). The Gore Place Society contacted the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston, for the purpose of conducting an archaeological survey of these areas to test features previously identified by geophysical survey in the drive circle and against the house's foundation on the north side of the west hyphen. The goals of the survey were to confirm the Gore-era layout of the drive circle and to test the hypothesis that several basement windows were formerly doors that provided direct access to the cellar along the north side of the west hyphen.

## Summary History of Gore Place

A summary history of Gore Place is provided here for a general understanding of the estate's historic context. More detailed information is available in Brockway (2001), Smith and Dubell (2005), Dubell (2007), and Smith, Beranek and Steinberg (2010). European ownership of the land on the north side of the Charles River commenced around 1635. Some of the first European occupants on the land later owned by the Gore family appear to have been a series of tenants. By 1744, improvements made to the property by included a mansion house, barn and outbuildings along with 12 acres of agricultural and pasture land. The location of the original mansion is as yet unknown, but may very well have been situated on the same site as the present house. A tavern was located at the northwest corner of the property on Main Street close to the intersection with former Cross Street. The creation of the Gore Street avenue likely impacted the tavern site.

The history of the Gore family in Waltham began in 1786 when Christopher and Rebecca Gore purchased 50 acres of land from Aaron Dexter. This transfer consisted of a 33-acre parcel, known as the "mansion house lot," that contained a mansion house, barn, and other outbuildings, and a separate parcel of 18 acres with no improvements. The presence of an existing mansion house at the time of Gore's 1786 purchase suggests that he either rehabilitated the old structure for his own mansion in 1793 or built a new structure.

Additional acreage purchased by the Gores in 1791 included the 34-acre "homestead lot" or "forty acre lot" to the north and the 75-acre "Ward farm" that bordered the Charles River to the south. The acquisition of additional woodlots created a total of 197 acres owned by the Gores by 1834. The mansion house lot and an adjacent 12-acre

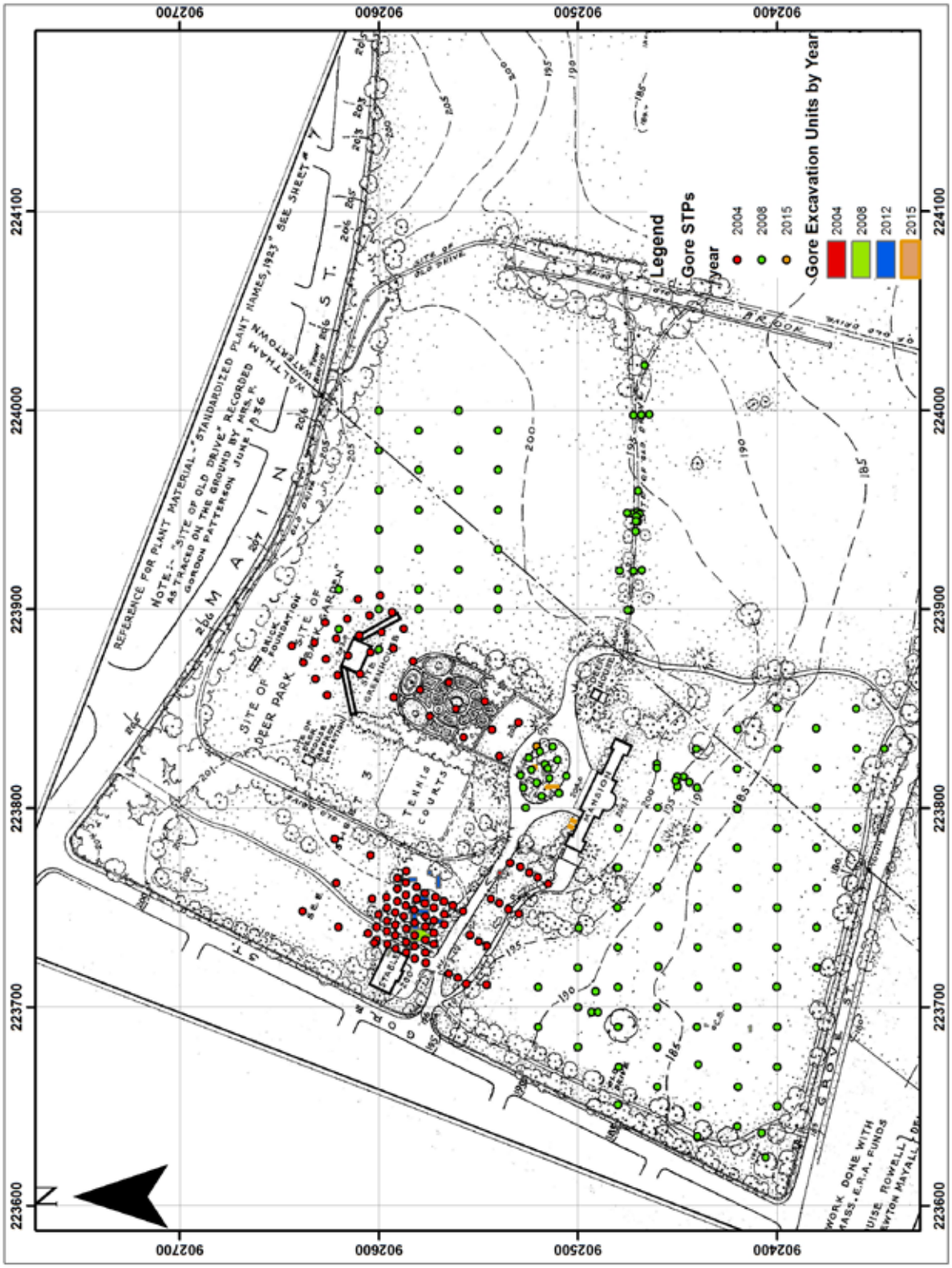



Figure 4. Excavation locations from 2004 (Smith and Dubell 2006), 2008 (Smith et al. 2010 and Beranek et al. 2011), 2012 (Romo and Beranek 2014), and 2015 (see Figure 5 for detail) on the 1935 HABS map of the Gore Place property. The margins show the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters.

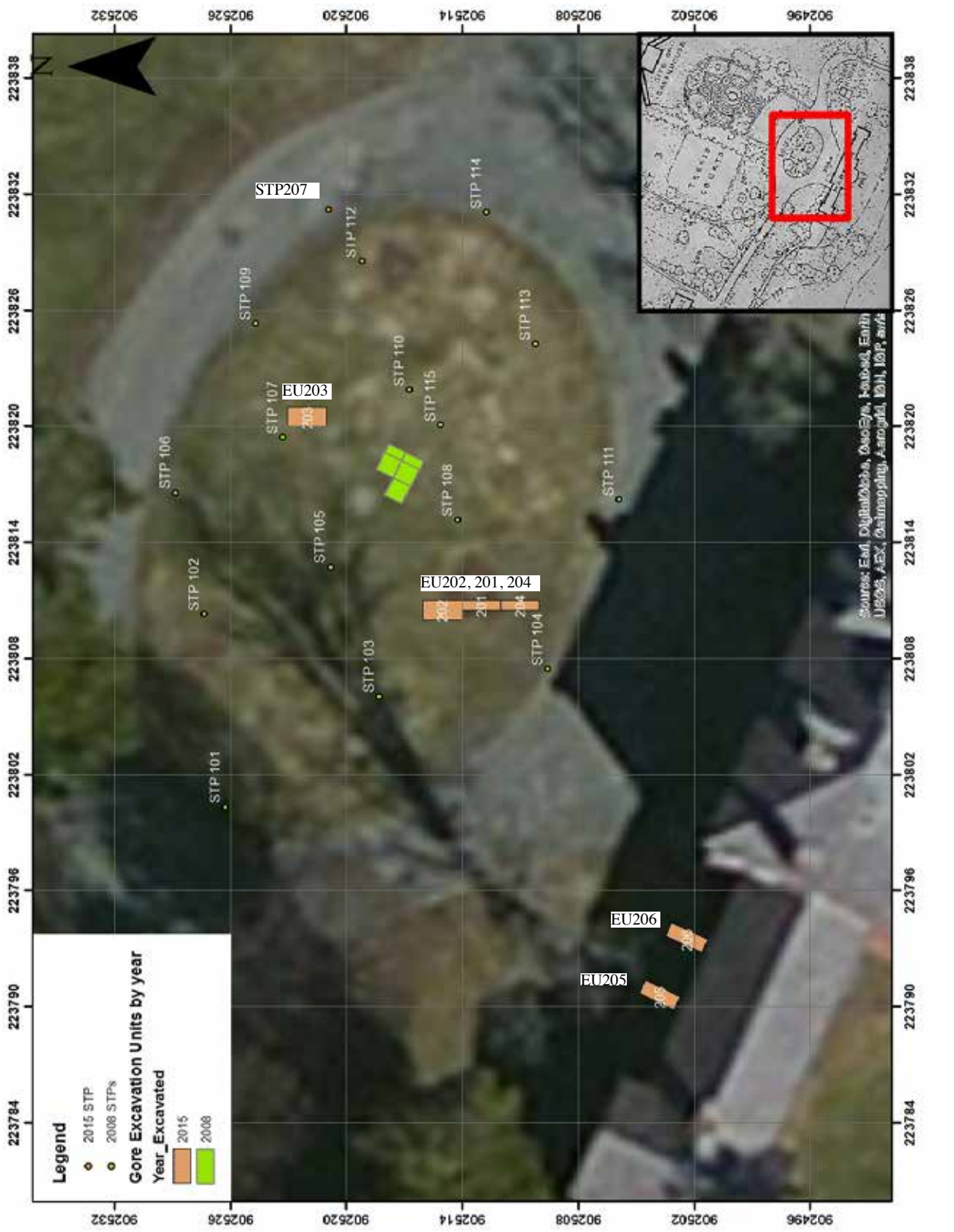



Figure 5. Detail of excavation unit locations (2008 and 2015) in the drive circle and against the west hyphen. The margins show the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters.

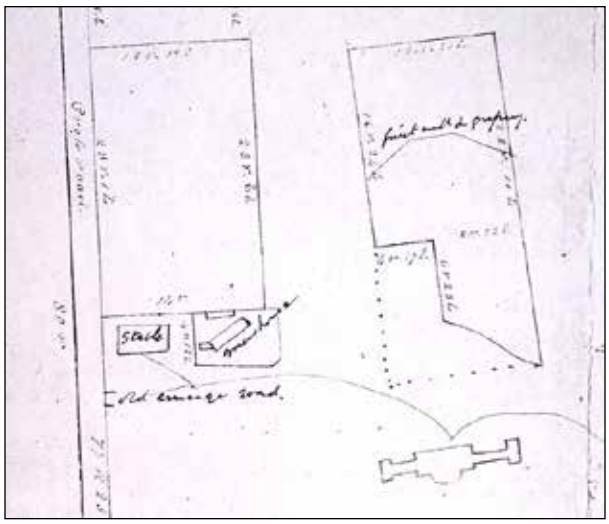



Figure 6. Detail of a plan of Gore Place drawn when the estate was sold to Theodore Lyman Jr. ca. 1834. The mansion is in the lower right corner. Note that the entrance driveway, labeled "old carriage road" is shown as a simple line, with no oval north of the house. Although the Lyman map is very detailed in many respects, it does not show other paths and walkways that were known to exist on the property at the time. The depiction of the driveway may or may not reflect its actual layout.

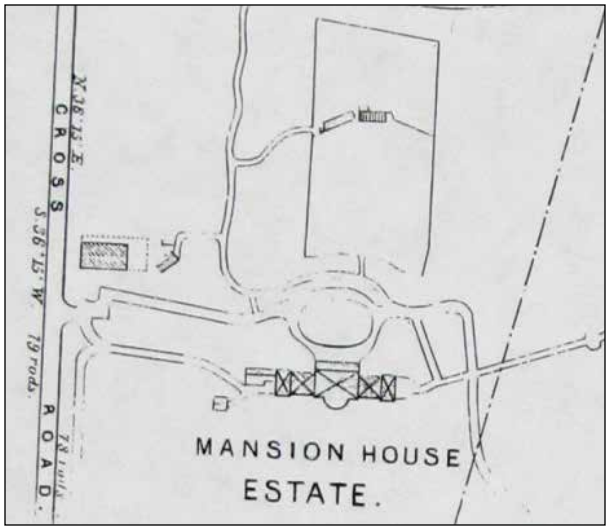



Figure 7. Detail from the 1841 plan of Gore Place during John Singleton Copley Greene's tenure. In contrast to the Lyman map, the author of the Greene map depicted numerous pathways. The map is the first visual representation of the oval in the drive on the north side of the house.

parcel that was not actually owned by the Gores together make up the present 45-acre Gore Place estate.

The house consisted of a central block plan with flanking wings situated on the crest of an upper flood plain terrace of the Charles River. A greenhouse was attached to the end of the east wing and it was here that a fire started in 1799 that destroyed all of the house but the west wing. The Gores constructed a new brick mansion on the same site in 1805-1806. Other improvements on the property by this time included a carriage house constructed in 1793, greenhouse east of the carriage house, a vegetable garden north of the carriage house, grapery located approximately 130 m north of the mansion house, ice house, and other support buildings. There may have been formal gardens between the house and the grapery. In addition, a 10-acre field was present northeast of the house and a twelve-acre field was to its south. The main farm complex lay across Main Street to the north.

Actual occupation of the property by the Gores was intermittent between 1793 and 1834, during which time they also stayed in Boston, Paris, or London. Rebecca's brother, William Payne, stayed at the house starting in 1796 when the Gores left for seven years in London. William was living in the house at the time of the 1799 fire and may have remained on the property until the new house was completed in 1806. Christopher and Rebecca Gore used the property primarily as a summer home until 1817 when they undertook a series of major renovations to remodel the house for year round residence (Mesick et al 2008). Other potential occupants of the property during the Gore period include servants, gardeners, and farm managers.

Occupation by Rebecca after the death of Christopher in 1827 is unclear, but by the time of her death in 1834, Judge Charles Jackson was renting the property. The parcel containing the "mansion house, stable, vinery and sheds" was purchased by Theodore Lyman Jr. in the same year (Fig. 6). Theodore and his wife, Mary, maintained a keen interest in scientific agriculture and in further developing the pleasure gardens on the property. Changes made during their ownership include redesign of the formal flower garden north of the house following a modern European style that stressed curves over the earlier rectilin-

ear forms of the eighteenth century. They also may have improved greenhouse facilities and the grapery and were responsible for painting the house white. Mary Lyman died in 1836 prompting Theodore to put the property up for auction. The earliest detailed map of the property comes from the Lyman period (Fig. 6).

John Singleton Copley Greene purchased the estate in 1838 and continued to employ a gardener and farm manager who maintained the pleasure garden character of the property. A number of changes were made during their tenure, including the probable demolition of the greenhouse east of the carriage house (Fig. 7). Based on the 2015 excavations, it seems likely that Greene also reconfigured the driveways around the house. The Greenes sold the mansion house lot in 1856 to Theophilus Walker, who in turn sold it to his nieces, Mary Sophia and Harriet Sarah Walker in 1890. A number of changes appear to have been made to the property during this period, including the removal of the vegetable garden north of the carriage house and improvement of the grapery greenhouse.

Mary Sophia bequeathed the property to the Episcopal Church in 1907. The church sold the property after only four years, but not before a company based in Colorado to whom the property had been leased caused considerable damage by removing trees and selling household furnishings. The estate was purchased by Charles Metz in 1911 who used the house for office and living space. It was during Metz's ownership that the surrounding neighborhood saw significant change through the development of residential housing and the erection of industrial buildings along the Charles River to the south.

