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Investigating the Heart of a Community: Archaeological Excavations at the African Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts

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Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research
Cultural Resource Management Study No. 22
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Cover illustration: The 2005 archaeological excavations in progress at the African Meeting House (AMH). This image was used for the Massachusetts Historical Commission's 2006 Archaeology Month poster, which highlighted the work at the AMH.

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Executive Summary

In collaboration with the Museum of African American History, an archaeological research team from the University of Massachusetts Boston carried out a data recovery excavation at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill. The African Meeting House was a powerful social institution for 19th-century Boston's free black community. The site played an important role in the abolition movement, the creation of educational opportunity, and other community action for social and political equality. The Meeting House was originally built in 1806, and renovations in preparation for the 2006 bi-centennial celebration prompted an investigation of areas of the property to be impacted by the proposed construction. Archaeological fieldwork, conducted under Massachusetts Historical Commission Permit Number 2750, was spread over seven weeks in May through July 2005. The field team opened and explored about 19 m2 of the site in the backlot south of the Meeting House and alley to the west. These excavations recorded information about a series of significant features and deposits, and collected over 38,000 artifacts and a series of soil samples for a detailed archaeobiological research program. These excavations met the requirements of the data recovery program as outlined in 950 CMR 70.00 and in the Memorandum of Agreement for the project, and the proposed renovation work proceeded with a finding of no adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5(b)).

The depositional history and the nature of the archaeological record allow us to separate the overall excavation into three sub-areas: 1) the west alley between the AMH and 2 Smith Court; 2) the historic Meeting House backlot; and 3) the south yard, which originally belonged to the 44 Joy Street property. In terms of significant features and deposits, the west alley was almost entirely a series of builders' trenches reflecting the historic sequence of construction and remodeling of the Meeting House and adjacent buildings to the west. In the backlot, the units against the south wall of the Meeting House contained similar builders' trenches. The backlot also contained a series of stone and brick drains and a trash-rich midden layer. The vast majority of artifacts in the Meeting House backlot date from about 1806–1840. The ceramics assemblage is particularly large, and reflects both community meals at the Meeting House and business of Domingo Williams, a caterer who rented a basement apartment. Finally, only one feature was studied in the south yard, a privy (outhouse) that was for the 44 Joy Street property. The bottommost layer of the privy was an artifact rich nightsoil layer, dating to about 1811–1838, and containing the trash of African American tenants living at 44 Joy Street. Together, the archaeological deposits in the backlot provide a variety of insights into living conditions, economic opportunity, foodways, health, and daily life for 19th-century Boston's free black community. These results thus provide information to help further the research, interpretation, and public education goals of the Museum of African American History.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acknowledgements

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The field crew consisted of a mix of graduate and undergraduate students, including Joe Bonni, Kate Descoteaux, Kaitlin Deslatte, Darios Felix, Tim Hollis, Susan Jacobucci, Jennifer Malpiedi, Shantu Salvi, Tom Witt, and field director Teresa Dujnic. For one of the weeks we also had help from our National Science Foundation Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) crew: Ashley Peles, Sarah Forte, Stephanie Grant, Karla Killen, Ashley Leasure, Sarah Zimmet, Andrea Ranada, Peter Molgaard, Rochelle Bloom, and Cara Steiner. As a result of the REU students' participation in the field and laboratory work, this report is based upon work supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 023593.

We also received guidance and encouragement from a number of people, including Steve Pendery of the National Park Service, Ellen Berkland of the Boston Landmarks Commission, and Ed Bell and Ann-Eliza Lewis at the Massachustts Historical Commission. Beth Bower willingly shared her knowledge of the site and encouraged us to build on her earlier results.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

David Landon, Teresa Dujnic, and Cheryl LaRoche

Introduction

Archaeology is in some ways a process of commemoration, as significant effort is invested in recovering and giving meaning to the small bits of trash and debris left behind by people who came before us. Such artifacts are the remnants of people's lives. This report serves, in part, to commemorate the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts (Figure 1.1). A restoration project in support of the African Meeting House's 2006 Bicentennial necessitated a data recovery excavation in the side alleys and backlot behind the structure, and a team of archaeologists and students, lead by Dr. David B. Landon from UMass Boston, carried out excavations during the summer of 2005 in advance of the proposed construction. This report details the process and results of those investigations.

As one of the earliest surviving structures associated with African American history in the country, the African Meeting House reflects the strength of the community that managed to build and sustain the institution. The Meeting House site is associated with people who took every opportunity to insure their freedom and repeatedly demonstrated their capacities when unfettered by slavery if not by racial oppression. From William Lloyd Garrison's founding of the New England Anti-slavery Society, to Maria Stewart's farewell address, to Frederick Douglass's recruitment of the 54th Massachusetts, many of the major events and personalities of the abolitionist movement converged at The Meeting House. The structure stands today as a powerful symbol of Boston's free black community's determined stance against slavery and insistent push toward education. As the oldest black church edifice still standing in the United States, the meeting house was the institutional haven for Boston's free black community. The building is a remarkable, powerful testament to those who conceived and constructed the structure as well as those who continue to preserve it.

The African Meeting House is one of Boston's most extensively excavated archaeological sites, and was the subject of a long series of excavations starting in 1975. The archaeological excavations comprised one part of many preservation activities at the African Meeting House, contributing to the development of the Museum of Afro American History (now the Museum of African American History), and the Museum's research and educational missions. Returning to the site in 2005 offered the opportunity to revisit some of this earlier work with fresh perspectives and approaches. The early archaeology at the African Meeting House helped launch an interest in the archaeology to African American sites, a research focus that is now extremely well developed. A new look at the site thus benefits from the results of this additional research. The last three decades have also seen considerable advances in the sophistication of integrated, interdisciplinary research on urban sites, especially with the study of plant and animal remains. The 2005 excavations benefited from this perspective, and collected and analyzed soil samples for parasites, pollen, and insects in

Figure 1.1. USGS Topographic map showing the African Meeting House Site location.

addition to studying bones, shells, and macrobotanicals. The integrated environmental archaeology included in this study provides new insights into health, sanitation, and urban backlot ecology at the African Meeting House.

The archaeological study of African American sites, what is broadly referred to as African Diaspora archaeology, is dominated by a focus on southern plantations and the lives of the enslaved, and issues of race, racism, and resistance. In many ways the archaeology of the African Meeting House is a departure from these themes: the site is an urban church in the North, organized by free blacks, and more a symbol of community success in the face of the racism and oppression that engulfed the nation. A quest for autonomy and the fight against racialized oppression dictated their lives.The free black community around the Meeting House contained many well-educated, prominent, and successful people, such as William C. Nell, who used their power to help fight oppression and build a strong, independent, and powerful community. Studying this community provides an opportunity to help create a vocabulary of freedom in support of a community of free men and women and formerly enslaved African Americans who managed to raise powerful voices of protest, educate their children, and become effective members of a leading institution. These men and women were not the unique exception but represent a surviving example of what Africans in America achieved in this community as they built their houses of worship, earned the income, developed the skills, articulated

their deepest concerns for family, put down roots, constructed their institutions, and used the laws to build the foundations for freedom in the face of oppression.

This perspective is not intended to deny or minimze the racist conditions in Boston, or the institutionalized oppression and racism of slavery operating in the Northern as well as the Southern states. Instead this report looks at how the community gathered social power and used it to ameliorate these circumstances. The African Meeting House and the neighboring Abiel Smith School were two community institutions that helped to build strength and independence of Boston's free blacks. These institutions interlinked a strong ethic of community uplift and self-sufficiency. Emblematic of similar fights across the country, these two institutions became the center of very public and successful battles against discrimination and for equality: a center of the abolition movement; a center of the fight for educational equality and against school segregation; and a center of the movement to challenge discrimination in the military. As a public institution at the heart of these efforts, the story of African Meeting House is a story of community action, or community agency. The focus here is thus on the community's institution building, social power, and action, rather than on the broader society's institutionalized systems of slavery and racism, which has been studied extensively elsewhere.

Archaeology at the African Meeting House helps commemorate the site, highlights the history and persistence of Boston's free black community, and helps us connect in a material and biological fashion to the lifeways of members of the community. It also focuses us on how community action helped build institutions, gather social and political power, acquire cultural capital, and use that capital both to better the lives of the community and to challenge and transform the structure of the dominant institutions. It is hoped that this work will have modern value by helping the Museum of African American History with developing interpretive threads for the extensive artifact collection and the interpretation of the site. It is also hoped that this work will help draw archaeologists attention to questions of political and social power and social change, by highlighting a case where these are central issues. Finally, as a historical example, all people interested in progressive social change can benefit from understanding how communities in the past organized and worked to improve their conditions and the society around them. The challenge of archaeology is finding ways to link material culture—the broken shards of pottery, bone and glass—to the important but abstract issues of institution building, power, and cultural change.

While issues of community action and power are a grand theme, this report also presents the technical details of a complex archaeological project. The following sections of the report thus describe the specific details of excavation, the processes of analysis, and the basic patterns of the artifact and archaeobiological assemblages. This basic data is used to generate interpretations about the formation of the archaeological record, and sources of patterning in the assemblage. Ultimately these data provide the base for interpretations about peoples' use of material culture, their health and diet, and the environmental conditions of the urban space. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of the history of the African Meeting House and the past excavations at the site, setting the context for the 2005 excavations. Chapter 2 reports on the excavations, describing the excavation units, the stratigraphy, the general patterns of the artifact assemblage, and the features uncovered. Chapters 3–6 all focus in more detail on material culture, looking respectively at the general artifact patterns, privy artifact assemblage, the ceramics from the backlot, and the medicinal artifacts. Chapters 7-11 describe the extensive archaeobiological

research carried out as part of the project, detailing the analysis and identification of bone, macrobotanical, insect, pollen, and parasite remains. Finally, the results of the excavation and analysis are drawn together in a concluding chapter that considers the implications of the archaeology for understanding past lifeways, issues of health and diet, and the uses of material culture for building institutions and social power. Appendices in a separate volume include the artifact and archaeobiological catalogs and information about the publicity, professional presentations, and public outreach programs undertaken in conjunction with the project.

Finished in 1806, the African Meeting House is the oldest existing African American church in the United States built by African American artisans. The building is a National Historic Landmark, and a key site of the Museum of African American History (MAAH), Boston's Black Heritage Trail, and the Boston African American National Historic Site. In addition to its historical significance, the African Meeting House is an important archaeological site. The excavations and archaeology education projects at the site helped launch interest in both urban archaeology and the archaeology of African American sites.

The archaeological excavations described herein took place in advance of the MAAH's restoration of the AMH for the 2006 Bicentennial celebration of the completion of the African Meeting House. The restoration work included exterior work around the structure's perimeter and in the rear lot to place utility systems underground, improve drainage, and construct an exterior elevator shaft and stair tower. The project was funded in part by the National Park Service's Save America's Treasures Program, which made a Section 106 review necessary. In addition, the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) holds a Preservation Restriction (MGL c. 184, ss. 31-33) on the site. As there were no prudent and feasible alternatives to impacting the archaeological site, an archaeological Data Recovery Project was therefore required in advance of the construction.

Archaeological fieldwork, conducted under Massachusetts Historical Commission Permit Number 2750, was spread over seven weeks, beginning May 17, 2005 and completing on July 9, 2005. The current project opened and explored about 19 sq m of the site in the south backlot and west alley around the AMH. These excavations recorded information about several significant features and deposits in the backlot, and recovered a large collection of artifacts and soil samples. These data were sufficient to meet the goals of the research design and methodology, fulfilling the requirements outlined in 950 CMR 70.00 and in the Memorandum of Agreement for the project, and the proposed restoration work of the AMH was allowed to proceed with a finding of no adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5(b)).

An important component of the archaeological investigation was to begin to reconstruct the past 31 years of archaeological fieldwork at the site in order to identify unexcavated and undisturbed areas of the site for archaeological investigation. Prior to this data recovery in 2005, excavations took place at the site in 1975, 1976, 1978, 1985, 1995, and 1999 (Bower 1990; Bower and Charles 1982; Bower, Cheney and Rushing 1984; Mead 1995; Pendery and Mead 1999). In addition, workmen at the site collected artifacts from excavations beneath the sidewalk in front of the Meetinghouse and in the southeast part of the backlot. Our best estimate at this time is that almost two-thirds (65%) of the total exterior site area has been excavated, and if potential disturbances are considered, that almost three-fourths (74%) of the undisturbed exterior area of the site has been excavated (Figure 1.2 and 1.3). This is an extremely high percentage sample of the site, and makes the African Meeting House one of Boston's most thoroughly excavated ar-

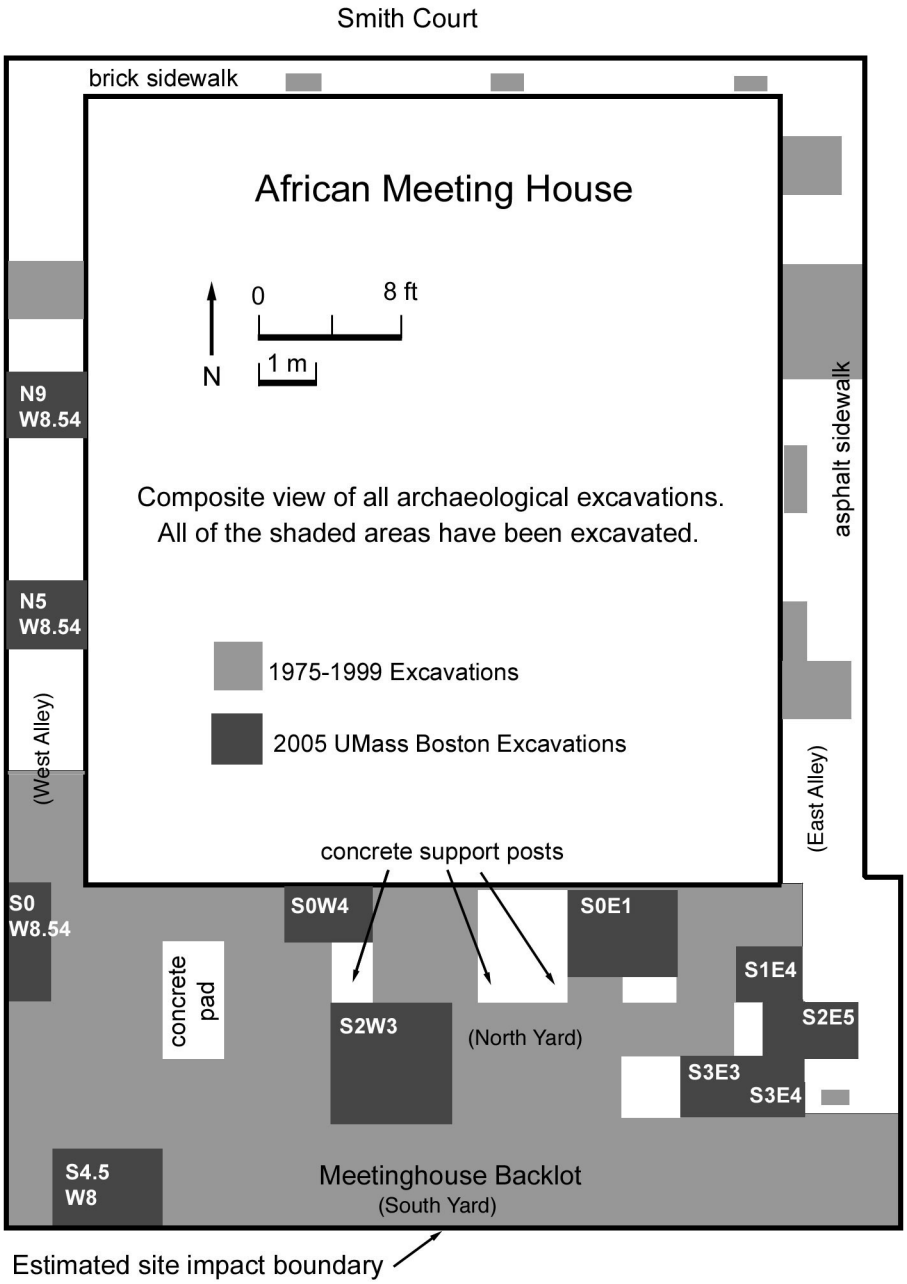


Figure 1.2. Site map of the African Meeting House showing composite view of past excavations and the 2005 data recovery.

chaeological sites.

Historical Background

In the 19th century, as today, the African Meeting House (AMH) has stood as a symbol of community pride and citizenship. In addition to being a Baptist church, over the years this building would house the education of black children, the voices of political leaders, the celebrations of a community, and the domestic lives of tenants, both affluent and humble. The AMH is probably best known as a center of the anti-slavery movement, and it served as a stage for many prominent activists and abolitionists, including Fredrick Douglass, William C. Nell, and William Lloyd Garrison.

The AMH is a three-story brick structure

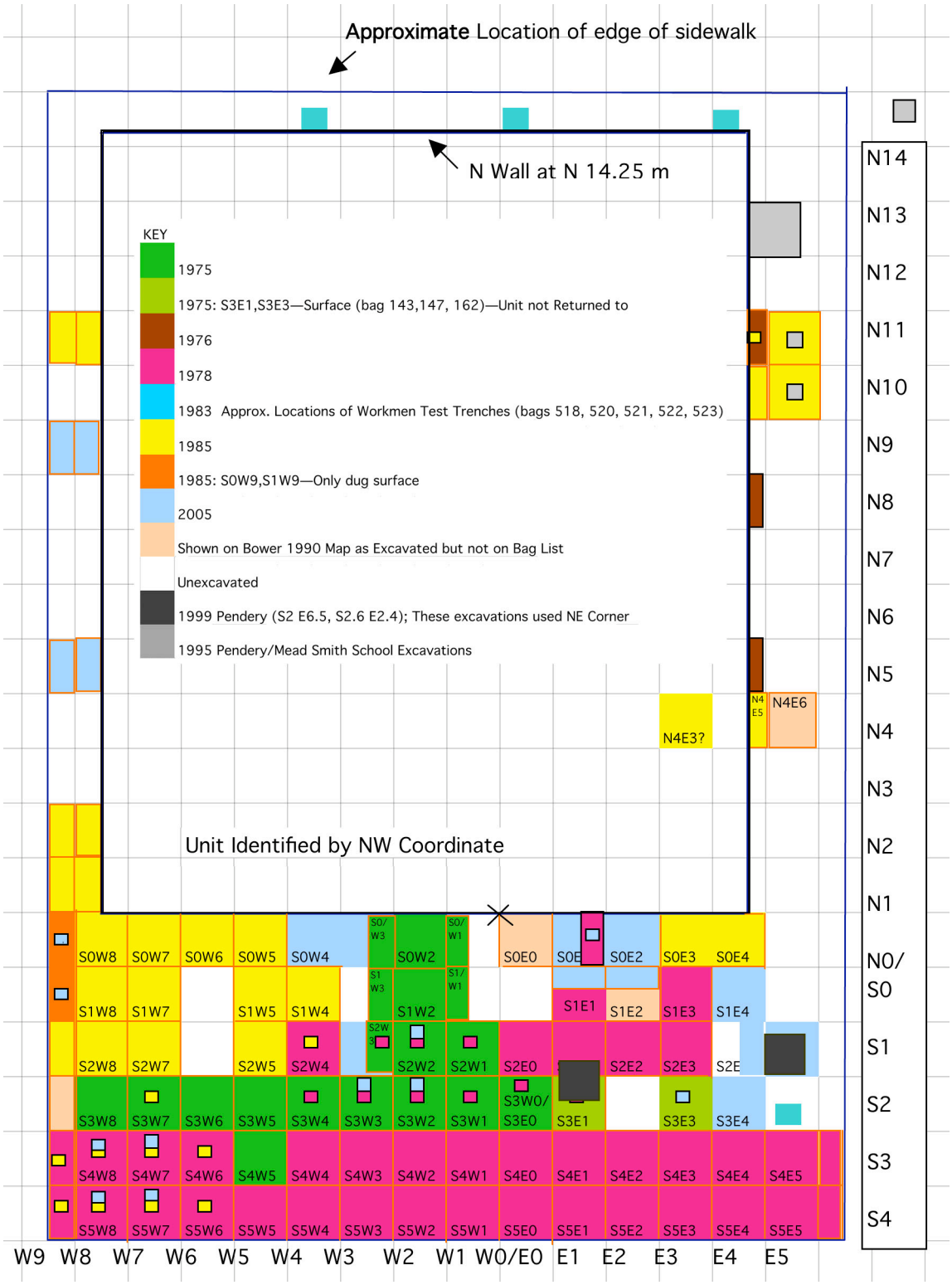


Figure 1.3. Composite, color-coded view of all excavations at the African Meeting House. Squares with multiple colors are areas opened during multiple seasons.

that stands at 8 Smith Court, on the north side of Beacon Hill, in Boston's West End. The land it sits upon was initially associated with a Joy Street residential structure occupied by African American tenants in the late 18th-century (Bower 1990:44). The plot behind the residence was purchased in 1805 from Augustin Raillion and construction of the Meeting House began early in 1806. Archaeological evidence reveals that the slope of Beacon Hill required the north side of the plot that the AMH sits on to be filled, creating a level grade for construction (Bower 1984: 26). Though no building plans exist, the structure's design has been tentatively attributed to Boston architect Asher Benjamin. This inference is drawn based on similarities between a plan in Benjamin's *The American Builders Companion* with the layout of the AMH (Detwiller 1975, in Grover and da Silva 2002: 80). A variety of African American craftsmen constructed the meetinghouse, including several notable skilled carpenters and masons. The project was completed by December of 1806, the property consisting of the north-facing meetinghouse itself, narrow east and west alleys, and the yard in the back (the present-day yard includes an 8-foot-wide strip of land at the southernmost border of the property that was, in 1806, likely the property of 44 Joy Street). Details of the architectural history of the structure have been documented by a number of scholars, including Detwiller (1975), Rosebrock (1978), Pearson (1982), Bower (1990), Yocum (1994) and John G. Waite Associates, Architects (2004).

The space at the AMH was constructed with community needs in mind. In addition to the sanctuary that occupied the first and second floors, the basement was divided into a schoolroom and a small apartment intended for the pastor (Bower 1990:23). Though there is no evidence that Thomas Paul, nor any of the subsequent pastors, lived in the basement apartment, the space was rented out to various members of the African American community throughout the 19th century, often accommodating several people at once (Bower 1990:24–25). The domestic nature of this space stands in contrast to the public nature of the schoolroom on the northern side of the basement and the sanctuary above. These spaces would have each had separate exterior entrances (Pearson 1982). The sanctuary was designed as a large two-story room with a main floor and a balcony that could accommodate upwards of 600 people.

The location of the AMH on the inhospitable north side of Beacon Hill is also significant. The poor sun exposure, intrusively high water table, and relatively steep terrain had left the north side of Beacon Hill relatively unsettled before the 19th century. Despite these obtacles, this space would become a major focus of African American settlement as more people took up the challenge of developing the land and constructing new buildings. Although some African Americans and European Americans had already begun to settle on the north side of Beacon Hill before 1800, the AMH would be influential in the large-scale migration of the black community to Beacon Hill throughout the 19th century. Horton and Horton (1979) have calculated that Ward 6, which included much of Beacon Hill, boasted 44% of Boston's black residents in 1840 and 61% in 1860. This population continued to grow until the African American community began to relocate to Roxbury in the early 20th century.

The design, layout, and location of the AMH point to the important role it played in the construction and maintenance of Boston's African American community. This role has been illuminated by a number of studies. In 1990 Beth Bower completed an historical and archaeological investigation that took a comprehensive look at the AMH as well as the surrounding buildings and tenants in the neighborhood. The report focuses specifically on land use history, house occupation sequences, and estate inventories. In

addition to this, Bower compiled an historical timeline (1788–1974) based on a variety of newspapers, books, dissertations, reports, and other sources (Bower 1990). The historical timeline details events that might have affected the black community and the AMH, and indicates many activities that took place at the site, including political addresses, meetings, and possible communal dinners. It is evident from her investigation that the AMH functioned in diverse ways by providing a venue for religious, political, and social gatherings. Another important contribution to the construction of history at the AMH is Grover and da Silva's 2002 historic resource study. In this report, the authors gather evidence on the life of Thomas Paul, the first minister at the church, and try to reconstruct the controversy that rent the congregation in the 1830s. Historical research undertaken by Pendery and Mead (1999) offers important information on the history of the AMH with specific reference to its relationship, both physical and social, with the Smith School. The AMH is also explored in several books (Cromwell 1993; Horton and Horton 1979; Levesque 1994; Stap 1993) that attempt to reconstruct the history of the church and the surrounding community on various scales.

The nature of the AMH as a religious institution was important in determining how it was incorporated into the community. Many scholars have discussed the vital role the church took on in early African American community life (Bower 1977, 1990; Bower and Rushing 1980; Curry 1981; Horton and Horton 1979; Levesque 1994). Reflecting the instability of legal and civic support for African Americans, Horton and Horton point out that in Boston as elsewhere in the emerging nation, "the church was the major black institution outside the home for most black people of all ranks and all stations" (1979: 55). Levesque underscores the distinct character of the African Church in Boston. He suggests that African churches were centers of spiritual celebration, standing in contrast to the drier ceremonies at white churches (Levesque 1994: 270). African churches offered a spirituality and sense of belonging that fostered community pride and perhaps emotional immunity in an oppressive and racist society. Furthermore, the black church was the organized center of social, political and educational demands. The history of the AMH reveals that this institution was no exception.

The social and political atmosphere in Boston was such that segregation or outright exclusion of African Americans characterized the policies of many social and civic institutions. This included trains, entertainment halls, hospitals, churches, and social societies (Horton and Horton 1979: 73–86). The rights of equal citizenship for African Americans were established through constant legal challenges. In this racialized and racist environment, African Americans were forced to rely upon their own resources to maintain their physical, mental, and spiritual health. This abrasive and often devastating context was countered by a strong doctrine of self-reliance and a rhetoric of racial uplift within the African American community (Melish 1998). The AMH was a center for religious gatherings, political speeches, and abolitionist meetings—the most famous being the formation of the New England Anti-Slavery Society in January 1832. The culturally and regionally diverse African American population constructed a community that negotiated the conditions of a racialized society and create for itself a distinct African American identity. The AMH was at the heart of this process of creation.

Previous Archaeological Research

The properties of the AMH and the Abiel Smith School, both belonging to the MAAH, have been the subject of archaeological excavations and analyses since 1975. The yard and alleyways of the AMH were the focus of the first series of excavations, which took place intermittently between 1975 and 1985

Figure 1.4. A collection of images, scanned from slides at the MHC, showing the earlier excavations.

Above, top: site survey; middle: wooden shutters used as a form against AMH south foundation; bottom: overhead view of excavations in the backlot showing part of drain system.

Right, top: a student excavator in the backlot; middle: the top of the privy feature in the southwest corner of the backlot; bottom: a view along the south edge of the backlot showing a drain (near door) and the top of the privy feature.

(Figure 1.4). This work was performed under the auspices of the MAAH's archaeological program (Bower 1978, 1990; Bower and Charles 1982). The Museum also excavated in the basement of the Meeting House in 1984, a project that was done in collaboration with the National Park Service (Bower et al. 1984; Bower 1990). Beginning in 1991, the National Park Service began a series of excavations at the Abiel Smith School backlot, a space that lies directly east of the AMH (Pendery and Mead 1999). The excavations also explored the easement and east alley of the Meeting House, an area that overlaps with some of the AMH 1975-1985 excavations.

African Meeting House 1975-1985

Archaeology at the African Meeting House was begun in 1975 as a means of addressing some of the needs of the newly-formed Museum of Afro American History (the former name of the Museum of African American History) including: the need for preservation at the Meeting House; an interest in creating public engagement with the Museum; and a desire to remedy the incomplete history of African Americans in Boston (Bower 1980; Rushing 1980). The first set of excavations was undertaken under the direction of Beth Anne Bower, the MAAH's Staff Archaeologist during the 1970s and 1980s, with teams from the Museum, the National Park Service, and youth groups. These projects revealed information regarding the 1855 appearance of the building, the environmental history of the yard space, and the daily lives of people living at or visiting the African Meeting House.

The public archaeology component of the project intersected with the MAAH's mission of education and betterment of the community. In the words of Byron Rushing, the first director of the Museum:

> …involvement in history is a means to help an individual to make intelligent and sophisticated decisions now about the future. A successful exhibit or program is one that makes this connection explicit. (Rushing 1980: 116).

The archaeology program in the early years of excavations allowed students from several area middle and high schools to participate in some stages of the archaeology (Bower 1980: 118).

The research questions of the early excavations (May–June 1975, Sept. 1976, Aug. 1977) were concerned with locating evidence for the 1855 appearance of the African Meeting House. In 1973 the building had suffered a substantial fire shortly after its purchase by the MAAH which had destroyed the roof of the building and damaged much of the exterior. The exterior property at the AMH can be divided into four areas: the East Alley (Between AMH and Smith School); the West Alley (Between AMH and 2 Smith Court); the North Yard (1806 backlot); and the South Yard (44 Joy [Belknap] until early 20th century). The excavations undertaken in 1975, 1976, and 1977 included a substantial area in the backlot (North Yard) and part of the East Alley (Bower 1980).

Bower's research revealed architectural information in the form of slate fragments and piers which demarcated the southern border of the original backlot, window shutters which were hung on the interior of AMH windows, and a brass gas light fixture, which would have been part of the interior decoration and utility system of the Meeting House (Bower 1980). The slates and piers (F. 8, 10, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 47, 48) found along the S4 line are the remains of the slate-covered shed which once stood along the southern border of the Meeting House yard. This shed was built circa 1850 before which there was presumably another structure separating this 8-foot wide strip of land from the North Yard (as evidenced by the differences in the stratigraphy between the North and South Yards). The brass light fixture was found close to the surface of the midden level, in Level IVn and Vn of the North Yard. This fixture may have been part of the 1855 restoration project as gas fixtures were probably

added at this time (Bower 1986: 47; Yocum 1994: 91). The recovery of the wooden shutters is significant because in addition to being part of the original (or post-1855) interior decoration at the Meeting House, they were reused as molds for concrete which was applied to the foundation in 1902, shortly after the acquisition of the building by Congregation Libavitz. These foundation reinforcements speak to the needs of the building in the face of duanting environmental conditions and deteriorating factors such as use, weather, and a high water table.

The interpretation of the harsh landscape of the AMH property during the 19th century is also aided by the remains of an extensive drainage system uncovered during these early years of excavation. The drains convened in the middle of the backlot (F. 4, 5, 20, 30, 31, 32) and excavations in 1978 and 1985 would show that they wrapped around the eastern side of the Meeting House (F. 26, 19). Drains were located but not excavated because they could not be "fully defined" (Bower 1980: 121).

Excavations in 1978 in the North and South Yards would also reveal several significant features throughout the yard. These excavations were led primarily by Connie Crosby. An early 19th-century privy was located in the southwest corner of the South Yard (Feature 9B) on the portion of the property that belonged to 44 Joy (Belknap) Street, a tenement with African American residents that operated until 1835. The privy sat at the west end of an "8-foot alley" and was probably closed during a renovation at 44 Joy (Belknap) or during the construction of the slate-roofed shed which was built along the property line in the 1850s (Bower 1986: 67).

Excavations on the North Yard (original AMH property) revealed another possible privy or trash pit, located just north of the 44 Joy (Belknap) privy (Fea. 2). This find was significant as the form of the pit and the dating of the artifacts therein demonstrated that this space had been designated for trash disposal for the first half of the 19th century. Bower suggests that the privy/trash pit was truncated to the north by F.25, a straight-sided pit dug for the installation of a stairtower for the Meeting House (the date of this disturbance/construction remained uncertain). The contents of F.2 were subsequently redistributed throughout the yard, creating a sheet midden (Level Vn, VIn). This sheet midden was detected in most of the units throughout the North Yard. From profile drawings the feature appears to extend only 0.4 m.b.d. (Bower 1986: Fig.28). Bower also hypothesizes that before the disturbance of F.2, the yard was kept clear (similar to other African American sites in the south). Bower excavated a silty level (L. VII n) with few artifacts which she identifies as the 1806 ground surface at 0.53–0.6 m.b.d. in several units in the northern portion of the yard[1]. While this measurement would put the ground surface about 15 cm below the base of the privy/trash pit in the 19th century, it is possible that the ground surface was very uneven. The evidence for the redeposition of F.2 is based on the cross-mending patterns revealed during analysis, this interpretation will be examined during further research as the circumstance of gradual accumulation of the sheet midden is considered alongside the theory of redeposition.

Artifact processing and analysis for the 1975–1978 field seasons were undertaken by Sheila Charles and the results were written up by Bower and Charles (Bower and Charles 1982). This work produced a summary of the stratigraphy and a description of the artifacts from the material categories recovered from the midden level (L. VIn, brown sandy soil). The interpretation offered in this report addresses the question of whether patterns are detectable which would correlate with the variables of ethnicity, site function (public gathering vs. private domicile), and urban vs. rural locale. In considering the category of ethnicity, Bower and Charles find a com-

1 S1/W3, S1/W2, S1/W1, S1/E3, S2/W1, S1/W2, S1/W2, S2/W4, S3/W4, S3/W1).

parison of the faunal assemblage to other African American sites revealed no consistent "ethnic" pattern and that class or access to resources better explained the patterns in both contexts. The hypothesis positing a relationship between ceramics and social status was also debunked. Bower points out that we must consider the structure of black society in Boston as defined along different lines than white society. Funds may be directed toward different goals such as landownership or freeing an enslaved loved ones (Bower 1986). Bower's analysis of site use underscored that the AMH was not simply a public meetingplace, but also a residence and a workspace for some occupants. The nature of the site, therefore, prevents its patterning from being easily pigeon-holed into one category. The analysis of foodways undertaken by Bower at this time underscores the likelihood of community dinners being held at the Meeting House, especially considering the short time span the sheet midden deposit, and therefore the ceramics, apparently represent.

Reflecting modern day problems related to the poor quality of the land and the difficulty of the terrain, excavations were undertaken in 1984 in the basement of the Meeting House when a new drainage system needed to be installed. This drainage system would require the lowering the floor of the basement one foot, although it is unclear at this time whether this construction ever took place. Thirteen 1 × 1 m test pits were placed in the basement of the AMH, on a separate grid from the exterior excavations. These investigations revealed important features, including a 1794–1806 privy (F.B7), a fill deposit that punctuates the construction techniques of the builders, and the builder's trench for the AMH's foundation (F.B2) (Bower et al. 1984). The privy (Test Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12) dates before the African Meeting House occupation of the property and was in very good condition in 1984. This privy is one of the earliest known of in Boston proper and the short occupation it represents would "give a good indication of the domestic material culture and foodways in the immediate post-revolutionary period in Boston" (Bower et al. 1984: 31). It is presently being preserved well because it is waterlogged year-round and therefore in an anaerobic environment. Any change to the water-table in the vicinity of the privy could change this and accelerate the decay of plant, animal, and other organic remains. The fill deposit in the northern portion of the basement was laid down as part of a grading episode undertaken prior to the construction of the African Meeting House. Below this fill level, Bower's team was able to locate areas of the original 1806 ground surface/sheet refuse (Test Pit #14, Strata 3) and the potential for determining the original slope of this area of Beacon Hill before construction (Bower et al. 1984: 24–26). Test Trench 2, in the southwest corner of the building, evidence for the interior portion of the AMH builder's trench was located.

Excavations during the 1985 field season, also undertaken by Constance Crosby, explored the northeast corner of the North yard as well as several units in the West Alley and East Alley. These excavations would provide important information on the land use history of the African Meeting House property and the architectural history of the building itself. Features 29 (exterior) and B2 (interior) represent the remains of the original AMH builder's trench, found to extend to 1.15 m.b.d. (Bower 1986: 64). Artifacts found therein are interpreted as having accumulated over the one-year period when the Meeting House was being constructed. These artifacts might shed light on some of the food consumption patterns and other activities of the workmen themselves. A number of trenches associated with 2 Smith Court (The "Henry House") were also located in the AMH West Alley (F.16 and F.23). Feature 25 (mentioned above) was a pit dug for a stairtower addition onto the rear of

the Meeting House structure. In addition to this, the test pits in the East Alley revealed a portion of the stone foundation for a structure associated with 46 Joy (Belknap) Street (Bower 1986: 65).

When the 1975–1985 series of excavations was reviewed and interpreted in 1986 together, Bower and Charles proposed several interpretations of the archaeology at the African Meeting House (Bower 1986, 1990). In addition to architectural and construction information, the social and environmental aspects of the Meeting House are evident in the archaeological record.

Community dinners may have taken place at the site, based on ceramic and faunal data. This conclusion is reached based on several lines of evidence including historic research on AMH occupants, ceramic vessel form analysis, ceramic set analysis, historic menu and food supply research, and faunal analysis. The ceramic assemblage exhibits high quantities of plate, bowls and serving dishes, which is suggested as evidence for the staging of large-scale dinners (Bower 1986: 57–60). Additionally, Bower compared the vessel form frequencies with the assemblages from two other sites, including Fort Independence and the Narbonne House site and found that the AMH had some similarities with aspects of both sites. Bowen's faunal work revealed that there was high body part consumption at the Meeting House (as opposed to head or feet) and that the types of meat being eaten were consistent with the availability in Boston markets and the changing popularity of specific meats with reference to menus and cookbooks (Bower 1986: 51–57). While this could indicate the conducting of public dinners, Bower does point out that a similar pattern was found in the domestic context of the Narbonne House (Bower 1986: 57).

Urban space development and change were also addressed in Bower's analysis. The analysis of the system of drains and privies, in combination with pollen and plant analyses, provided information on the complex environmental history of the property. These interpretations were also tied to the use-history of the yard space (Bower 1986; Jones 1986; Mrozowski 1986). It is suggested, based on the evidence for ground surfaces mentioned above, that the yard was a well-maintained space for at least the first half of the 19th century. The placement of the AMH privy in the southwest corner of the lot, clustered near the 44 Joy (Belknap) Street privy, also points to a consciousness for health and sanitation. Plant and pollen remains reveal the yard was a generally wet, and even "marshy," environment (Bower 1986: 48–50). The drainage system offers a high potential for continued research as soil from within the drains can be analyzed for clues on the health of individuals at the Meeting House and research on the environmental conditions in the area can be continued. Bower also left many opportunities open for the further exploration of the construction and maintenance of the drainage systems and how this process can be interpreted in the context of the African American community on Beacon Hill in the 19th century.

Several publications on the fieldwork were produced which include some interpretation of archaeological findings (Bower 1980, 1984, 1991; Bower and Rushing 1980; Rushing 1980).

Smith School 1991–1997

The archaeological excavations that took place at the Abiel Smith Schoolhouse, the property adjacent to the AMH, point to a shared environmental and social history between the two institutions. The Smith School was constructed in 1835 for the education of Boston's black children. There is a close historical relationship between the institutions of the AMH and the Smith School. In addition to being very close to one another, they were also both built with the intention of serving the free black community.

The excavations at Abiel Smith School

began as part of the MAAH's plans for installation of handicap access to the Abiel Smith School building. The first set of excavations began in 1991 and placed excavation units throughout the entire Smith Schoolhouse backlot (Mead 1995). Later excavation in 1995, 1996, and 1997 would excavate this entire area in addition to digging units in the AMH east alley and easement (Pendery and Mead 1999). These excavations exposed a number of important features including, a brick pavements, builder's trenches, and a complex drainage and sanitation system (brick drains and privies) throughout the property (Mead 1995; Pendery and Mead 1999).

The drainage and sanitation system appeared to have been installed during the 1849 renovations to the property wherein Gridley Byrant made "Specification for Alteration and Additions to the Smith School House" (Bryant n.d.: 1–6 in Pendery and Mead 1999: 26). These renovations destroyed the underlying (pre-1849) deposits within the Smith Schoolhouse backlot. Pendery and Mead (1999: 26) suggest the brick pavement is presumed to have been installed after 1885.

The Abiel Smith School excavations of the Meeting House's easement and east alley overlapped physically with the AMH property. The stratigraphy in the two spaces was contiguous and so the areas were analyzed together (Pendery and Mead 1999: 23). This portion of the project included the re-excavation of some of the units that Bower had dug during the first 10 years of archaeological work. These new excavations found extensions of the drainage system that Bower had recovered (Feature 48/ Bower Feature 19) as well as the parts of the builder/repair trenches for the AMH (Feature 44; Bower Feature 12). The excavations also exposed an additional drain in the easement, a utility trench, and a possible repair trench associated with the west wall of the Smith Schoolhouse backlot. Importantly, a layer that both Bower (Test Trench 9–11N/5–6.5E; Layer 6; Bower 1986) and Pendery and Mead uncovered (Stratum 5 and 6 in 8N/3.5–4.5W and Stratum 4 in 6 N/2–3W; Pendery and Mead 1999: 23) may represent the original 1806 ground surface before construction of the AMH.

The excavations at the Abiel Smith School and the easement and east alley areas of the AMH have revealed that the two properties dealt with many of the same maintenance and drainage problems. The evidence of everyday school life is reflected in some of the archaeological evidence from the privies such as marbles, slate pencils, and remnants of school lunches (Pendery and Mead 1999: 21). Several other artifacts, such as alcohol bottles, point to the adult demographic of the community utilizing this space (Pendery and Mead 1999: 21). The stratigraphy in the easement/east alley area also suggests that these areas were shared, a physical detail which underscores the relationship between the institutions of the Smith School and the AMH as African American strongholds in the community.

Initial Research Questions for the Data Recovery

The previous archaeological excavations at the AMH, as very early examples of both urban archaeology and the excavation of African American sites, set important directions for the development of historical archaeology over the last three decades (Bower 1977; Bower and Rushing 1980; Rushing 1977). The earlier excavations emphasized the contributions of the archaeology to architectural interpretation, the role of the AMH in the community, and the environment in the backlot. Since that time, our understanding of many of the issues addressed in this earlier work has been refined, and new research questions have come to the forefront. In particular, the study of African American sites, which was relatively new in the 1970s and early 1980s, has become an important focus in historical archaeology, with a diverse

range of research included under the broad rubric of "African Diaspora Archaeology" (Franklin and McKee 2004). The archaeology of African American pasts is a subset of historical archaeology that has proven to be of vital importance to the way we construct American history as multifaceted and culturally complex.

This Data Recovery Project initially started with six research questions that built on the previous work at the site, while taking into account more recent scholarship on related topics. These questions are frequently interrelated and potentially draw on parts of the same archaeological data.

1. What can we learn about community health and sanitation?

The previous archaeological research at the AMH uncovered a variety of features, including drains and privies, which potentially can provide evidence of local environmental conditions in the backlot and alley around the Meeting House. We propose to reopen some of these features and carry out an archaeobiological sampling program to look for small bones, seeds, insects, and parasites that could potentially inform our understanding of issues of health and sanitation. This will be combined with evidence from artifacts, such as medicine bottles and ointment jars. Recent research by Mrozowski (forthcoming) on 18th-century Newport suggests that while the lower class laborers used similar material goods as middle-class craftsmen, the archaeobiological data show the environments of their houselots and their general health was not as good. We plan to test this finding at the AMH, exploring whether the health status and environmental conditions are different from contemporaneous sites in Boston. This work will build on Dujnic's Master's thesis research on African American health issues in Boston that focuses on medicine bottles from the earlier excavations.

2. What do the artifacts, animal bones, and plant remains tell us about African American foodways in Boston?

In the earlier work at the AMH, Bowen's (1986) analysis of the animal bones provided important new information about urban foodways in Boston, emphasizing how the assemblage reflected broader trends of the market rather than a specific African American dietary pattern. Since that time we have developed a much better understanding of the nature of Boston's food supply and distribution systems (Landon 1996, 1997). This provides us with a better comparative perspective to see if we can identify unique aspects of the foodways at the AMH. While the diet of enslaved Africans and African Americans in the South has been extensively studied on many sites, the diet of free Africans and African Americans is much less known. This project creates the opportunity to expand this research.

3. How does the archaeological evidence inform us about the history of changes in the architecture, design, layout, and use of the Meeting House and the space around it?

The spatial distribution of artifacts and features, especially architectural remains, has much to tell about the use of space in urban lots and how that use changed through time. Earlier excavations at the site also recovered specific artifacts, such as shutters and gas fixtures, that gave clues to the earlier appearance of the structure. We propose to continue this research in the current project, looking for additional clues to the use of space in the lot and the changing layout and design of the Meeting House.

4. What do the artifacts tell us about the community functions of the Meeting House?

The previous excavations discovered artifacts related to the basement school, as well as tablewares that suggested community meals in the Meeting House. We will contin-

ue this line of research, using archaeological information of specific activities recovered from the excavations to try to interpret the range of functions served by the Meeting House. It is intriguing that the excavations to date have recovered few artifacts that could be specifically related to the religious functions of the Meeting House. While taking a broad look at all artifact classes we will also try to identify if any of the objects could be related to the spiritual and religious functions of the building.

5. Can we identify ways that material culture was used to respond to racism and create a community identity?

In the racialized social and political environment of the 19th century, the African American community was actively establishing itself as self-sufficient and independent. This can be seen on a broad scale with the creation of separate institutions and the literature on racial pride, however, the building of community spirit was an everyday occurrence, entrenched in the community's social relationships and interactions. One of the important changes in recent scholarship on African American sites is the growing recognition that subtle aspects of the material and archaeobiological record of these sites reflect active attempts by African Americans to respond to and renegotiate the oppressive aspects of a racist society, creating an identity or cultural practices that challenged that society. In a groundbreaking example of this type of research, Ferguson (1992) argues that enslaved Africans on coastal plantations in South Carolina created a distinct subculture, using pottery, food, and housing, that helped keep alive traditional ideology and helped people resist the oppressive conditions of slavery. Similarly, Warner (1998) argues that free African American families living in 19th-century Annapolis used specific foods to help develop a community identity, and further that they rejected the racist aspects of Annapolis's food market systems by developing local African American exchange systems for fish and other local products.

The AMH itself is perhaps the most obvious example from the site, a building that served to create a sense of community, a distinct identity, and a visible material response to the oppressive aspects of Boston's racist society. We plan to extend this line of inquiry to the other artifact classes recovered in the excavation to see if we can identify ways material culture functioned to create identity and renegotiate aspects of racist oppression. This project seeks to detect material evidence of activities held for the benefit of the community and artifacts of racial or community identity. This might include reaffirming Bower's speculation of evidence for community dinners, possible evidence of medical services rendered at the church, or artifacts related to personal adornment that might symbolically connect an individual with their community and their history.

6. How does the archaeological record of the site inform our understanding of people's activities, and the ways these activities intersect with issues of gender, status, and inequality?

The 19th-century African American community in Boston was not monolithic. Free people of color created a culture based on interactions between a variety of African, African American, and European American cultures. The forging of this new culture had repercussions for the ways that gender, status, and inequality would manifest themselves in everyday life. Historical archaeologists increasingly use archaeological artifacts to try to "see" and tell the stories of individual people—men and women, rich and poor—and to explore the specifics of their individual lived experiences. For example, White (2004) has used articles of adornment, specifically buttons, beads, watch parts, and similar items, to identify and describe the clothing and visual appearance of people living and working in the Warner house in

Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She identified specific objects worn by men, women, and children living in the house, including African Americans living and working in the house. At the Meeting House, there are undoubtedly parts of the artifact assemblage that can be related to specific individuals and used to tell their stories. For example, Domingo Williams, the caterer who lived in the basement apartment with his family, is clearly one such individual. Earlier excavations uncovered large quantities of tablewares that reflected community meals in the Meeting House. Some of these artifacts likely reflect the work of Mr. Williams as a caterer, perhaps helping arrange functions at the Meeting House as well as outside affairs. By carefully considering the date range of artifacts it is sometimes possible to date a deposit closely enough to tie specific artifact assemblages to particular individuals or households. We intend to take this approach to the site, seeing if we can use the archaeology to expand the stories of the individual people or families who lived or worked at the site. These may be found in consumer products, personal adornments, or specialty purpose artifacts that can be related to gender or status identities in the 19th century.

Although not specifically articulated as a discrete research question, the effects of the landscape and quality of the land also informed our research. These questions are considered to different degrees in the remaining analytical chapters of the report. Archaeology is inherently a process of discovery, and a project's initial research questions are inevitably modified through the encounter with archaeological and historical data, which often leads in new directions. The nature of this process in this project will become apparent as these questions are explicitly reintroduced and considered in the conclusion.

Chapter 2. Overview of the 2005 Excavations

Teresa Dujnic, Kate Descoteaux, and David Landon

Introduction

The 2005 archaeological excavations at the African Meeting house took place over a seven-week period between the middle of May and early July, exploring an area of approximately 19 sq m in the alley west of the structure and the backlot south of the building (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The full-time field crew consisted of students from UMass Boston, with graduate student Teresa Dujnic as the field supervisor (Figure 2.1). In addition, during the first week of June we expanded the student participation by incorporating ten undergraduates taking part in UMass Boston's summer Research Experiences for Undergraduates program (Figure 2.2). Student participation in the excavation constituted an important educational component of the project.

Our fieldwork at the site began with an attempt to reestablish the coordinate grid used by the Bower excavations. Following the earlier investigations, we used the south wall of the Meeting House as the North 0 (N0) line. We set East 0 (E0) line at 4.75 m west of the southeast corner of the building. From this point on we gave excavation units names by using the grid coordinates of the northwest corner of the excavation square. For example, S1/E4 denotes an excavation unit with its northwest corner one meter south and four meters east of the N0/E0 point on the grid. The excavation within units followed natural stratigraphic levels, numbering them 1, 2, 3, etc. We subdivided natural levels more than 10 cm thick in arbitrary levels, labeling them a, b, c, etc. We measured depths using a surface level line, and recorded them as meters below surface (mbs). We connected the surface elevations with a transit, measuring elevations relative to both the ground surface and the top of the adjacent window ledge at the site datum point, S0E0. Overall the ground surface was relatively level, varying by only about 16.5 cm (6.5 inches). We gave each archaeological context a unique number, starting at 1000 to avoid duplication with earlier numbering schemes. We also started our feature numbering at 50 to avoid duplication of earlier feature numbers.

The field crew used hand tools, primarily shovels and trowels, for the excavation. We screened the site sediments through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth to collect cultural materials, saving all artifacts with the exception of brick, mortar and coal, which we sampled. We encountered waterlogged soil in the bottom of a privy at the site, and set up

Figure 2.1. The main field crew for the AMH excavation. From left to right: Kate Descoteaux, Jennifer Malpiedi, Teresa Dujnic, Tim Hollis, Joe Bonni, Shantu Salvi, Tom Witt, and David Landon. Susan Jaccobucci also participated, but is not pictured.

Figure 2.2. The field crew during the Research Experiences for Undergraduates week.

an on-site water screening operation for this feature using a combination of field flotation and 1/8" hardware cloth for the heavy fraction (Figure 2.3). All soil resulting from the wet screening process remained on site, and was backfilled into the privy excavation hole. The crew placed all cultural materials and soil samples in bags labeled with appropriate provenience information for processing and analysis in the UMass Boston laboratories. All fieldwork was conducted in compliance with Section 27C of Chapter 9 of Massachusetts General Laws and according to the regulations outlined in 950 CMR 70.00.

Due to the environmental and archaeobiological focus of the data recovery effort, we collected soil samples to identify the potential presence of insect remains, plant remains and human parasites. We collected samples in a judgmental fashion from specific feature and unit contexts, based on our assessment of the preservation potential, significance, and integrity of the context. The sample type and size are summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Soil sample collection.

Purpose	*Volume*	*N*
Insect remains	1 Liter	15
Flotation for plant remains	1 Liter	34
Pollen analysis	30 Grams	15
Parasite analysis	0.25 Liter	10

Defining the Project Area

Our initial assessment of the impact to the remaining archaeological resources at the site was based on a review of the September 1, 2004 "Construction Documents Progress Set" prepared by John G. Waite and Associates. The pages that appear to have the greatest relevance for assessing the archaeological impacts are R-0.1, A-1.1, A-3.3, S-1.1, C-1.1, C-4, and P-1.1. These documents show that the only impact underneath the building is the underpinning of the south foundation wall of the Meeting House. The most significant archaeological feature identified to date underneath the structure is the remains of a privy pre-dating the Meeting House that was partially sampled in 1984 (Bower 1990). This privy is several meters north of the south wall and is apparently outside of the construction area. As a result, no excavation was carried out in the interior of the building.

The proposed construction impacts to the exterior of the structure are extensive, and significantly impact the remaining archaeological resources in the exterior areas of the site. Three major components of the exterior work have implications for negatively impacting the archaeological resources: 1) the construction of a drainage system around the building foundation; 2) the installation of

Figure 2.3. The wet screening process in action. A 15 gallon tub was filled with water, and a second tub with a 1/8" mesh bottom was inserted with a load of soil. Material that floated, mostly seeds, was skimmed from the surface. Once all the dirt had passed through the screen it was dumped onto another screen for sorting.

new underground utility lines along the east side of the building to the new exterior basement room behind the building; and 3) the construction of an underground room south of the building to support an above-ground elevator and stair tower and to house new mechanical and utility systems for the Meeting House.

The new drainage system requires digging a 2 ft wide trench to a variable depth around the entire perimeter of the building. In addition, new utility trenches will be dug along the east side of the building for gas and storm water lines. On the south side of the building the foundation will be excavated and underpinned, and a series of new utility trenches will connect the Meeting House to new underground utility rooms in the backlot. This work will impact archaeological resources adjacent to the building along all of its sides.

The construction of the new underground room to support the elevator and the new utility and drainage systems is the single most significant construction impact. While the above-ground portion of this construction occupies only a portion of the backlot, the basement level is significantly larger and occupies most of the current south backlot of the Meeting House. Planned dimensions of the basement room, including the footings for the foundation wall, show a total dimension of approximately 39 x 18 ft (12 x 5.75 m) in a backlot approximately 47 x 19 ft (15 x 6.2 m) (page S-1.1). This basement room extends to approximately 12 ft (3.5 m) below grade in most areas, with a maximum depth of approximately 17 ft (5.25 m) below grade at the west end of the building under the elevator shaft. Construction plans also show this new foundation with an exterior drainage system around the entire perimeter, consisting of a 4″ perforated drainpipe bedded in gravel. In order to successfully form the foundation and surround it with a drain, the excavated hole needs to be larger than the actual foundation. As a result, the potential impact area is larger than just the size of the finished basement. Although the planned construction is not centered behind the building, but pushed to the west, new utilities and drainage pipes are going to be routed into the new basement room through the east wall of the building, including two 4″ drain pipes and a new gas line. These utilities are likely to negatively impact any intact archaeological deposits east of the hole excavated for the basement. The cumulative effect of this work on the remaining archaeological resources is significant, and it is likely that at the end of this construction project there will be very little undisturbed area left, with the possible exception of a narrow undisturbed strip at the easternmost edge of the backlot.

As a result of this understanding of the construction impacts, we considered the entire area around the exterior of the Meeting House as the project area. Within this area we further refined our test areas based on the previous excavations, choosing areas that had not been excavated or re-opening areas with features that had not been fully excavated. In general our excavations closely followed the proposed plan described in our original proposal to the MAAH and permit application to the MHC. We modified our original plan slightly based on: 1) additional information about the past excavations at the site; 2) information about utility and construction impacts to the site; and 3) archaeological discoveries that showed intact or disturbed deposits in different areas of the site. In general we spent significantly more time and effort than originally planned on documenting and excavating features first discovered in early excavations, especially the privy in the southwest corner of the backlot and the drainage features in the center of the backlot. We also scaled back our excavations in the east alley and the eastern half of the backlot due to a greater understanding of the previous work in the area and the extent of modern disturbance of the archaeological deposits.

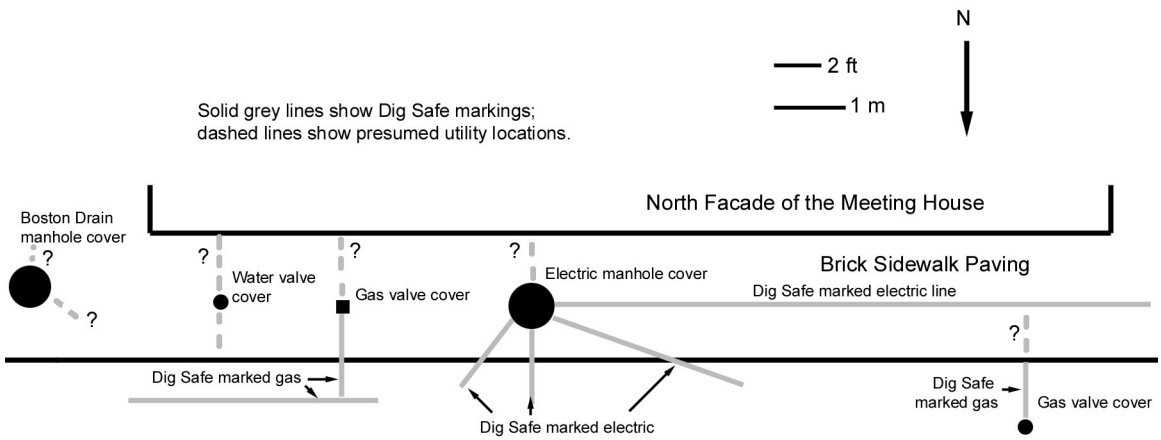


Figure 2.4. A map of the sidewalk and street in front of the AMH, showing known and presumed utility disturbances.