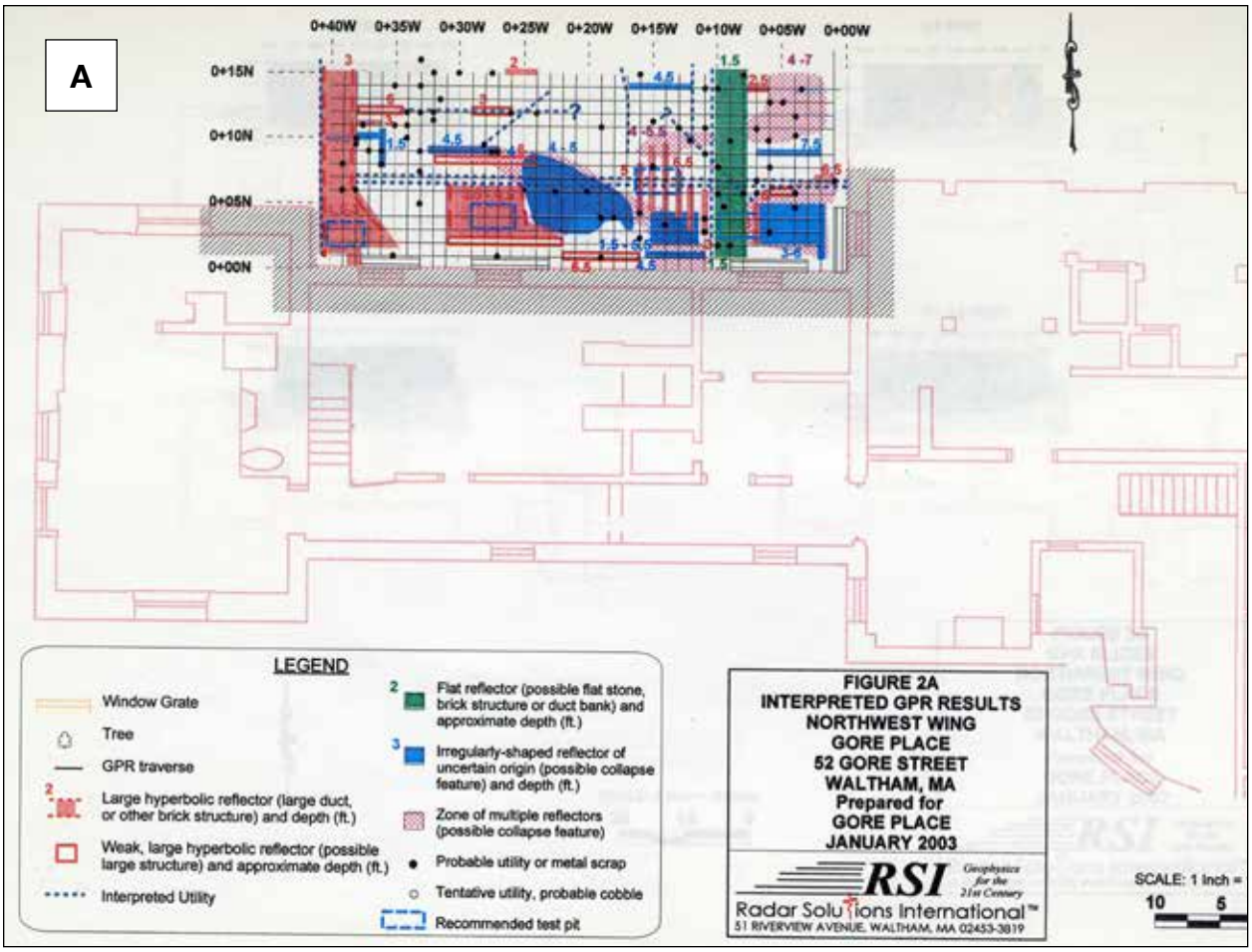
In 1921 the estate was sold to Henry Beal and the trustees of the Waltham Country Club. Substantial changes were made to the property during this period as much of the landscape was transformed into a golf course with additional recreational facilities. During this time, the mansion was utilized as the clubhouse. The club went bankrupt in 1935 and the estate was saved from demolition by the newly formed Gore Place Society, which has preserved and maintained the estate to the present.

## Previous Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations in the Project Area

In 2002, in conjunction with the architectural studies of the cellar, Doria Kutrubes of Radar Solutions International (RSI) conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of three areas adjacent to the house (north and south of the west hyphen and north of the east hyphen) and of the basement floor under the main block of the house. The RSI report includes an interpretation of the feature types and depths in these areas, and we used Kutrubes' results from the north side of the west hyphen (Fig. 8) as one of the factors in placing our excavation units in the area. See below for a discussion of our results relative to the GPR predictions.

In 2008, the Fiske Center conducted a GPR survey of the grassy oval in the driveway north of the mansion (which had not been surveyed by RSI), followed by test pits across the oval and excavation units focused on the well (see Fig. 5; Smith, Beranek, and Steinberg 2010). We located a path that ran from the well towards the house, and in our initial interpretation identified a possible square enclosure from the GPR slices (Fig. 9). The GPR results also suggested that the grassy area surrounding the well may have had a straighter edge facing the house, rather than the oval configuration seen today

The only other fieldwork previously conducted in this area was monitoring of repairs to the mansion's north porch and excavation of a single test pit in 1989 by Steven Pendery (Pendery 2012). Pendery documented the porch support system, which included N-S brick vaults to buttress the wall of the house and support the weight of the porch. His test pit, adjacent to the west side of the porch, extended about 50 cm below the ground surface. He found two layers of topsoil, and two levels of mixed topsoil and sand with a very low artifact density (3 artifacts in the test pit, not counting architectural materials.) At ca. 50 cm below the surface, he encountered what he interpreted as subsoil in the western part of the STP, with a cut for the builders trench for the porch in the east (adjacent to the porch). Our closest unit, EU206, did not encounter subsoil until much



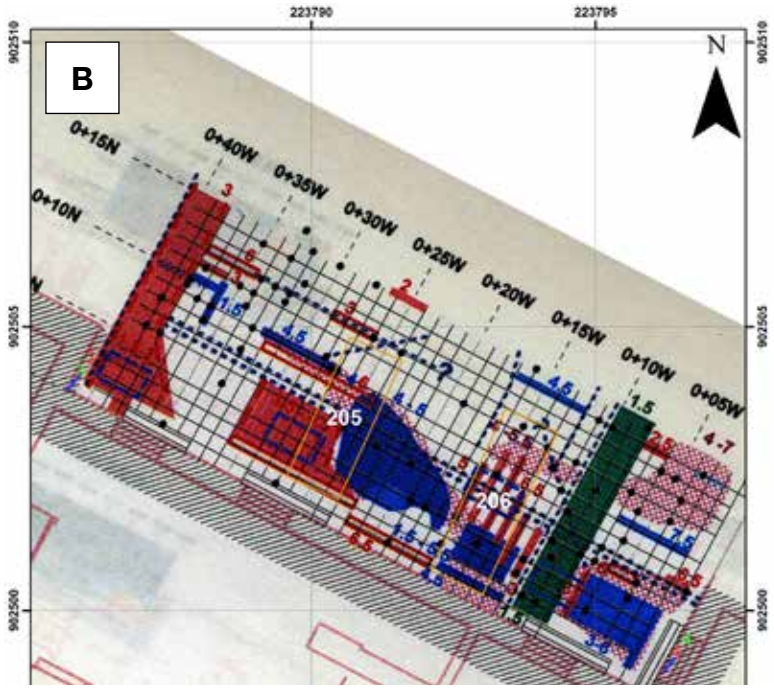




Figure 8. A) Interpreted results of RSI's GPR survey north of the west hyphen (Kutrubes 2000); B) The same RSI interpretations relative to the Massachusetts State Plane grid with 2015 excavation unit locations shown.

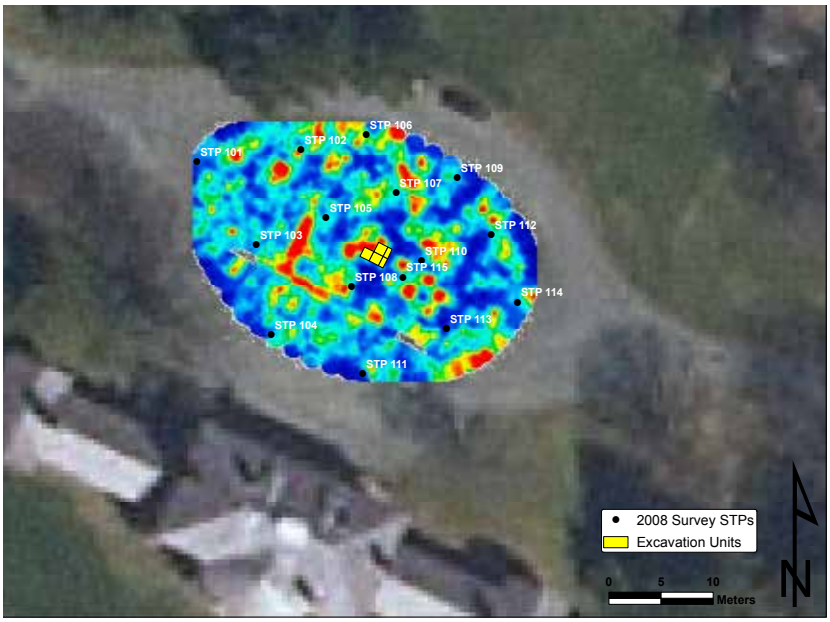



Figure 9. One of the GPR slices of the 2008 survey of the oval, showing what we initially interpreted as a square cornered feature in the south west portion of the oval. In fact, this is two unrelated reflectors crossing at right angles, not a single feature.

deeper (110-120 cm below the surface, see below). It is possible that the underlying stratigraphy changed dramatically in the intervening 4 m, but it is also possible that what Pendery interpreted as subsoil was a very clean sandy fill deposit that we encountered at a similar depth which would have appeared similar in appearance to subsoil, especially in a small STP.

In 2015, we selected two GPR anomalies for follow-up excavations (Figs. 10 and 11): the older driveway edge and a reflector north of the well. The 2015 fieldwork supported the idea that the driveway had a straighter edge facing the house, but discovered that there was no square feature surrounding the well as we had earlier proposed. The fieldwork results are discussed in more detail below.

## Research Questions

The objective for subsurface testing in the drive circle was to follow up on results of the earlier survey, which suggested a different configuration for the area and the possibility that structural features may have been present surrounding the well. Research questions for this area were as follows:

1. In the drive circle, what is the nature of the square anomaly surrounding the well seen on the 2008 GPR survey? Is it a retaining wall, a foundation, or a feature related to water management?

2. What was the appearance of the area in front of the house during the Gore era?

3. Does archaeological evidence indicate a different configuration than the oval present today?

The objectives for excavation in front of the west hyphen were to test the hypothesis that two of the basement windows had formerly been cellar doorways, accessed by a ramp or stairway. Additionally, this was the first excavation close to the house. The pre-1806 house was probably located in a similar area, so we were also open to the possibility that there might have been remains from the earlier house. The research questions for this area were as follows:

1. Does the geophysical and archaeological evidence indicate that there was access to the cellar here? If so, what is the form of that access – stairs or a ramp?

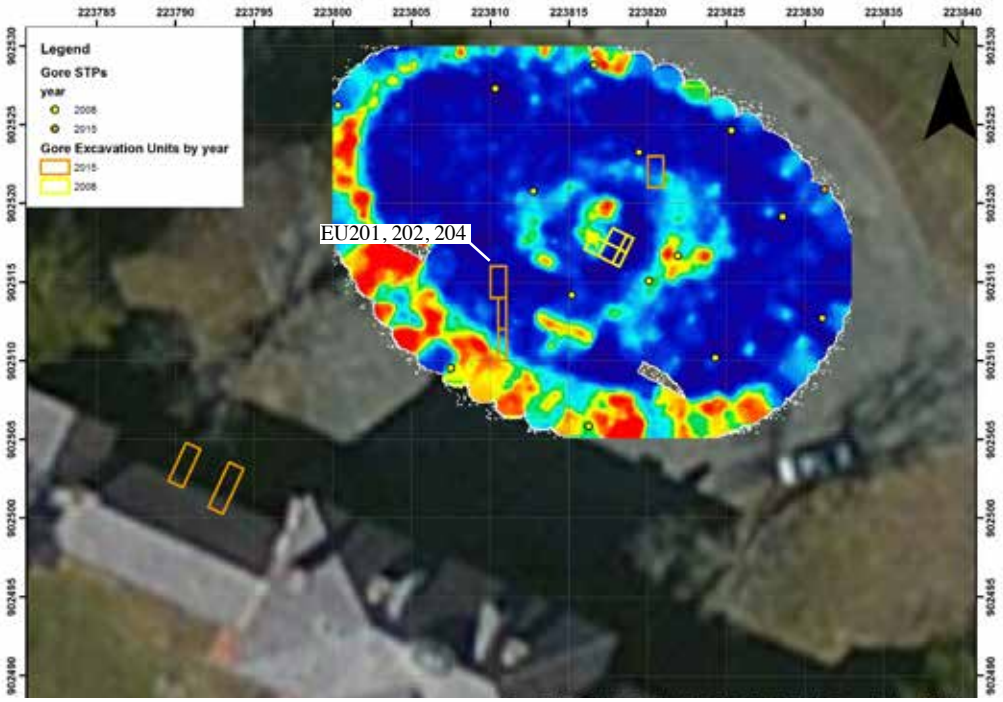



Figure 10. Slice 9 of the 500 MHz GPR survey from 2008. We placed excavation units 201, 202, and 204 to investigate the strong reflector (red) along the south side of the oval.

2. How was the area constructed and surfaced?

3. If present, when did the exterior cellar access fall out of use?

4. How was this utilitarian feature integrated into the side of the house that was also the main approach to the house?

5. Are there any remains of the pre-1806 house, either intact architectural features or demolition debris, in this area?

## Field and Laboratory Methods

Fieldwork was carried out by graduate students at UMass Boston (Kellie Bowers, Alexandra Crowder, Annie Greco, Jessica Rymer, and Justin Warrenfeltz), supervised by Christa Beranek of UMass Boston. In most cases, we excavated in long units placed to cross perpendicular to anomalies seen in earlier geophysical surveys. Excavation unit sizes were specifically chosen to maximize our ability to see buried features in plan view at a sufficient size to characterize the features. We excavated stratigraphically, separating the different cultural and natural levels, assigning each different stratum in each unit a context number. Context changes were recorded with photograph and plan drawings when appropriate. Closing profiles were drawn for all of the excavation units. Excavation extended to culturally sterile B- or C-horizon subsoil in all units, although the whole unit was not always taken down that far. When screened, sediments were screened through ¼ in mesh hardware cloth, but in the cases of some deep fill layers, we only screened a sample of the deposit. Architectural material such as brick, marble, plaster, and slate was noted and a sample of each material type was saved. Recovered cultural material was placed labeled bags for later processing and analysis in the laboratory at UMass Boston.

Bagged artifacts were removed to the Fiske Center's archaeological laboratory at UMass Boston and processed by the field crew. Glass, ceramic, and stable bone artifacts were washed; metal and fragile bone were dry brushed. They were rebagged for long-term storage. The artifacts were cataloged in a FileMaker Pro relational database; this catalog can be found in Appendix A.

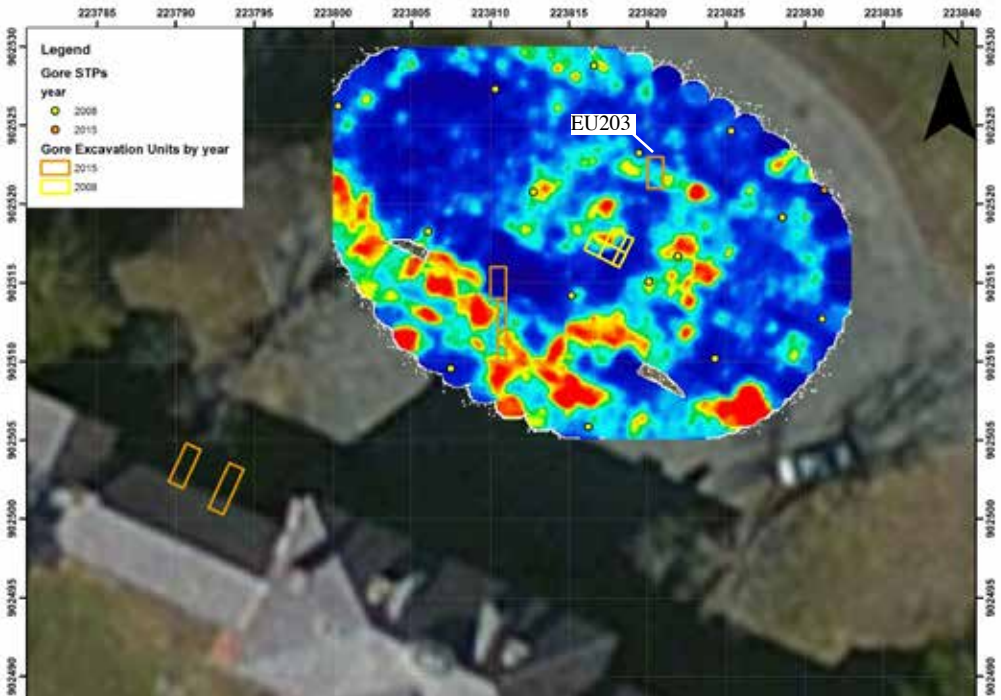



Figure 11. Slice 11 of the 500 MHz GPR survey from 2008. We placed EU203 to investigate the reflector northeast of the well in the center of the oval.

## Results of Fieldwork

We excavated in three areas (Table 1): an STP in the northern part of the driveway, an excavation unit and trench in the grassy oval in the center of the driveway, and two trenches perpendicular to the house in front of the west hyphen. Specific artifacts will be discussed with each excavation unit, but a summary of the recovered artifacts is presented in Tables 2 and 3.

### *Drive Circle Excavations*

#### EU201, 202, AND 204

EU201, EU202, and EU204 were placed within the grassy oval of the driveway circle in front of the mansion. The three units were adjacent to each other, creating a long N-S trench with EU202 at the north, EU201 in the middle, and EU204 at the south (see Table 1 for locations and dimensions). All three units were oriented north-south and were placed to better understand the nature of a GPR reflector seen in earlier surveys. During excavation, the main reflector was attributed to the presence of a gravel surface uncovered in EU204 that has been interpreted as the Gore era driveway. Scattered rocks at the transition between the topsoil and the subsoil created more diffuse reflectors in the other units. EU202 was the first unit to be dug and the stratigraphy uncovered during the course of excavation was fairly similar to what was seen in the other two units (Figs. 12, 13, and 14), with the exception of the gravel surface seen in EU204.