We also eliminated the proposed 0.5 x 0.5 m test unit from the front of the building due to extensive utility information suggesting the deposits in this area are likely highly disturbed. The north side of the building is a brick covered sidewalk fronting on Smith Court. We notified Dig Safe in advance of our excavations, and a series of utility lines were marked on the sidewalk and in Smith Court. The combination of the marked utility lines and existing utility caps and manhole covers in the sidewalk suggests that the area between the building and the road is significantly disturbed and unsafe to dig (Figure 2.4). The 1996 test pit that was executed 3 m east of the AMH east wall on the Smith Court sidewalk also suggests extensive disturbance in this area. This test pit revealed "extensive filling" and was terminated at 0.5 m below surface of bricks due to the density and mixed nature of this fill (Pendery and Mead 1999:25). As a result of all these factors, we decided not to excavate the proposed 0.5 x 0.5 m test unit north of the building and instead to focus our excavation on less disturbed areas of the site.

The Excavation Areas

Following Bower's earlier spatial designations we refer to the areas around the Meeting House as the North Yard, South Yard, West Alley, and East Alley (see Figure 1.2). The North Yard is 14.75 x 4.0 m rectangle of land located directly south of the African Meeting House. This space represents the original AMH backlot, and does not include the South Yard, the southernmost 8 ft (approx. 2.5 m) of the present-day backlot. In the 19th century the South Yard was part of the 44 Joy Street property, and it was not part of the AMH property until 1909. The North Yard is very distinct from the South Yard stratigraphically, especially as evidenced in the absence of the sheet midden level in the South Yard (although this may be related to 1855 construction done on this strip of land) (Bower 1986). The North Yard is distinct from the area of the West Alley stratigraphically due to the accessibility and size of the space, which made the North Yard the subject of intensive disturbance in the form of multiple construction projects and other dirt-moving events. The East Alley is broader than the West Alley, and likely served as the primary historical entranceway to the backlot, as it does today. The remainder of the excavation description considers the North Yard, South Yard, and West Alley in turn.

The North Yard: The Historic AMH Backlot

Most of our excavation was concentrated in the south backlot of the Meetinghouse. Aside from changes in the area excavated

Figure 2.5. Collecting soil samples from the interior of one of the brick drains.

at the eastern edge of the backlot (described below) the only other substantive change was to not excavate S1/E0, as this area held a concrete support post for the Meeting-house apse. Relative to the original proposal we also expanded S0/W4 and S0/E1. While much of the North Yard had been excavated by Beth Ann Bower in the 1970s and 1980s, several areas were left unexplored during these projects, including a large section of the eastern part of the yard, and several smaller areas in the western portion of the yard which had been closely associated with the privy/trash pit and stair tower pit features. In addition to targeting unexcavated areas, we also reopened a major area in the center of the lot to re-expose parts of the drainage system to collect soil samples from unexcavated contexts (Figure 2.5). This fit our research goal of archaeological exploration of health, hygiene, and the landscape of the Meeting House lot through sampling for pollen, insect, parasite, and plant remains.

The North Yard also holds potential for addressing questions about landscape through the archaeological features themselves. The well-preserved drainage system in evidence throughout the backlot has the potential to shed light on several aspects of the social and physical environments. Drainage was an important issue in early Boston and it was in the hands of individuals until the mid 19th century. The drain system at the Meeting House was no doubt part of an attempt to reshape the landscape of the backlot to deal with the constant drainage problems on Beacon Hill, which were exacerbated by the very clayey soils. The archaeological evidence suggests the construction and maintenance of the drains took skill and effort. The 2005 excavations revealed new portions of this drainage system, and sampled the contents of several drains that had been explored by previous investigators. Each area is summarized in turn below.

S1/E4, S2/E5, S3/E3, and S3/E4. We excavated this series of 1 x 1 m units at the eastern edge of the backlot, and expanded one of these units with a 1 x 0.5 m addition to the west, excavating the eastern half of unit S2/E4 (Figures 2.6–2.9). These units had a fairly similar profile, with layers of compact redeposited clay or silty clay down to subsoil at about 0.6-0.7 mbs. After we began our

Figure 2.6. Shantu Salvi, Darios Felix, and Joe Bonni recording the excavations in S3/E3 and S3/E4.

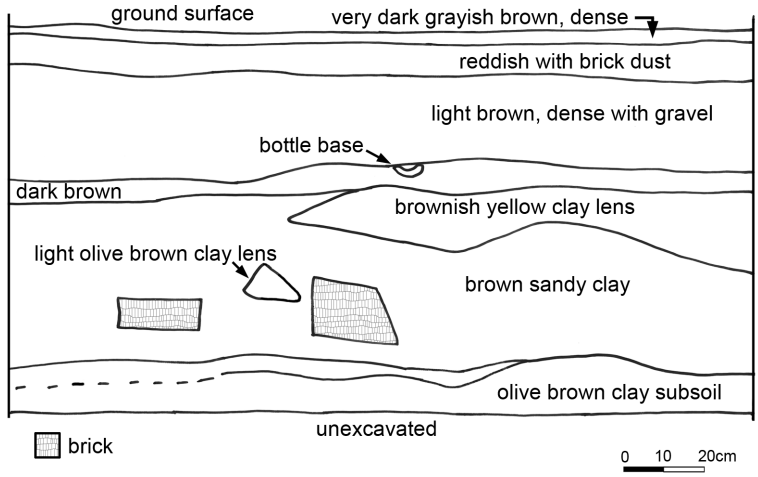


Figure 2.7. East wall profile of S1/E4.

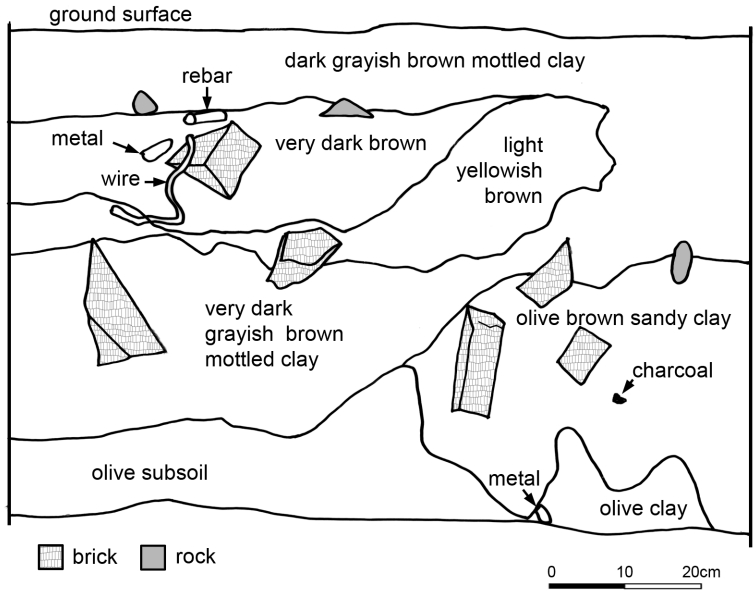


Figure 2.8. North wall profile of S2/E5.

fieldwork we learned from a site visit by National Park Service archaeologist Dr. Steven Pendery that he had excavated a roughly 1 x 1 m test unit in the vicinity of S2/E5, ending that unit on what he thought might be the top of a privy or similar feature. This proved not to be the case, and the potential feature turned out to be a thin level of dark soil and artifacts overlying subsoil. However, this soil level contained many raspberry seeds, the likely reason Pendery interpreted it as a privy deposit.

While some of these units contained small features, all of the units at the eastern edge of the backlot also had modern artifacts less than 50 years old in the layer immediately above the subsoil; we recovered a 1989 penny at the western edge of unit S3/E3 almost immediately above the subsoil. All of the units also contained many bricks and brick fragments throughout, jumbled in the deposits as part of the fill. While all of the units contained 19th-century artifacts, the archaeological deposits in this area of the lot appear to be highly disturbed by activities within the last 20 years. As a result, we chose not to expand the excavation in this area to the extent originally proposed, reducing it by 2.5 sq m, and eliminating S3/E2, S0/E5, and N1/E5. Our work suggests the archaeological deposits in these areas are likely to be disturbed.

As part of the same site visit, Pendery also described his work in the northern part

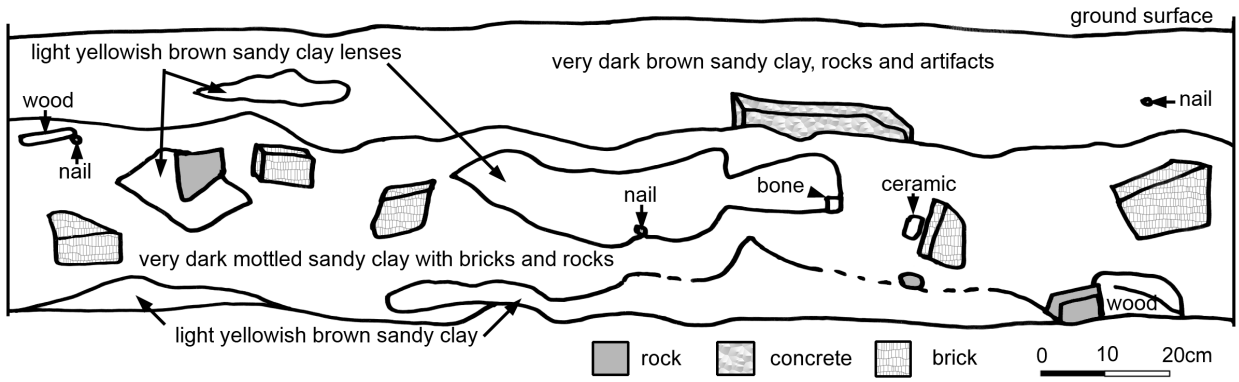


Figure 2.9. North wall profile of S3/E3 and S3/E4.

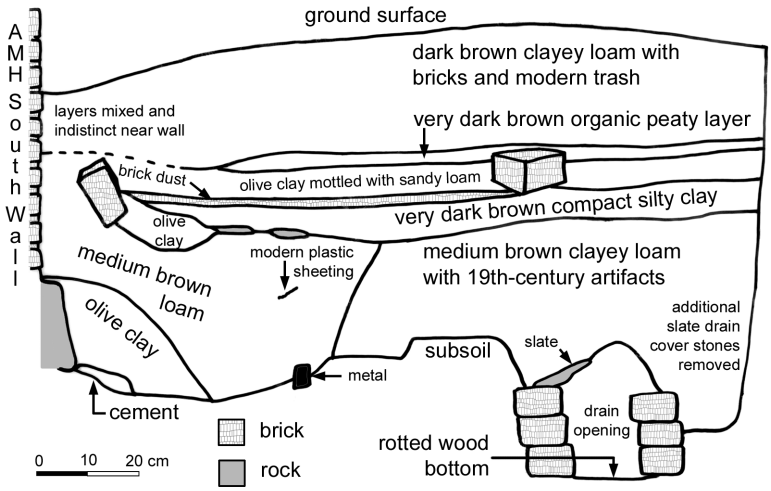


Figure 2.10. East wall profile of S0/E2.

of the east alley in 1995 as part of the Abiel Smith School project. Based on a combination of factors, including new information about the extent of previous excavations in the alley, Pendery's description of his work, and the high level of disturbance of the south end of the east alley (excavation unit S1E4 and adjacent areas), we decided not to open the additional 1 x 1 m unit originally proposed for the east alley. We believe the north half of the east alley has been sufficiently tested in previous excavations, and that the unexcavated areas of the south half of the alley are likely to be disturbed, with little chance of significant intact archaeological deposits or features.

S0/E1. This 2 x 1.5 m excavation unit abuts the south wall of the Meeting House. This excavation started as a 1 x 1 m unit, and was expanded with the addition of S0/E2, and the northern halves of S1/E1 and S1/E2 (Figures 2.10, 2.11). The northern half of this unit went through a series of deposits reflecting the complex history of work on the southern foundation of the Meetinghouse, including pouring cement at its base and re-pointing the bricks during the 20th century. Underneath the disturbed upper layers, the southern half of this unit contained a buried soil layer with a high concentration of 19th-century artifacts overlying a slate-capped brick drain. This soil layer appears to be part of a sheet midden that would have been redeposited from F.2 (trash pit/privy) around the time of the 1855 renovations. We exposed and mapped the drain, and excavated its contents, including collecting samples for archaeobiological analyses.

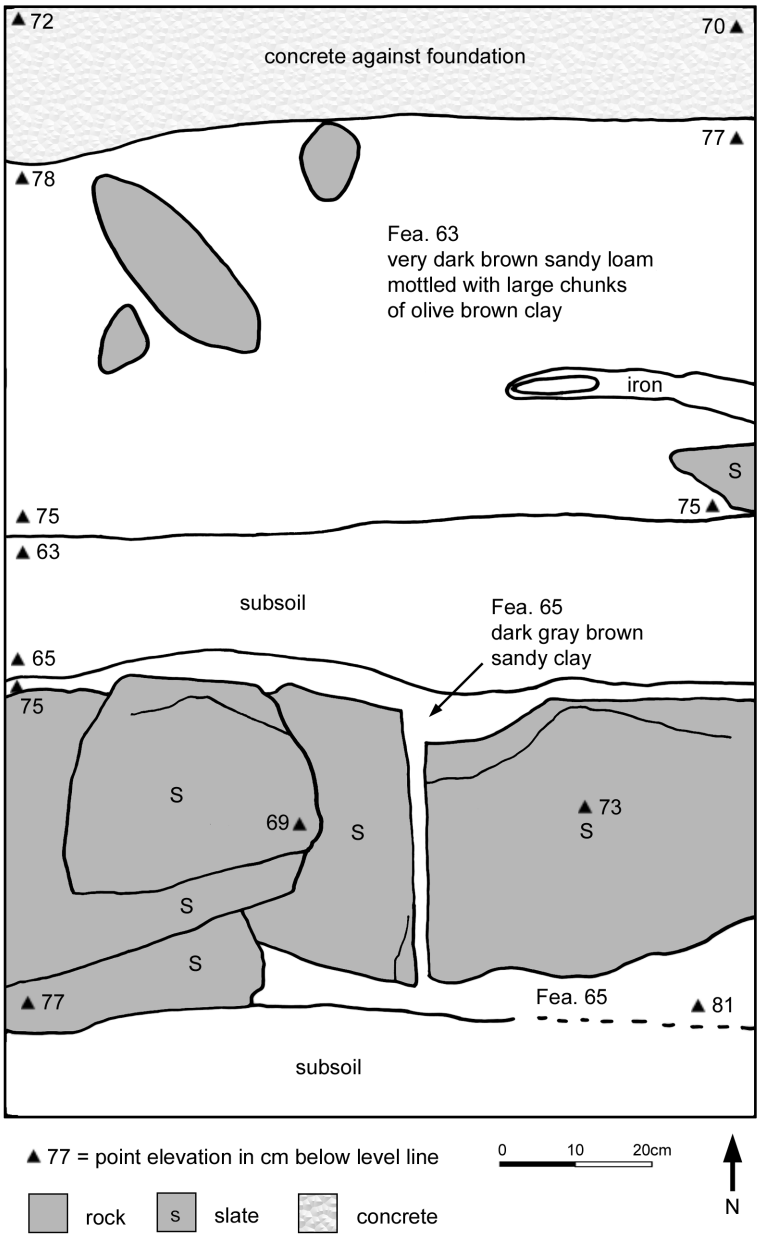


Figure 2.11. Plan view of S0/E1 and S0/E2.

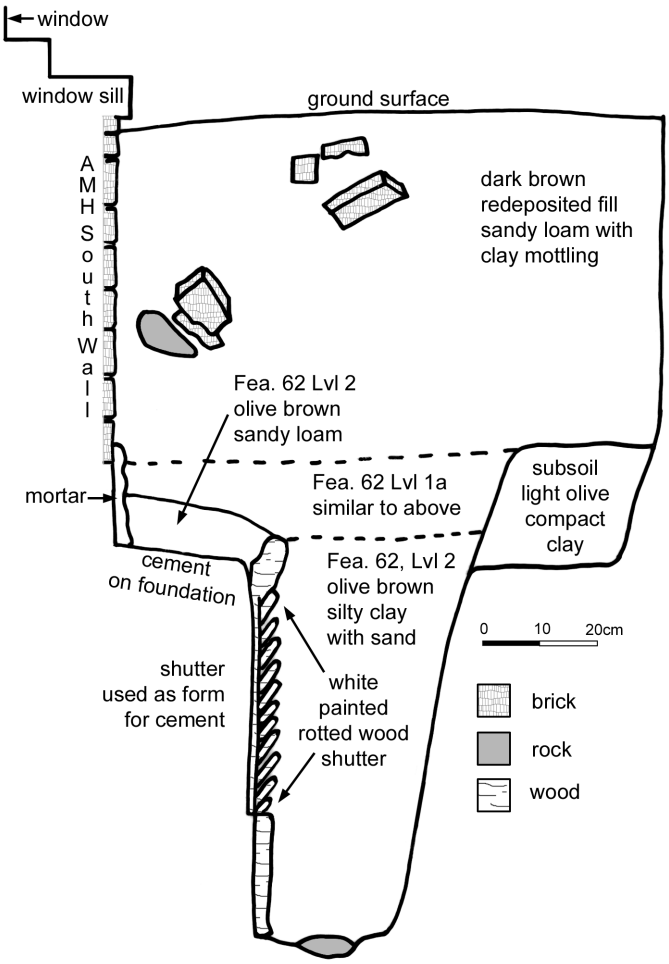
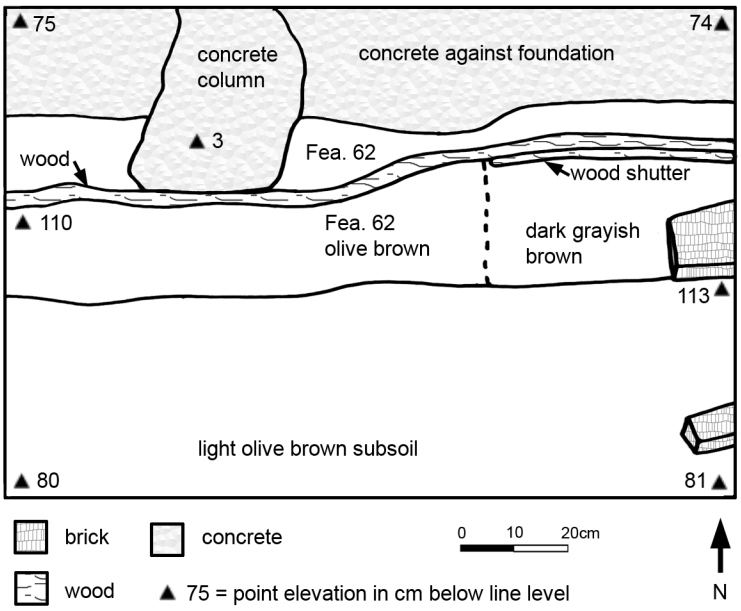


Figure 2.12. East profile wall of S0/E4.

Figure 2.13. Plan view of S0/E4.



S0/W4. This 1 x 1.5 m excavation unit abuts the south wall of the Meetinghouse (Figures 2.12–2.14). This unit went deep into a series of reworked deposits documenting the history of work on the southern foundation of the Meeting House. The bottommost level came down on fragments of rotted wooden shutters, similar to those found in earlier excavations, used as a form for pouring cement against the bottom of the foundation early in the 20th century. No intact original builders' trench survived. As in several of the other north yard units (S0/E1, S0/W8.54) a portion of the 19th-century midden level was excavated. This level ran along the south side of the unit and had not been disturbed by the series of repair trenches dug for work on the AMH south wall.

S0/W8.54. This 2 x 0.54 m trench abuts the east wall of 2 Smith Court, the adjacent building to the west (Figure 2.15). Rodent burrows had disturbed part of this unit, but it nonetheless contained a relatively intact and artifact rich layer dating to the early 19th century, probably associated with similar deposits found in S0/E1 and S0/W4. At the northern end of the unit the edge of a trench for working on the southern wall of the Meetinghouse cuts across the unit. The trenches for building and working on the foundation of 2 Smith Court were difficult to discern in this unit. Excavation stopped at about 0.85 mbs as the unit hit subsoil and began to fill with water.

S2/W3. This 2 x 2 m excavation unit exposed the junction of three brick and stone drains in the center of the backlot (Figure 2.16). These features had been uncovered and mapped in excavations during the 1970s. We dug down to a layer of black plastic left behind from these excavations, and removed the plastic to expose the drains. We excavated the contents of the drains, collecting

Figure 2.14. Plan photograph of S0/E4, facing east.

soil samples for palynology, macrobotanical flotation, and insect flotation.

This excavation unit ended up requiring more work than originally anticipated, as the deposits surrounding the features were not fully excavated in the 1970s. In the western half of this unit (grid squares S2/W3 and S3/W3) artifact-rich 19th-century deposits remained intact around the features. We excavated these deposits down to subsoil. As a result, even though this excavation targeted a previously excavated area, it resulted in new excavation.

Stratigraphic Interpretation of the North Yard

Level 1: Topsoil/Modern Fill

This layer was present in all units in the North Yard in different thicknesses depending on the amount of disturbance (construction or other non-archaeological activity) or previous excavation evident in the areas. This layer is typically characterized by a mixture of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, gravel inclusions from landscaping activities, and redeposited clay.

In the eastern portion of the yard (Units S1/E4, S2/E4, S2/E5, S3/E3, S3/E4) there were two main identifiable strata, however, both strata demonstrate that the units had been disturbed to the depth of subsoil. The upper strata in these units, "Topsoil/Modern Fill" is a mottled sandy loam mixed with peastone and some clay that yielded a variety of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts. (S1/E4 Level 1a, 1b, 2: 0.0–0.22 mbs; S2/E4 Level 1a, 1b: 0.0–0.2 mbs; S2/E5 Level 2a, 2b: 0.05–0.23 mbs; S3/E3 Level 1a–1c: 0.0–0.21 mbs; S3/E4 Level 1a, 1b: 0.0–0.22 mbs. Munsell color: peastone, 5GY 5/1; sandy clay, 10 YR 4/2; silty sand, 7.5 YR 5/6).

The lower of these strata, "Clayey Modern Fill" is a patchy mottling of clay and dark brown sandy loam. In addition to the change is soil color and texture, this level is

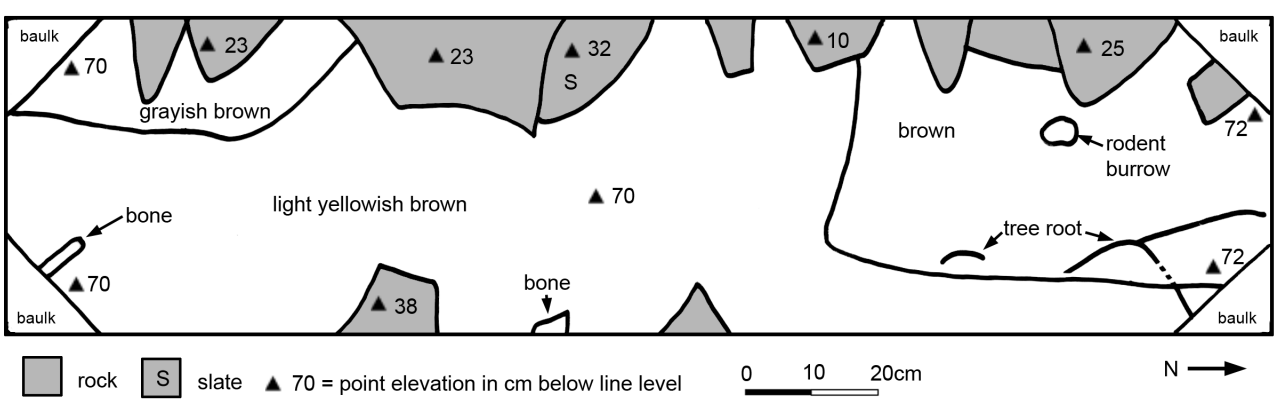


Figure 2.15. Plan view of S0/W8.54.

Figure 2.16. Plan photograph of S2/W3, facing north. The unit is 2 x 2 m.

considered separately because modern 20th century artifacts were not as common in this layer, suggesting minimal disturbance. Additionally, a few features were preserved within this layer (F.53, F.54, F. 56, F.59). A distinct layer that could be identified as the sheet midden described by Bower (1990) was not found in these units. (S1/E4 Level 3a–3c: 0.22–0.51 mbs; S2/E4 Level 2a–2c: 0.2–0.49 mbs; S2/E5 Level 2c: 0.23–0.45 mbs; S3/E3 Level 3a, 3b, 4a: 0.17–0.46 mbs; S3/E4 Level 2a–2c: 0.22–0.41 mbs. Munsell color: grey clay, 2.5 Y 4/4; dark brown loam, 10 YR 2/1).

A few units and portions of units seem to have been relatively preserved since the 19th century. The depth of 20th-century disturbance in these areas only extended to a depth of between 0.2–0.33 mbs. The character of the modern fill in these areas was similar to upper level of modern debris found in the eastern portion of the yard. In S0/W8.54, this layer is described as a silty loam compacted with rocks and gravel with mottled clay lenses and in S1/E1 this layer is described as a peaty peastone-gravel deposit overlying a dark brown compact clayey soil. (S0/W8.54 Level 1a, 1b: 0.0–0.2 mbs; S1/E1 level 1a, 1b: 0.0–0.33 mbs; S1/E2 Level 1a & 2a: 0.0–0.27 mbs. Munsell color: loam, 10 YR 3/1 very dark grey; clay 2.5 YR 5/4 light olive brown).

Along the south wall of the Meeting House, we encountered deposits of a similar nature as those in the units discussed above, however, the disturbance here may be more tightly tied to renovations of the African Meeting House's south wall. The modern disturbance in this area extended to different depths, depending on the features involved. While the disturbance appeared uniform and homogenous in S0/W4, the pattern seen in S0/E1 and S0/E2 is different. The pattern in these units is related to the previous excavations (S0/E1) and features such as the 1977 repointing trench (S0/E1, S0/E2) or 1902 repair trench. (S0/W4 Level 1a–1e: 0.0–0.57 mbs; S0/E2 Level 1a-1d: 0.0–0.36 mbs).

Modern Fill was encountered in a few units because they had been previously excavated and backfilled by either Bower (S2/W3) or Pendery (S2/E5). A layer of black and clear plastic had been installed to delimit the extent of the excavation. In S0/E1 no such plastic was encountered, but as digging progressed, it became clear that the eastern portion of the unit had already been excavated. (S2/W3 Level 1a–1f, drain level: 0.0–~0.5 mbs; S0/E1 Level 1a-1g: 0.0–0.66 mbs; S2/E5 Level 1: 0.0–0.64 mbs).

Level 2: Modern Construction Debris

A dense mortar-y layer located on the western half of S3/E3 at a depth of 0.08–0.16 mbs, deposited as a result of recent modern construction episodes. Artifacts include mortar, brick residue, and some nails. Possibly the due to a single brick cutting and installing activity nearby. (S3/E3 Level 2: 0.08–0.17 mbs).

Level 3: Brick Dust

A brown brick dust residue found in two North Yard units along the south wall of the

African Meeting House; also found in both units of the West Alley. This deposit only covered the northern half of both units. Appears to have been laid down intentionally. Brick dust is commonly used in landscaping and retains moisture well. Artifacts include a few nails and window glass shards. (S0/E1 Level 2: 0.14–0.17/0.24 mbs; S0/E2 Level 2a: 0.21–0.24 mbs).

Level 4: Possible Burn Layer

This layer is composed of burned material, including cinder, and is found in S2/E5. The 1973 fire in the backlot of the African Meeting House produced this layer. In S2/E5, the layer of burned soil was only found on the northern portion of the unit, which was expected because Pendery had previously excavated most of the remainder of the unit. We expected to hit this layer in many other units, however, the fact that we did not, even in units where lower levels revealed undisturbed deposits, suggests that although some units were marked as "excavated" on the bag list and field report associated with Bower's excavations, at least some of these units were not excavated to subsoil (S1/E1, S1/E2, S0/E1). We also expected to hit this layer in the eastern portion of the North Yard (Units S1/E4, S2/E4, S2/E5, S3/E3, S3/E4) because Bower had not excavated here, however, there has clearly been undocumented disturbances in this area that obliterated most of the burn level. (S2/E5 Level 3: 0.13–0.22 mbs).

Level 5: Midden Level

A sheet midden characterized by the absence of 20th-century artifacts and the abundance of 19th-century artifacts in a homogenous sandy-loam matrix. This layer was excavated in many of the units (sometimes only in portions of units) and was in many cases disturbed by later activity. Bower discussed this layer (she referred to it as "Level VI") as a collection of artifacts that were redistributed from Feature 2 (privy/trash pit) in the mid-19th century. This conclusion was based on cross mending with artifacts throughout the yard and in F.2. It is possible that in some areas of the backlot this level was partially formed by the gradual accumulation of debris. Although Bower located a deposit which suggests is evidence that at least during the first half of the 19th century, the backlot was kept clear of debris (Level VIIn), we did not find this level in our excavations.

In the western portion of the backlot, the sheet midden was encountered in S0/W8.54. The upper portion of this deposit (L.2a) is a pale-brown, clayey silt with rocks and bricks throughout as well as being very rich in artifacts. While this is considered part of the midden, the soil is a different color than lower deposits. In Level 2b–2d (0.3–0.66 mbs) the soil changes to a silty olive brown clay mottled with darker loam. The mottling may be related to the frequent rodent burrows encountered in this unit. The density of artifacts is consistent throughout the midden. Artifacts include a variety of 19th-century ceramic vessels, shell, metal, and faunal remains. (S0/W8.54 Level 2a-2d: 0.2–0.5/0.66 mbs. Munsell color: L2a, 10 YR 6/3; L2b-2d, 2.5 Y 5/4).

A portion of the midden was found in S2/W3 directly below the black plastic that had been laid down by Bower at the base of the previous excavation. Bower stopped excavations after exposing the drain system and the spaces between the drains are considered as part of the sheet midden in the present excavation. (S2/W3 Level 1f, 2a, 3a: ~0.5 mbs).

The sheet midden layer was pronounced in some cases, as in S1/E2 and S1/E1 where a change in soil color and artifact density indicated the beginning of this level. The midden is characterized by a dark brown sandy loam with clay inclusions in these units, starting at 0.27 mbs. This layer is very artifact rich including a variety of 19th-century ceramics, bottle glass, bones, coal, slate, mortar, and brick. A flotation sample was taken from this layer from S1/E1 L.2a. This

area was chosen because it was associated with a near-complete stoneware vessel that appeared to have broken in place and was subsequently undisturbed. (S0/E2 Level 1e & 3a: 0.36–0.57 mbs; S1/E2 Level 3a & 4a, 4b, 4c: 0.27–0.69 mbs; S1/E1 Level 2a, 2b: 0.33–0.63 mbs. Munsell color: loam, 10YR 3/2; clay, 2.5 Y 4/3).

The midden was probably also detected in S0/E1, although this was only discovered in retrospect. From the plan map at the bottom of the unit it can be seen that Bower (1990) had excavated the eastern half of this unit, as the base of her excavations is evident in the difference in stratigraphy between Levels F.57 3a and F.57 West 5 (western half of the unit). Because the soil above this level appeared homogenous, it was not detected until too late that the eastern half of the unit should have been excavated separately rather than as levels covering the entire unit. During the excavation the western half did seem to be richer in general, although visually indistinguishable from the rest of the unit. It is suspected that the western half of S0/E1 Levels 1d and 1e were part of the midden. (S0/E1 Level 1d, 1e: 0.34–0.5 mbs).

Similarly, it is likely that the excavations in S0/W4 hit a portion of the midden on the southern portion of this unit in Level 1d. However, Level 1d was not excavated as distinct context from modern fill as there was not a visually distinguishable division. Therefore, the richness of this deposit may be attributable to the sheet midden layer, but the soil has since been redeposited by modern construction excavation projects (e.g., 1902 cement reinforcement). (S0/W4 Level 1d: 0.3–0.4 mbs).

Level 6: Redeposited Subsoil

This layer is a dense grey-green clayey deposit found in S0/W8.54. The fact that S0/W8.54 L.3b did not reach the base of the 2 Smith Court foundation and that a few artifacts (if sparse) were recovered from this level suggests that the dense clay hit at 0.5 mbs is actually redeposited subsoil, and does not represent the base of the unit. The Excavation Level Sheet does point out that 8.5 cm into S0/W8.54 L.3b, sterile soil was encountered. The excavation of unit, unfortunately, was halted for a number of reasons, including the narrow nature of the unit (making it difficult to go very deep), the rising water table, and time constraints. Artifacts recovered include glass, ceramics, metal, and slate. (S0/W8.54 Level 3a, 3b: 0.5/0.66– 0.9 mbs. Munsell color: 2.5 YR 6/4).

Level 7: Subsoil

Subsoil throughout the backlot was a compact, olive clay devoid of artifacts encountered, unless otherwise disturbed, at about 0.65 mbs. Units were dug to subsoil unless otherwise noted. (S0/E1: not reached in all parts of unit; S1/E1: 0.87 mbs; S0/E2: 0.64+ mbs; S1/E2: 0.65+ mbs; S2/E4 Level 2d; 0.49–0.64 mbs; S2/E5: 0.67+ mbs; S3/E3 Level 5a: 0.58 + mbs; S3/E4 Level 3: 0.45–0.57 mbs; S2/W3: 0. 54/0.76 mbs; S0/W8.54: 0.9 mbs, subsoil not reached. Munsell color: 5Y 5/3 olive; 2.5 Y 4/3 olive brown; 2.5 Y 6/4).

North Yard Features

Feature 30 (Bower)

Represents a brick-lined drain with flat slate cover-stones found in S2/W3. Runs from Feature 3 (wooden drain box) to the northeast corner of the unit. It appears that this represents the beginning of the drain route out of the backlot, which would have emptied the contents of F.3 around the east side of the AMH and toward the street (see F.65 in units S1/E1 and S1/E2).

Feature 31 (Bower)

This feature is a brick drain found in S2/W3, running from the northwest corner of the unit to the southeast corner, where it drains into Feature 3, a wooden drain box. The drain had been previously uncovered by Bower (1990); however, the previous ex-

cavation apparently left the contents of the drain. Therefore, samples were taken from the drain fill including pollen, flotation, and insect identification. The dirt fill for the drain was dark brown sandy clay (Munsell color: 10 YR 2/1) and appears to be associated with the Midden Level in its variety of artifacts and the lack of 20th-century materials. Artifacts include 19th-century materials such as a variety of refined earthenware, shell, bone, porcelain, nails, and a wooden button. Coal and brick were not collected. The floor of drain was slate in sections, but for the most part was clay at a depth of between 0.5–0.54 mbs.

Feature 32 (Bower)

Represented a brick-lined drain with slate cover-stones found in S2/W3. The drain runs the length of the southern border of the unit, and appears to drain from the both east and the west into F.3 (wooden drain box). The drain had been previously discovered by Bower (1990), however, the previous excavation apparently left the contents of the drain. Therefore, samples were taken from the drain fill including pollen, flotation, and insect identification. The drain floor was clay subsoil. Artifacts included 19th-century ceramics, bone, redware, iron, glass, coal and brick.

Feature 51

Represented a PVC pipe and the surrounding posthole for its installation as found in S2W3. Fill is very dark grey sandy clay. Artifacts include bone, glass, pipe bowl, green plastic, porcelain, as well as whiteware, pearlware, and creamware. Feature cut into yellow subsoil. It is not clear why this PVC pipe was installed, however, it may have been in order to take a sample of the backlot's soil for environmental testing, as we know of similar bore-holes dug throughout the yard (such as the one in S4.5/W8). (S2/W3 Feature 51 L. 1: 0.54–0.71 mbs Munsell color: 10 YR 3/1).

Feature 52

Feature 52 was a dark brown loam lens within the yellow clay subsoil in S3/E3 that extended N-S at a depth of 0.42 mbs. Artifacts include a 1989 penny, coal, and charcoal. In retrospect this was not a feature but a soil lens, as it was only 2–3 cm deep and bottomed out into the same clay deposit that had overlain it. (S3/E3 Feature 52 Level 4a: 0.42–0.45 mbs. Munsell color: 2.5 Y 2.5/1).

Feature 53

Represented a brick cluster and the surrounding dark brown soil that is located in the southwest corner of unit S3/E3 between 0.43–0.58 mbs. This feature was a possible disrupted pier stone from the 19th-century shed that ran along the southernmost 8 ft of the AMH backlot (Bower 1990, Feature 33) or a fragment of a brick lined drain which would have run from the southeast corner of the yard toward the center of the yard (Bower 1990, Feature 26). In either case, this feature has been disrupted by modern activity, as 19th-century artifacts were interspersed with 20th-century artifacts. (S3/E3 Feature 53 L. 1: 0.43–0.58 mbs).

Feature 54

Circular pit cut in into subsoil in the southeast corner of S3/E4. Filled with wet, dark brown clay, and including several large 19th-century ceramics as well as faunal remains. Probably a posthole associated with one of the structures that stood on the southern strip of the backlot during the 19th century. (S3/E4 Feature 54 L. 1: 0.52–0.69 mbs).

Feature 55

An irregular, grey sandy soil discoloration occupying most of the eastern half of S3/E3 between 0.48–0.58 mbs, overlying subsoil. No artifacts. (S3/E3 Feature 55 L.1: 0.48–0.58 mbs. Munsell color: 10YR 4/4).

Feature 56

Represented a pit/trench dug into subsoil in the northwest corner of S1/E4. Fill in

feature is yellowish brown loam. This trench would have probably been associated with a drain (Bower F. 26) that ran from the backlot, down the east alley, to the street. Feature 26 is a brick lined, slate-covered drain unearthed by Bower in S0/E4. Artifacts appear to be all 19th-century, and include ceramics, glass, faunal remains, slate, brick, and others. Despite the 19th-century nature of artifact types, there was only a slight soil color distinction between this feature and S1/E4 L. 3, which overlies it (Munsell color 10YR 5/6 vs. 10 YR 7/4). The 2005 UMass excavation unearthed F.65, a brick-lined drain in S1/E1 and S1/E2, which is the same feature as Bower F.26. (S1/E4 Feature 56 L. 1: 0.56–0.76 mbs. Munsell color: 10YR 7/4).

Feature 57

Pit filled with a dark grayish brown soil on the eastern side of S0/E1. This pit/trench is an artifact of Bower's previous excavations, not the 1977 repointing trench. We did not realize we were excavating two different stratigraphic patterns until a depth of 0.73 mbs because the soil was homogenous throughout the eastern and western halves of the unit. There were some indications in the artifact patterning (see discussion of Level 5: Midden Level), however, where many 19th-century artifacts were coming out of the southwest corner, which suggested that the western half of the unit was not previously archaeologically excavated and the eastern half was. This unit was not taken down to subsoil. (S0/E1 Feature 57 Level 3a, 3b: 0.67–0.88 mbs. Munsell color: 10 YR 4/2).

Feature 59

Represents a pit dug into the subsoil and constitutes a large part of unit S2/E5 from a depth of 0.41–0.55 mbs (Figure 2.17). The original test excavation done by Stephen Pendery has obscured the original shape and depth of the pit. Artifacts are few but include three large pieces of ferrous metal (either sheet iron pressed together for some reason, or wrought iron which deteriorates via sheeting), an embossed medicine bottle (embossed: F.A. BARTEAUX/96 GREEN ST COR. LEVERETT/BOSTON), some glass, charcoal, bone, glass, and a bead. The glass bottle and the metal appeared to lie flat on the floor of the pit. A flotation sample was taken from S2/E5 F.59 L.1b.

Pendery reports having found another whole medicine bottle during his investigation (embossed: M. Plumstead and Sons, Lynn). Although Pendery initially interpreted this feature as the top of a privy, and many of our 2005 notes have taken the liberty of labeling it as such, our excavations show it is not a privy, though it apparently did include some dumping of waste. This

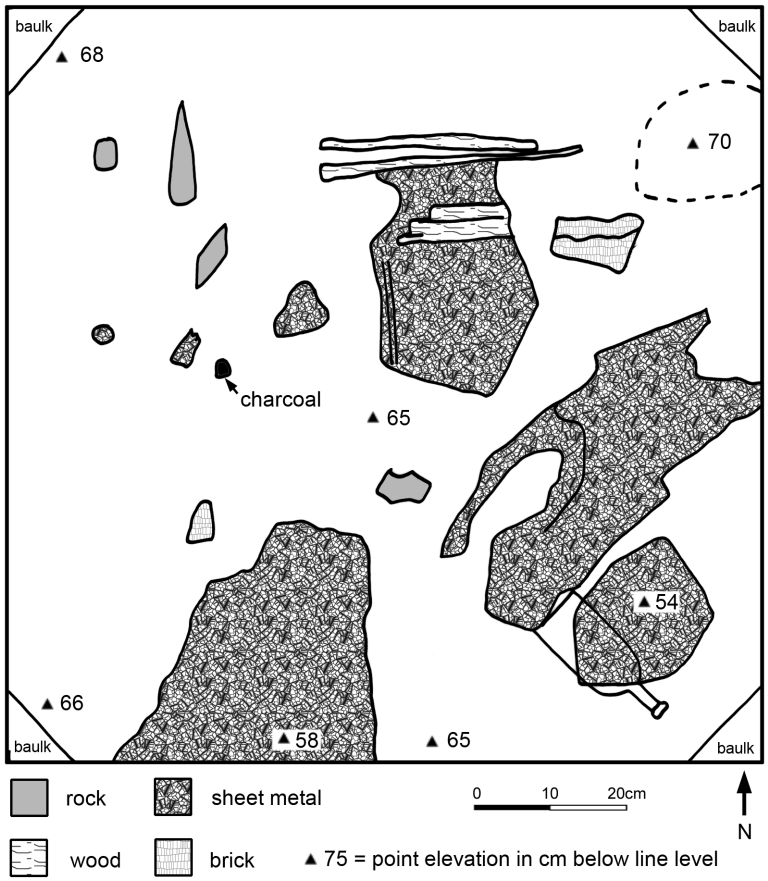


Figure 2.17. Plan view of S2/E5 showing base of Feature 59.

feature comes in as far too shallow (subsoil at 0.67 mbs), contains far too few artifacts, and shows scant traces of the wooden cribbing or soil stains one would expect to be associated with a privy.

Feature 60

A trench filled with a very dark grey brown sandy loam with clay inclusions located in S0/E2. Although initially identified as the AMH repointing trench, the trench found in S0/E2 at a depth of 0.35–0.67/ 0.70 mbs, may be related to a different construction episode because the brickwork on the AMH only extends to a depth of 0.5 mbs. The repointing trench in other section of the site (West Alley, F.58) stops abruptly at the end of the brickwork. The trench extends south approximately 60 cm and slopes toward the AMH south wall with increased depth. The fill for F.60 is a highly mottled loam with clay inclusions and contains modern trash. (S0/E2 Feature 60 L.1a, 1b, 1c, 1d. Munsell color: loam, 10 YR 3/2; clay, 2.5 Y 4/3).

Feature 62

Represents a trench dug into subsoil along the south wall of the African Meeting House as discovered in S0/W4. Trench begins at approximately 0.46 mbs, extends east-west across the unit, and curves toward the AMH South Wall with increased depth. Within the trench we found a set of shutters aligned east-west which had been used as concrete forms for repair to the Meeting House foundation (1902). F.62 extends down to 1.30 mbs and appears to have obliterated any sign of the original AMH builder's trench in this area of the south wall. Features above the concrete trench grade were obliterated at some point (no remnants of a repointing trench, etc.), but it is unclear when. Subsoil was not reached at the bottom of the trench, although we did follow subsoil along the southern wall of the trench, beginning at approx 0.65 mbs. (S0/W4 Feature 62 Level 1a, 2a–2f: 0.46–1.30 mbs).

Feature 63 & Feature 57 West

A trench filled with a very dark grey brown sand loam with clay inclusions located in S0/E2 (F.63) and S0/E1 (F.57). This likely represents the trench dug for the installation of concrete repairs to the AMH foundation's south wall in 1902. This trench was cut into by F.60 in S0/E2, above it and extends to a depth of 0.77 mbs. The feature was not entirely excavated as digging was stopped at 0.77 mbs in S0/E2 and 1.08 mbs in S0/E1 and subsoil was not reached.

Based on the profile and the Munsell colors, F.63 is difficult to distinguish from F. 60 in S0/E2 except that late 20th-century artifacts were no longer recovered in F.63. There was, however, a "metal lined pipe" which went through both features (detected at about 0.65 mbs) and may have been used as a mold for the pouring of concrete in the early-20th century. Artifacts include bone, ceramic, glass, iron nails, brick, mortar, concrete, and coal.

For Feature 57 West (see F. 57 above) we did not realize that we were dealing with two separate stratigraphic patterns in S0/E1 until the depth of 0.73 mbs. Therefore, F.57 West probably started at a higher elevation, however, was not excavated separately until 0.73 mbs. (S0/E1 Feature 57 West L.5a, 5b, 5c, 5d: 0.73–1.08 mbs; S0/E2 Feature 63 L. 1a, 1b: 0.57–0.77 mbs).

Figure 2.18. Plan photograph of Feature 65, facing north. The stone cap and contents of the drain have been removed.

Feature 65

Represents a brick-lined drain with slate cover-stones and the trench for the drain located in S1/E1, S0/E2, S1/E2 at a depth of ~0.65–0.87 mbs (Figure 2.18). The trench for the drain was dug directly into subsoil, which was reached at a depth of 0.68–0.74 mbs north and south of the trench. Fill in the trench was sandy clay and above the drain, dark brown sandy loam with many 19th-century artifacts. The floor of the drain was wood, however, it was very brittle and deteriorated with digging. Inside the drain, there was a relatively low artifact concentration compared to directly above the drain.

Samples were taken from the contents of the drain (S1/E2 F.65 L.2a) including flotation, pollen, parasite, and insect identification. Artifacts inside the drain included a pipe bowl, ceramic sherds, buttons, glass, and part of a chain (possibly for a necklace), and animal bone. Artifacts in the trench and directly above the drain include ceramics, calcined bone, class, brick, mortar, and wood. Although artifact density in the drain was low it included many small artifacts. (S0/E2 Feature 65 L.1a (drain trench): 0.64–0.70 mbs; S1/E2 Level 4c (directly above drain): 0.65–0.74 mbs; S1/E2 Feature 65 L.2 (inside drain): 0.74–0.96 mbs, Munsell color: 2.5 Y 4/3; S1/E1 Level 2b, 3 (directly above drain): 0.51–0.63 mbs; S1/E1 Feature 65 L.1 (inside drain): 0.64–0.87 mbs).

Feature 66

A dark soil stain on the north end of S0/W8.54 at a depth of 0.72–0.85 mbs. This feature is characterized by clayey, compact soil with charcoal inclusions and few rocks or bricks. The hardness of the soil required a pickax. This may be part of a construction trench or repair trench for 2 Smith Court or part of a repair trench for the AMH. Artifacts include glass, ceramic, metal, and charcoal. A sample of charcoal was taken. No modern artifacts. The water table encountered while digging this feature. (S0/W8.54 Feature 66 L.1: 0.76–0.92 mbs. Munsell color: 10 YR 5/3).

South Yard Privy

S4.5/W8. This was the only unit placed in the South Yard. This 1.5 x 2 m excavation exposed and investigated a single complex feature, a privy identified in Bower's previous excavations. This excavation turned into a major undertaking, as it went deep into waterlogged deposits that also contained residue of fuel oil from a spill in the 1970s. The privy was apparently cleaned out prior to being used as a disposal pit for architectural debris, and only remnants of the original privy deposits at the very bottom escaped the cleanout. The upper fill layers represent at least two major episodes of building destruction or remodeling, and are dated from about 1860 to 1880. The bottommost deposit was a very dark, artifact-rich and organic "night soil" layer, dating from the early 1800s to early 1840s. This is one of the earliest known privies associated with an African American dwelling (44 Joy Street) in Boston, and represents one of the most archaeologically significant deposits on the site.

We invested substantial time and effort digging to try to increase our sample of the night soil deposit. We wet screened the waterlogged privy deposits in a 15-gallon bucket system with 1/8" mesh (Figure 2.3). This was basically a field flotation system as well, and included skimming the water to collect any floating material. A significant macrobotanical assemblage was collected in this manner. We also systematically collected soil samples for insect and macrobotanical flotation, as well as parasite and pollen analyses. As a result of the nature of the archaeological deposits in the privy, the excavation of this previously identified feature included significant new excavation and took more time than originally anticipated. At the close of the 2005 excavations, approximately 60% of the 2.0 x 1.5 x 1.5 m privy has been exca-

vated, the westernmost meter having been left undisturbed.

Bower discovered the privy during her earlier excavation of the African Meeting House yard, designating it Feature 9b. Bower's excavation only sampled a small portion of the privy, encountering water before getting very deep into the privy deposits. She noted that the upper level of privy fill was a dark brown loam containing wall plaster, mortar and 19th-century domestic trash. These upper layers were disturbed from the construction of a 20th-century outbuilding and oil tank supports (Bower's F.45), both associated with the Meeting House. Bower attributes the final filling of the privy to the deconstruction of the 44 Joy St. tenements in 1835, though the 2005 excavation, which sampled the privy much more extensively, shows that it was not finally filled until at least 1880. The oil tank that had stood in this location in the 20th century had burst during the Meeting House fire in 1973, dropping its load of fuel. Remnants of the oil remained in the privy deposits, complicating the excavation efforts. This was especially true for wet screening the lower waterlogged layers of privy fill, which required minimizing any discharge of oil contaminated water or oily sediments.

We began by excavating the entire unit down to a depth of roughly 0.30 mbs, which included levels 1a, 1b, 1c, all backfill from Bower's previous excavation. The redeposited backfill was very dark grayish brown (Munsell color: 10 YR 3/2) silty sand mottled with clay. Artifacts include some architectural debris, glass and ceramic as well as modern trash.

At the base of level 1c we recognized a distinction between the east and west parts of the unit, and designated this zone Feature Level 1a, the interface between some of the unexcavated privy deposits and redeposited backfill. Once the unit surface was cleared of any loose sediment, distinctions in soil color, texture and artifact concentrations became obvious, allowing us to divide the unit almost directly down the middle into east and west halves.

The west half of the unit was intact privy fill, while most of the east half was still redeposited backfill, reflecting Bower's earlier excavation into the privy. We followed this earlier division of the privy excavation, taking out the backfill in the east half, then excavating the east half down to the bottom of the privy to bisect the feature. We then expanded our excavation area 0.5 m to the west, taking out about half of the remaining privy deposits, and finished by extending our excavation of the bottommost layer slightly to the west. Each of these areas is briefly described below.

East Half

We continued to excavate the redeposited fill on the east side in 10 cm levels until we reached a depth of approximately 0.6 mbs. The fill, which continued to contain an amalgamation of historic artifacts and modern trash, was removed as levels 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g. At the base of level 1g, we hit the top of the previously unexcavated privy fill, designated Feature Level 3a. In order to excavate the east half of the feature as a unit, we removed a small section of undisturbed privy fill located along the southern wall of the east half as Feature Levels 2a, 2b, and 2c. The removal of these deposits brought the east half of the unit down to a uniform depth. Feature Levels 2a-2c were very dark gray, organic sandy loams that contained some architectural debris along with glass, faunal remains, shell and ceramic. No modern trash was recovered from these levels or any of the intact privy deposits.

At the opening of Feature level 3a, there was a clear delineation between the actual privy deposit and the subsoil lining the east wall. From this point forward we excavated strictly the interior privy deposit, which began approximately 35cm west of the eastern unit wall. Stratum 3 was removed in five, 10

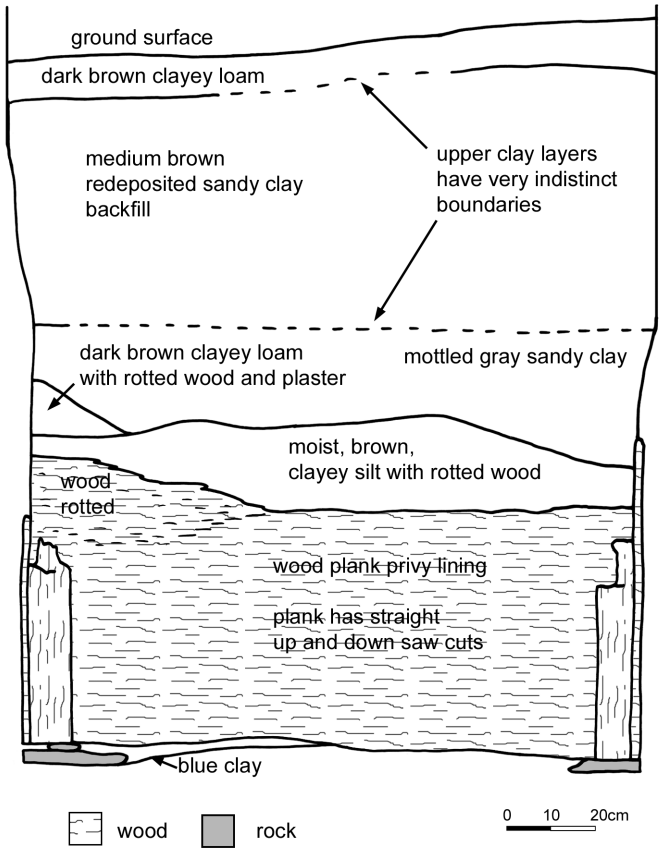


Figure 2.19. Profile of the east wall of the east half of the privy in S4.5/W8.

cm Feature Levels, the first, 3a, measured roughly between 0.6–0.7 mbs. It was very dark, grayish-brown, clayey sand that contained an immense amount of slate, plaster and metal architectural debris. Ceramics, faunal material and glass were also recovered. Artifacts of note include a colorless glass chandelier/candlestick prism, copper alloy tacks and an early incandescent light bulb with a TPQ of 1879. We collected environmental samples from this level.

Below 3a was Feature Level 3b, an artifact rich very dark brown, clayey sand. This soil was laden with mortar, slate, wood, ceramics and window and bottle glass. A nearly complete 12-sided, colorless utility medicine bottle (1850s–mid 1860s) was unearthed along with a fragment of a medicine bottle embossed with the "Green St. Apothecari" logo (TPQ 1871). Another Green St. Apothecary bottle was located in the bottom of unit S2/E5, at the southern end of the east alley. At approximately 0.8 mbs, groundwater infiltrated the unit requiring us to switch to wet screening.

Feature Level 3c, was a very dark gray, wet clayey sand that contained a small quantity of ceramic, glass, nails, faunal material and a metal buckle. A large ferrous object resembling horse tack was also unearthed, along with some leather fragments. These artifacts are possibly associated with the stable or shed that was once located on the property.

Feature Level 3d, (0.9–1.0 mbs) remained the same color as Feature Level 3c, but the texture differed. The soil changed from a damp, clayey sand into a wet slurry due to the increasing ground water flow into the unit. Along with the increased water came a noticeable improvement in organic artifact preservation. Large fragments of preserved wood were appearing and the wooden lining of the privy also became more stable. Construction debris such as brick and plaster continued to be present, but decreased in abundance.

The last Feature Level in this stratum, 3e, descended to a depth of 1.1 mbs and contained a limited amount of ceramic, metal, glass and faunal material. The quantity and character of architectural debris started to change from mortar, slate and metal to large, rough-cut rocks, whole bricks, and worked wood. Due to this difference, we designated stratum, 4.

Feature Level 4a, was a watery, silty mud that contained small amounts of glass and nails. Whole bricks, large rocks, mortar and wood were present. At the closing of this level some ceramics, large faunal remains, glass, and a pipe stem (5/64 bore), were uncovered. Feature Level 4b, (1.2—1.3 mbs) was the same color and texture as the previous layer. Cultural material included glass, ceramic, nails, and two olive green wine bottle bases. Large rocks and bricks continued to abound the unit.