The modern topsoil uncovered in all three units was approximately 10 cm deep and consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt. It contained a mixture of architectural materials and historic ceramics including refined earthenwares and flower pot fragments. The layer sloped up slightly towards the north, and the artifact concentration increased in the southern contexts located closer to the house. The topsoil in EU202 was designated as context 1102, in EU201 it was context 1113, and in EU204 it was context 1116.

Beneath the topsoil, all three units contained a mottled layer characterized as landscape fill. Designated context 1103 in EU202, context 1114 in EU201, and context 1118 in EU204, the soil was primarily 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt with 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown mottling. After

Table 1. Excavation unit data from 2015.

| Unit | Dimensions* | NE corner coordinates | Contexts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | 50 cm x 2 m | E811 N514 | 1113, 1114, 1115 |
| 202 | 1 x 2 m | E811 N516 | 1102, 1103, 1107, 1110 |
| 203 | 1 x 2 m | E821 N523 | 1101, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1109, 1111, 1112 |
| 204 | 50 cm x 2 m | E811 N512 | 1116, 1118, 1119, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1129, 1130 |
| 205 | 1 x 2.64 m (from outer edge of brick window well)** | NW corner at E790.68 N504.81 | 1117, 1120, 1121, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1131, 1132, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1147 |
| 206 | 1 x 3.08 m (from wall of mansion)** | NE corner at E794.32 N503.15 | 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1145, 1146, 1149 |
| 207 | 50 x 80 cm | E831.5 N521.3 | 1148 |
| *long axis in all cases is N-S | | | |
| **these units are oriented perpendicular to the house rather than on the Massachusetts State Plane grid | | | |

Table 2. Artifact totals by type per excavation unit.

| Unit | Ceramics | Glass | Pipes | Nails | Other Materials | Fauna | Total by Unit | % by Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU201 | 49 | 65 | 3 | 130 | 103 | 1 | 351 | 12.29 |
| EU202 | 123 | 74 | 3 | 124 | 227 | | 551 | 19.29 |
| EU203 | 74 | 71 | 5 | 39 | 184 | 1 | 374 | 13.10 |
| EU204 | 23 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 180 | 1 | 265 | 9.28 |
| EU205 | 158 | 250 | 4 | 155 | 139 | 59 | 765 | 26.79 |
| EU206 | 93 | 258 | 5 | 137 | 44 | 11 | 548 | 19.19 |
| STP207 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.07 |
| **Totals** | **522** | **748** | **21** | **615** | **877** | **73** | **2856** | |

approximately 5-10 cm into the layer, the mottling gave way to consistently dark brown soil. Similar to the topsoil, the artifacts recovered from the fill layer consisted of a mixture of historic ceramics, architectural material, and flower pot fragments. Context 1103 also contained a sherd that appeared to be hand-painted whiteware, dating after 1830 (Miller 2000: 13). Context 1118 had a sherd of hand-painted polychrome pearlware with a brown annular decoration on the rim, dating from 1795-1830 (Miller 2000: 12). In context 1103, a linear feature was uncovered that ran northeast/southwest across the unit. Another linear depression started in the southern third of the unit running north/south and continued into context 1114. Both linear features were shallow, approximately 10 cm wide, and consisted of mottled soils. Several shallow, round depressions were found in the fill layer across the units. Excavation determined that the round depressions were non-cultural. The linear features and the round depressions were not given a separate context number. The fill layer was approximately 10-15 cm deep.

All three units came down on a thin, 1 cm layer of black soil that quickly gave way to a buried ground surface. The soil was a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray slightly sandy silt with areas of very dark grayish brown. Designated context 1107 in EU202, context 1115 in EU201, and context 1119 in EU204, the layer contained architectural material (including cut nails), fragments of creamware saucers, pipe stems, and charcoal. Both context 1115 and 1107 also contained coal and melted glass, and context 1107 contained a

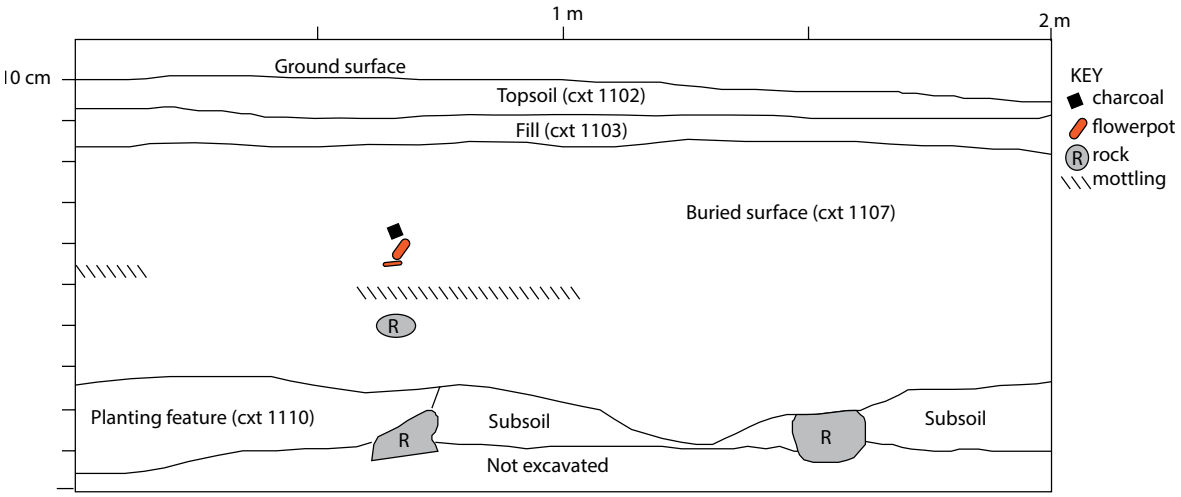



Figure 12. East profile of EU202.

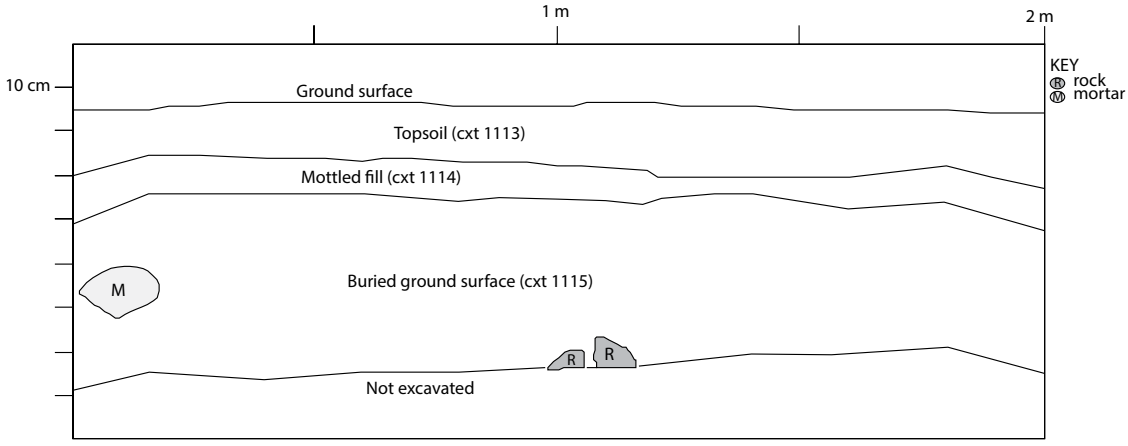



Figure 13. East profile of EU201.

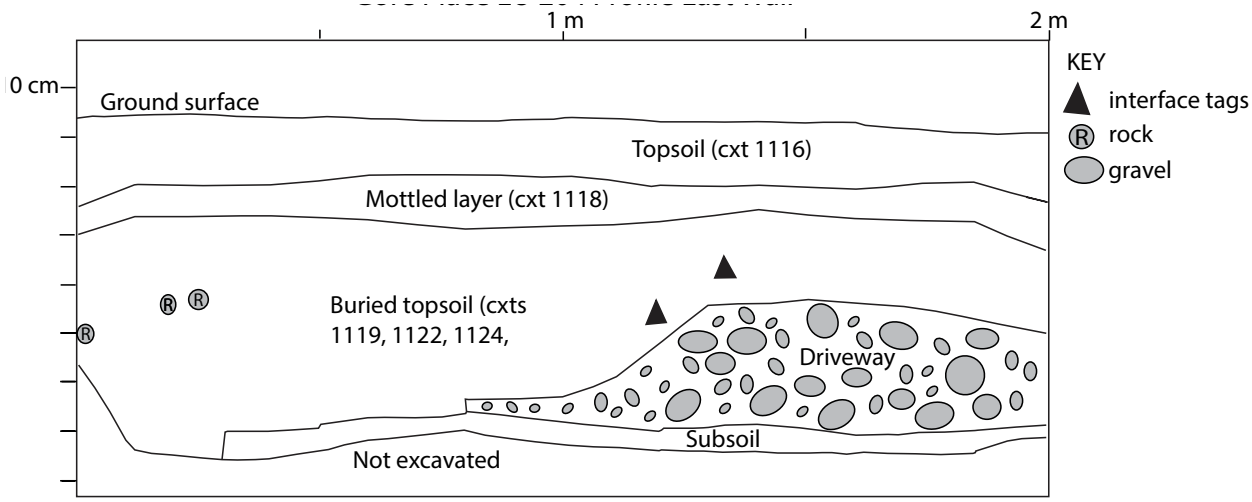



Figure 14. East profile of EU204.

Table 3. Ceramic types per excavation unit.

| Ware Type | EU201 | | EU202 | | EU203 | | EU204 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | |
| Redware | 33 | 67% | 87 | 71% | 38 | 51% | 15 | 65% | |
| Tin Glazed | 1 | 2% | 7 | 6% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Indeterminate coarse earthenware | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 4% | |
| Creamware | 7 | 14% | 10 | 8% | 20 | 27% | 4 | 17% | |
| Indeterminate earthenware | 0 | 0% | 7 | 6% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | |
| Pearlware | 3 | 6% | 4 | 3% | 3 | 4% | 2 | 9% | |
| Rockingham | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | |
| Whiteware | 3 | 6% | 1 | 1% | 8 | 11% | 1 | 4% | |
| Ironstone (White Granite) | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Indeterminate porcelain | 2 | 4% | 4 | 3% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | |
| English Stoneware | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Indeterminate stoneware | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| White Salt Glazed | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Rhenish/Westerwald | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Black Basalt | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Jackfield Stoneware | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| **Total** | **49** | | **123** | | **74** | | **23** | | |

sherd of Nottingham-type stoneware dating from 1700-1800 as well as an unusual, currently unidentified earthenware sherd (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). In both contexts 1107 and 1115, after approximately 40 cm below surface the artifact density increased. In EU202, context 1107 remained consistent until approx. 38 cm into the layer, when mottling appeared. Mottling gradually became more consistent throughout until a further 10 cm, when soils became gravelly in southern half and a sandy-clay in the north; however, mottling was not consistent enough to create a new context. Context 1107 continued for about 20 cm more before the layer was closed. At approximately 50-55cm below surface in EU201, an ash and mortar deposit was uncovered in the northeast corner of the unit and several large cobbles were found concentrated in the southern third of the unit. EU201 was excavated down to scattered cobbles in context 1115 and then the unit was closed.

In EU202, context 1107 transitioned into context 1110, a 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy clay silt with areas of very dark gray sandy silt and dark brown clay silt. The southern end of the unit contained large cobbles and gravel, which were later determined to be non-cultural, and after about 5 cm it became clear that context 1110 was subsoil. The northeast corner of the unit was mottled and compact and screened separately. It was later determined to possibly be a planting feature. A linear feature that was initially believed to be a plow scar ran across the center of the unit in a NE-SW direction was also screened separately and later determined to be an unknown shallow linear feature. The eastern half of the unit was excavated approximately 10 cm deeper and proved that context 1110 was indeed subsoil. Artifacts recovered from context 1110 include flat glass, a pipe stem, and small brick fragments recovered from the transition between context 1107 and context 1110. Mortar was recovered from the NE corner and planting feature.

Underneath the buried topsoil layer in EU204 (context 1119), a gravelly fill layer was uncovered instead of a transition to subsoil. Designated

| | EU205 | | EU206 | | EU207 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % | Count | % |
| | 28 | 18% | 11 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 212 | 40.61% |
| | 65 | 41% | 8 | 9% | 0 | 0% | 81 | 15.52% |
| | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0.38% |
| | 13 | 8% | 27 | 29% | 0 | 0% | 81 | 15.52% |
| | 12 | 8% | 8 | 9% | 2 | 100% | 30 | 5.75% |
| | 21 | 13% | 29 | 31% | 0 | 0% | 62 | 11.88% |
| | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0.19% |
| | 6 | 4% | 3 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 22 | 4.21% |
| | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0.19% |
| | 6 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 13 | 2.49% |
| | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0.19% |
| | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0.38% |
| | 3 | 0% | 6 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 1.92% |
| | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0.38% |
| | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1 | 0.19% |
| | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0.19% |
| | **158** | | **93** | | **2** | | **522** | **100.00%** |

context 1122, the layer consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt with brown mottling. The layer was most notable for its marked increase in gravel. During excavation it was observed that the interface between context 1119 and 1122 was approximately 20 cm deeper in the northern third of the unit, however the interface between the two layers was not visible in profile. Artifacts recovered in context 1122 included architectural materials and glass. The layer was fairly ephemeral, and transitioned into two new layers between 1-5 cm in depth.

The soil uncovered in the northern two-thirds of the unit was designated as context 1124 and consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay silt with very dark grayish brown mottling. Artifacts recovered from the layer included architectural materials, historic ceramics, flower pot fragments, and an unmarked pipe bowl fragment. One sherd of Staffordshire slipware was recovered, containing a brown on white slip decorated dot that dated to 1675-1770 (Florida Museum of Natural History). Excavation of context 1124 showed that it abutted directly with context 1123 (see below), along a line parallel to the mansion. As the layer was taken down, a layer of 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay sandy silt appeared underneath, extending out approximately 60 cm from the edge of context 1123. This layer lasted approximately 3 cm and was given the designation context 1130. Context 1124 was found to directly abut context 1129 (see below) all the way down to subsoil.

In the southern third of the unit, a gravel surface with 10YR 5/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt was revealed (Fig. 15). The gravel surface (context 1123) was sorted, with larger cobbles located at the bottom of the layer. No artifacts were recovered in context 1123. The layer was approximately 10-25 cm in depth and has been interpreted as the Gore-era driveway. At approximately 55 cm below surface, context 1123 gave way to a mixed gravel and 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown silty sand fill that was given the designation context 1129. The mixed fill is believed to possibly be the “Gore Fill” seen elsewhere in excavations on the property. No artifacts were recovered


Figure 15. Photograph of the gravel driveway in the east wall profile of EU204.

in context 1129 and the layer gave way to subsoil at approximately 70 cm below surface.

### Discussion

Burned ceramics occurred across the tested area, but in varying concentrations, as was the case in the 2012 excavations around the greenhouse (see Romo and Beranek 2014: 62-67). The previous report (Romo and Beranek 2014) did not determine the source of the burned artifacts, but it proposed that they were deposited in a few short events. Long term or repeated deposition or spreading of burned trash would be expected to produce a more uniform spread of material types and densities, while we hypothesize that a short, maybe singular depositional event would better account for the variation that we observed. The burned ceramics may have originated from a single event such as the 1799 mansion fire; however, their presence in deposits (from the 2008 excavations) that seem to span the life of the greenhouse suggests that there may have been several points during the Gore and Lyman occupations when burned material was distributed across the grounds.

In EUs 202 and 204, the burned artifacts were concentrated in the topsoil that fell near the elevation of the Gore-period gravel driveway, not in the much cleaner topsoil that covered it. The 2008 STPs in the Drive Circle also identified a number of burned ceramics. There are fewer burned artifacts, and a more limited range of types (mostly glass) in the post-greenhouse deposits from 2008, suggesting that the deposition of burned material in the greenhouse area stopped at the point at which the greenhouse was demolished. If this chronology can be applied to the deposits in the oval, this would provide further evidence that the lower part of the topsoil corresponds with the Gore and Lyman periods and the changes to the oval's surface elevation and configuration correspond with the Greene period or shortly thereafter.

The deposits in the oval generally have a low artifact density, as would be expected in a formal yard area, with the exception of the concentration of artifacts 40 cm into the buried ground surface that was notable in all three units. The mottled landscaping fill (contexts 1103, 1113, and 1116) contains at least one artifact that dates to the 1830s or later, meaning the layer could not have formed before that time, but it could have been more recent. The thick buried ground surface (context 1115, 1107, and 1119/1122/1124) contains only artifacts that could date to the Gore period, including planting pot sherds and small pieces of architectural material such as brick and nails (Figs. 16 and 17). A few of these nails are wrought, suggesting that they came from the period when the house was constructed, but most were cut, dating to the 19th century. This thick layer was probably created in two different depositional episodes, based on increase in artifact density and in mottling at same depth in all three units, although no break is the stratigraphy is visible in the profiles. We sus-





Figure 16. A selection of artifacts from context 1107, buried ground surface in EU202. Detail: an unusual earthenware sherd from an unknown vessel type.

pect that scatter of artifacts encountered at 30 to 40 cm below the start of the layer, which included burned planting pot fragments (Fig. 17), was once a historic surface, in the Gore and/or Lyman era, that was buried by another layer of topsoil at the same time as the gravel driveway was buried. One possible origin of the burned planting pots and other burned ceramics is that they originated in the 1799 structure fire, which is the event that

Figure 17. Planting pot sherds from context 1115, including several that have been burned.