Feature Level 4c, remained a watery,

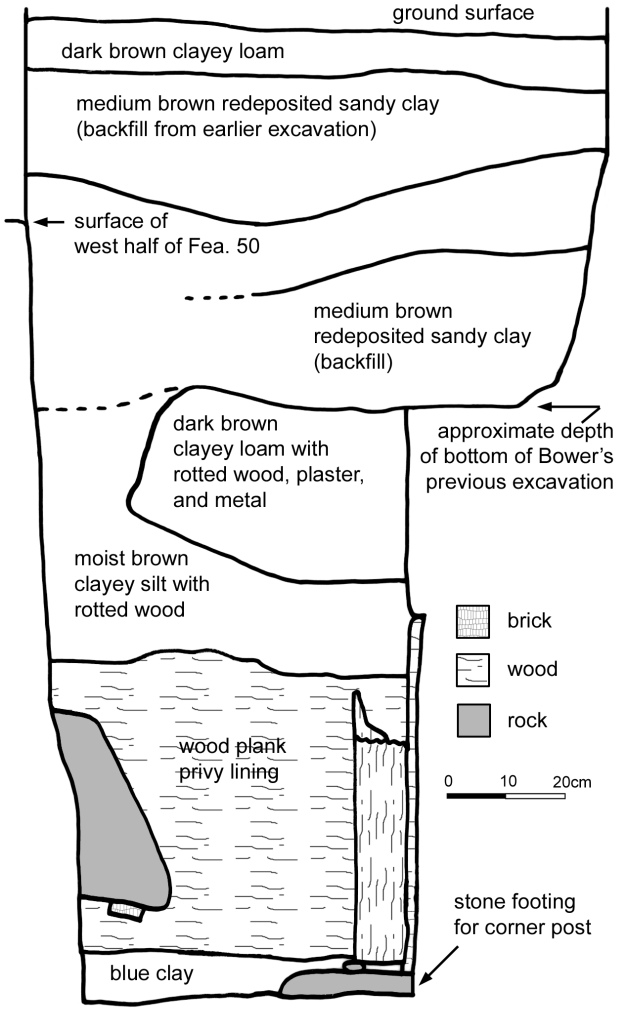


Figure 2.20. Profile of the north wall of the east half of the privy.

silty mud that showed a slight increase in artifact content. Larger fragments of ceramic were excavated along with lead, pipe stem (4/64" bore), wine bottle fragments, nails and glass. One artifact of interest was a portion of a carpenter's rule, likely belonging to one of the local carpenters who lived in the area. The ruler was complete, but broken and may have been lost or purposely discarded in to the privy. This level also revealed the complete, intact, wooden privy lining on the north, south, and east walls. Along the east wall, corner posts that supported the lining were present. The wooden lining and corner posts of the privy were preserved up to the depth of the water table. Due to the good organic preservation, we resumed taking environmental samples.

Feature Level 4d (1.4–1.5 mbs) yielded an abundance of artifacts included large ceramic fragments, bottle and window glass, faunal remains, a large intact wooden plank, and leather objects including a man's shoe. At the bottom of this level, in the southernmost section, we uncovered a thick black organic that we believe to be actual "night soil" layer.

Feature Level 4e, is the last layer in the east half of the privy and goes down to a depth of 1.6 mbs. It had the highest concentration of non-architectural artifacts, including large pieces of ceramic, a lead pencil, metal clothing fastener, textile fragment, glass tableware and domestic bottles, faunal material, leather, wooden inlay fragment, shoe sole and a metal spring from the carpenter's rule. In addition to several pipe stems, a decorated white clay pipe bowl fragment was also unearthed. Organic preservation in this level was quite good, and numerous seeds were collected from the wet screen/flotation process. The base of the privy sat on dense blue-gray subsoil, the "Boston Blue Clay." We excavated a few centimeters into the subsoil to collect the remaining artifacts visible at the very base of the privy. It seems that this privy was likely cleaned out several times until it was finally filled with destruc-

Figure 2.21. Plan photograph of the base of the east half other privy, facing south.

tion debris because there was only about 10 cm of actual "night soil" deposit in the bottom of the privy.

At the base of the privy the wooden corner post construction could be seen. The privy vault was constructed as a rectangular wooden box set in the ground and surrounded by redeposited clay, presumably from the original excavation of the privy hole. Horizontal wooden planking defined the sides of the privy, with vertical wooden corner posts that stood on a flat stone footing located directly on top of the blue clay (Figures 2.19–2.21).

West Half

After profiling the exposed face of the privy fill (Figure 2.22) we began the excavation of the west half of the privy where Bower's excavation had left off at approximately 0.3 mbs, extending our excavation about 0.5 m to the west, and taking out half of the remaining privy fill. Since we understood the privy stratigraphy, we removed the west half in 20 cm levels, shoveling rather than troweling through the deconstruction fill layers, and switching to ¼" mesh as opposed to the 1/8"we had been using on the east side. No environmental samples were taken from the west half of the unit except for the "Night Soil" layer in the bottom 10 cm, Feature Level 6e. Feature Level 5a, (0.3–0.5 mbs) yielded large quantities of mortar, glass and metal architectural debris, as did its counterpart on the east side, F.L 1d & 1e. The color and texture remained congruent with these other two levels as well. Items of interest are a copper alloy tack head and a 4-holed shell button. There was a small linoleum (TPQ 1863) fragment found in this level as well.

Feature Level 5b, (0.5–0.7 mbs) was also primarily architectural debris, but contained a few domestic artifacts including ceramic, bone, glass and a leather shoe sole. A bone utensil handle was also discovered Texture and color are the same as F.L. 5a. This level is contiguous with F.L. 1f, 1g, and 3a on the east side of the privy.

Feature Level 5c, (0.7–0.9 mbs) contained small quantities of ferrous metal, glass and faunal material. Also found were two mending fragments of vulcanized rubber comb that cross mend with another piece found in Feature Level 3d of the east half. The comb is stamped with " I. R ECMB Co GOODYEARS PATENT MAY 6 1851." This level is congruent with F.L. 3b and 3c.

Feature Level 6a, (0.9–1.0 mbs) began a

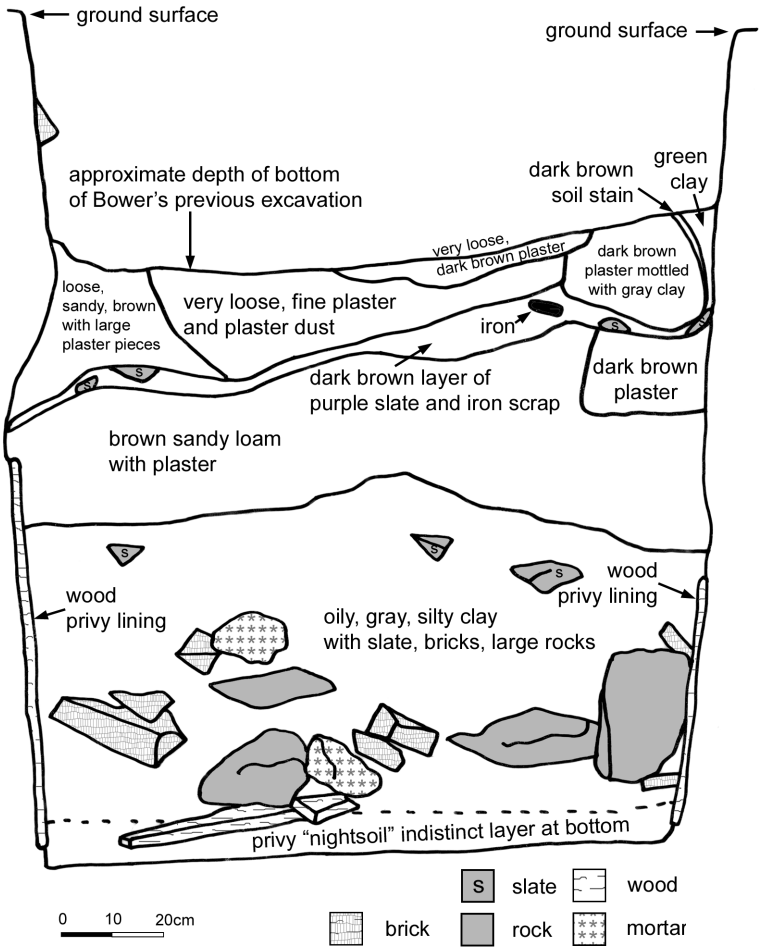


Figure 2.22. Profile of the west wall of the east half of the privy. The excavation of the east half of the privy bisected the feature, so this profile shows the layers of fill.

natural stratigraphic change associated with an earlier deposition of destruction fill into the privy. This strata contained large mortared rocks and bricks and some gray slate fragments, with noticeably less plaster and window glass than the level above. The artifact density increased, with ceramics and glass dominating the assemblage. Feature Level 6b, was removed in a 20 cm level bringing the unit down to roughly 1.2 mbs. This level, also associated with the first deconstruction fill episode, was oily and contained rock and brick rubble, as well as a variety of bottle glass, bone, ceramic, nails, slate and other artifacts. This level is contiguous with F.L. 3e & 4a east. Feature Level 6c (1.2–1.4 mbs) was a wet clayey soil with fine sand and limited artifacts, a few bottle glass fragments among them. The architectural debris included mortared bricks and large rocks, which is consistent with the first deconstruction fill. This level is contiguous with F.L. 4b and 4c on the east side. Feature Level 6d, was also a gray clay with fine sand that contained large boulders, mortared rocks and bricks, associated with the same fill episode. Artifact density slightly increased and included, ceramics, bottle glass, worked wood pieces and leather fragments. Because of these increased artifacts concentrations and extremely wet soil we switched back to water screening through 1/8" mesh and began to excavate in 10 cm levels.

Feature Level 6e, was the "night soil" level that had a wealth of artifacts along with relatively little architectural debris. Artifacts found include nearly complete ceramic vessels, window and bottle glass, faunal remains and shell, worked wood, carpenter's ruler fragment, marked pipe bowl, a black glass bead, lead pencil, and various leather fragments. This level is contiguous with F.L.4e east and F.L.6d & e in the west extension.

West Extension

Finally, in order to increase our sample of the thin night soil layer at the bottom of the privy, we excavated just the bottom 20 cm of part of the unexcavated section of privy to the west, labeling this the "west extension" (F.L. 6d & e). This section extended between 20 and 40 cm to the west, depending on obstructions. We wet screened these deposits through 1/8" mesh. As part of the night soil layer, this deposit was incredibly artifact rich. Recovered objects included pipe stem, worked wood, leather fragments, a wooden broom, a button, metal, animal bones, and a copper alloy flatware handle. Large glass and ceramic fragments dominated the assemblage, and environmental samples were collected from this level.

Stratigraphic Interpretation of the Privy

Level 1: Redeposited backfill from Bower's excavations, modern.

This level was a very dark brown silty sand mottled with clay. It contained historic artifacts as well as modern trash. Depth ranges from approx. 0–0.3 mbs to 0.6 mbs. (S4.5/W8 Levels 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g. Munsell color: 10 YR 3/2).

Level 2: Second deconstruction debris fill level, late-19th century, deposited after 1879.

This level was clayey sand mottled with plaster. It contained historic artifacts and significant amounts of architectural debris, including large chunks of plaster, purple roofing slate, wood, nails and window glass. Depth ranges from approximately 0.30–0.90 mbs to 0.60–1.10 mbs. This fill episode is possibly associated with the destruction of a small slate-roofed building, possibly one of the outbuildings that stood in the South Yard. (S4.5/W8 Feature Levels 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 5a, 5b and 5c. Munsell color: 2.5 Y 3/2 to 7.5 YR 3/1).

Level 3: First deconstruction debris fill level, mid-19th century, deposited after 1840.

This layer was a very wet, oily, dark gray silt. It was dominated by architectural de-

bris, including large mortared rocks, complete bricks, window glass, wood and gray slate. Depth ranges from approximately 0.9–1.5 mbs to 1.1–1.5 mbs. This fill episode is likely associated with the destruction or remodeling of a rock foundation outbuilding, possibly a stable, on the 44 Joy St. property. (S4.5/W8 Feature Levels 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d. Munsell color: 7.5 YR 3/1).

Level 4: Night soil deposit, early-19th century, ca. 1800s to 1840.

Black, organic, artifact rich night soil layer. Depth ranges from approximately 1.53–1.60 mbs. This layer is associated with original privy use, from 44 Joy St. occupants, and contains the earliest primary deposits. This level had the highest density of non-architectural artifacts of any layer in the privy, and also contained a large macrobotanical assemblage. (S4.5/W8 Feature Levels 4e, 6e and 6d & e).

Level 5: Subsoil.

Sterile, blue-gray clay, the well-known subsoil throughout much of Boston. Depth ranges to anything below 1.63 mbs. The privy was constructed on top of this layer.

West Alley

The West Alley is a strip of land (approx 0.85 m wide) running between the western wall of the African Meeting House and the Eastern Wall of the brick structure at 2 Smith Court (Figure 2.23). According to Bower, 2 Smith Court was constructed in 1854, replacing two wooden buildings that had been built in 1803 by William Henry (1990: 36). As might be imagined, the West Alley sees very little sunlight and is sparsely vegetated.

As proposed, we excavated two 1 x 1 m units in the west alley (Figure 1.2). The two units immediately abut the east wall of 2 Smith Court and the west wall of the Meeting House. Both units contained a series of stratified deposits, predominantly trenches running north-south along the edges of the foundations, documenting the history of work on the buildings, including re-pointing foundation bricks and adding clay to try to improve drainage (Figures 2.24, 2.25). These trenches are filled with a variety of domestic as well as architectural materials, with many of the interesting 19th-century artifacts in the trenches associated with 2 Smith Court, the property to the west. Because these trenches represent some of the most tightly dated deposits, flotation and pollen samples were taken from the builder's trenches from both buildings. Previous investigations had halted at a depth of approximately 1.0 m below

Figure 2.23. Photograph down the West Alley showing Teresa Dujnic and Joe Bonni working on the excavation. N4/W8.5 is in the foreground, and N9/W8.5 is in the background. Facing north.

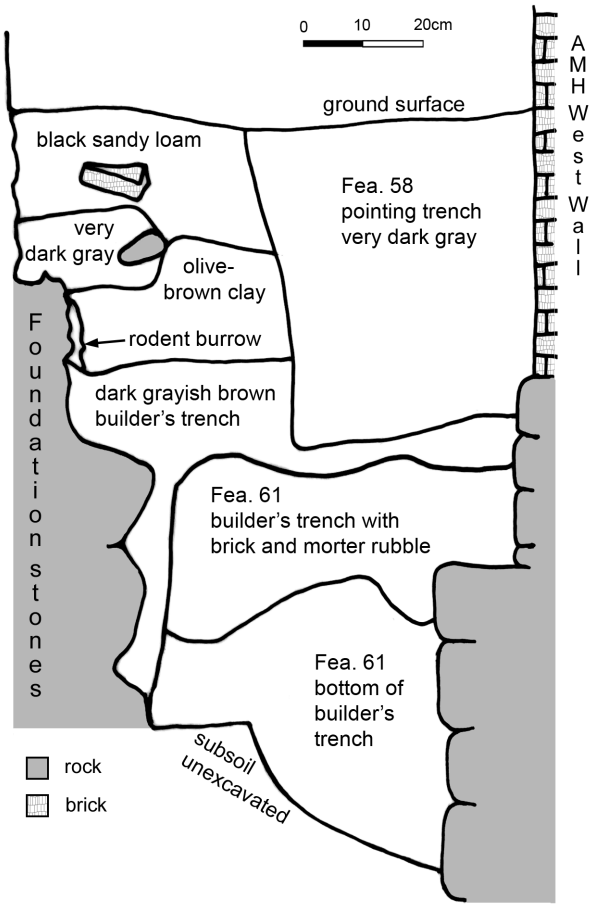


Figure 2.24. North wall profile of N4/W8.5.

grade. The current excavations followed the Meeting House builder's trench to the based of the foundation. Both excavation units went quite deep, bottoming on subsoil at between 1.30 mbs (N5W8.54) and 1.45 mbs (N9W8.54). Although these units exhibited similar deposits and features, the level designation is not consistent between the two as there was some significant variation in deposits.

Stratigraphic Interpretation of the West Alley

The sequence of cultural events represented in the archaeological record is as follows:

1. In 1803, William Henry built at least one wooden structure directly west of the plot that would become the African Meeting House property. The trench for the foundation of this structure (N4/W8.54 L.10) would be aligned parallel to at least the south four meters of the AMH building. (Dark greyish-brown builder's trench in Figure 2.24).

2. In 1806 the builder's trench for the African Meeting House (Feature 61 and 61B) was dug into subsoil to a depth of approximately 1.28 mbs. After the construction of the building, the trench was partially filled with an olive clay, probably redeposited subsoil. Atop this layer, construction debris was thrown into the trench. Ground surface at this time was 0.45 mbs in the north portion of the alley and 0.6 mbs in the south portion of the alley.

3. In 1854, the builder's trench for 2 Smith Court (Henry House) was dug (Feature 67), truncating the western portion of the AMH builder's trench, and digging deeper into

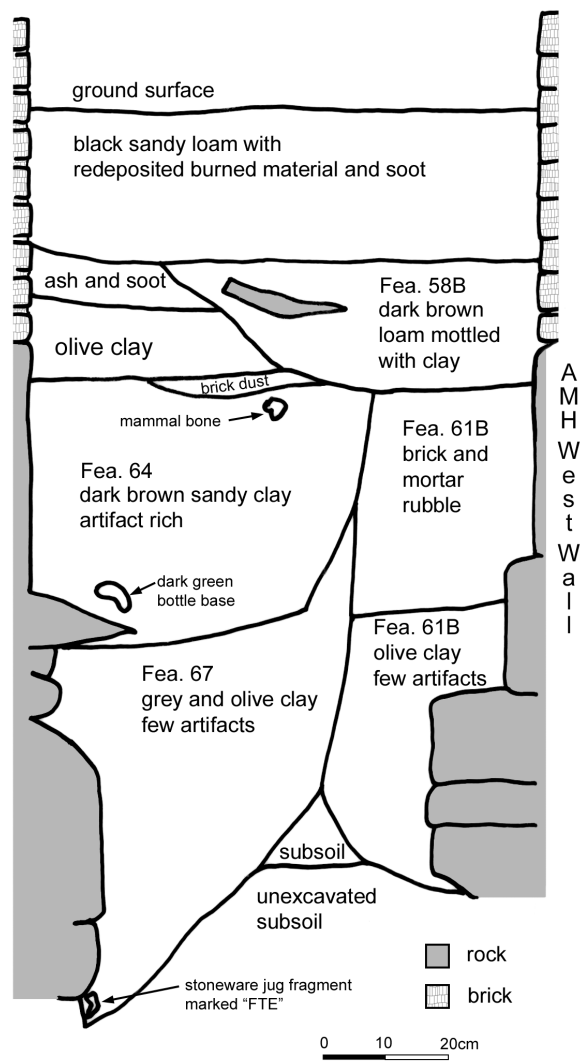


Figure 2.25. North wall profile of N9/W8.5.

subsoil to a depth of 1.52 mbs on the western side on the alley.

4. Subsequently (between after 1854), a trench for 2 Smith Court was dug (Feature 64) which is possibly a repair trench of some kind, and is only present in the north portion of the alley. This trench dug into the builder's trenches for both the AMH and 2 Smith Court. At this time, ground surface was still at about 0.5 mbs.

5. Subsequently, a layer of almost completely homogenous clay (Level 5) was deposited in the alley, probably redeposited from the excavation of subsoil from a different part of the backlot or other nearby areas. Because this clay is significantly deeper (0.12 vs. 0.3 m) in the southern portion of the alley, it is likely that its source is the backlot itself.

6. Over the years after this deposit was in place, soot and ash accumulated from the emptying of the AMH chimney.

7. The fire in 1973 at the AMH left a layer of blackened burnt soil. This layer, which probably had covered the entirety of the alley, was cut into by a repointing trench for the AMH that extended down to the base of the brickwork. The ground surface at this time was approximately 0.1 mbs in the south part of the alley, and 0.2 mbs in the north portion of the alley.

8. After the repointing, soot and ash from the chimney and dirt probably brought in from the yard continued to accumulate until the present day ground surface was established. Because archaeological excavations began in 1975, some of the dirt accumulation here may be due to the movement of backdirt during these excavations.

Level 1

A dark brown/black layer of topsoil was found in both West Alley units. This deposit was a sandy loam with a few artifacts (brick, mortar, glass, nails, horse tooth, a few pieces of whiteware) and minimal vegetation. (Munsell color: 7.5YR 2.5 /1 & 10 YR 3/2).

Level 2

A brown brick dust residue found in both West Alley units. This deposit only covered a portion of either unit: the southeast quadrant of Unit N9/W8.54 and the center of N4/W8.54. Appears to have been laid down intentionally around the foundation as it is also found in S0/E1, and S0/E2, which all abut the AMH south Wall. Brick dust is commonly used in landscaping and retains moisture well. Artifacts include a few nails and window glass shards. (Munsell color: 7.5 YR 4/4 & 10 YR 5/3).

Level 3

A black burnt soil layer found in both West Alley units. This layer represents redeposited burnt soil from the 1973 fire at the Meeting House and soot from the emptying of the chimney (located at N8 on AMH West Wall). Abundant window glass, nails, some small ceramics sherds, bottle glass, wood, and plastics. (10 YR 2/1 & 7.5 YR 2/1). The levels which were part of this deposit, but which were varied enough to warrant distinct level assignments at the time include: N9/W8.54 (L.3a) and N4/W 8.54 (L.3a, 3b, 4a).

Level 3b

A black burned layer found in N4/W8.54. This layer runs along the western side of the unit to a depth of 17cm and is probably the remains of the burn level from the 1973 fire, later truncated by the repointing trench which sits on the eastern side of the unit. (Munsell color: 10 YR 2/1).

Level 4a (should be Level 3c)

A dark mottled deposit found in N4/W8.54 which was excavated on both sides of a 2 × 4 timber which bisected the unit. During excavation the two sides appeared homogenous. The western half of the unit, however, represents the beginning of Feature 58, a 1977 repointing trench and the eastern portion represents the continuation of burn level from the 1973 fire.

Level 4

A black soot and ash layer, with some sand present in N9/W8.54 from 0.24– 0.32 mbs resulting from the emptying of the AMH chimney, located almost directly above the unit on the AMH west wall at N8. (Note: Level 4a in N9/W8.54 is not the same as level 4a in N4/W8.54).

Level 5

A hard clay layer with few artifact inclusions, present in both West Alley units. This layer is only present on the west side of the units. The thickness of the clay layer was ~12 cm in N9/W8.54 and was ~30 cm in N4/W8.54. This layer probably represents redeposited clay subsoil from the backlot at the Meeting House; the variation in depths supports the notion that it may have been simply thrown into the alley. Artifacts include a few shards of window glass, very small ceramics sherds, and a pipe stem. The eastern 50–55 cm of the unit at this level is occupied in both units by Feature 58/58B, the repointing trench. (Munsell color: 10 YR 5/4, 5 Y 4/3, & 2.5 YR 5/2).

Below Level 5, the West Alley units begin to be somewhat different, primarily because they represent different aspects of the 2 Smith Court building episodes.

N4/W8.54

Levels 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of N4/W8.54 represent a combination of features and living surfaces. Level 6, 7, 8, and 9 post-date the construction of the African Meeting House, with L.7, 8, and 9 representing post-1806 living surfaces on the east side of the unit and L.6 representing a trench dug into the west side of the unit. Level 10 is the 1803 builder's trench for 2 Smith Court.

N4/W8.54 Level 6

Shallow trench located on the western half of N4/W8.54 (Should have been designated a feature number; identified as a "robber's trench" in Bower 1990). Hard, crumbly, but compact layer with many artifacts (compared to compact clay layer directly above it). Artifacts include brick, mortar, pipe stem, faunal remains, window glass, coarse and refined earthenware, and porcelain. This trench is possibly contemporaneous with Feature 64 and/or 67 (2 Smith Court repair trench and 1854 builder's trench) in N9/W8.54 as the surface level of 0.5 mbs is similar to the surface of F. 64, which is at 0.53 mbs Level 6 may represent a "robber's trench" dug in 1854 to determine the exact location and integrity of the 1803 Henry House foundation before it was built upon. No modern artifacts. The base of Level 6 was at 0.67 mbs. (Munsell color: 10 YR 4/3).

N4/W8.54 Level 7

A thin (1-3 cm) layer of grey, loose soil located on the east side of N4/W8.54. One of the "interface levels" mentioned by Bower (1990) between the repointing trench and the builder's trench below. May be associated with the 19th-century ground surface. (Munsell color: 10 YR 3/1).

N4/W8.54 Level 8

A thin (< 5 cm) hard packed, compact layer located on the east side of N4/W8.54. Hard packed, and dark brown, with evidence of burned material. This is probably part of the compressed 19th-century ground surface overlying the builder's trench. Artifacts include some brick, mortar, and other materials. (Munsell color: 10 YR 3/2).

N4/W8.54 Level 9

A thin (< 5 cm) layer of sandy pale brown soil located on the east side of N4/W8.54, filled with brick, mortar, and charcoal residue. In addition to these, artifacts include glass, ceramics, and animal bones. It is possible that Level 9 is part of the builder's trench, however, has been interpreted as a separate level, at the bottom of which was encountered the AMH builder's trench, which was indistinguishable from the base of Level 6. The base of Level 9 was at 0.6 mbs. (Munsell color: 10 YR 6/3)

N4/W8.54 Level 10

Narrow trench located on the east side

of N4/W8.54. This level should have been designated a feature. It is identified as the "1803 south William Henry House builder's trench" in Bower (1990). This is clayey, compact, hard layer of soil on the west side of the unit, adjacent to and cut by F.61, (AMH builder's trench). High mortar and clay content, rendering this layer very difficult to excavate. Artifacts include shell, brick, mortar, glass, ceramic, button, and animal bone. Because of the variation between the soil hardness and color in these two layers, Level 10 should be considered as the 2 Smith Court builder's trench. (Munsell color: 7.5 Y 3/2).

N9W8.54

Levels 6, 7, and 8 from this unit overly F.64 and accumulated sometime after the 1854 construction of 2 Smith Court and possibly even later. As such, these layers possibly represent living surfaces during the second half of the 19th century.

N9/W8.54 Level 6

An ashy, loose, sandy loam located on the west side of Unit N9/W8.54 at a depth of 0.42–0.45 mbs. Probably the result of more chimney-emptying episodes, this layer quickly gave way to a brick-dust layer which ran down the center of the unit (Level 7) and to a clayey soil along the western side of the unit. This layer was cut by F.58. Artifacts include nails, charcoal, and window glass. No modern artifacts. (Munsell color: 10YR 3/2).

N9/W8.54 Level 7

Brick dust and ash layer, very fine and light located in the center of unit N9/W8.54 at a depth of 0.45–0.47 mbs This layer is slightly cut by F.58 and overlays a portion of F.61. Few artifacts were found in this layer, however, those that were found appear to be general construction debris, including window glass and brick. No modern artifacts. (Munsell color: 7.5 YR 4/4).

N9.W8.54 Level 8

Clay with some coal ash and grey and olive clay layer located on the western half of N9/W8.54 at a depth of 0.47–0.53 mbs This layer overlies F.64 and a portion of F.61. Artifacts include charcoal, brick (more than Level 6), coal, mortar, and some window glass. No modern artifacts. (Munsell color: dark grey clay, 5 Y 4/3; olive clay, 5 Y 4/1).

Features in the West Alley

Feature 58

Repointing trench from 1977, which is present in both West Alley units. The shape of the repointing trench is roughly flat-bottomed, sloping slightly to the west. The feature is designated F.58B where it is encountered in N9/W8.54, but is the same feature. This deposit is a brown loam with solid yellow clay inclusions. The trench extends to a depth of approx. 0.6 mbs in N4/W8.54 and 0.46 mbs in N9/W8.5. In both units, the trench extended just to the bottom of the AMH brickwork. Artifacts include both modern material (plastics and tinfoil) and historic glass and ceramics. (Munsell color: loam, 10YR 3/1; clay, 10YR 4/1).