One of the artifacts recovered in context 1107 (the buried ground surface), is an unidentified earthenware sherd (Fig. 16 detail). The sherd's original vessel type is unknown, and it exhibits evidence of being burned or over fired. The original vessel had areas of green and white decoration. One side of the sherd appears to have a scalloped edge, and it has a lot of large grit adhesions on the base, probably from its kiln firing. Because of its unusual form and decoration, we have speculated that it is not likely a table or utilitarian ware and may have belonged to a less common decorative form. We had not found any good parallels for the form of this object.

EU203

EU203 was a 1 x 2 m unit (long axis N-S) located in the center of the north side of the drive circle, east of STP107 (excavated in 2008), and was placed to investigate an east-west linear geophysical anomaly (see Fig. 11). The stratigraphy of EU203 (Fig. 18) consisted of topsoil (contexts 1101, 1104) covering a broad, shallow pit (context 1106) that was cut into a deep, gravel rich landscaping fill layer (context 1105). This landscaping fill had been deposited over a compact olive brown sandy clay (context 1109) layer of excavate from digging the well that was spread out around the well. The top surface of this level is at the same elevation as the Gore gravel driveway, so

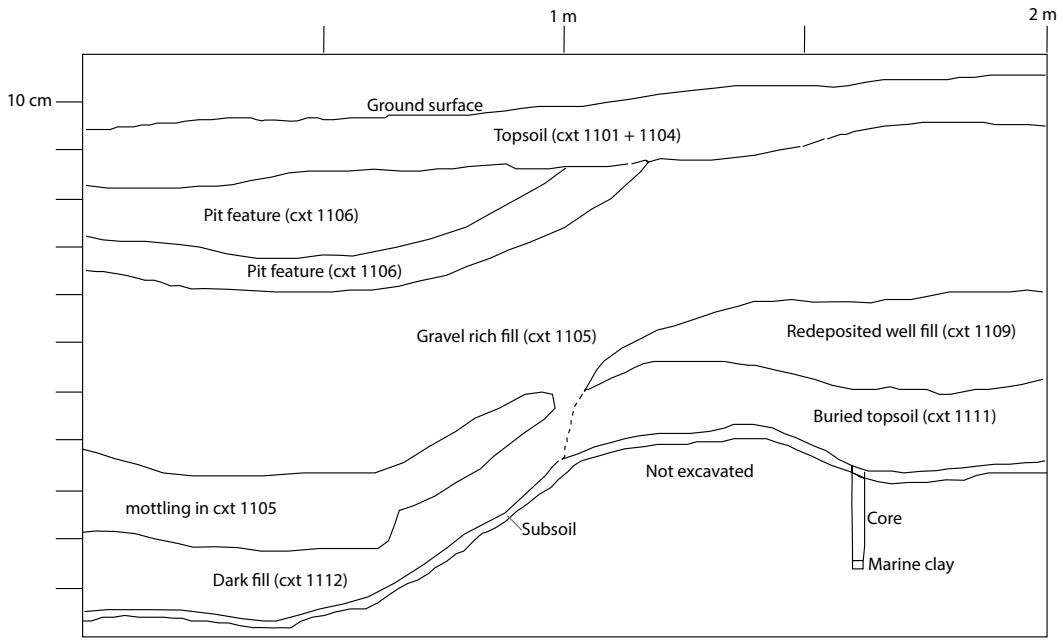



Figure 18. East profile of EU203.

the sandy clay may have been the exposed ground surface around the well during the Gore period, but the relative elevations alone are not enough for a definitive interpretation. The well excavate lay on top of a buried topsoil (at 55 cm below the modern ground surface). The re-deposited material from the well and the buried topsoil did not cover the whole unit, but ended abruptly in a straight line parallel to the face of the mansion (Fig. 19). It seems that these strata were either cut through at some point after the well was dug, or that the re-deposited well fill was intentionally spread to that it ended in a very straight line that corresponded with a drop in the topography. The nature and purpose of this cut or edge is not clear, but its abrupt linear nature indicates that it was intentional. The edge also corresponds to a drop in the topography (either a cut or a created and maintained slope), covered later by context 1105. Under 1105 was a darker fill (context 1112). The boundary between 1112 and the buried topsoil (1109) was not distinct, so it is possible that 1112 also represents a buried ground surface, though possibly one that continued to be open after the well was constructed.

None of the strata had a large artifact collection, but they all contained small fragments of glass, ceramics, and construction materials such as brick fragments and nails. The oldest layer is the buried ground surface below the well fill (context 1111). It has a small number of diagnostic artifacts, including white salt glazed stoneware and Staffordshire slip decorated ware, both types that were common in the mid-18th century (Fig. 20). The adjacent context 1112 contains some architectural material (including fragments of wood), but the TPQ is provided by creamware (1760s and later), meaning that the layer could pre-date Gore (Miller 2000:12). The material spread out around the well (context 1109) does not contain any diagnostic artifacts, but the well has been presumed to date to the Gore period, dug either after 1786s when the Gores acquired the property or in 1806 with the construction of the new house. Context 1105, the landscaping fill covers the well fill contains fragments of planting pots, coal, and transfer printed whiteware, suggesting that the deposit dates to after 1820. This means that this layer dates to the later part of the Gore period or to one on the immediately following households (Lyman or Greene). The pit that cuts into this layer (context 1106) contains a fragment of Rockingham ware, produced after 1845, meaning that it post-dates the Gore period (Maryland Archaeological

Figure 19. The top of context 1109; note the very linear demarcation between the two contexts.


Figure 20. The complete artifact assemblage from context 1111, EU203, including glazed redware, a single fragment of Staffordshire slip decorated ware, brick fragments, a piece of white salt glazed stoneware, a piece of dark green bottle glass, and pieces of corroded iron.

Conservation Lab 2015). Stratigraphically, the topsoil layers (contexts 1101 and 1104) that cap context 1106 post-date the Gore period as well although they do not contain any diagnostic later artifacts.

The linear signature detected in the GPR survey seems to be the edge of the sandy clay that was spread around the well. The sandy clay is much more compact than other layers, so may have reflected differently. The straight line of this cut, parallel to the face of the mansion, suggests that it was connected to the Gore era landscape. The edge of the sandy clay also corresponds with a drop in the topography; the ground would have fallen away immediately north of this edge. Since we now think that the oval driveway was installed later, the north edge of the area around the well could have been separated from the gardens to the north by some other kind of landscape feature such as a fence line or maybe even a drop in the landscape, such as a terrace or ha ha wall, that was filled in later. STP107, excavated along the line of this cut in 2008, encountered very similar deep, fill soils, with mottling and large stones at the bottom. The STP was too small to see if the stones were simply random or arranged, and EU203 did not encounter any similarly large rocks. It is possible that context 1105, which filled and leveled this area, is related to the deposits that raised the ground surface in EU201, 202, and 204 and covered the Gore period gravel driveway. It may be part Lyman or Greene's landscaping of this area to install the oval driveway configuration that was in place by the time the map of Greene's property was drawn in 1841.

STP207

We excavated one 50 by 80 cm STP under the modern asphalt driveway north of the grassy oval to see whether there were Gore period driveway deposits below the modern drive. The stratigraphy of this unit consisted of the asphalt over two layers of very compact sand and gravel driveway bedding (total thickness, including asphalt, of 42 cm [16.5 inches]). Below this was a thin layer (4 cm) of sandy silt covering a well laid cobble surface (Fig. 21). The cobble surface consisted of two layers of cobble stones, larger cobbles (15-20 cm maximum length) over smaller ones (10 cm maximum length), sitting on top of a thin deposit (up to 6 cm) of dark brown silt, probably a remnant ground surface, with subsoil below. The top elevation of

Figure 21. The top of the cobble surface in STP207.

Figure 22. STP109, excavated in 2008, with a post hole in the SW corner.

the cobble surface was 16.69 masl (meters above sea level). It was so well constructed that it seems likely that it was an earlier driveway surface, predating the asphalt. There was no layer here that resembled the Gore-period driveway deposit found in EU204, meaning that either the Gore period driveway did not take this route or that it was removed in order to lay the cobble driveway. The only artifacts from this SPT were two fragments of refined earthenware missing their glaze, so not diagnostic for dating.

Reviewing old field records, it seems likely that we encountered the same cobble surface in three other test pits excavated in 2008. STPs 106 and 109 (Fig. 5) located under northern edge of the grassy oval both encountered a layer of cobbles at 45 cm below the surface. In both cases, the STPs seem to have found an edge of the cobble deposit (ie, the southern edge of the cobble driveway), and both had post holes or shallow pits just south of the cobbles, suggesting an early fence line along the driveway (Fig. 22). Also in both STPs, the cobbles were the same depth below the surface as those discovered in 2015, and the deposits immediately below the cobbles were similar to those discovered in 2015, a thin layer of dark silt over subsoil. In STP101, also from 2008, located at the west end of the grassy oval, we found a layer of cobbles at 23 cm below the surface. In this case, the cobbles sat on top of the sand and gravel mixture known as "Gore fill," suggesting that here the cobbles were placed on top of an older, Gore-period driveway.

The lack of diagnostic artifacts in STP207 means that the strata cannot be dated precisely. However, we can make some inferences. If the cobbles in STPs 101, 106, 109, and 207 are related, they postdate the Gore fill, based on the stratigraphy of STP101. The circular driveway first appears on John Singleton Copley Greene's map of 1841, suggesting that Greene might have been responsible for laying out this driveway arrangement. This would suggest that the cobbles date to the start of Greene's occupation in 1838 at the earliest; however, Greene's driveway might have been surfaced differently with the cobbles added as a later addition to Greene's layout.

### *West Hyphen Excavations*

#### EU205 AND EU206

Both EU205 and EU206 were placed along the west hyphen of the mansion house. Located on the north side of the hyphen, EU205 measured approximately 1 x 2.68 m and EU206 measured 1 x 3.15 m (EU205 was shorter because of the area occupied by the window well). Both units were oriented so that their longer axes were perpendicular to the mansion, with the south end of both units

Figure 23. Starting excavation of EU205. Note that the unit abuts the window well of a cellar window with an arch in the brickwork above the window. The architects have interpreted the arch as evidence that this window and another cellar window to the east (left in the photograph) were once doorways. EU206, not yet excavated in this photograph, is located under the middle of the three large first floor windows.

directly abutting the mansion (See Table 1 for location information). The units were placed with 2 m between them. Because the majority of the two units stratigraphy is representative of the same events, their unit summaries have been grouped together. The stratigraphy will be outlined chronologically, starting with the oldest observable event, and moving towards the most recent.

EU205 was purposely placed against the third window well to the west of the north entrance (Fig. 23). The unit was located adjacent to the arched window to determine if the arch, which was different from several of the surrounding windows, indicated its use as a cellar entrance during previous periods of mansion occupation. It was also placed in order to determine if any cellar ramp or entrance features were still intact. EU206 was placed between the second and third windows to the west of the north entrance in order to investigate an unknown GPR reflector, and see if the reflector was part of an intact ramp leading to the cellar. This unit was located below a first floor window that architectural analysis suggested had once been a door.

Both of the units hit subsoil in the northern half of the unit between 1.44 and 1.58 meters below surface (Figs. 24 and 25). Subsoil was identified as 10YR 3/6 dark yellow brown silty clay with some brown mottling and gravel inclusions. Directly above the subsoil, both units contained a very dark brown/black silt layer that measured between 29 and 4 centimeters thick. Designated as context 1144 in EU205 and context 1146 in EU206, this layer is believed to be a buried ground surface, and may represent the ground level of the cellar entrance. Artifacts recovered included small fragments of historic ceramics (porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, redware), and a pipe stem (Fig. 26). Both context 1144 and context 1146 contained white salt-glazed stoneware sherds with basket molding that were manufactured between 1740-1765 (Miller 2000: 10). In EU206, removal of the buried ground surface revealed what appear to be two wheel ruts, each approximately 11 cm wide and about 50 cm away from each other (Fig. 27). The ruts are oriented NW-SE. EU206 also contained what has been interpreted as another buried surface – context 1145 – located directly

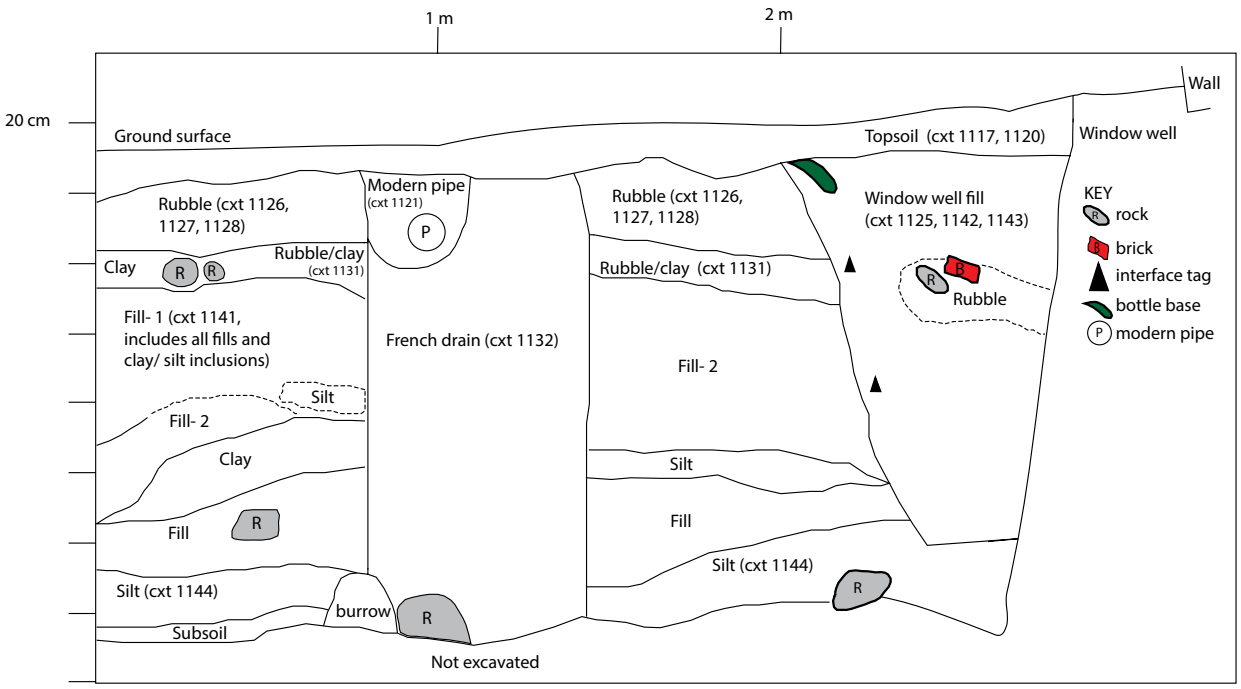



Figure 24. East wall profile drawing of EU205.

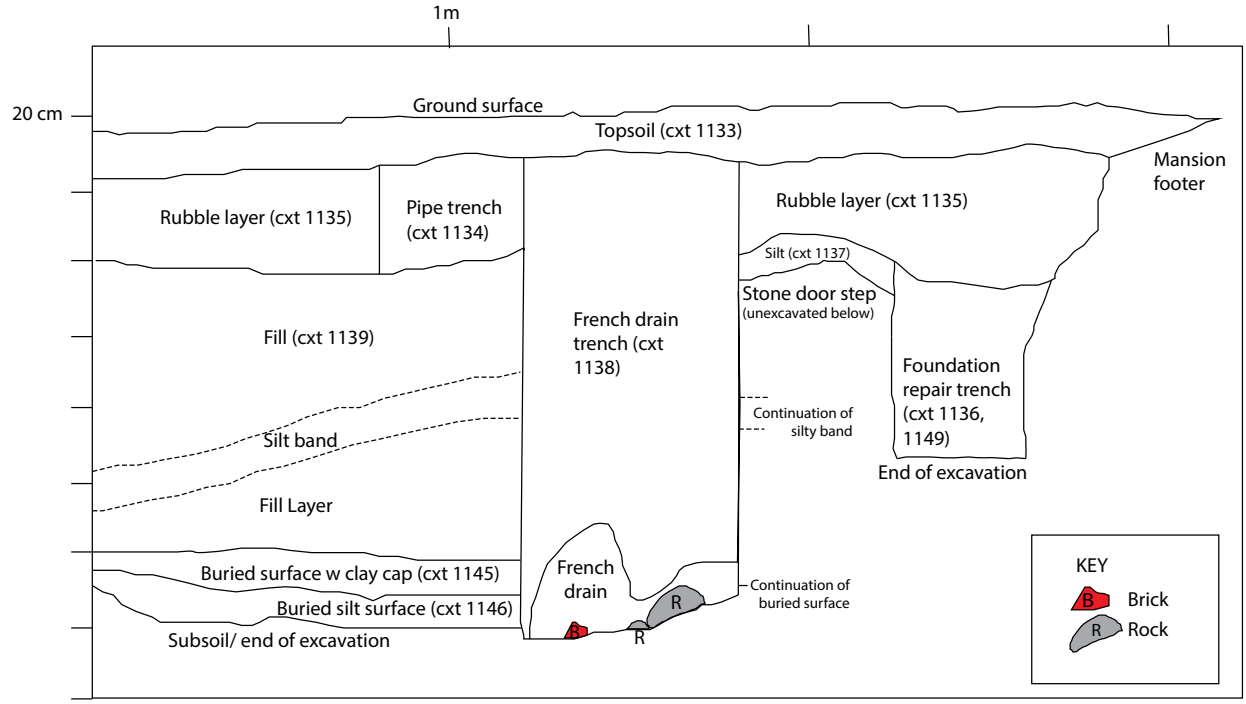



Figure 25. East wall profile drawing of EU206.

above the dark silty layer. Containing just two pipe stem fragments and one wrought iron nail, context 1145 consisted of compact silty sandy clay, with an average thickness of ten centimeters. This kind of deposit had been identified on other roads and paths on the property, in particular the road be-


Figure 26. The complete artifact assemblage from the buried ground surface in EU205 (context 1144, left) and EU206 (context 1146, right).