Feature 61

Represents the original builder's trench for the 1806 construction of the African Meeting House present in both West Alley units. This trench extends into the alley and curved toward the AMH with increasing depth. In N4/W8.54 the AMH builder's trench extends out 0.75 m, almost completely across the unit, starting at a depth of 0.61 mbs, then slopes in toward the AMH to a depth of 0.97–1.11 mbs. The western side of the builder's trench is slightly cut by a pit for the 1854 construction of extant 2 Smith Court building. This pit was probably dug in order to locate the 1803 foundation and build upon it. The pattern in N9/W8.54 shows the AMH builder's trench extending out only 0.3 m from the AMH wall. This is because it is dramatically cut by trenches associated with 2 Smith Court (N9/W8.54 F.64 and F. 67). The discrepancy may exist because the foundation of the 1803 building may not have existed in the north alley area,

therefore requiring the 1854 construction crew dig a more substantial trench and cut into the AMH 1806 trench. No 20th-century artifacts. This feature is designated F.61B where it is encountered in N9/W8.54, but it is the same feature.

Feature 61 Level 1

The first 0.2–0.3 m of the builder's trench consists of brick and mortar rubble, loosely packed, in both West Alley units. The excavators estimated that roughly 50% of the matrix was brick and mortar. Other artifacts include large pieces of bone, abundant glass, iron nails, a silver pin, ceramics, and shell. Samples collected include flotation and pollen. (N4/W8.54 Feature 61 L.1a, 1b and N9/W8.54 Feature 61B L1a, 1b, 1c. Munsell color: 10 YR 6/3 & 10 YR 4/2).

Feature 61 Level 2

A dark grayish brown-olive, clay deposit with few brick or artifact inclusions encountered in both West Alley units. Probably redeposited subsoil, this portion of the AMH builder's trench is between 0.3–0.5 m deep, extending to a depth of 1.11–1.3 mbs. Artifacts recovered include window glass, a few small pieces of ceramic and a terracotta potsherd. In N9.W8.54 L.2c the profile of the unit is very clear, and it is obvious that the AMH Builder's trench has been cut by a later trench in this portion of the West Alley. (N4/W8.54 Feature 61 L.1c, 1d, 1e and N9/W8.54 Feature 61B L2a, 2b, 2c. Munsell color: 2.5 Y 4/2 & 2.5 Y 4/4).

Feature 64

A probable repair trench for the 2 Smith Court property, and is only present in N9/W8.54. Extends into the unit approx. 0.35 m from the westernmost wall and cuts into F.61B (AMH builder's trench), curving west toward the East Wall of 2 Smith Court. At its base, F.64 extends 1.08 mbs. While it was initially thought to be the 1854 builder's trench for 2 Smith Court, it cuts into and evidently postdates the 1854 trench (Feature 67). Artifacts include large bones, glass, brick, mortar, charcoal, ceramic, and an etched shell hairpin. No 20th century artifacts.

Feature 64 Level 1

Trench feature on western side of unit filled with sandy clayey loam with some solid clay inclusions. Potions disturbed by animal burrows. Artifacts include abundant large animal bones, ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, wood, bricks, coal, charcoal, mortar, and some incised shell and opalescent glass. (Munsell color: sand, 10YR 4/2; clay, 5Y 5/2).

Feature 64 Level 2

Sandy loam with clay chunks, deeper by 0.04 m in south portion of feature. Artifacts are fewer and smaller than in Level 1 and include small bones, ceramics, glass, and nails. (Munsell color: 10 YR 3/2).

Feature 67

Represents the 1854 builder's trench for the extant 2 Smith Court building, and is only present in N9/W8.54. Trench cuts into F.61B (AMH builder's trench). Because the trench cuts the AMH builder's trench, it may include some pieces mixed in from this context. Regardless, this feature has a TPQ of 1854. If there was a portion of the original 1803 builder's trench for the wooden structure at 2 Smith Court in this area, it has since been obliterated. Artifacts include an ointment pot, cowrie shell, some ceramics (including a stoneware jug with the inscription "FTE"), bone, mortar, slat, charcoal, and glass. No 20th century artifacts.

The feature contained dark clayey sand with loose organic matter lenses. Level 1a extended from 1.04–1.49 mbs and Level 1b extended from 1.49–1.57 mbs. Level 1b represents the portion of the builder's trench located under the foundation stones. While the artifacts were few in number, the pieces of ceramic and bone were larger than other levels. Samples collected include one flotation and one pollen.

Chapter 3. Overview of Artifacts from the 2005 Excavations

David Landon, Ashley Peles, and Jonathan Patton

Introduction

The laboratory work on the artifacts recovered from the 2005 excavations at the African Meeting House was a huge undertaking. More than 38,000 specimens were recovered, many more than initially anticipated for the small area excavated, a function of the dense artifact deposition in the intensively used urban space. The simple process of washing, labeling, and inventorying all of this material was a major project. In addition to an inventory level catalog of all the materials, parts of the collection were separated for more detailed cataloging and analysis, with a particular focus on the ceramics, a major component of the assemblage. Selected artifacts also underwent conservation treatment, primarily organic materials from the waterlogged levels at the bottom of the privy.

This chapter describes the laboratory work, details the artifact conservation treatments, and characterizes general patterns in the artifact assemblage. One part of the assemblage is then described to a greater degree, namely the personal artifacts from the site (buttons, beads, etc.). The following three chapters also deal primarily with material culture. Chapter 4 focuses on the assemblage from the 44 Joy Street privy. Chapter 5 describes and interprets the ceramics from the midden level in the backlot. Chapter 6 looks at medicinal artifacts, primarily glass, to understand medicine consumption and health practices. That study draws primarily on the collections from the earlier excavations at the site, but also integrates selected medicinal or possibly spiritual artifacts from the 2005 excavations.

Dujnic's study (Chapter 6) largely goes back to the previous excavation collections to draw new interpretations. The insights from that analysis show that the existing collections can still be used to address new questions. The same can be said of this overview of the 2005 artifacts. The analytical potential of this artifact collection has not been exhausted, and additional future analyses are still warranted, especially to fully integrate the results of the 2005 excavations with the earlier work at the site. This type of work, which could include things like cross-mending the vessels from the 2005 excavations with the earlier collections, is worth doing but well beyond the scope of the current data recovery. Much of this current artifact overview is also basically descriptive, and awaits additional interpretive analyses. Some of this is currently ongoing, as both the privy artifact assemblage and the ceramics from the backlot midden are the subject of Masters' theses that are currently underway.

Laboratory Procedures

Artifacts arrived in the laboratory in labeled field bags. The lab crew sorted the field bags in context order, and recorded them on a bag tracking form that was used to monitor the processing steps. Throughout the artifact processing the most important goal was to keep all of the material that was collected in one catalogue unit together. Since interpretation and analysis of the artifacts is entirely based on knowing their context (i.e. where

Figure 3.1. The crew working on artifact washing during a rain day.

they came from and the material found with them) some record of provenience traveled with every artifact at all times. Processing of the artifacts from a specific deposit waited until it was fully excavated and all material from a context was brought back to the lab. In practical terms, we had few rain days during our fieldwork, so most lab processing was done well after the excavation was complete.

The first step was washing all of the artifacts (Figure 3.1). Washing was done one catalogue unit at a time. Fragile items that might disintegrate did not get washed, and objects too small to be washed were placed in a small plastic bag or container labeled with the provenience information. Most metal, especially the iron, was not washed, but just dry brushed. Once washed, all the material was placed on a drying rack in a clearly defined area. All items were completely dried before they were re-bagged, using the most porous material (frequently bones) as the guide to when the unit was dry. From the drying rack the material went either straight to the sorting, mending, and labeling stage or was re-bagged in the cleaned field bags.

As with all of the lab processing, sorting, labeling, and mending was done one catalogue unit at a time (Figure 3.2). Objects were separated by material (i.e. glass, ceramic, metal, bone, etc.) and other characteristics such as ware type and color. Once sorted the objects were labeled with "AMH" and the context number assigned in the field, for example "AMH1138." Artifacts were not given unique numbers, and all objects from a single context have the same label. To apply labels, a thin coat of cataloging solution was applied to a small area of the surface and allowed to dry. Once the base coat was dry, the label on written on that area. Objects were labeled in permanent ink with small but legible numbers. Objects too small or fragile to label were sorted by material type and put into small bags or canisters with context information on the outside of the container. Bulk finds such as brick fragments, slag, nails, coal, and similar materials were not labeled individually, but simply sorted by type and placed in labeled bags. Once the ink dried, the label was coated with a second coat of cataloging solution.

At this point, an inventory catalog of the whole collection was undertaken. Basically, each context was sorted by material type into nineteen different categories (refined earthenware, stoneware, bone, shell, pipe stems,

Figure 3.2. Tom Witt sorting and labeling artifacts with AMH context numbers.

modern material, other, etc.), and the total number of specimens in each category was recorded. The inventory level catalog was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to provide an overall summary and characterization of the assemblage. Once the inventory level catalog was complete, specific parts of the collection were separated for additional analyses, either by material type, context, or both. To start, this included primarily pulling all of the bones and macrobotanical remains, separating the privy artifacts, and pulling the ceramics from the midden level of the backlot. Additional study later separated the personal artifacts and the remaining ceramics from the backlot and west alley.

Analysis of the ceramics frequently included both cross mending and vessel counts. The ceramics were sorted by ware, decoration, and vessel form. Pieces that mend together were identified, noting the different provenience units they represent. Cross mending and vessel counts was done for both the privy and for the midden level ceramics from the backlot. We did not try to mend from the privy to ceramics from the backlot, but worked on the assumption that these are separate assemblages. We made minimum vessel counts on the assumption that if two fragments could have come from the same vessel, they did. The results of these analyses are presented in this chapter and in Chapter 4.

The more detailed catalog beyond the inventory level is still a work in progress. We built a FileMaker database for the inventory catalog and for the ceramics, but have yet to finish entering all of the ceramic data or integrating the detailed cataloging of the other materials into the database. Once the work involved in data entry and building an integrated database is finished, an extensive electronic catalog will follow this report as a second volume.

Conservation

The material culture recovered from the African Meeting House excavations during the summer of 2005 included approximately thirty-two items that needed specialized stabilization and conservation. These items came primarily from a waterlogged, anoxic urban environment existing in the lower levels of secondary deposits used to fill in the privy located in the southwest corner of the African Meeting House lot. This ideal preservation environment, which was contaminated by fuel oil and organic vapor residues, allowed leather, wood, bone, horn, copper and iron alloys to be preserved.

The task of further treatment and conservation is to slowly bring these items from a waterlogged, anoxic environment into a stable state that preserves the details of construction, where they then may be curated or displayed without danger of further disintegration. As the materials from which these items are constructed are primarily of an organic nature, those elements that allowed these items to resist the natural progression of decay in the ground must be replaced in order to fully stabilize the item. The waterlogged, contaminated soils and lack of oxygen, which allowed the cells in the wood and leather to remain supported and resist micro- and macro-organic attack in the privy, must be replaced by something else that fulfills the same functions.

Therefore, these organic items are kept in a wet, refrigerated environment until being gently washed with running water and photographed prior to any further treatment. The next step for these organic items is immersion in plastic solutions for several months. The substantial time these items spend absorbing the plastic solutions into their cells allows the gradual replacement of water and oxygen with inorganic plastic so that the material retain their original shape and pliability, while simultaneously being rendered impermeable to further oxygen and micro-organic attacks. These treatments require long, gradual soaking of the objects in a series of solutions. As their second plastic treatment the leather and wood items were immersed in a solution of 30% PEG

Table 3.1. Summary of conservation artifacts and treatments.

Context	*Archive*	*Unit*	*Level/Feature*	*Item*	*Material*	*Treatment*
1084	C-00596	S4.5/W8	3c/50 E	fragments	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1113	C-00614	S4.5/W8	4c/50 E	carpenter's rule	wood/Fe/cuprous	Hand wash,1x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1125	C-00619	S4.5/W8	4d/50 E	belt	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1125	C-00617	S4.5/W8	4d/50 E	lady's shoe sole	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1125	C-00587	S4.5/W8	4d/50 E	shoe welt	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1125	C-00604	S4.5/W8	4d/50 E	fragments	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1125	C-00616	S4.5/W8	4d/50 E	whole shoe	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1128	C-00618	S4.5/W8	4e/50 E	sole fragments	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1128	C-00620	S4.5/W8	4e/50 E	textile fragment	fiber	Stabilized in water, refrigerated
1128	C-00606	S4.5/W8	4e/50 E	inlay fragment	wood/ferrous	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1128	C-00607	S4.5/W8	4e/50 E	strip	wood	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1138	C-00605	S0/W4	5b/50 W	handle	bone/ferrous	Cosmetic clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1153	C-00595	S4.5/W8	5b/50 W	strip	wood	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1163	C-00608	S4.5/W8	6d/50 W	strips	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1169	C-00611	S4.5/W8	6e/50 W	handle fragment	ebony/ferrous	Cosmetic clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1169	C-00613	S4.5/W8	6e/50 W	broom ferrule	wood	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1169	C-00609	S4.5/W8	6e/50 W	fragments	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1169	C-00610	S4.5/W8	6e/50 W	handle	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1169	C-00612	S4.5/W8	6e/50 W	veneer	horn	Cosmetic clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1179	C-00598	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	flatware handle	cuprous	Cosmetic clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1179	C-00599	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	handle fragment	ebony/ferrous	Cosmetic clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1179	C-00600	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	shoe sole, fragments	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1179	C-00593	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	brush frame	wood	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1179	C-00592	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	button	horn	Cosmetic clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1179	C-00601	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	threaded handle fragment	wood	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1179	C-00602	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	fragments	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1179	C-00615	S4.5/W8	6d, e/50 W	turned furniture member	wood	Swab roll clean, slow dry in refrigerator
1195	C-00588	N 9/W8.54	1a/64	handle	wood	Hand wash, 2x 12% PEG 600/14% PEG 3350, slow dry
1153	C-00594	S4.5/W8	5b/50 W	heel/sole fragment	leather	Hand wash, 2x 30% PEG 600/7% PEG 3350
1152	C-00603	S4.5/W8	5a/50 W	fragments	linoleum	Stabilized in wet towel, refrigerated
1143		S0/W8.54	1b	button	cuprous	Not yet treated 2/2/06
1084	C-00597	S4.5/W8	3c/50 E	buckle	ferrous	Not yet treated 2/2/06

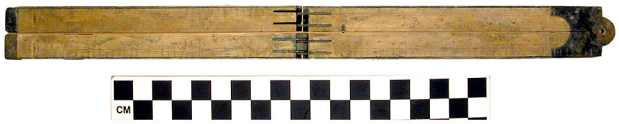


Figure 3.3. Carpenter's rule from the privy, AMH1113.

Figure 3. 4. Leather woman's shoe sole from the privy, AMH 1125

Figure 3.5. Leather man's shoe from the privy, AMH1125

600 and 7% PEG 3350, while the wood is in 12% PEG 600 and 14% PEG 3350 by weight. These solutions are designed through experience to provide optimum preservation and absorption characteristics for a given amount of time spent in immersion by combining different molecular weights of PEG to give the materials rapid absorption, as well as support and pliability. Wood needs more support in order to prevent distortions and allow all details of manufacture to be preserved. Leather, however, needs some support but must also remain pliable to fa-

Figure 3.6. Ebony and iron cutlery handle from the privy, AMH1169.

Figure 3.7. Broom ferrule from the privy, AMH1169. This part functioned as the joint between the broom fibers and the handle.

Figure 3.8. Horn button from the privy, AMH1179.

cilitate further study and display. Following these immersion treatments the organic items will be freeze dried in a vacuum to solidify the plastic in their cells. At present the exact time, temperature and vacuum have not been determined.

Other items from this conservation assemblage are made of materials that are substantial enough to not require plastic re-

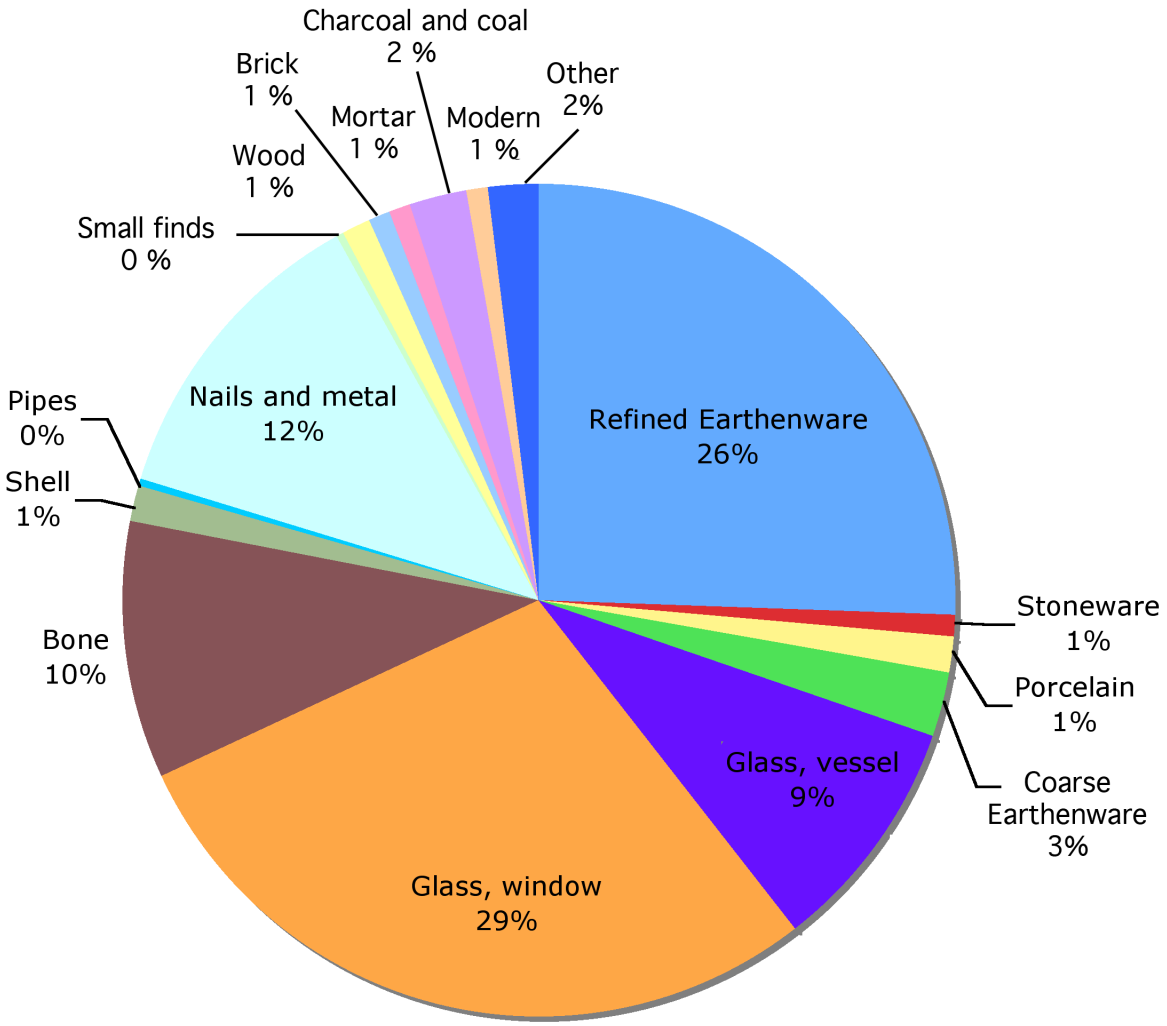


Figure 3.9. General proportional composition of the artifact assemblage.

placement treatment or are of a composite or extremely fragile nature. Those two items of horn (C-00592, C-00612) are presently being slowly dried out in the refrigerator. Another item of wood (C-00615), a turned furniture member, which may have been part of a stool or chair frame, was already dried out and has so far required only cosmetic cleaning. However, vacuum freeze-drying is potentially the next step for this item as well. The sole piece of textile recovered from the privy (C-00620) is also very fragile and is presently stabilized in water between plastic sheets and refrigerated awaiting further treatment. Those other items of a composite construction, including two handle halves with extant ferrous tang fragments adhering to them (C-00611, C-00599), a cylindrical bone handle (C-00605) also with extant ferrous tang and a carpenter's rule (C-00614) are all being slowly dried in the refrigerator after cosmetic cleaning. Further treatment will proceed on an item-by-item basis now that the majority of the conservation assemblage is well into treatment.

The artifacts and their treatment are summarized in Table 3.1, and a selection of the objects is illustrated in Figures 3.3–3.8.

Overview of Artifact Patterns

The general assemblage composition by artifact type is shown in Figure 3.9. Overall, flat window glass is the single most common artifact type. In a sense, this is likely misleading, as the field crew only saved small samples of the brick, mortar, and plaster re-

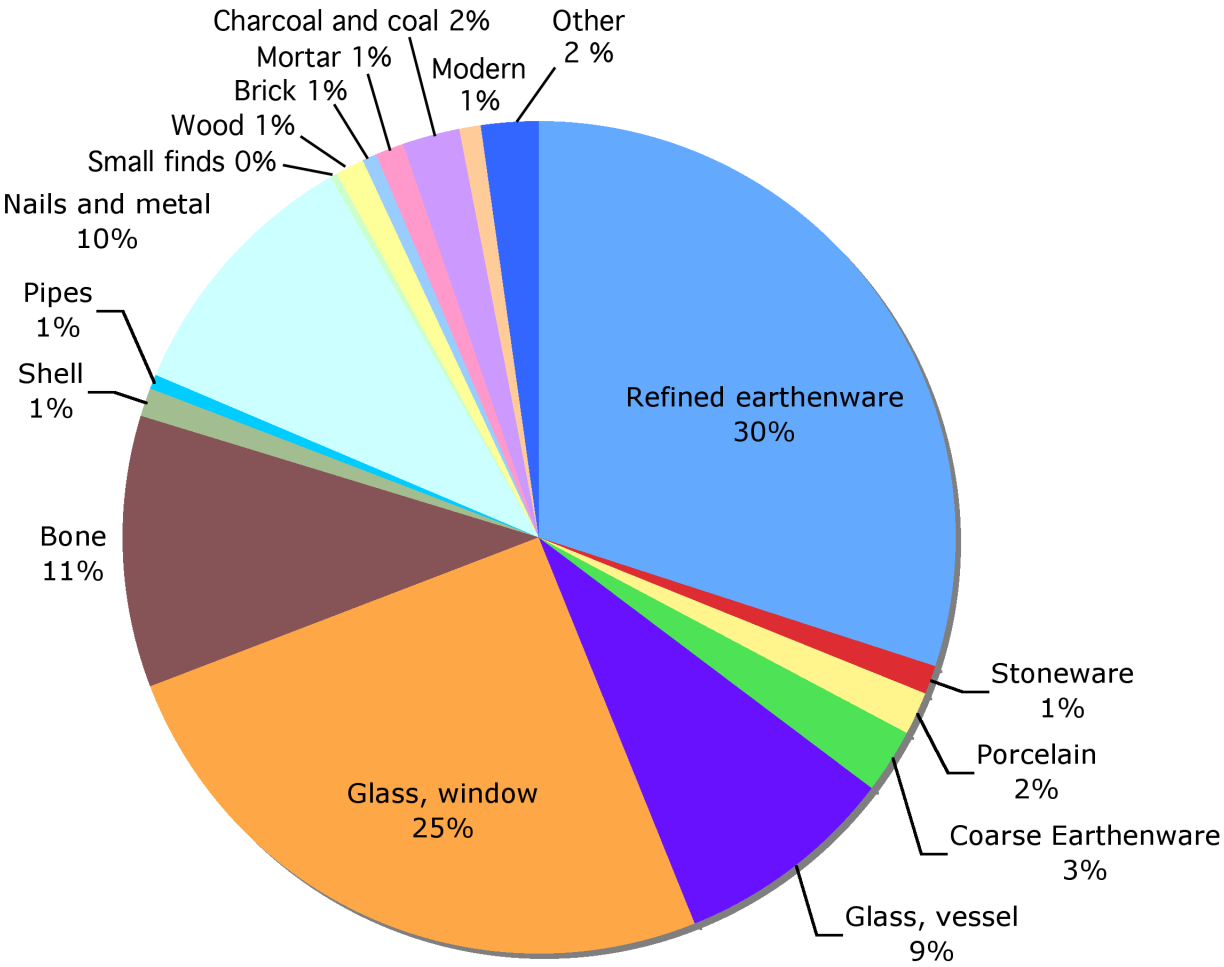


Figure 3.10. Proportional composition of the artifact assemblage from the AMH backlot.

covered during the excavation. Brick fragments were ubiquitous throughout the site. Together with the many nails, architectural materials as a whole make up just under half of the total collection. Ceramics, glass vessels, and bones make up much of the other half of the collection. Broadly speaking, the collection is dominated by two major categories of materials: those related to the construction and remodeling of the Meeting House and adjacent buildings, and those related primarily to the preparation, serving, and consumption of food. Other materials, such as pipes and personal artifacts (small finds), are present only in small numbers.

The size of the ceramic assemblage is quite striking, with over 11,500 sherds recovered (Table 3.2). Of the ceramics, the vast majority, about 85%, are refined earthenwares, primarily creamware and pearlware. Just over 8% of the ceramic assemblage is coarse earthenwares, almost entirely redware. Small quantities of porcelain (4.6% of total ceramics) and stoneware (2.5%) round out the ceramics. These very broad patterns are discussed in much greater detail in the descriptions of the privy ceramics (Chapter 4) and the backlot midden ceramics (Chapter 5).