Figure 27. Dark features in the floor of EU206 interpreted as wheel ruts. The rocks in the lower part of the image are the fill of the later French drain.

1141 extended across the entirety of the unit and contained refined earthenwares, architectural materials, and glass in an extremely low density. One refined earthenware sherd has been identified as possibly being cobalt hand painted pearlware with large brushstrokes. Seen in several other layers, the decoration dates the artifact as being made between 1815-1830 and gives context 1141 a TPQ of 1815 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015). Initially 50% of the layer was screened; later on none of the layer was screened. An olive brown sandy clay silt band was uncovered above context 1141. Designated context 1140, the fill layer was approximately 30 cm thick, the layer contained nails, refined earthenwares, architectural stone, and glass. At least one of the nails was wrought with a "rose head" and was most likely manufactured before 1790. EU205 had at least one more fill layer noted above contexts 1141 and context 1140: context 1131. Comprised of approximately 25-16 cm of 2.5Y 5/4 dark brown sandy clay, the layer also extended across the whole unit. Recovered artifacts included a large amount of architectural material (primarily stone, brick, green and black slate, granite, and mortar), bottle glass, redware, and charcoal. The layer had a relatively low diversity of artifacts and contained a high percentage of gravel.

While EU205 contained several fill layers above the buried ground surface, EU206 only contained one. Designated context 1139, the layer was approximately 93-81 cm thick, and was comprised of 10YR 5/4 yellow brown sandy silt with dark brown mottling and gravel/cobble inclusions. Recovered artifacts included bottle glass, one historic ceramic, and a nail. The layer extended across the unit, although only a portion was excavated for stability reasons. Because the fill layers from EU 205 had already been removed to expose the buried ground surface, the stratigraphy was generally known in EU 206 due to the units' proximity and only a portion of the buckets were screened – first

Figure 28. Door footer in EU206, north of a later concrete cap placed for foundation repair.

Figure 29. Gilt escutcheon that may have surrounded a furniture pull from EU205, context 1126. Scale in cm.

50%, then 25%. Additionally, 35 cm between context 1139 and the contexts above was removed and not screened. Within context 1139 a dark brown silty band/lens in the east was visible at the same approximate depth as context 1141 in EU 205, suggesting continuity between the units. This band was not given a separate designation in EU 206.

Chronologically, the next event that took place and was visible in the archaeological record was the construction and later abandonment of an old doorstep in the southern portion of the unit. Constructed out of green-gray slate, a single stone course was uncovered approximately 35cm below surface that extended east-west across the unit (Fig. 28). For stability reasons, the stones were left in situ and the soil underneath them was not excavated. Above the stones was a thin buried ground surface that was designated context 1137. The layer consisted of 5cm thick 10YR 2/2 very dark brown clay sandy silt with marble chips, glass, and a nail recovered from within it.

The next event visible archaeologically in both units was the deposition of architectural rubble and demolition debris. The demolition event(s) were separated into three different layers, contexts 1126, 1127, and 1128, that differ somewhat it color and composition (different types of architectural debris were predominant in each one) in EU205 and excavated as a single deposit in EU206 (context 1135). Context 1128 was located in the northern portion of the unit and was comprised of approximately 15 cm of 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay silt with dark brown and strong brown mottling. Large pieces of mortar, stone, and brick fragments were found in the layer, as well as nails, window glass, and marble chips. Context 1127 was located more centrally in the unit and consisted of between 16-2cm thick 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown silt with olive brown and dark brown mottling. A large amount of slate was recovered, as well as nails, whiteware, tin-glazed tile, bottle glass, and window glass. One black basalt ceramic sherd with an incised line was found dating from 1750 to the 1850s (Miller 2000: 10). Context 1126 began 50 cm north of the south wall and extended for another 50 cm, measuring approximately 40 cm thick. The layer consisted of 10YR 4/6 dark yellow brown clay silt with brown mottling. Similar to the other demolition layers, large amounts of architectural debris were recovered, as well as a gilt escutcheon (Fig. 29), vessel and window glass,


Figure 30. West wall of EU206 showing the small preserved remnant of the demolition layer (center), cut through on the south (left) by a trench to repair the foundation and on the north (right) by a trench to place a French drain.


Figure 31. The rocks lining the bottom of the French drain trench in EU205.

bone, and slate. EU206 contained one demolition layer, context 1135. The layer was approximately 35 centimeters thick and consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown sandy silt with very dark gray brown mottling. Similar to the demolition layers in EU 205, context 1135 contained architectural materials such as brick, marble chips, and red roofing slate. An aqua glass prescription bottle base was recovered in context 1135 with the mark "W. T. & Co" on the base, most likely belonging to the Whitall Tatum & Co Glass Company. The mark was used on bottles from 1875-1901 (Whitten). This date range lines up with construction on the first floor of the west wing that moved the kitchen upstairs and took place between 1880-1900 (Mesick et al. 2001: 28).

The next stratigraphically visible alternation to the landscape seen in the units consisted of two separate events: the creation of a trench for a French drain, and the cut and filling of a builder's trench for structural repairs to the house foundation (EU206) and window well (EU205). These events cut through the rubble/demolition layers (Fig. 30). The fill for the French drain was designated context 1132 in EU 205 and context 1138 in EU206. In both units the soil was noted as yellow brown with dark gray brown/black mottling. The trench was oriented east-west roughly parallel to the house and was approximately 50 cm wide. The cuts for the drain trench were vertical and straight sided, suggesting the use of mechanical equipment for its construction. At just under 1.3 m below surface, the trench gave way to voids in both units. The voids were later attributed to rodent burrows. Underneath the voids, large stones were piled within the trench to allow water to drain away from the structure (Figs. 31 and 32). Artifact density was generally low in the trench given its depth, with recovered artifacts including architectural debris, pearlware, nails, and bottle glass.

In EU205, the builder's trench was located directly in front of the window well extended outwards 80 cm at the top and 30 cm at the bottom. The window well builder's trench was divided into three layers. The first to be deposited was context 1143. Approximately 65 cm thick, the layer consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt and contained a large bottle base, bird bones, whiteware, and

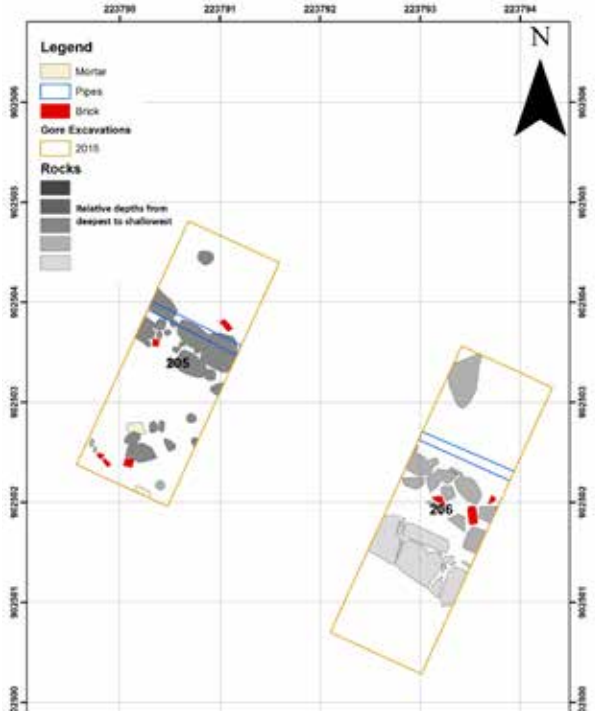


Figure 32. Plan of the features in units 205 and 206.

eggshell. Above context 1143 was context 1142, a 35cm thick 10YR 2/2 very dark brown clay silt layer with dark gray brown mottling. Initially 50% of the layer was screened, later none of it was screened. Sherds of cobalt hand painted pearlware with large brushstrokes were also recovered in context 1142, giving the layer a TPQ of 1815. The last layer to be deposited was context 1125. Approximately 65cm thick, the layer consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown silt with dark gray brown mottling. Bone, bottle glass, tin-glazed tiles, redware, metal, and architectural materials were recovered from the layer. One sherd of pearlware recovered in the layer appears to have had a brown decoration on the rim, dating to 1829-1843 (Miller 2000: 13). During excavation of the builder's trench in EU 205, it became clear that the trench was utilized to make repairs to the window well. Repairs were made using concrete-based mortar, suggesting a later construction date.

The builder's trench was not fully excavated in EU206, primarily because its removal would have destabilized the doorstep feature. In EU206 the trench was designated context 1136. Approximately 80 cm of the trench was excavated, yielding a 10YR 4/5 brown sandy silt with mortar and brick flecking, as well as architectural materials. Some historic ceramics were also recovered, including creamware and cobalt hand painted pearlware with large brushstrokes (similar to the sherds seen in contexts 1141 and 1142). The trench extended 40cm north from the foundation of the structure. Before the unit was closed, an STP (context 1149) was constructed. Measuring 40 cm x 35 cm, the STP was located in the eastern half of the trench. The STP was placed with the hopes of determining the depth of the repairs to the building's footer, to determine what the surface of the structure looked like underneath, and to see if there were any different deposits within the trench. After extending downwards 35 cm, it was determined that there were no depositional changes within the trench. Additionally, the STP showed that the footer repairs went to an indeterminate depth and was constructed of mortar, stone, brick, and concrete – giving a potential timeline to when the repair occurred.

The next event to take place stratigraphically

Figure 33. Brick with a dog footprint from demolition debris in EU205.

was the construction and installation of a blue PVC pipe that ran through both units in an east-west orientation, somewhat parallel to the house. The trench was relatively shallow, measuring between 35-40 cm in depth and width, and began 80 cm from the north end of both units. In EU205 the trench was given the designation 1121, and it cut into the French drain trench. In EU206 it was context 1134 and cut into context 1135. The trench contained dark yellow/gray brown silt with minimal to no artifacts. This pipe is part of the current drainage system for the roof and gutters.

The only layer(s) above the pipe trench and rubble layers consisted of topsoil. In EU205 the topsoil was split into two different layers. The lower layer (context 1120) was a 5-10cm thick 10YR 2/2 very dark gray brown sandy silt and contained tin-glazed tile, architectural debris, nails, bone, and a flower pot fragment. The upper layer (context 1117) was also 5-10cm thick and consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark gray brown silt. In EU206, the topsoil was designated as context 1133 and consisted of 10YR 2/2 very dark gray brown silt. The layer was approximately 11-7cm thick and contained historic ceramics, architectural material, a glass marble, and a straight pin.

### Artifacts from EUs 205 and 206

Among the broken bricks in the demolition debris in EU205 was one with a dog footprint impressed on it (Fig. 33). A footprint like this is made when an animal walks over the wet bricks, at the manufacturing site, before they have been fired. Our estimate is that it is from a mid-sized (ca. 30 lb) dog. This find does not shed any light on the questions that we are trying to answer about Gore Place, but it is a very evocative piece of material.

### Architectural Debris

We did not save all of this material, but did retain samples of each of the types represented. The layer of demolition debris beneath the topsoil in EUs 205 and 205 contained predominantly broken bricks, but also roofing slate, marble chips, and tin-glazed tile fragments. The volume of architectural rubble suggests a major episode of renovation involving a section of brick wall, duct or chimney that also affected some of the floor, as evidenced by the pieces of marble and slate flooring material. The amount of roofing slate indicates roof repair at the same time. The deposit in EU206 was relatively uniform, but the demolition debris in EU205 seemed to be composed of several dumping episodes, each containing a slightly different mixture and proportion of materials indicating repairs to different parts of the house. The least common material is the red sandstone, the single example of which is pictured in Figure 34. This material makes up the mansion's north porch.

Tin glazed tiles. The only previous excavation that recovered a significant number of tin-glazed tiles was Leith Smith's work in the so-called cistern room, which he interprets as a dairy or cold storage space, in the basement (Smith 2010: 16-18, 32). There, tin glazed tiles similar to those recovered in 2015 were found in a Gore fill deposit. Like the tiles found in 2015, these tiles did not have mortar on their backs or sides, leading Smith to suggest that they were unused, possibly broken tiles discarded during a construction episode. The deposit that the tiles were found in was interpreted by Smith as a ca. 1816 layer, deposited when the room was remodeled. The room had originally had a marble tile floor which was taken up early in the room's history and apparently replaced with a thick Gore fill deposit, containing these tile fragments and other small pieces of architectural debris. There is no evidence that the tiles were

Figure 34. A sample of the architectural materials from contexts 1135 and 1136; top: gray slate with mortar, pale greenish slate; middle: red sandstone; bottom: three marble tile fragments, including one with an incised line.

used in the cistern/dairy room, because those walls were plastered and whitewashed. Smith hypothesized that the tiles might have come from a first or second floor room. Because of the fragility of the glazed surface, the tiles were likely on a wall rather than a floor, possibly surrounding a fireplace.

The tile fragments recovered during the 2015 excavation (Fig. 35) were concentrated in the topsoil and demolition debris of EU205, with a smaller number found in EU206. They were relatively infrequent compared to the volume of material such as brick and slate that comprised the demolition deposit. Like those recovered by Smith, none of the tiles we found had mortar on them, suggesting they might have been discarded

Figure 35. A sample of the tin glazed tile fragments from contexts 1120 and 1125.

unused. However, we have dated the demolition debris to a much later time period (ca. 1880 to 1900), compared to the ca. 1816 date of the layer in which Smith found the tiles.

Larger fragments of marble and slate floor tiles (Fig. 34) were also found in context 1136 in EU206, the trench cut for foundation repair. As one of the later features in this unit, the inclusion of flooring material could come from a later period of renovation, or it could have been re-deposited from the demolition debris that they had to cut through to access and repair the foundation. The dark gray roofing slate with a nail hole (Fig. 36) is from the French drain deposit in EU206 so could also be re-deposited from the demolition debris or incorporated later when the French drain was excavated.

### *Charcoal Analysis*

Several layers uncovered during excavation contained high amounts of charcoal. Large pieces were removed and placed in vials for identification. In total, over 130 fragments were collected and analyzed. Because we simply collected notable large pieces and did not use a systematic sampling strategy, the collected charcoal fragments cannot be utilized to indicate the distribution and density of burned wood across the site or to create an understanding of all taxa present in the area. The collected material can, however, provide insight into some of the woods that may have been

Figure 36. Gray roofing slate with a nail hole from the fill of the French drain in EU206.

used as fuel or construction material during occupation periods of the site, as well as depositional practices.

White oak was by far the most prevalent taxa recovered, with a total of 62 pieces identified, weighing approximately 31 grams. The second most identified wood recovered was pine, with 39 pieces recovered, weighing a total of 10.89 grams. Several other taxa were identified, including chestnut, red oak, birch, and hickory. The high amounts of white oak and pine recovered are not surprising; both woods are valued as both sources of fuel and construction materials. There were not any recovered taxa whose presence was unexpected given the local environment. Several fragments could only be identified to the general categories of ring porous, semi-diffuse porous, and diffuse porous, or even less specifically to the level of hardwood or softwood. At least two fragments were unidentifiable, and two fragments were tentatively identified as being a starch-based fragment.

Currently, Gore Place has a Tree Fund which is attempting to plant and maintain trees that were popular during the Federal Period. Both white oak and chestnut are included on the list of taxa that the fund aims to focus on (Gore Place Tree Fund). Period accounts of both Gore Place and the neighboring Lyman Estate mention the use of an English-style model of landscaping, including the use of trees to border walkways and avenues, and suggests that nearby wooded areas may have had the native taxa supplemented with English limes, elms and oaks (Wilder 1881: 634-635). The presence of trees that may have been selectively cultivated, such as oak and chestnut, as well as native trees such as pine, is not surprising. Additionally, both pine and oak are valued for their use as construction material (USDA 1948: 297 & 360).

The layer with the highest amount of collected wood was context 1107 in EU202. This layer contained 60 of the 62 identified white oak fragments. It also contained 17 pieces of pine, and 4 grams of wood identified as birch. EU202 was one of the units located within the oval circle in the front of the mansion that was placed in order to determine the cause of some irregular ground penetrating radar signatures, as well as to find the location of the historic Gore-period driveway. Context 1107 has been interpreted as a buried ground surface, located above and adjacent to the historic period driveway. The layer contained the highest density of artifacts compared to the other layers in the unit, as well as contexts excavated in the abutting units (EU201 & 204). Context 1107 also contained melted glass and coal. The high density of artifacts and burned material, as well as the unit's proximity to the house suggests that the buried ground surface may have once been the location of small amounts of burned trash deposition, or re-deposited burned trash.

Overall, the lack of a sampling strategy keeps charcoal analysis to a minimum level. The highest amount of collected charcoal came from EU202, 201, and 203 (in that order), although that could be most strongly related to how the charcoal was collected rather than its abundance and depositional location. With that being said, the higher presence of noted charcoal in some areas rather than others, namely in the units further away from the house rather than close to it, can indicate areas of work use, as well as areas where trash may have been initially deposited or re-deposited.

## Discussion and Interpretations

### *Summary of Architectural Changes*

Working this close to the house, one of the first questions that comes to mind is whether the landscape changes visible archaeologically are

linked to architectural changes to the house. It seems evident that some of the levels of dense architectural rubble must have come from periods of significant renovation. For these reasons, a summary of some of the known architectural changes in the west wing is provided here.

The west hyphen of the house was originally built as service space at the basement, first floor, and mezzanine levels, and it continued in that capacity at the basement and first floor levels into later periods (Mesick et al. 2008). However, the architectural study of the house has shown that this space was not static, but rather was reconfigured several times. One of the major discoveries of the most recent architectural study of the house (Mesick et al 2008) was that many architectural changes were made during the Gore period, probably in 1817 when the house was converted to a year-round residence. The architects termed these the first (1806-1817) and second (1817-1834) Gore periods.

One of the major changes between the first and second Gore periods was in the configuration of the basement service space. The layout that exists today (Fig. 37), of a passage (B14) leading from the kitchen to the rooms under the main block of the house, was created with the 1817 renovations. In the first Gore period, one went from the kitchen to a large open room (now B17 and B14) that contained stairs to the first floor as well as a door to the exterior (Fig. 37a). That door is now a basement window, distinguished by having an arch in the exterior brickwork (Fig. 21). In the second Gore period, this large room was split up into a room (B17) and a passage (B14) and stairs accessed from the passage. The changes made this basement room much more enclosed, with more limited access from the interior. One of the archaeological questions is whether the exterior door to this room was closed off at this point, by Gore, as part of his reconfiguration of the service space, or later. There are not many diagnostic artifacts in the fill layer put in place to close off the cellar entrances, but one hand-painted pearlware sherd in a floral pattern gives the fill a TPQ of 1815 (meaning the fill event happened some time after 1815). This means that it is possible that the Gores were responsible for closing off the cellar entrances during their 1816 renovation, though this could have happened later.

At the first floor level, architectural analysis suggests that the west wing was a laundry room until the kitchen was moved to the first floor in the last two decades of the 19th century (Mesick et al. 2001: 28; Fig. 38). The west hyphen was unidentified service space in the first Gore period and converted to a formal laundry drying chamber in the second period. In both the first and second Gore periods, the connection between the main block of the house and this wing was through a hallway which was longer than the current hall (space 112) because of internal partitions in the west hyphen (space 113). These internal partitions may have remained until the country club period (1921), which is when Mesick et al propose that the laundry drying chamber was removed (2001: 31). The architectural plans in the partition analysis (Mesick 2008, see Fig. 38a and 38b) propose a first floor doorway into this narrow passage in both the first and second Gore periods. The archaeological excavations found a doorstep in this position (see above, EU206), but this doorway was almost certainly installed only after the cellar doorways were closed off, in the second Gore period or later. This may have been part of the Gores' reconfiguration of the service space, which included changing the access routes from a basement entry to a first floor entry.

At some point prior to the early 20th century, this exterior doorway was closed off. Phillips, in the Historic Structure report, states that the earliest photographs of the house from the early 20th century do not have either a door or a window at this location (1979: 11-12). The HABS drawings from the 1930s also have neither a door nor a window here. The current window was installed in 1941 by the Gore Place Society (Phillips 1979: 11-12). Whether this space was originally (in the first Gore period) a window or not is unknown.

### *Answers to Research Questions*

The proposal for this work set out seven questions about theses areas, which are answered in brief below.

1) In the drive circle, what is the nature of the square anomaly surrounding the well seen on

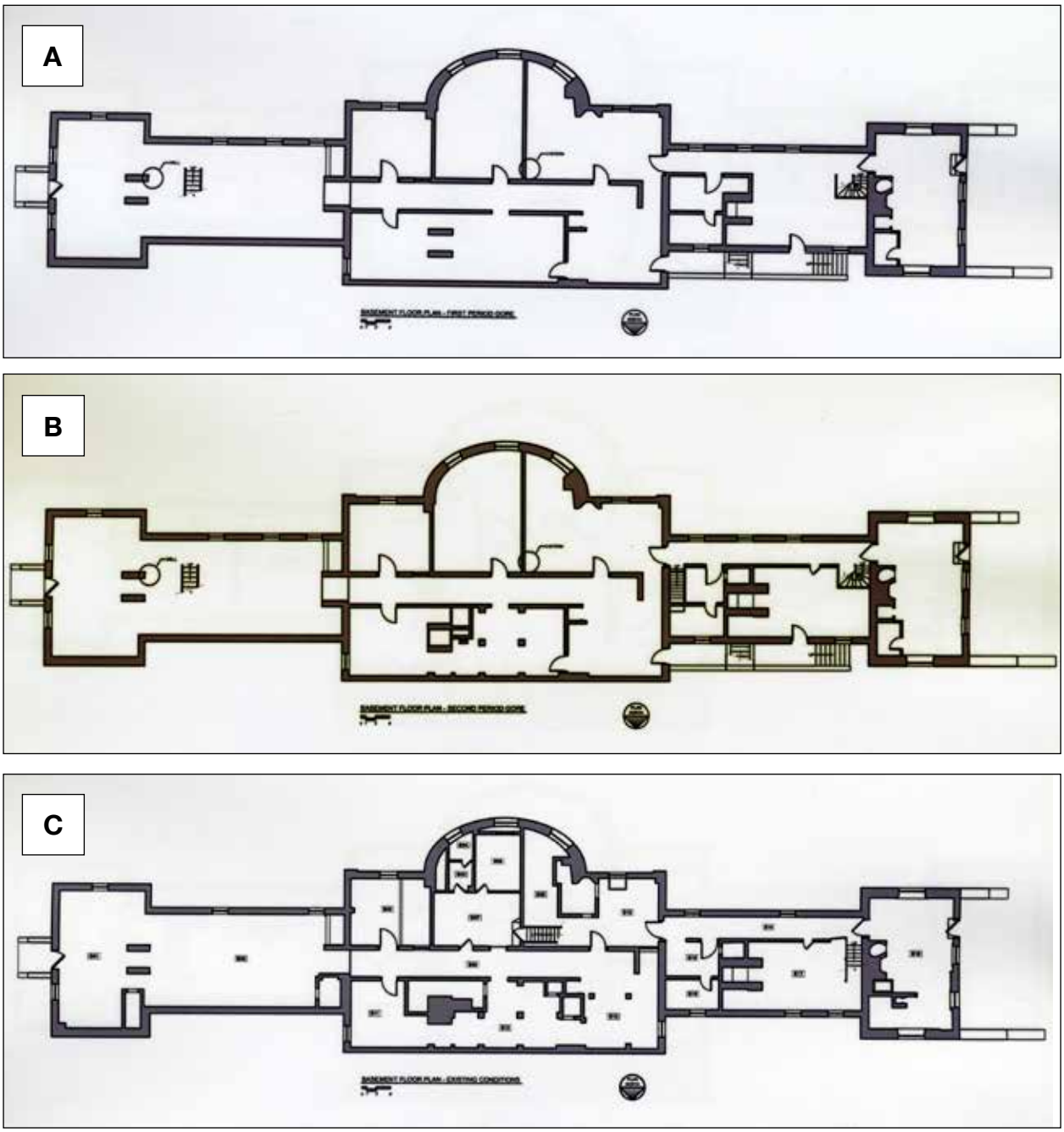



Figure 37. Cellar plan of Gore Place: A) first Gore period (1806-1817); B) second Gore period (after 1817); C) current conditions. From Mesick et al. 2008. Note that the archaeology suggests that the entrance to the cellar and the first floor on the west hyphen were sequential, not concurrent.

THE 2008 GPR SURVEY? IS IT A RETAINING WALL, A STRUCTURE, OR A FEATURE RELATED TO WATER MANAGEMENT?

The 2015 excavations showed that there is no square structure surrounding the well and that our interpretation of the 2008 GPR reflectors was not correct (see Fig. 9). The strongest and eastern-most reflection is from a water pipe, and the two reflections that intersect the pipe at right angles north and south of the well are caused by two different sources and are not part of a structure. EUs 201/202/204 and 203 were placed to cross

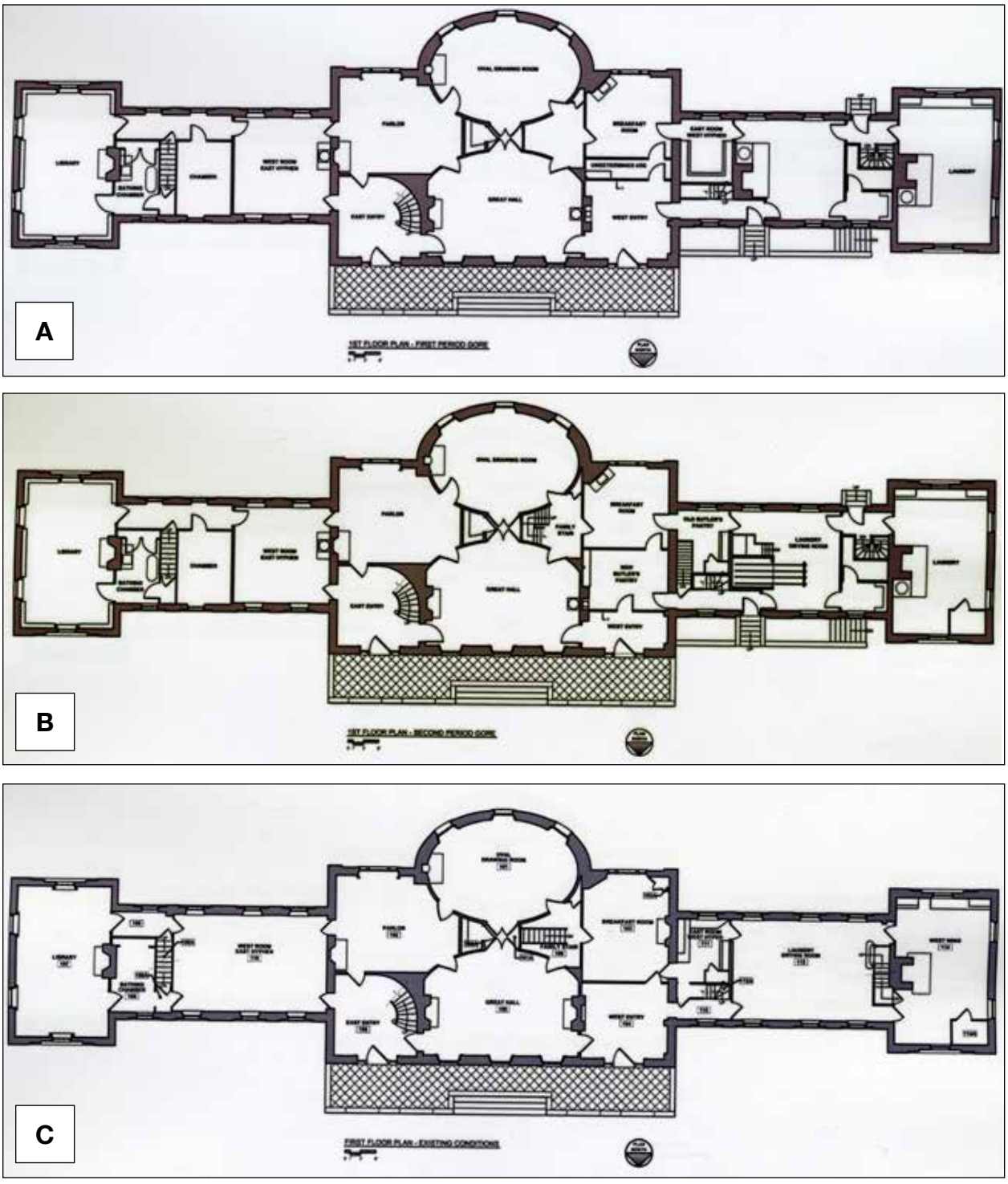



Figure 38. First floor plan of Gore Place: A) first Gore period (1806-1817); B) second Gore period (after 1817); C) current conditions. From Mesick et al. 2008. Note that the archaeology suggests that the entrance to the cellar and the first floor on the west hyphen were sequential, not concurrent.

the northern and southern reflections which are best seen at slightly different depths (see Figs. 10 and 11). The reflection in EU203 was the edge of a very dense layer of sandy clay that had been deposited around the well (Figs. 18, 19). The reflection in the southern group of units (EUs 201, 202, and 204) is the edge of the buried Gore-era gravel driveway, found in EU204. The GPR slice in Fig. 10 best shows the location of this driveway.

2) What was the appearance of the area in front of the house during the Gore era?

EU 204 uncovered a sand and gravel surface at 42 cm (16 1/2 inches) below the modern ground surface that we interpret as the Gore-era driveway in front of the house (Figs. 10, 15). This feature does show up well in the 2008 GPR, and the combination of the excavation and GPR data suggests that the Gore-era driveway had a straighter edge than the modern oval (but not perfectly straight) and extended under the modern grassy oval by as much as 3.8 m (12 ½ ft) at the center of the oval (i.e., the driveway was 12 ½ feet wider than it is today, and had a straighter edge in front of the house than it does today). There was a gravel path leading from the edge of the drive to the well (detected in the 2008 GRP survey and excavations). The Gore-era ground surface here would also have been 42 cm (16 ½ inches) lower than the modern ground surface. There was no edging or border at edge of the driveway; it seemed to simply slope down to the north and meet a very clean topsoil directly adjacent to the driveway. This broad area of gravel pavement may have made the area in front of the house look more like a courtyard than a driveway. At some point, probably in the mid-19th century, this gravel drive was covered over and the ground surface was raised, creating the unnaturally deep topsoil that we found north of the buried driveway.

3) Does archaeological evidence indicate a different configuration than the oval present today?

Yes. We excavated a test pit (STP 207) under the northern part of the asphalt driveway to see if the Gore-era driveway deposits were present beneath the modern drive. They are not, suggesting that the oval does not date to the Gore period. The oval first appears on a map from John Singleton Copley Greene's tenure, meaning that it is any early feature with a long history, but STP 207 suggests that it was not laid out by Gore. Beneath the modern asphalt driveway bedding is a very well laid cobble surface, made up of stones much larger than those in the Gore driveway (Fig. 21). There were no diagnostic artifacts in the test pit either over or under the cobbles, so the excavations cannot date it. The oval probably dates to the 1830s, from either Lyman's brief ownership or the early part of Greene's tenure.

4) Does the geophysical and archaeological evidence indicate that there was access to the cellar along the west hyphen? If so, what is the form of that access – stairs or a ramp? How was the area constructed and surfaced?

Two of the basement windows have arches in the brickwork above them, which the architects have said indicate that they used to be cellar doorways (Fig. 23). In EUs 205 and 206, we encountered a buried ground surface at roughly 120 cm (47 inches) below the modern surface. In parts of EU 206, there was a thin clay cap on top of the buried topsoil, similar to the clay that capped the road between the carriage house and the greenhouse (uncovered in the excavations in the fall of 2008). There were also wheel ruts in EU 206 (Fig. 27). The fact that the buried ground surface is relatively level and at the same depth in both units suggests that these two former doorways were not accessed by two separate ramps or sets of stairs. Rather, the whole area in front of this hyphen seems to have been exposed, with access not unlike what now exists at the west end of the house – a ground surface door with low clearance that you enter and step down to the cellar floor (Fig. 39). The absolute elevation of the top of the buried ground surface is 16.45 masl, only 45 cm (18 inches) lower than the top of the cobble driveway in EU204 (at 16.90 masl) (see Table 4). The current cellar floor of the room nearest to EU 205 is roughly 80 cm (32 inches) below the top of the buried ground surface outside.

5) How was this utilitarian feature integrated into the side of the house that was also the main

Figure 39. East (left) and west (right) ends of the mansion showing two different ways that cellar entrances are configured today. Note the courses of stone visible below the brick on the west end.

APPROACH TO THE HOUSE?