The overall assemblage is broken down into three sub-assemblages based on different areas of the site with slightly different depositional histories: the AMH backlot (Figure 3.10); the west alley (Figure 3.11); and the privy (Figure 3.12). In general, the greatest differences appear to be in the relative representation of different type of architectural materials, with more minor differences

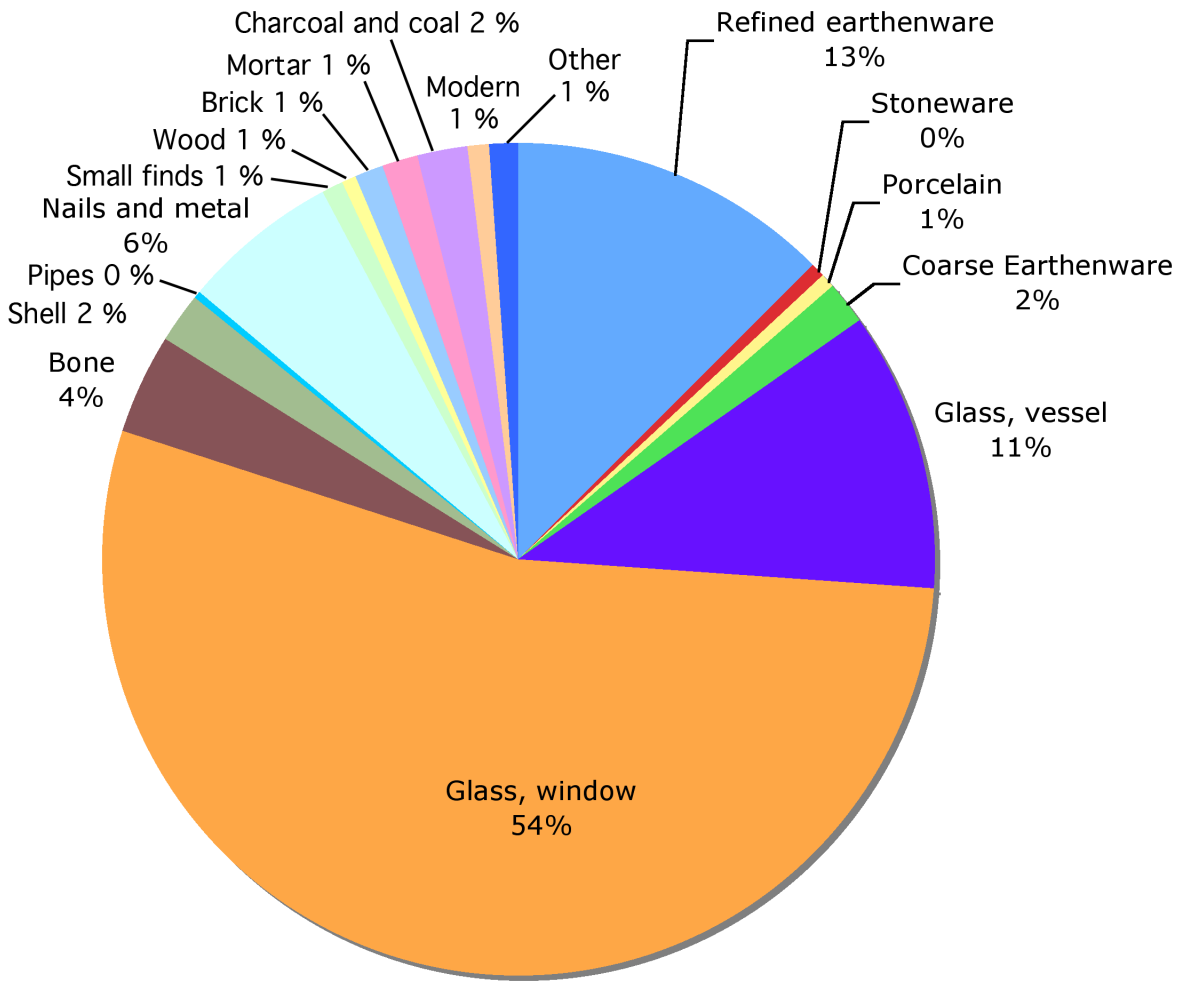


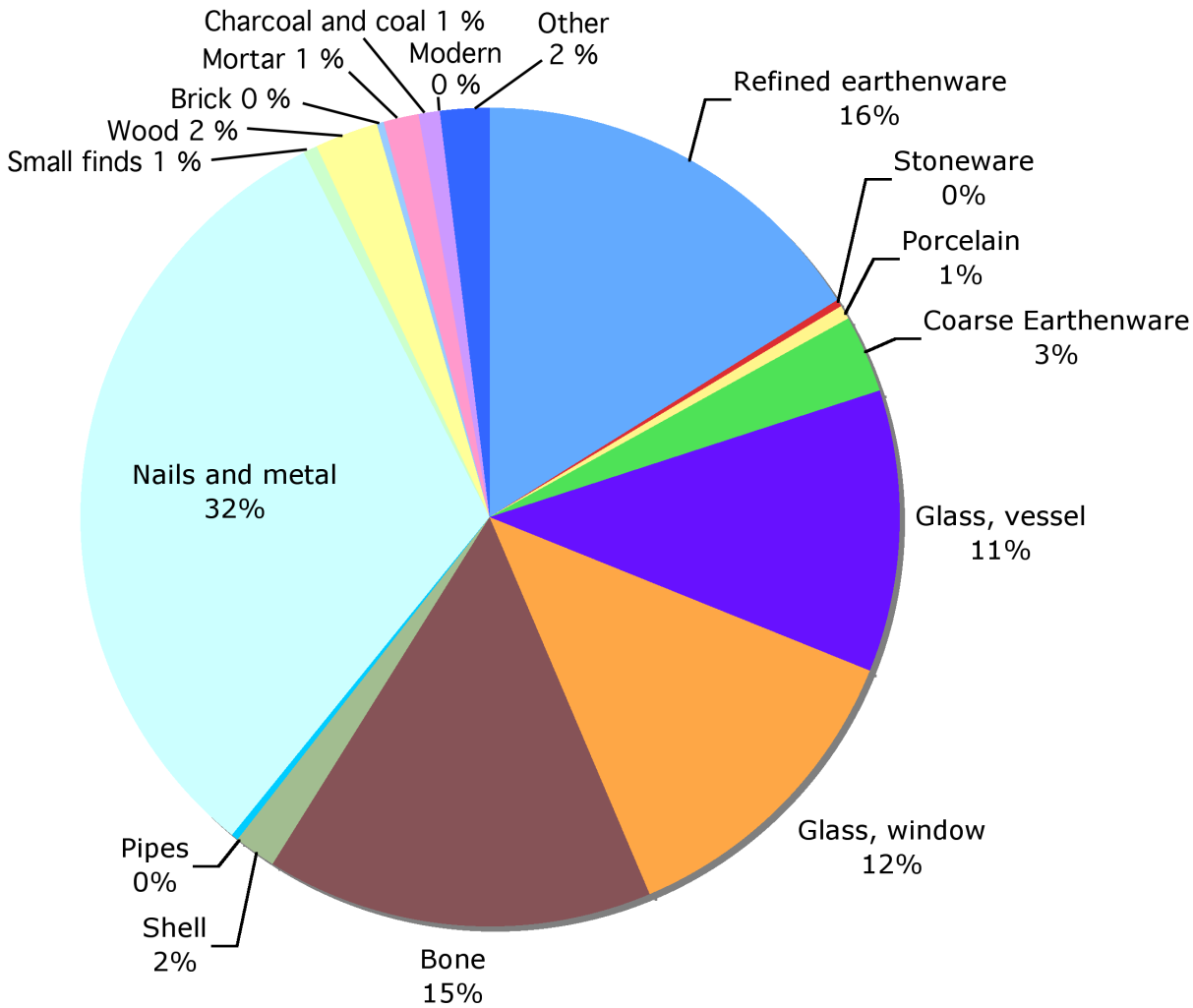
Figure 3.11. Proportional composition of the artifact assemblage from the west alley.

in ceramic representation and other materials. The general pattern of ceramic representation—primarily refined earthenwares, followed by coarse earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware—holds for all areas of the site.

The AMH backlot is the single largest sub-assemblage, and as a result, it makes the largest component of the overall site pattern and thus looks very much like it (Figure 3.10). There are however, proportionally more ceramics in the backlot than anywhere else on the site. These are not evenly distributed across the backlot (Table 3.2). Ceramic densities appear higher in the western side of the backlot, decreasing slightly to the east, presumably a function of the original patterns of deposition of lots of these into Feature 2, located at the western side of the lot, and the subsequent spreading of the feature contents to form the midden level.

The west alley looks slightly different (Figure 3.11). This area contains significantly more window glass, and proportionally less of all of all other artifact types, especially ceramics and bone. These areas did not contain the midden level present in the backlot, and appear to have a slightly different depositional history, with less foodways related material and more architectural. This is likely a function of the alley's location between two buildings, both potential sources for window glass.

Although the west alley contains fewer ceramics than the other areas, the ceramic types represented are largely similar (Table 3.3, Figures 3.13, 3.14). Creamware and pearlware dominate, with whiteware and redware both well represented, limited quantities of porcelain and stoneware, and a few sherds of tin-glazed and yellow ware. In



. Figure 3.12. Proportional composition of the artifact assemblage from the privy

Figure 3.13. Date palm chinoiserie pattern on a pearlware dish. AMH1195. Photo by Kate Johnson.

excavation unit N4/W8.54, the difference in age between the two builder's trenches can be seen in the ceramic assemblage. The early builder's trench, Feature 61, has more creamware than pearlware, and only two sherds of whiteware, while Feature 58, a much later repointing trench, has a more pearlware than creamware, and lots of whiteware (Table 3.3).

The general pattern of the privy assemblage is quite different than the other areas of the site (Figure 3.12). Most markedly, this assemblage has many more nails and much less window glass. The nails are mostly from the upper fill layers, which contain demolition debris, and thus many nails. The privy also has proportionally more bone than other areas of the site, likely a reflection both of the deposition of kitchen waste and the favor-

Table 3.2. Summary of artifact counts by excavation area and unit.

Unit	Refined Earthenware	Stoneware	Porcelain	Coarse Earthenware	Glass Vessel	Glass Window	Bone	Shell	Pipes	Nails & metal	Small Finds	Wood	Brick	Mortar	Charcoal & Coal	Modern	Other	Total
West Alley																		
N4W8.54	544	12	23	62	337	2042	114	58	8	161	11	5	36	53	57	11	48	3582
N9W8.54	264	14	22	40	369	1416	153	55	11	241	34	29	41	30	69	43	28	2859
AMH Backlot																		
S0E1	668	33	40	94	323	575	302	27	16	264	7	3	27	65	64	11	61	2580
S0E2	648	20	35	45	239	463	262	42	16	247	13	5	3	49	20	28	36	2171
S0W4	2377	67	119	200	580	3063	780	34	46	670	18	173	62	48	359	24	130	8750
S0W8.54	1244	29	35	86	203	585	160	59	13	227	2	0	20	12	37	4	66	2782
S1E1	636	22	34	33	111	178	293	10	7	128	5	0	0	1	20	19	27	1524
S1E2	448	20	32	47	66	142	277	7	13	89	8	2	0	0	4	6	20	1181
S1E4	426	15	35	36	189	478	88	52	4	106	2	22	13	15	21	26	84	1612
S2E4	111	4	3	4	53	104	9	10	2	46	1	7	3	3	2	13	27	402
S2E5	295	5	26	28	88	374	70	7	3	520	1	30	13	12	30	10	48	1560
S2W3	770	19	69	97	226	409	571	26	13	314	14	10	18	16	26	25	31	2654
S3E3	220	10	10	22	110	194	19	11	7	82	2	18	13	11	48	17	15	809
S3E4	391	12	13	31	173	325	79	26	4	115	5	7	28	10	22	42	48	1331
Privy																		
S4.5W8	698	9	34	134	462	576	639	74	9	1381	34	93	14	56	42	16	83	4354
Misc.	48	2	6	3	12	45	14	1	0	12	0	0	16	1	1	9	13	183
Total	9788	293	536	962	3541	10969	3830	499	172	4603	157	404	307	382	822	304	765	38334

Note. Vessel glass includes tableware, bottle glass and all unspecified sherds of curved glass. Small finds include buttons, beads, pins, and similar objects.

able preservation environment (see Chapter 7). Finally, the ceramic assemblage has more coarse earthenwares relative to the refined earthenwares than the AMH backlot. This is just a very general observation, and the ceramic assemblage from the privy is described in greater detail in the next chapter.

Artifacts of Personal Adornment

The 2005 excavation at the African Meeting House recovered a variety of small artifacts of personal adornment, such as clothing buttons and jewelry. These types of artifacts are particularly interesting because they potentially give insight into past aspects of individual's dress and self-presentation. Artifacts recorded included buttons, garment hooks, beads, straight pins, thimbles, rings, combs, chains, a portion of a wig curler, a portion of a fan strut, and an earring. Although some objects of this type were recovered in the privy, this discussion is limited to the materials from the AMH backlot and west alley. These artifacts could have been used by a variety of people, including tenants of the AMH basement apartment, children and teachers at the AMH and Smith School, and visitors to the Meeting House.

Artifacts of personal adornment are typically small, fragmentary, and often not considered as fully as are other classes of artifacts, such as ceramics, pipes, glass, and

Table 3.3. Ceramic ware types for selected west alley contexts, by sherd count.

	N9/W8.54 Unit		N4/W8.54 Fea. 61		N4/W8.54 Fea. 58	
Ware type	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
Tin-glazed	3	0.9	-		-	
Creamware	83	25.4	30	48.4	54	30.2
Pearlware	94	28.7	21	33.9	65	36.3
Whiteware	68	20.8	2	3.2	41	22.9
Redware	52	15.9	6	9.7	13	7.3
Yellow ware	2	0.6	-		-	
Porcelain	11	3.4	1	1.6	5	2.8
Stoneware	13	4.0	2	3.2	1	0.6
Refined stoneware	1	0.3	-		-	
Total	327	100.0	62	100.0	179	100.0

Note. Ceramic data from K. Johnson and M. Patalano.

Figure 3.14. Pink floral transfer print on a whiteware cup. AMH1195. Photo by Kate Johnson.

metal. Sources of information on these objects, particularly buttons, often come from books or articles put out by collectors and archaeologists. Military buttons in particular have received their fair share of attention from enthusiasts, partly in relation to their date-ability (see Albert 1969, Johnson 1948, Tice 1997). By looking at changes in manufacturing techniques, Olsen (1963) has written one of the few chronologies focusing on plain metal buttons, while South's (1964) typology is often used to categorize common forms of buttons. Beads have also received a good deal of attention, with an entire conference devoted to their cause (Hayes III 1983; van der Sleen 1973), while other authors have concerned themselves with cultural values attached to beads (Russell 1997; Stine, Cabak, and Groover 1996). Noel Hume's (1969) *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* includes mainly overview information about a variety of objects of personal adornment. White's (2005) book, *American Artifacts of Personal Adornment, 1680-1820*, is the most detailed study to date. Her book covers sources of interpretation and closely details information about clothing fasteners, jewelry, hair accessories, and other miscellaneous accessories, also pointing readers to additional sources of specific information. Hers is one of the few studies to tackle items such as clothing fasteners (besides buttons), although Beaudry's (2006) *Findings: the Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing* is a recent addition detailing information about pins, needles, thimbles, shears and scissors, and various other artifacts related to textile production.

The remaining discussion categorizes and describes the different types of objects in the African Meeting House, including the makeup of the assemblage, any relevant analysis, and what those objects may indicate about their previous owners. Finally, the implications of the artifact assemblage as a whole are considered in the particular context of the African Meeting House.

Buttons

Buttons are the most numerous artifacts among the assemblage at the African Meeting House, with a total of 39 (Figures 3.15–3.20). Within this are 14 glass, 13 cuprous, 6 wood, 5 bone, and 1 shell button. As White chronicles, glass buttons are generally from the 19th century and later, when they began to mass produced and available for less money. In fact, except for five buttons, all of the glass buttons are white with no decoration on them, suggesting that they

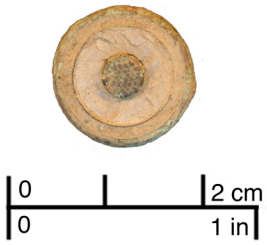


Figure 3.15. Cuprous sleeve button, possibly inlaid at one time (AMH 1226).

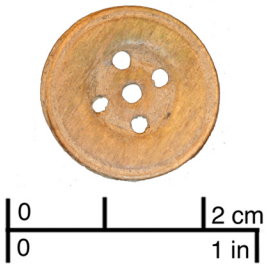


Figure 3.16. Five-hole wooden coat or waistcoat button, 1750-1830 (AMH 1230).

Figure 3.17. Cuprous coat button with back stamped TREBLE/GILT/STD/COL, 1785–1800 (AMH 1007).

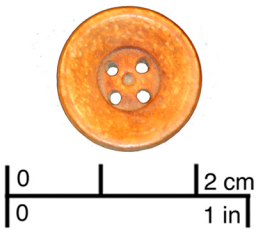


Figure 3.18. Cuprous military coat or waistcoat button, stamped with eagle holding olive branch and NE/PLUS/ULTRA, MANN, 1750–1812 (AMH 1068).

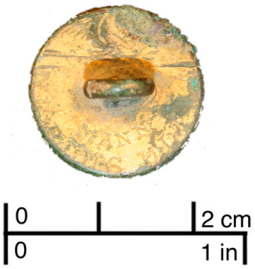


Figure 3.19. Four-hole, concave bone sleeve or waistcoat button with tooling rest mark, 1750–1830 (AMH 1134).

Figure 3.20. Cuprous coat button, 1785–1800 (AMH 1180).

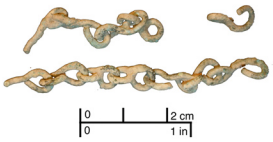


Figure 3.21. Cuprous chain fragments (AMH 1212).

Figure 3.22. Cuprous thimble fragments (AMH 1204).

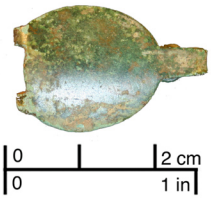


Figure 3.23. Possible copper garment clasp (AMH 1138).

Figure 3.24. Wig curler fragment (AMH 1194).

Figure 3.25. Cuprous pins, one incomplete (AMH 1206; AMH 1160).

Figure 3.26. Various beads: white clay (AMH 1172), black hexagonal glass (AMH 1119), blue glass (AMH 1150).

were probably available in large quantities. Three of the white glass buttons have molded decorations. In addition, of the two buttons which are not white, one was a black piece of glass with cuprous backing, while the other is marble colored and missing its backing. The large numbers of glass buttons are probably indicative of their wide availability and common use on clothing.

The cuprous buttons show a range of styles, including three tin-plated, two with gilding on the back, two two-piece buttons with decoration, and one that may have been inlaid at one time. The two buttons with gilding on their backs were unable to be identified any further. One is likely a military button, showing an eagle with olive branch and the words NE/PLUS/ULTRA (Latin for of the highest achievement) and MANN (the manufacturer). Unfortunately military buttons are categorized by the design on the front of the button, and in this case the front is plain. The second gilded button contained the words TREBLE/GILT/STD/COL, which was a common way for manufacturers to state the quality of the button for purchasers. While some of the cuprous buttons could be tentatively dated using manufacture methods described in Olsen's (1963) "Dating Early Plain Buttons By Their Form," this effort is a bit suspect. As White (2005: 57) points out,

dates for button types can be misleading due to the application of narrow manufacture dates, when in fact buttons were made and worn over much broader periods of time.

The six wood buttons and five bone buttons from the assemblage are indicative of buttons that were often used as molds for textile or stamped metal covered buttons, or occasionally as sew-throughs. Textile covered buttons generally had only one hole in the center, which was seen in two of the wooden buttons. Buttons that were covered with stamped metal are often beveled on the edges for metal crimping, and have four or five holes for a catgut shank, although late 18th-century molds often have a single hole for a wire shank. When used as sew through buttons, wood and bone buttons could have two, three, four, or five holes. As White explains, five-hole buttons were common on men's shirts and underwear in the 18th century, while wooden sew-throughs were inexpensive and used as fasteners for men's garments. Shell buttons, of which the African Meeting House assemblage had one, contained two or four holes, and were considered to be a more expensive type of button (White 2005: 65–71).

According to White, buttons were worn primarily by men until the 19th century, when their use began to be more frequent by women, and were both functional and decorative. Buttons were on a wide range of clothing items, including: coats, waistcoats, breeches, stocks, cloaks, sleeves, and handkerchiefs (White 2005: 57). One way to distinguish where on clothing buttons may have come from is by their size, although this is only a rough indicator. As categorized by White, sleeve buttons are generally between 13 to 17 mm, waistcoat or breech buttons are between 14.5 to 19.5 mm, and coat buttons tend to be between 18 to 35-plus mm (2005: 57). From the Meeting House, all of the glass buttons and two wood buttons were 12 mm or smaller. While large buttons were popular in the 18th century (White 2005: 59), the number of buttons smaller than sleeve size, and their overwhelming material of glass, may indicate a changing fashion trend as well as mass production that allowed quality buttons to be made in smaller sizes. In addition, buttons were present on clothes worn by children; therefore some of the smallest buttons likely came from children's outfits. Given the community focus of the church, as well as the grammar school once within the church and later next to the church, it is likely that the buttons were not coming from only adult contexts. Bower's (1986) summary report also mentions the presence of a large amount of buttons recovered in the 1975 to 1986 excavations, which is partially attributed to the presence of William Henry, a tailor, living adjacent to the African Meeting House during the first half of the 19th century (Bower 1986: 9). The wide range of buttons recovered probably reflects the range of people who gathered at the Meeting House, as buttons could be inexpensive and utilitarian, or of great value and prominent accessories at the same time (White 2005: 72). It is also useful to remember that buttons could have been used in very different contexts, however, as Wilkie records that to ease the pain and danger of teething, African-American women would make a necklace of six plain buttons for their babies (1997: 87).

Beads

Seven beads were recovered from the 2005 African Meeting House excavations: one red seed bead, one white clay bead, one metal bead, one spherical yellowish bead, one dark brown faceted bead, one spherical blue bead, and one blue bead (Figure 3.26). In addition to beads, one cowry shell was found, which likely served a similar ornamental function. It is also worthwhile to mention that there were 16 small cuprous discs found, 14 mm in diameter, each with one hole in the center, which were likely used for decorative purposes as well. Beads were a ubiquitous part of clothing decora-

tion and adornment and are another class of artifacts commonly found in excavations. Unless recovered in specific contexts, such as in burials, beads are also a very difficult find because there is no way to know exactly what they were used for. Seed beads were often sewn onto textiles or leather, or could be strung together to make small pieces of jewelry (White 2005: 82). However, larger beads could have been used for the same purpose. While beads cannot be assigned to particularly parts of clothing, authors have investigated their meanings for enslaved African-Americans. While these studies often focus on areas of the Southern U.S., it is still appropriate in the context of the African Meeting House because some African-American Bostonians were either freed or self-emancipated slaves.

Beads are often looked at by researchers as possibly being culturally significant; theories of which range from being primarily used by women, reflecting West African cultural practices, and being similar to highly valued African trade beads. They were used as both adornment and as personal charms for protection from misfortune and illness. In West African contexts beads were used in multitudes of circumstances, including: to adorn the body, as jewelry, to adorn ceremonial costumes, to decorate everyday clothes, worn in hair, on clothing, as necklaces, bracelets, waistbands, and anklets. Similarly, they conveyed information about wealth, age, grade, marital status, artistic attitudes, and political, religious, and cultural affiliation. Personal amulets were worn around the neck, arm, wrist, or ankle, and these often included the use of beads. In a slave context, charms and amulets were made from materials that included hairpins, copper, silver, beads, and finger rings (Stine, Cabak, and Groover 1996: 49-54). According to Stine, Cabak, and Groover (1996: 60), "personal charms in the South were typically worn on the neck, finger, wrist, waist, or ankle, tied or sewn to garments, and carried in the pockets, shoes, or hats (WPA 1974[1940]; Puckett 1975)." This suggests a number of different contexts in which the beads found at the African Meeting House could have been used. Researchers have also recorded a preponderance of blue colored beads at African-American sites, leading them to look at meanings behind colors as well. While many beads were thought to prevent illness, blue corresponded to protection and success, white to peace, weddings, and to 'uncross,' red to victory, yellow and brown were thought to bring money, and black was thought to represent evil or death, as well as to cure heart trouble. Meanings varied among people, however, as a quilter, Peculia Warner, told her interviewer that blue meant truth, white meant peace, brass meant trouble, red meant blood, and yellow or gold meant love (Stine, Cabak, and Groover 1996: 62-63). The single cowry shell recovered would have been used in much the same way as beads. They are associated with African deities, used in medicinal charms, and used to ward off bad luck. Teresa Dujnic suggests that the presence of this shell may also indicate continuing ties with specific African heritages (2005: 110-111; see also Chapter 5). As Wilkie (1997) has detailed, the use of objects for protection or to curse were important in many African American contexts. This was not necessarily conflictual with Christianity, for as Stine, Cabak, and Groover (1996: 59) state, "[w]hile many slaves embraced Christianity and Islam, the forms of worship, organization of churches, tenets, and symbolic systems were often translated into a specifically African-American worldview (Herskovits 1962: 20-260; Thompson 1993: 74-95)." The African Meeting House, as a community center, may have therefore been a particularly important place for the continuation of African cultural values. Because bead use is considered to be gendered, and associated more closely with women and children (Russell 1997: 70), it may be a somewhat more direct indication of the presence of women and children in and around the Meeting House.

Other

The remaining types off object were all recovered in very small quantities. Among the rest of the finds are five straight pins. (Figure 3.25) While all were measured, only one was complete, which was bent and measured about 30 mm in length. While straight pins are often considered evidence of sewing activities, according to Beaudry (2006: 15), throughout the 18th century pins were used to fasten most types of women's clothing and baby diapers. This use declined as other fasteners were mass-produced, but into the 1830s pins were still used for fastening baby clothes. The size of a straight pin is important, as small pins were used for dressmaking and tailoring and larger pins were used to hold headdresses, veils, clothing pleats, and folds in place. According to Beaudry's chart, the length of the one intact straight pin places it in the category of "short white" sewing pins. The partial sizes of the other four pins means that none of them are lills (12 mm in length), the small pins use for fine fabrics before stitching, or for holding veils or other women's clothing in place (Beaudry 2006: 15, 22, 24). In addition to being in clothes, women often had pincushion balls hung from their waistband for a continual supply of pins, as well as pin-poppets, often recorded as needlecases by archaeologists, bone examples of which are generally the only kind to survive (Beaudry 2006: 31). There was one fragment of carved bone recovered in the 2005 excavations that may have once been part of a pin-poppet.

Related to the straight pins are the two fragmented thimbles that were recovered (Figure 3.22). Thimbles are a common find that indicates sewing, although this was a practice that both women and men would have been familiar with. In use, the thimble was place on the finger to avoid pricking it with the needle through the hidden side of the material. Beaudry recommends measuring thimbles and recording wear to indicate if they were used by children or adults, although her size chart records industry sizes rather than measured lengths of diameters, making it difficult to determine on thimbles lacking an actual size marking. Beaudry also mentions that women had thimble carriers as well, in order to avoid their loss, which may go unrecognized among archaeological finds (Beaudry 2006: 86-114).

Another possible gendered artifact is one fastener that was found, a garment hook (Figure 3.23). Items of women's clothing such as bodices were usually closed by hooks and eyes, pins, or lacings. However, any edge-to-edge closure would have made use of hooks and eyes, so they were sometimes used on men's clothing for buttons that had sham buttonholes, or on coats and waistcoats. As well, since hooks were often used with thread eyes, the archaeological record shows a preponderance of garment hooks, as opposed to eyes (White 2005: 74–75).

Another gendered artifact is a possible fragment from a fan strut. These items were utilitarian, ritual markers, and objects of luxury all combined in one (White 2005: 122). In addition, they were expensive status markers. According to White, "the fan was an important social symbol of gentility and sexuality and was used to convey flirtations and romantic interest" (White 2005: 124). Due to their expense and the meaning they conveyed, fans were often curated and passed on to other women. Another indication of status would have been chains, which were used on all sorts of items of adornments, but were expensive at the time because they were handmade (White 2005: 121-124).

Two rings were also found, along with two other circular objects that may be rings as well. While today we may think of rings as being worn almost exclusively on fingers, White points out that "they could also be sewn onto clothes or worn on strings at the wrist or as a charm on a chord around the neck" (White 2005: 93). In the early 19th century, rings were given much more often as tokens of affection, and served decorative,

symbolic, and functional purposes. Earrings could have been worn by men and women as well. Simple gold and silver wire earrings were worn in the 18th century, while plain gold hoop earrings, like the one found during the 2005 excavations, were fashionable during the late 18th and early 19th century (White 2005: 89, 93).

Additionally, one vulcanized rubber comb fragment was found. White categorizes two types of combs: dressing combs (for hair) and decorative. The fragment recovered from the Meeting House was a one-piece, double sided comb that would have been used for daily grooming and hygiene. Functionally, it would have been used to brush out tangles, along with other lice or vermin (White 2005: 104).

The last type of personal artifact is a wig curler, as a half of one was recovered in the excavation (Figure 3.24). Although expensive, wigs in general were common across class boundaries. In terms of time period, though, wigs fell out of fashion by 1800, when the new style became to cut hair short and brush it forward (White 2005: 116-117). At the same time, according to Durbin (1984: 8), up to at least 1869, liveried coachmen and footmen were still using wigs. Wigs were difficult to maintain and messy to maintain, so they were often brought back to the wigmaker for up keep. White records that many wigmakers were also hairdressers (White 2005: 116), a common vocation for African-Americans, suggesting another potential context for the presence of a wig curler at the African Meeting House.

Discussion

As a whole, the artifact assemblage making up the personal objects of adornment cover many different categories. They are the material reminders of the wide array of people who not only lived in the Smith Court area, but who gathered at the African Meeting House for various community functions. Paul Mullins (1999) has studied the assemblages from African American neighborhoods in Annapolis, Maryland to see how African-Americans were inserting themselves into the increasingly capitalist consumer culture, against a back drop of racism and class-ism which sought to keep African-Americans and the poor "in their place." Artifacts of personal adornment reveal similar issues occurring in Boston as well. The many buttons and the garment hook were parts of the clothing that members of the Meeting House may have been wearing. Fashionable wear for men in the 1800s included a high-waisted coat, with cut-away tails in the back for a narrowing effect, and trousers with narrow legs. Coats often contained numerous buttons down the front, on pocket flaps, at the top of coat pleats, and at the wrist (White 2005: 58, 61). Some members may have exhibited the less expensive wood and bone buttons on their clothing, while others who were financially successful were surely attempting to keep up with the fashions of the time. The presence of tailors or seamstresses in the neighborhood, such as William Henry, would have also likely contributed to the number of buttons recovered. The chains and fan strut recovered are more indications of African-American gentility. Due to their expense, these are objects that would have been publicly displayed, a visible sign of affluence (White 2005: 121-124). Jewelry was another visible sign of both wealth and affection. The gold hoop earring shows African-Americans participating in ideals of 'good taste' which were popular in the 1800s, while the two rings uncovered could have been tokens of affection, for marriage, or also mourning rings (White 2005: 89, 93). In addition, the eight beads and one cowry shell recovered could have been part of a visible decoration on clothing, or part of a necklace or bracelet. The meanings frequently attributed to beads at African American sites indicate that there may have also been deeper meanings behind the colors and color combinations chosen. The presence of

the African Meeting House, bringing members of Boston's African-American community together, may have aided the continuance of such beliefs.