The units extended three meters (almost 10 ft) from the house; the geophysical survey conducted in 2002 by RSI suggests that there might be a feature such as a retaining wall parallel to the house at 12 feet from the house, and another similar feature between 8 and 9 feet from the house. EU205 should have encountered the feature at 8 feet from the house, but did not. We were not able to expand the units to reach the feature at 12 feet from the house, but we could extend one of the existing units in the future. The relatively small elevation difference between the driveway in EU 204 and the buried surface in EUs 205 and 206 suggests that if there was a ramp and retaining wall bordering this area, it was not steep or particularly high. A small drop-off might have visually set off the cellar entrances from the drive, but the cellar doors were not hidden. The buried ground surface was very clean (it did not contain many artifacts), suggesting that this was not an area where trash of any kind was allowed to accumulate.

If the ground surface in front of the west hyphen was lower for any length of time, this raises the question of what the exposed portion of the cellar wall looked like? Was it rough fieldstone, as implied by the house's interior walls at that depth? None of the exterior of the wall was accessible in our excavation units. In EU 205, the foundation had been reinforced and covered with a concrete cap. In EU 206, we exposed a profile of the window well, not out the house's foundation. The east and west ends of the house have some of the cellar story exposed, and they offer two different possibly appearances for the front of the west hyphen (Fig. 39). The existence of the cellar entrances also raises the question about symmetry between the east and west hyphens. If the west was exposed and the east was not, the house would not have appeared so symmetrical from the north side as it does today.

6) IF PRESENT, WHEN DID THE EXTERIOR CELLAR ACCESS FALL OUT OF USE?

The small numbers of artifacts in the buried ground surface suggests that it may not have been exposed as a surface for very long. It is possible that the buried ground surface existed just for the construction of the house and was covered over almost immediately. The artifacts in the ground surface are primarily mid-18th-century types that pre-date the Gore's occupation of the property, so it is possible that this was the original, pre-Gore ground surface and that it was covered once the house was built. However, the clay cap, which Gore used for road surfaces elsewhere on the property, and the lack of architectural debris in the surface itself do not support this idea. This idea is also not consistent with the architectural interpretation that the windows with arches were once doors. The clay cap and the presence of cellar level doors suggest that this area was intended

as a way to access the basement while the house was in use. Whenever the surface fell out of use, it was covered over by a thick layer of fill which itself contained only small pieces of architectural debris. This fill was capped in both units by a much denser layer of architectural demolition debris containing brick, mortar, slate, and marble fragments. The fill dates to some time after 1815, meaning it could have been placed during the Gore era, while the demolition debris on top of it dates to 1880-1900. These filling events raised the ground surface in front of the west hyphen to close to its modern level; the architectural demolition debris begins 12 cm (5 inches) below the modern surface.

### *Other Findings*

EU 206 also uncovered a footing that corresponds to a former first floor entrance (Fig. 26). The footing was above the fill that raised the ground surface in front of the west hyphen, but below the architectural destruction debris that covered the area. This suggests that this first floor door existed for a period of time after the west hyphen cellar entrances fell out of use and before a major architectural renovation (so in use some time between ca. 1817 and 1880). The architectural reports propose an 1880-1900 renovation of the west wing on the first floor, including rebuilding a chimney (Mesick et al 2001), so this may correspond to the demolition debris that covers the area in front of the west hyphen. The presence of a late 19th-century bottle base in this deposit supports this interpretation.

Both EU 205 and 206 contained a modern roof drain (pale blue PVC pipe) and a French drain (a deep trench with large rocks at the bottom) running roughly parallel to the face of the house. Both of these post-date the demolition episode mentioned above. The trench for the French drain seems to have been dug mechanically, since it is very deep, narrow, and straight sided. This suggests that it dates to the 20th century, possibly during the country club period.

The 2002 RSI report on the geophysics suggested that the deposits in EUs 205 and 206 should have been different; however, they were quite similar. We do not have the original survey data, but it is hard to correlate some of the predictions made by the survey (Fig. 8) and the resulting archaeological data. For example, their interpretative map suggests that EU205 should have encountered what they describe as a large hyperbolic reflector such as a large duct or other brick structure, but no such structure was present. The survey does seem to have located the doorstep in EU206 however (one of the solid blue reflectors shown on the RSI map). The French drain also does not appear to correspond with any of the anomalies predicted by RSI. The long N-S green anomaly on the RSI map is probably the modern water pipe, which enters the cellar at about that location.

While the oval driveway probably did not exist in Gore's time, there may have been some other early features there such as a fence line or other landscape division. EU 203 and a number of the 2008 STPs in the north part of the driveway found features there that were unlike the rest of the drive circle, suggesting that there was a sharp division in the landscape parallel to the house either in the form of a change in topography or surface treatment, possibly accompanied by a fence line that divided the driveway area from the gardens to the north.

It is also clear that the ground surface we see today is higher than the Gore-era surface. Table 4 illustrates the changes in ground surface level at various points around the mansion. In the oval, there were a series of changes in ground surface level. Digging the well created a layer of excavate that buried an existing ground surface and created a new surface at 16.90 masl. This is also the elevation of the buried Gore-era cobble driveway. The modern ground surface across the well is 35 to 50 cm (14 to 20 inches) higher than it was during the Gore period. The ground surface along the west hyphen was also radically altered by filling the area almost to the modern ground level in the 19th century, then raising the surface even further during a demolition episode at the end of the 19th century.

### *Sequencing the Changes*

Taken together, the units in the drive circle and against the west hyphen suggest several substantial reconfigurations of the landscape north of

Table 4. Elevations of various modern and historic surfaces in meters above sea level.

| | |
|---|---|
| Modern ground surface across the oval | 17.42-17.25 |
| Modern ground surface against the west hyphen | 18.04 (EU206), 17.77 (EU205) against the house, sloping about 10 down over the course of the 3 m excavation units |
| Modern ground surface outside west end basement door, at location of manhole cover | 16.55 |
| Buried gravel drive beneath the oval | 16.90 |
| Buried surface of well-ejecta in EU203 | 16.90 |
| Buried ground surface under well-ejecta in EU203 | 16.72 |
| Buried ground surface in EUs 205 and 206 | 16.45 |
| Buried cobble surface in STP207 | 16.69 |

the house, beginning early in the house's history. Although we cannot provide precise dates for all of these landscape changes, we can put them in a rough sequence and provide some dates before of after which the events probably happened.

1) Filling in the area along the west hyphen and closing off the cellar entrances (after 1815, probably Gore, may be later);

2) Opening a door to the outside (now a window) on the north side of the west hyphen (after 1815 based on material in fill that door sill rests on, possibly Gore, may be later);

3) Raising the ground surface north of the center section of the house, burying the Gore gravel driveway and yard surface;

4) Re-shaping the driveway space in front of the house; (by 1841, probably Greene, possibly Lyman, may correspond with #3)

5) Closing the first-floor doorway in the west hyphen (by ca. 1900)

6) A substantial episode of interior renovation (probably the 1880-1900 work in the west wing, first floor); the rubble from this work buried the doorstep found in EU206 for the former exterior door, suggesting that the door was no longer in use (see item #5 in this list) .

## Future Questions

The 2015 excavations were very targeted, focused on answering specific questions, which they were able to do in most cases. However, they also raised a few questions to keep in mind for future work. The excavation units were not long enough to locate any formal division between the west hyphen cellar entrance and the driveway, such as a retaining wall. It would be useful to extend one of these units to determine if and/or how the cellar entrance was set off from the driveway, or possibly to do a series of test pits between where our excavation ended and the driveway to map the changes in ground surface. The deep fill deposits against the west hyphen raise the question of whether the east hyphen had a similarly complex history. The area north of the east hyphen was surveyed by RSI in 2002 but has not been the location of any excavations. The 2015 excavations were also important in linking exterior and interior modifications to as part of property-wide episodes of change. Future archaeological work against the house or under the cellar floors has the potential to work in tandem with the architectural studies to produce a detailed picture of the house and its landscape.

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## Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

| Unit | Context | Total Ceramics | Total Glass | Total Nails/Fasteners | Total Pipes | Total Other Materials | Total Bone/Shell | Total Artifacts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU203 | 1101 | 3 | 8 | | | 24 | | 35 |
| EU202 | 1102 | 1 | 19 | 1 | | 7 | | 28 |
| EU202 | 1103 | 25 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 72 | | 133 |
| EU203 | 1104 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 20 | | 44 |
| EU203 | 1105 | 42 | 37 | 27 | 3 | 62 | 1 | 172 |
| EU203 | 1106 | 8 | 5 | 6 | | 4 | | 23 |
| EU202 | 1107 | 95 | 28 | 114 | 2 | 146 | | 385 |
| EU203 | 1109 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | 6 |
| EU202 | 1110 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | | 5 |
| EU203 | 1111 | 5 | 1 | | | 20 | | 26 |
| EU203 | 1112 | 6 | 8 | | | 54 | | 68 |
| EU201 | 1113 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | | 18 |
| EU201 | 1114 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | 10 | | 23 |
| EU201 | 1115 | 39 | 51 | 125 | 3 | 91 | 1 | 310 |
| EU204 | 1116 | 1 | 10 | | | 40 | 1 | 52 |
| EU205 | 1117 | 25 | 27 | 16 | | 33 | 3 | 104 |
| EU204 | 1118 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 20 | | 32 |
| EU204 | 1119 | 8 | 6 | 12 | | 100 | | 126 |
| EU205 | 1120 | 30 | 65 | 28 | | 27 | 8 | 158 |
| EU205 | 1121 | 1 | 8 | 8 | | 15 | | 32 |
| EU204 | 1122 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 6 |
| EU204 | 1124 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | 43 |
| EU205 | 1125 | 40 | 60 | 25 | | 13 | 23 | 161 |
| EU205 | 1126 | 5 | 22 | 21 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 58 |
| EU205 | 1127 | 4 | 13 | 16 | | 2 | | 35 |
| EU205 | 1128 | 1 | 4 | 5 | | 7 | | 17 |
| EU204 | 1130 | 2 | | | | 4 | | 6 |
| EU205 | 1131 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 12 | | 28 |
| EU205 | 1132 | 5 | 2 | 7 | | 7 | 3 | 24 |
| EU206 | 1133 | 18 | 81 | 22 | | 12 | | 133 |
| EU206 | 1134 | | 17 | 8 | | | | 25 |
| EU206 | 1135 | 44 | 102 | 79 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 247 |

| Unit | Context | Total Ceramics | Total Glass | Total Nails/Fasteners | Total Pipes | Total Other Materials | Total Bone/Shell | Total Artifacts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU206 | 1136 | 10 | 25 | 15 | | 7 | 1 | 58 |
| EU206 | 1137 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | 8 |
| EU206 | 1138 | 14 | 19 | 8 | | 12 | | 53 |
| EU206 | 1139 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| EU205 | 1140 | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| EU205 | 1141 | 4 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | | 14 |
| EU205 | 1142 | 11 | 8 | 11 | | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| EU205 | 1143 | 2 | 21 | 3 | | | 15 | 41 |
| EU205 | 1144 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 42 |
| EU206 | 1145 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 |
| EU206 | 1146 | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| EU207 | 1148 | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| EU206 | 1149 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | 1 | | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Grand Totals** | | 522 | 748 | 615 | 21 | 877 | 73 | 2856 |

| Context | EU | Count | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Style Decoration | Applied decoration | Paint Color | Vessel Type | Portion | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1101 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | | Indeterminate | Base | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1102 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned, appears similar to stoneware |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 4 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | Earthenware, coarse | | | Undetermined | Rim | stripes of different brown on rim (poss. pooled glaze) |
| 1103 | EU202 | 5 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Foot rim | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Rim | little blue circles, possible rim |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish/Westerwald | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 3 | | | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | Incised | | | Undetermined | Body | similar to nottingham, lusterous red-brown glaze |
| 1105 | EU203 | 8 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | partially burned |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | completely burned |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | partially burned |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | yellow-brown |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 7 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Hollowware | Handle | some pieces mend |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | Molded | | | Undetermined | Rim | sprig molded fern/leaf |
| 1105 | EU203 | 6 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Flatware | Body | landscape |

| Context | EU | Count | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Style Decoration | Applied decoration | Paint Color | Vessel Type | Portion | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Flatware | Rim | floral pattern on plate marley |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Flatware | Body | UID pattern |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Flatware | Body | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Rockingham | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Foot rim | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 24 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 4 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 24 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 8 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | Incised | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Foot rim | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | poss.,bit of yellow band in corner |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | yel-brown glaze, partially missing |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | yel-br and dark red brown |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | int. red-br |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | yel-br |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 5 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | Plain | Undecorated | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | Plain | Undecorated | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1107 | EU202 | 6 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Foot rim | teacup |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Flatware | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Flatware | Rim | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 2 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Stoneware, coarse | Indeterminate stoneware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | fluted but burned/melted |
| 1109 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1109 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1110 | EU202 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1111 | EU203 | 3 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | body | |
| 1111 | EU203 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | | | | | Hollowware | Body | yellow/brown slip decoration |
| 1111 | EU203 | 1 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | Molded | | | Indeterminate | Base | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 4 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |

| Context | EU | Count | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Style Decoration | Applied decoration | Paint Color | Vessel Type | Portion | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Polychrome | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | Overglaze painted | | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | Molded | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Base | large portion |
| 1115 | EU201 | 5 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Base | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 21 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 3 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | Overglaze painted | Blue | Tile | Body | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 5 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | Shell-edge | Underglaze painted | Green | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 23 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Annular painted (rim) | Brown | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | slip decorated, brushed, etc | Polychrome | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | two-toned, burned |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 10 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 4 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 3 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | burned |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Foot rim | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Foot rim | burned |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | | | Undetermined | Body | |

| Context | EU | Count | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Style Decoration | Applied decoration | Paint Color | Vessel Type | Portion | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | Molded | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Foot rim | burned |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1125 | EU205 | 13 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 10 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | | | ext. is overfired |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | | Undetermined | Rim | 2 small brown dots |
| 1125 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | poss. scalloped but badly burned |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Foot rim | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 4 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Stoneware, coarse | English | | | | | | red interior slip |
| 1126 | EU205 | 3 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | possible landscape scene |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Flatware | Rim | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | Stoneware, refined | Black Basalt | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1130 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1130 | EU204 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 3 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Rim | boxes w/crosshatching |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | Incised | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 6 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 3 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Body | poss. leaf pattern |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | Underglaze painted | Yellow | Hollowware | Rim | |

| Context | EU | Count | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Style Decoration | Applied decoration | Paint Color | Vessel Type | Portion | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | dots |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Indeterminate | Rim | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Indeterminate | Base | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | slip decorated, brushed, etc | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 5 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 3 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | just glaze |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Rim | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | Annular painted (rim) | Brown | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Hollowware | Handle | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | Molded | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | flower dec., burned |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | Shell-edge | Underglaze painted | Blue | Flatware | Rim | mend, gray background (burned?), gap between shell edge and rim edge |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Hollowware | Handle | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 8 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | Shell-edge | Underglaze painted | Blue | Flatware | Body | burned |
| 1135 | EU206 | 4 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1135 | EU206 | 4 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | Molded | Underglaze painted | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Ironstone (White Granite) | Molded | | | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Flower pot | Body | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 4 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1137 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Indeterminate | Body | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | burned |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | no glaze |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1138 | EU206 | 6 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Undetermined | Body | mend, tree branch motif |
| 1138 | EU206 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1139 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Flatware | Rim | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |

| Context | EU | Count | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Style Decoration | Applied decoration | Paint Color | Vessel Type | Portion | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | burned |
| 1141 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | |
| 1141 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | | Blue | Hollowware | Body | idet. decoration type |
| 1141 | EU205 | 1 | Stoneware, coarse | Indeterminate stoneware | | | | Hollowware | Body | brown glaze |
| 1142 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | | Tile | Body | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | molded |
| 1142 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Indeterminate | Rim | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Base | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware | | Transfer printed | Blue | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 4 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 9 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 5 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | | | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | Porcelain | Indeterminate porcelain | | Underglaze painted | Blue | Hollowware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 2 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | | | | Flatware | Body | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | Stoneware, refined | Jackfield | | | | Hollowware | Rim | |
| 1146 | EU206 | 3 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1148 | EU207 | 2 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |
| 1149 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware | | | | Undetermined | Rim | badly burned |
| 1149 | EU206 | 1 | Earthenware, refined | Creamware | | | | Undetermined | Body | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1101 | EU203 | 4 | curved, indet. | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 1 | curved, indet. | fragment | green | | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 3 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1102 | EU202 | 11 | window | fragment | colorless | undetermined | varying thickness |
| 1102 | EU202 | 1 | window | edge (window pane) | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1102 | EU202 | 6 | window | fragment | aqua | | varying thickness |
| 1102 | EU202 | 1 | window | edge (window pane) | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | bottle | body | green | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 11 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | incised |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | bubbled |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | olive green | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 7 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 2 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | undetermined | incised |
| 1104 | EU203 | 1 | bottle | body | olive green | undetermined | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 1 | curved, undetermined | rim | cobalt blue | undetermined | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 7 | window | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 3 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 4 | bottle | body | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | bottle | body | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 4 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | curved, undetermined | base | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 7 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 5 | flat, undetermined | body | | undetermined | cloudy/frosted, prob. just v. scratched |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | | undetermined | opaque, incised |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | undetermined | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | undetermined | thicker than other aqua |
| 1105 | EU203 | 7 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | incised |
| 1105 | EU203 | | | | | | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | bottle | base | colorless | molded, undetermined | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | etched |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 2 | window | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 2 | bottle | body | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 5 | flat, undetermined | fragment | olive green | undetermined | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 10 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | incised |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 3 | flat, undetermined | fragment | olive green | undetermined | opaque/cloudy |
| 1107 | EU202 | 2 | flat, undetermined | fragment | olive green | undetermined | bubbled |
| 1107 | EU202 | 4 | flat, undetermined | fragment | | undetermined | cloudy |
| 1110 | EU202 | 1 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1111 | EU203 | 1 | bottle | body | light green | | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | green | | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 1 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 6 | window | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | solarized | | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 9 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 2 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 1 | window | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | dark green | | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 3 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 41 | window | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 3 | window | fragment | aqua | | burned |
| 1115 | EU201 | 2 | window | fragment | | | heavy patina |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1116 | EU204 | 2 | curved, undetermined | body | green | | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 8 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 5 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 3 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 19 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 1 | bottle | body | olive green | | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 1 | window | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 3 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 5 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | thick |
| 1120 | EU205 | 7 | bottle | body | olive green | | thick |
| 1120 | EU205 | 8 | bottle | body | olive green | | thin |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | body | dark green | | almost black |
| 1120 | EU205 | 3 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | | heavily corroded |
| 1120 | EU205 | 10 | flat, undetermined | body | blue | | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 16 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 7 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 4 | flat, undetermined | body | milkglass | | with incised lines |
| 1120 | EU205 | 6 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | cloudy, may just be scratched |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | undetermined | thick |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | | thin |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | thin |
| 1121 | EU205 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | thick |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | olive green | | incised |
| 1122 | EU204 | 2 | curved, undetermined | body | green | | |
| 1122 | EU204 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | blue | | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | bottle | body | dark green | | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | olive green | | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | base | green | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 3 | bottle | lip | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 9 | bottle | body | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 13 | bottle | body | | undetermined | extremely corroded, color impossible to determine |
| 1125 | EU205 | 10 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 2 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 10 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 4 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | undetermined | incised |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | | undetermined | cloudy, probably org. colorless; incised |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | | undetermined | cloudy, probably org. colorless |
| 1125 | EU205 | 5 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | neck | green (7-up) | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 2 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 2 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 2 | curved, undetermined | body | | | heavily corroded |
| 1126 | EU205 | 7 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 3 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | incised |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | olive green | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | milkglass | | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 5 | bottle | body | green | | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | green | | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 7 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 4 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1131 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 3 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 4 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 2 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | body | green (7-up) | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 10 | bottle | body | olive green | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 6 | curved, indet. | body | colorless | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 22 | flat, undetermined | body | blue | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 4 | lamp | body | colorless | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | lamp | body | aqua | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 22 | window | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 13 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1134 | EU206 | 2 | bottle | body | green | | |
| 1134 | EU206 | 7 | curved, indet. | body | colorless | | |
| 1134 | EU206 | 1 | curved, indet. | body | aqua | | |
| 1134 | EU206 | 7 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | bottle | base | light blue | machine made, paneled | one recessed panel, rectangular, chamfered, “W T & Co” |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | body | aqua | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 9 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | neck | dark green | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | finish | dark green | | v-shaped, small portion of base |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | body | colorless | molded, undetermined | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 26 | bottle | body | olive green | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | base | olive green | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | bottle, medicine | finish | colorless | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | curved, indet. | body | colorless | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | curved, indet. | body | aqua | | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | colorless | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | flat, undetermined | body | light blue | undetermined | similar to light blue bottle base frags. |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | thick |
| 1135 | EU206 | 12 | window | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 34 | window | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 3 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 2 | bottle | body | green | | patina |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | body | green | | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 20 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | flat, undetermined | body | aqua | | thick |
| 1137 | EU206 | 2 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1137 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | fragment | aqua | undetermined | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 3 | bottle | body | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | curved, indet. | body | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | dark green | undetermined | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 11 | flat, undetermined | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 2 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | flat, undetermined | fragment | colorless | undetermined | heavy patina |
| 1139 | EU206 | 4 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green | undetermined | opaque |
| 1141 | EU205 | 3 | bottle | body | brown | | |
| 1141 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | base | green | | |
| 1141 | EU205 | 3 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 2 | bottle | body | olive green | | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 2 | tumbler | rim | colorless | | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 4 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 14 | bottle | body | olive green | | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | body | olive green | | shoulder/neck |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Portion | Color | Manufacture method | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1143 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | base | olive green | | almost complete |
| 1143 | EU205 | 1 | bottle | base | olive green | | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 1 | curved, indet. | body | colorless | molded, undetermined | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 3 | window | fragment | colorless | | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | curved, indet. | body | colorless | | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 3 | window | fragment | aqua | | |
| 1149 | EU206 | 1 | bottle | base | dark green | | |
| 1149 | EU206 | 2 | bottle | body | dark green | | |
| 1149 | EU206 | 4 | window | fragment | aqua | | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Type | Head type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1102 | EU202 | 1 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 5 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 3 | Nails | too corroded to ID | common square head | ferrous | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Spike | | | ferrous | modern |
| 1104 | EU203 | 2 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 3 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 8 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | head too corroded |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Nails | cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 7 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | no head |
| 1105 | EU203 | 11 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 5 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | head too corroded to tell |
| 1107 | EU202 | 40 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | heads unidentifiable |
| 1107 | EU202 | 22 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | heads missing |
| 1107 | EU202 | 3 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 10 | Nails | cut | common square head | ferrous | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 25 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Nails | wrought | rosehead | ferrous | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 3 | Nails | wrought | | ferrous | poss. spoon head |
| 1107 | EU202 | 6 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 3 | Tack | cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Tack | cut | common square head | cuprous | square head |
| 1109 | EU203 | 1 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Spike | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 1 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 3 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 5 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 86 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Nails | wrought | rosehead | ferrous | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 27 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Type | Head type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1115 | EU201 | 6 | Spike | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 7 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 6 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | wire | | cuprous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 12 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 7 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 6 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 5 | Nails | cut | common square head | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Screw | | | ferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Tack | | | ferrous | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | finishing nail |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1122 | EU204 | 2 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 6 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 3 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 5 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | Spike | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | no head |
| 1125 | EU205 | 14 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | possibly rosehead |
| 1125 | EU205 | 4 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | T or L |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Type | Head type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | no head |
| 1125 | EU205 | 3 | Screw | | | ferrous | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 5 | Nails | cut | rosehead | ferrous | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 8 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 11 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 2 | Tack | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | cut | common square head | ferrous | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | cut | L-head | ferrous | either bent or hooks |
| 1131 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | common square head | ferrous | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | wrought or cut | wrought head | ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | incomplete |
| 1133 | EU206 | 6 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 4 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 7 | Nails | cut | common square head | ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Screw | | | ferrous | rust ball on tip |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Spike | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Tack | | | cuprous | |
| 1134 | EU206 | 8 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 21 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |

| Context | EU | Count | Object | Type | Head type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1135 | EU206 | 6 | Nails | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 3 | Nails | wrought | rosehead | ferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 15 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 33 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Screw | wire | | ferrous | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 4 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1136 | EU206 | 10 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1137 | EU206 | 2 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 5 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | complete |
| 1138 | EU206 | 3 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | partial |
| 1139 | EU206 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | T-head | ferrous | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | cut | | ferrous | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1141 | EU205 | 2 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 11 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1143 | EU205 | 3 | Nails | wrought or cut | | ferrous | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | Nails | too corroded to ID | | ferrous | |
| 1145 | EU206 | 1 | Nails | wrought or cut | L-head | ferrous | |
| 1149 | EU206 | 1 | Spike | wrought or cut | rosehead | ferrous | |
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| Context | EU | Count | Object | Type | Head type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Context | EU | Count | Part | Material | Bore dia | Decoration | Makers mark | Smoked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | yes |
| 1104 | EU203 | 1 | bowl | white pipe clay | | no | no | no |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | no |
| 1105 | EU203 | 2 | stem | white pipe clay | 5/64 | no | no | no |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 7/64 | no | no | yes |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | bowl | white pipe clay | | no | no | yes |
| 1109 | EU203 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | no |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | no |
| 1115 | EU201 | 2 | stem | white pipe clay | 5/64 | no | no | no |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | bowl | white pipe clay | | no | no | no |
| 1126 | EU205 | 2 | stem | white pipe clay | | no | no | no |
| 1131 | EU205 | 1 | bowl | white pipe clay | | no | no | no |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | no |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 5/64 | no | no | no |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | yes |
| 1145 | EU206 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 5/64 | no | no | no |
| 1145 | EU206 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | | no | no | no |
| 1146 | EU206 | 1 | stem | white pipe clay | 4/64 | no | no | no |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Context | EU | Count | Class | Subclass | Object | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1101 | EU203 | 10 | Architectural | brick | fragments | Ceramic | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 1 | Architectural | shingle | slate fragment | Lithic | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 10 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace | fragments | Organic | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | fragments | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1101 | EU203 | 1 | Small finds | other | square graphite, pencil? | Lithic | |
| 1102 | EU202 | 5 | Architectural | brick | frags | Ceramic | |
| 1102 | EU202 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | coal | frags | Organic | |
| 1102 | EU202 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | frags | Organic | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 40 | Architectural | brick | brick | Ceramic | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 16 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | charcoal | Organic | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 15 | Fuel and furnace | coal | coal | Organic | |
| 1103 | EU202 | 1 | Utensils/tools/hardware | other | chain link | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 9 | Architectural | brick | brick fragments | Ceramic | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 2 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | coal | coal | | |
| 1104 | EU203 | 5 | Metal | ferrous other | | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 19 | Architectural | mortar | brick frags | Ceramic | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Architectural | shingle | slate shingle frag | Lithic | purple slate |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Architectural | other | black slate | Lithic | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 4 | Architectural | other | slate | Lithic | green-grey |
| 1105 | EU203 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | coal | coal frags | Organic | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | charcoal frags | | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 14 | Metal | ferrous object | unidentifiable | Metal - ferrous | too corroded to ID |
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | lead alloy frag | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1105 | EU203 | 10 | Organic | wood | uncharred frags | Organic | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Architectural | brick | brick frags | Ceramic | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal | coal | Organic | |
| 1106 | EU203 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | charcoal | Organic | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 57 | Architectural | brick | brick frags | Ceramic | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 11 | Architectural | mortar | mortar | Composite | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Architectural | other | slate | Lithic | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | plaster | Composite | impressed |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | slag | Composite | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | coal | coal | Organic | |
| 1107 | EU202 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | charcoal | Organic | 5 additional pill bottles |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1107 | EU202 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | hinge | Metal - nonferrous | copper |
| 1107 | EU202 | 66 | Metal | ferrous other | unidentifiable | Metal - ferrous | 2 bags of this |
| 1110 | EU202 | 2 | Architectural | brick | frags | Ceramic | |
| 1111 | EU203 | 11 | Architectural | brick | frags | Ceramic | |
| 1111 | EU203 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace | frags | Organic | |
| 1111 | EU203 | 4 | Metal | ferrous other | other, uid | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 9 | Architectural | brick | brick frags | Ceramic | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 3 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 5 | Metal | ferrous other | frags | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1112 | EU203 | 37 | Organic | wood | frags | Organic | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1113 | EU201 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | | Organic | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 5 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | coal | | Organic | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1114 | EU201 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | nut | Metal - ferrous | possible nut |
| 1115 | EU201 | 69 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 6 | Architectural | plaster | | Other inorganic | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal | | Other inorganic | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 12 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | | Organic | |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | | Metal - ferrous | rolled |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 2 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 12 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 24 | Fuel and furnace | coal | | Organic | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | und. | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1116 | EU204 | 1 | Synthetic | plastic | | Other inorganic | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 6 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | mortar | | Other inorganic | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 18 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | coal | | Organic | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | wire | Metal - ferrous | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | wire, barbed | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | lead | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | triangle | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Small finds | coin | penny, 1966 | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1118 | EU204 | 19 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | one large frag. |
| 1118 | EU204 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | | Organic | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 3 | Architectural | stone | slate, roofing | Lithic | |
| 1119 | EU204 | 97 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 4 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | dark blue |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | purple-blue |
| 1120 | EU205 | 4 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | brick | brick, whole | Ceramic | burned |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | slag | | Other inorganic | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 6 | Fuel and furnace | coal | | Other inorganic | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | lead | | curved |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | wire, copper | Metal - nonferrous | looks like a paper clip |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | | Metal - ferrous | hollow, thimble-shaped |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | | Metal - ferrous | circular ferrous object |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | wire | Metal - ferrous | hook, bent, rusted |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Small finds | adornment | washer, copper | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1120 | EU205 | 1 | Synthetic | other | rubber | Other inorganic | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | brick | frags | Ceramic | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 5 | Architectural | shingle | slate | Lithic | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 4 | Architectural | mortar | frags | Composite | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | frags | Organic | |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Small finds | adornment | button cover | Metal - nonferrous | copper |
| 1121 | EU205 | 1 | Small finds | adornment | object? | Metal - nonferrous | possibly a washer? |
| 1122 | EU204 | 1 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 5 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | | Organic | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | lead | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1124 | EU204 | 4 | Metal | ferrous other | | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | other | brick w/ mortar | Composite | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 3 | Architectural | other | slate | Lithic | blue-green |
| 1125 | EU205 | 2 | Architectural | other | slate | Lithic | purple-black |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1125 | EU205 | 4 | Architectural | other | marble | Lithic | decayed |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | charcoal | Organic | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Lithic | non-architectural | rock | | |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | | Metal - ferrous | flat iron object |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | purple-blue |
| 1126 | EU205 | 5 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | | Metal - nonferrous | gilded circular object |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate, roofing | Lithic | |
| 1127 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | | Other inorganic | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate, roofing | Lithic | purple-blue, with nail hole |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | | Lithic | polished stone |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | brick | brick bat | Ceramic | burned, 2 corners |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | mortar | | Other inorganic | |
| 1128 | EU205 | 1 | Lithic | non-architectural stone | | Lithic | |
| 1130 | EU204 | 4 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 3 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | green, burned |
| 1131 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | green |
| 1131 | EU205 | 3 | Architectural | mortar | | Other inorganic | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | |
| 1131 | EU205 | 2 | Architectural | stone | | Lithic | cut stone |
| 1131 | EU205 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | | Organic | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 2 | Architectural | stone | white marble | | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 2 | Architectural | brick | brick frag | Ceramic | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 2 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1132 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | blue-green |
| 1133 | EU206 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | coal | | Other inorganic | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | lead piece | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | lead | Metal - nonferrous | bent lead strip |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | lead | Metal - nonferrous | flat piece |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | plate, iron | Metal - ferrous | Iron plate with two screws |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | nail, bent | Metal - ferrous | bent nail without head. u- |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Small finds | toys and games | marble | Glass | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Small finds | adornment | straight pin | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1133 | EU206 | 1 | Small finds | adornment | straight pin | Metal - nonferrous | cuprous |
| 1135 | EU206 | 2 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | green |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | w/ fossil? lichen? |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | sandstone, red | Lithic | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 3 | Metal | nonferrous other | scrap | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | wire | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Small finds | adornment | cuff link | Composite | plastic? |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | | Lithic | polished surface |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | | Lithic | cut stone with incised |
| 1136 | EU206 | 2 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | marble slabs, cut |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | roofing tile |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | | Composite | stone with mortar |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | | Metal - ferrous | round disc |
| 1137 | EU206 | 2 | Architectural | stone | marble frags | Lithic | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 4 | Architectural | stone | marble frag | Lithic | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 4 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 2 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | w/nail holes |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | red sandstone | Lithic | |
| 1138 | EU206 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | metal blobs | Metal - ferrous | |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | slate | Lithic | |
| 1141 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | brick | frags | Ceramic | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | stone | roofing tile | Lithic | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | frag | Ceramic | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | tack, brass | Metal - nonferrous | |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | hook? brass and iron | Metal - nonferrous Composite | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 6 | Architectural | brick | | Ceramic | |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | | Other inorganic | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1144 | EU205 | 3 | Metal | ferrous other | | Metal - ferrous | frags., mostly corrosion |
| 1149 | EU206 | 1 | Architectural | stone | marble | Lithic | |

| Context | EU | Count | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1105 | EU203 | 1 | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 1115 | EU201 | 1 | Unanalyzed shell |
| 1116 | EU204 | 1 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1117 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed shell |
| 1117 | EU205 | 2 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1120 | EU205 | 6 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1120 | EU205 | 2 | Unanalyzed shell |
| 1125 | EU205 | 20 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1125 | EU205 | 2 | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 1125 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed shell |
| 1126 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1132 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1132 | EU205 | 2 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1135 | EU206 | 1 | Unanalyzed teeth |
| 1135 | EU206 | 9 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1136 | EU206 | 1 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1140 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed shell |
| 1142 | EU205 | 2 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed shell |
| 1142 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 1143 | EU205 | 15 | Unanalyzed bone |
| 1144 | EU205 | 1 | Unanalyzed shell |
| | | | |
| Total | | 73 | |