The straight pins found could have been used to hold garments in place, as well as another indication of sewing practices. The two thimbles in the collection also suggest sewing. If not made at home, clothes were often repaired at home, so this would have been a needed skill. Beaudry (2006: 5) notes that needlework could be seen as a sign of feminine skill and higher social position. At the same time, needlework was another way that women were able to raise money for themselves (Beaudry 2006: 5). The daily life of women and men would have also involved personal care, including combing one's hair. The many functional reasons behind the comb that was found indicate an awareness and concern with the standards of hygiene that were a part of 19th-century life. Another interesting artifact of hair care is the fragment of a wig curler that was found. While this could have been in relation to a wig worn by a member of the African-American community, this is unlikely due to the fact that wigs were no longer fashionable by the 1800s. However, hairdressers likely continued to manufacture wigs, albeit on a smaller scale, making it likely that it was an artifact that came from the tool kit of an African-American hairdresser in the community.

This discussion shows that the often-ignored category of artifacts of personal adornment is a rich area for investigation. The wide variety of the assemblage from the 2005 excavations at the African Meeting House allow a wider picture onto the daily lives of the African-Americans who lived in the Smith Court community, and who congregated at the Meeting House. If this information were combined with the assemblage from the 1975-1986 assemblage, as well as that from Smith School, it would likely represent an invaluable amount of information concerning intersections of class, race, and education, among others, in the African-American community of Boston. This study also points out the importance of the research other authors have put into various objects. Beaudry's (2006) book highlights this importance in her chapter about pins, which brings together an enormous amount of information that would otherwise be completely lacking. As more studies are done, it is likely that even more information can be teased out of these small but important artifacts.

Chapter 4. The 44 Joy Street Privy Assemblage

Kate Descoteaux

Introduction

One of the significant features excavated in the 2005 excavations was a privy that belonged to a tenement located at 44 Joy Street. The privy appears to have been in use from about 1811 to 1839, while the building was occupied by a series of African American renters. The lot was subsequently purchased for use as a stable, and the privy was filled with building refuse and other trash in a series of fill events. This chapter describes the history of the 44 Joy Street lot, and interprets the fill events to tie them to specific times and transitions in the use of the property. The general patterns of the privy artifact assemblage are then presented, with some of the more interesting or chronologically useful pieces illustrated. Finally the ceramic assemblage is described and illustrated in some detail.

The History of the Joy Street Lot

The privy (F.50/ F.9B) excavated in the southwestern corner of the African Meeting House (AMH) yard is on property that did not originally belong to the AMH. The 8 ft strip of land it was located on was part of the #44 Joy St. lot and remained so until 1909, when the Congregation Libavitz acquired it. In Bower's excavation she discovered another privy adjacent to F.50/9b, which was also in the southwest corner of the yard. This (F.2) was likely the privy that was used by the African Meeting House. The property immediately west of the meetinghouse, #2 Smith Ct., was listed as having its own privy in the same general location as the others. Bower attributes her truncated privy feature (F. B7), located in the basement of the AMH (then the backlot for #44) as the privy belonging to the first house built on the #44 lot in 1794 (Bower 1987: 106) As a result of this information, we concluded that F.50/ F.9B was associated with the later occupations (1811-1909) of the #44 Joy St. property.

The Beacon Hill area began as an eight and a half acre pasture belonging to Thomas Buttolph. In 1667 he died leaving the land to his sons John and Thomas who owned it until 1701. At that time, it was split up among Buttolph's three grandchildren (Rosebrock 1978: 3). His granddaughter, Abigail Belknap was awarded the large portion of land on which the Smith Ct. neighborhood is now located. In 1732, Abigail Belknap divided the land into seven deep lots and soon after, her children and grandchildren sold most of them off (Grover 2002: 26). The #44 and #46 Joy St. lots had changed hands a number of times between the 1730's and 1803, before Augustin Raillion, a white hairdresser, finally assembled the two. In 1799 Raillion purchased the lot on which #44 Joy St. is located and in 1803 he acquired the adjacent lot where #46 Joy St. is currently located. The lots comprising #46 and #44 Joy St. are those that are relevant to this study. These lots are of special interest because, according to Rosebrock, as of 1978 there had been no early African American owners discovered for land between Myrtle St. and Smith Ct., except for the strip of land that holds the Smith school, meeting house, and William Henry house (Rosebrock 1978: 9).

Number 46 Joy Street.

Around the turn of the 18th century, the #46 Joy St. lot was divided roughly into thirds, the westernmost section, being #2 Smith Ct. or the William Henry House, the central portion belonging to the AMH and the eastern area being that on which the Smith School is situated upon. The #2 Smith Ct. lot, located directly west of the future AMH, was composed of two separate parcels of land. In 1803, soon after Augustin Raillion acquired the #46 lot, he sold a portion of it to William Henry, a black tailor and hairdresser. Henry's segment was described as a 16 x 27 ft rectangle adjacent to the AMH lot (Rosebrock 1978: 21). In that same year, Henry bought his second parcel containing a carpenter's shop, from housewright Perez Whiting. This lot was, "an L-shaped piece that added an 8 ft passage west of the first lot with a 37 ft extension to the south of the first lot" (Rosebrock 1978: 21). It appears that the acquisition of this second lot made Henry's parcel run the full depth across lots #44 and #46.

Not long after he purchased the land, Henry constructed a double tenement on each lot, one of which he resided in (Rosebrock 1978: 21). Architecturally, it is unknown if portions of these wooden dwelling houses remain today, but according to Bower's excavations, she uncovered what is believed to be the foundation remains of the southern tenement (Grover 2002: 76). Around 1852 the heirs of William Henry sold the property to Joseph Scarlett, a black chimney sweep and entrepreneur. After he acquired the land in 1853, he built the two-story core of the present three-story brick structure that is #2 Smith Ct. (Bower 1987: 141). In 1878, Scarlett sold the property to William A. Prescott who sold it shortly thereafter to Samuel A.B. Abbott. Sometime between the Prescott and Abbott tenures the third story was added to the building (Grover 2002: 78). In 1899, Samuel Abbott sold the property to Mary Power, wife of Henry J. Power (Grover 2002: appendix).

In 1805, two years after he sold William Henry his land, Raillion sold the parcel to the east of it with a small building thereon, to the AMH building committee headed by Daniel Wild, William Bentley and Edward Stevens (Rosebrock 1978: 19). This lot ran in depth, from Smith Ct. south 59 ft across Raillion's #46 and partially across #44 Joy St. parcels. This awkward configuration left an 8 ft strip of land immediately behind the AMH, just shy of the #44 lot property boundary that remained under the ownership of Raillion. The African Meeting House building Committee sold the building on the property before they proceeded with the construction of the AMH and by 1806, had built the edifice that stands there today (Rosebrock 1978: 19).

In 1811, Raillion mortgaged what was left of his original #46 and #44 parcels, including the 8 ft strip of land along the AMH's southern border, to Ann Collins, a white spinster (Rosebrock 1978: 16). The #46 lot had a 10 ft building on the northern portion when it was mortgaged to Anne Collins, which was still present in 1819 (Grover 2002: 85). Sometime prior to 1834, the remaining land on the eastern portion of the #46 lot was transferred to Joseph Powars, a white baker, who owned a tenement on the lot. According to the 1822–1824 and 1826 tax records, the building occupying the southwestern corner of Belknap St. and Smith Ct., was occupied by "blacks" (Grover 2002: 85). When her mother died, Joanna Powars Stanford inherited all of the estate (Rosebrock 1978: 32). In 1834, Joanna Powars Stanford, and Albert Phelps sold the lot at the southeast corner of Joy St. and Smith Ct. to the City of Boston for the construction of the Abiel Smith School (Grover 2002: 87).

Number 44 Joy Street.

As previously stated, Raillion acquired the #44 parcel in 1799 and though there is no mention of him building anything on the land, there may have been a dwelling house on the lot constructed by Michael Homer prior to 1794 (Rosebrock 1978: 16, Bower 1987:

106). In 1811 Raillion mortgaged the land to Ann Collins, who retained possession of the awkwardly shaped #44 lot including the 8 ft strip of land south of the AMH, until 1836 when she sold it to a group of investors headed by John D. Bates (Rosebrock 1978: 17). Before she sold the property, Anne Collins built a tenement on the land, that was, according to Kathryn Grover, occupied by African American tenants between 1822-1826, and in 1827 and 1831 (Grover 2002: 85).

Not long after Bates acquired the property, the tenement was demolished and a stable was built in its place (Bower 1987: 55). This stable is depicted in an 1849 woodcut in the book "Public schools in Boston" and is described as being two stories tall with a center entry and a pitched roof with its ridge parallel to Joy St. (Grover 2002: 173). According to the account, "The center window on the second floor was set lower than those that flank it: perhaps it functioned as a hoisting bay through which hay or straw passed to the second floor of the building" (Rosebrock 1978: 17). According to Bower's report and historic maps, a wooden shed covered the 8 ft strip of land that was located behind the stable (Bower 1987: 108, 146).

In 1866 the Bates deed transferred to the descendants of the investors under the new name of Proprietors of the Home Club Stable in Joy Street. The deed mentions an "old stable" that that stood on the property as of that date (Rosebrock 1978: 17). Soon after the deed was transferred, the Home Club Stable proprietors had the original stable demolished and replaced with a more modern one (Bower 1987: 62). This second stable remained until 1909 when Rosie Seegal acquired the property and razed it and built the current #44 Joy St. brick building in its place. In this same year, the Congregation Libavitz (1898–1970) acquired for the first time, the rights to the 8 ft strip of land behind their building (Detwiller 1975: 1).

Depostional Associations and Dates

Many of the buildings located on the #46 & #44 Joy St. lots were owned and occupied by Whites as well as African Americans. According to Bower, #40-42 Joy St., the lot adjacent to #44 Joy St., served as a sort of line of demarcation between a settlement of white carpenters to the south and the black settlement to the north (Bower 1986: 54, Rosebrock 1978: 12). Anne Collins, who constructed the original tenement at #44 Joy St., was a white spinster, but during her tenure 1811-1836, she rented out to African Americans. One of the great sources of information regarding African Americans in the Smith Ct./ Joy St. area was a 1978 study undertaken by Ellen Fletcher Rosebrock. Using information she compiled from tax assessors records, censuses, probates and Boston city directories, we can gain some insight on the African American tenants that occupied the #44 Joy Street property (Table 4.1).

Nearly all of the tenants listed in Rosebrock's account fall in to the time period during which Ann Collins had her tenement building on the lot, excepting a certain laborer named James Long, who remained listed as an occupant of #44 Joy St. until 1839. Several occupants of interest live in the Collins' tenement. The first is Robert Curry, a mariner, whose tenure lasted from 1826–1828. Although this was a short-lived occupancy, a Naval button was recovered in the privy, and it is possible that it belonged to him. These artifacts may have also belonged to someone else, as seaman/mariner was one of the foremost occupations among African American men during this time period (Bower 1986: 54). Another tenant of #44 Joy St. was a cordwainer by the name of Cyrus Barret who lived there from 1828–1833. He is of particular note because it is plausible that several of the discarded shoes and shoe soles located in the privy may have been deposited by him during his occupation.

According to Bower, by 1835, a shift in the character of the neighborhood had begun to take place. She notes that, "on the south side of the court, the two Joy St. properties (#46 and # 44) ceased to be domestic lots and

Table 4.1. African American Tenants Residing at 44 Joy Street.

Name	*Occupation*	*Dates of Residency*
Augustus, Elinor	Unknown	1826–1835
Brown, ?	Laborer	1832
Carter, Daniel	Laborer	1820–1830
Curry, Robert	Mariner	1826–1828
Harrison, John	Unknown	1820–1821
Innis, Thomas	Hairdresser	1818–1821
Jefferson, Jane	Widow	1825–1833
Leffage, Henry	Laborer	1810–1829
Long, James	Laborer	1819–1839
Morris, Robert	Waiter	1826–1830
Barret, Cyrus	Cordwainer	1828–1833
Colburn, Ann	Unknown	1820
Gardner, Samuel	Laborer	1833
Paterson, William P.	Tender	1832
Sherman, ?	Laborer	1829
Thomas, Samuel	Laborer	1832
Thompson, Joshua	Laborer	1830
Williams, Joseph J.	Tailor	1828–1833

Source: Bower 1986, Figure 15B.

became commercial and institutional lots respectively" (Bower 1986: 55). It was during this time that Collins had sold her tenement to Bates investors who had it demolished and replaced with a stable. It is uncertain if this demolition debris ever made it into the privy, however there does not seem to be evidence of its deposition. Perhaps it may have been placed in the privy and then clean out shortly thereafter, but this remains to be proven. The bottom levels of the privy are apparently remnants of the primary deposition associated with the tenement occupants, dating from the construction of the privy in 1811 until its demolition around 1835 or shortly thereafter.

After the Ann Collins' tenement was replaced by a stable, it is likely that there were no longer any residents on the lot. It is probable that much of what is thought to be ferrous and leather horse tack found in the privy dates to this or the later stable standing on the lot. When the property transferred to the Home Club Stable investors in 1866, they tore down the stable and replaced it with a newer, more modern one. During this rebuilding it appears that some of the debris from the original stable might have been deposited in the privy as Strata 3. This deposit contained a large amount of building material including copper alloy and iron nails, mortared rocks and bricks, wood and window glass. Also in this strata we unearthed several black, Goodyear vulcanized rubber comb fragments with a TPQ (*terminus post quem*) of 1851. This date coincides with the period of activity for the Bates stable.

The replacement stable constructed by the Home Club Stable proprietors in 1866 was extant until 1909, when Rosie Seegal acquired the lot and had it torn down (Bower 1987: 62). Seegal then built the current brick structure in its place. This deconstruction episode apparently corresponds to privy Stratum 2 and contained large fragments of plaster and mortar, purple roofing slate, and window glass. Artifacts of note include an early incandescent light bulb with a TPQ of 1879 and a Green St. Apothecary patent medicine bottle with a TPQ of 1871. These artifact dates fall within the time period in which the second stable was actively being used. The 1873 atlas shows a wood framed shed attached to the stable, so it is also possible that the Stratum 2 is entirely or contains remnants of this structure as well. It is believed that the privy was finally closed at the same time as the demolition of the second stable in 1909.

Privy Artifact Overview

An abundance of material culture was retrieved from the privy at #44 Joy Street. The artifact distribution in the privy varied by strata and depositional events, and is summarized in Table 4.2. To date, the ceramics have been studied in the greatest detail, and the study of the rest of the artifacts is still on going. As a result, this description is general and highlights some of the more interesting artifacts.

The majority of the privy assemblage, 24.55% was comprised of glass, both flat and curved. The flat glass category comprised 12.66% of the glass total. Most of this is window glass, though it might also include

Table 4.2. Summary of the privy artifact asssemblage.

Context	Refined Earthenware	Stoneware	Porcelain	Coarse Earthenware	Glass Vessel	Glass Flat	Bone	Shell	Pipes	Nails & Metal	Small Finds	Charcoal & Coal	Other	Total
Fill episode 2, ca. 1880s+														
1039	1	0	0	1	3	7	11	1	0	13	0	0	2	39
1048	16	0	0	3	8	4	16	2	0	8	0	0	0	57
1049	5	0	0	1	4	3	19	4	0	21	0	0	0	57
1052	2	0	1	0	2	4	6	0	0	13	0	2	0	30
1054	52	2	2	5	18	55	45	0	0	295	2	3	1	480
1072	16	0	1	0	5	67	63	1	0	315	0	0	4	472
1084	4	0	0	0	2	49	32	0	0	102	0	0	2	191
1094	1	0	0	0	4	37	20	0	0	56	3	2	0	123
1099	2	0	0	0	5	25	17	0	0	13	0	1	1	64
1152	2	0	0	0	0	8	16	0	0	19	2	0	3	50
1153	0	0	0	0	4	8	17	1	0	9	0	0	2	41
1155	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	10
Subtotal	101	2	4	10	55	267	267	9	0	868	8	8	15	1614
Fill episode 1, mid-19th century														
1102	4	0	0	0	6	6	2	2	1	12	0	0	0	33
1110	4	0	0	0	6	1	5	1	0	4	0	1	1	23
1113	9	0	0	2	12	8	4	0	1	14	2	0	1	53
1116	0	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	24
1124	19	0	0	3	8	52	10	2	0	127	0	0	1	222
1125	21	0	1	20	9	17	7	1	1	8	0	1	4	90
1158	10	0	2	1	14	3	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	39
1159	9	0	2	3	8	1	1	4	0	8	1	0	1	38
1161	0	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
1163	20	0	1	1	3	1	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	36
Sutotal	96	1	12	34	72	92	36	15	3	188	4	6	9	568
Privy nightsoil layer, ca. 1811–1839														
1128	98	2	1	11	24	0	43	12	3	8	2	2	13	219
1169	138	1	5	25	154	47	34	9	2	15	11	14	22	477
1179	178	3	6	43	116	42	206	19	1	24	5	9	10	662
Subtotal	414	6	12	79	294	89	283	40	6	47	18	25	45	1358
Total	611	9	28	123	421	448	586	64	9	1103	30	39	69	3540

Note. Backfill levels are excluded from this table.

Figure 4.1. Twelve-sided medicine bottle.

some stray fragments of mirror and panel/case bottle that got included in the count. The glass vessel category contained an assortment of bottles, tableware vessels, lamp and fish globe shards, totaling 11.89% of the assemblage. Bottles are hand-blown, mould-blown and machine made and appeared in mostly colorless and olive glass. There are several patent and proprietary medicine bottles unearthed, including the 12-sided, colorless one depicted in Figure 4.1. This bottle likely contained a locally-made elixir or liniment, such as that made by Dr. S.A. Tuttle's Elixer Co. of Boston, MA (Baldwin 1973: 492–492). Fragments from a proprietary medicine bottle with the embossed logo of the Green St. Apothecary shop (TPQ 1871), were also recovered (Figure 4.2) A complete bottle containing the same logo was found in the neighboring AMH backlot, and is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 6.

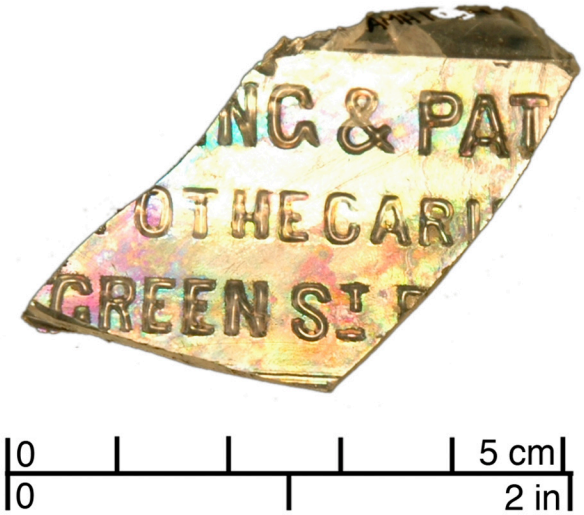


Figure 4.2. Green St. bottle, AMH1054.

Figure 4.3. Olive case glass bottle lip.

In addition to these medicine bottles, there were several others whose origin and contents are unknown. Some may have contained spirits like the flask and panel and case bottle fragments (Figure 4.3). A particularly interesting neck shard of a free-blown olive oil bottle was also unearthed (Figure 4.4). There were a number of wine bottles recovered as well, most of which were found near the base of the privy (Figure 4.5).

Glass tablewares are also present at the site and are seen in quite a few different forms, however most are drinking vessels (Figure 4.6). Two different vessels of fancy stemware are also in the assemblage (Figure 4.7). One shard of colorless glass with a leaf etched on its surface was recovered (Figure 4.8); this was likely from a piece of stemware as well.

Figure 4.4. Olive glass bottle neck.

Nails and metal comprised 31.16% of the total collection, the most of any artifact type. Included in

Figure 4.5. Olive glass wine bottle base.

Figure 4.6. Colorless glass tableware rims.

Figure 4.7. Glass stemware, AMH 1179.

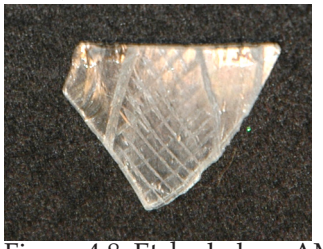


Figure 4.8. Etched glass, AMH1179

this category are iron hand wrought and machine cut nails, bolts, screws and other metal architectural debris, cuprous nails, tacks, brads and other unidentifiable metal goods (Figure 4.9). It is likely that this assorted metal was associated with the construction or demolition of the stables that once stood on the property. Various types of other such architectural debris were also recovered, but are counted separately from the nails and metal. A fragment of what appears to be lead flashing along with roofing slate,

Top, Figure 4.9. Copper alloy nail. Right, Figure 4.11. Painted plaster, AMH1153.

Figure 4.10. Lead flashing, AMH1123.

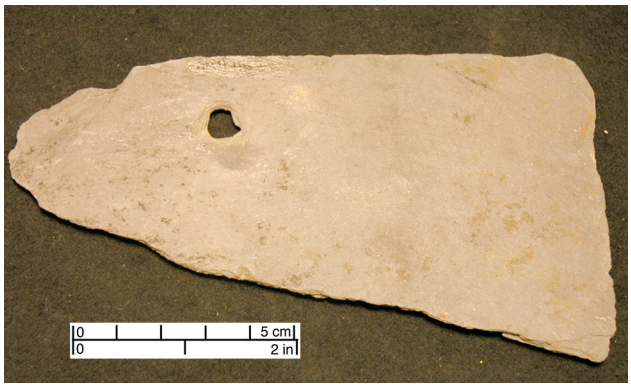


Figure 4.12. Roofing slate with nail hole.

painted plaster and mortared bricks were strewn throughout most of the privy (Figure 4.10–4.12). An item believed to be an early linoleum fragment with a TPQ of 1863 was also found. Samples of wood, mortar, plaster, slate and brick were collected from the privy, but since this material was only sampled, counts are not included in Table 4.2.

Though there are only a limited number of artifacts listed in the "small find/other" class, these small but significant items provided valuable interpretative data. Several of the fragile items unearthed at the site were placed in lab conservation as soon as they were returned from the field, the majority being leather goods. There were a number of leather fragments, some apparently parts of horse tack associated with the stable that once stood on the land. In addition

Figure 4.13. Naval officer's uniform button, AMH1169.

to this, there were leather shoe sole and welt fragments and a complete shoe in the lower levels of the privy (Figure 3.4, Chapter 3). The shoe is a man's two-hole "Brogan" type that was in good condition except for a worn out sole (Figure 3.5, Chapter 3). It is interesting to note that from 1828–1833 a cordwainer named Cyrus Barret lived at #44 Joy St., and he may have been responsible for discarding some of the shoe fragments into the privy.

Personal adornment items are also present in the assortment. Buttons are particularly abundant and include examples made from milk glass, bone, horn and copper alloy (Figure 3.8, Chapter 3). Two copper alloy military buttons were recovered. The first button features an eagle perched on an olive branch holding a shield and the other depicts an eagle situated on top of an anchor surrounded by 13 stars and a rope border (Figure 4.13). The button with the eagle atop the fouled anchor is a Naval officer's button, likely from a uniform sleeve (Albert 1969: 101–102). This button matches the Navy uniform regulations of 1812, but this style was in use for a long time. Several black, Goodyear vulcanized rubber comb fragments were recovered from the site (Figure 4.14) These double sided, plastic-like combs would have been used for daily grooming and hygiene or rid the hair of lice or other vermin (White 2005: 104). Goodyear patented vulcanized rubber in 1851, and these combs were popular throughout the latter part of the 19th century.

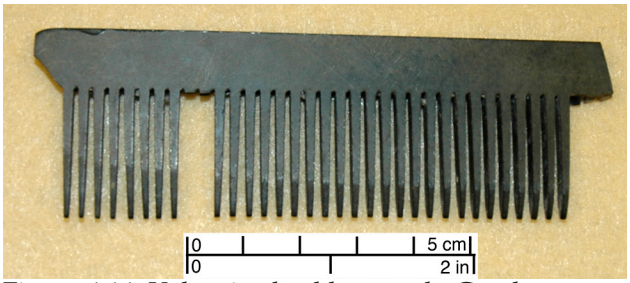


Figure 4.14. Vulcanized rubber comb, Goodyear patent, 1851. AHM1155 and 1094.

Figure 4. 15. White clay pipe fragments, AMH1169, 1128, and 1113.

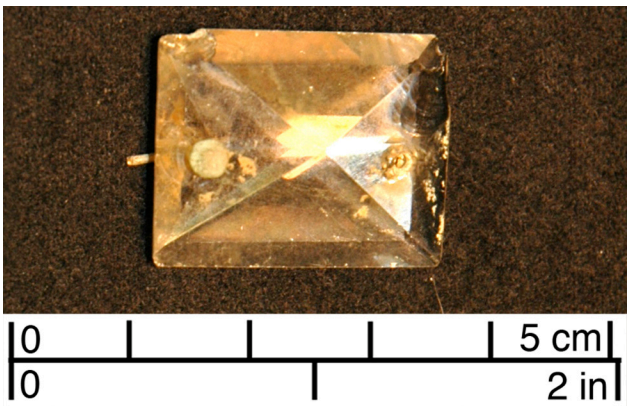


Figure 4.16. Glass chandelier or candlestick prism with copper alloy attachment.

One particular item of interest is a complete wooden carpenter's rule with copper alloy reinforcements (Figure 3.3, Chapter 3). This 2-foot folding variety of ruler measures 1 cm wide by 0.5 cm thick and was found in Stratum 3. It likely dates to the demolition of the 1835 stable, which occurred in 1866. Though the item is complete, it is broken and may have been lost or purposely discarded into the privy by one of the local carpenter's or house wrights.

In the wetter bottom levels of the privy, there was a noticeable increase in artifact preservation. Here, several wooden artifacts were unearthed including a broom ferrule, hairbrush frame, threaded handle fragment

Figure 4.17. Etched slate.

and turned furniture member (Figure 3.7, Chapter 3). There were also two ebony utensil handles that appear to be of the same set, a turned bone knife handle and a cuprous flatware handle (Figure 3.6, Chapter 3). Other artifacts include several pipe fragments, a beveled glass chandelier/candlestick prism, a lead glass crystal marble, lead pencils and an etched piece of slate (Figure 4.15–4.17).

Ceramic Analysis

The ceramic assemblage was the primary focus of the privy artifact analysis. Analysis of the assemblage began with the division of the ceramics by ware, then by decoration and lastly by vessel type and form (Table 4.3 and 4.4). Each sherd was checked for cross mends within other privy deposits and once mended, the sherds were grouped into individual vessels and assigned numbers, which were then used for the minimum number of vessel (MNV) calculations. Next, the ceramics were divided into type and ware categories based on paste, temper, glaze and decoration. Within these categories, the vessels were assigned forms, and then grouped into various functional categories including, but not limited to, food storage and serving/ preparation, tableware, tea ware and hygiene (Table 4.4). It should be noted that all ceramic sherds that had an indeterminate ware and form are excluded from quantitative analysis.

The MNV for the privy is 166, representing 21 different forms, with an average of 8 vessels per form (Table 4.4). Over 23% of the vessels are tablewares, the majority of these being bowls and plates. Though tablewares make up the highest percentage of the assemblage, there does not seem to be an overwhelmingly dominant functional category of ceramic. Serving and preparation vessels

Table 4.3 Summary of the ceramic types by sherd and minimum vessel counts.

	Sherds		Vessels	
Ware type	N	%	N	%
American Brown Stoneware	1	0.1	1	0.6
American Gray Stoneware	1	0.1	1	0.6
Black Basalt	1	0.1	1	0.6
Bone China	6	0.8	2	1.2
Creamware	237	32.1	43	25.9
Ironstone/ White Granite China	1	0.1	1	0.6
Pearlware	311	42.1	68	41.0
Porcelain	18	2.4	8	4.8
Redware	115	15.6	21	12.7
Tin-glazed Earthenware	14	1.9	2	1.2
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	2	0.3	2	1.2
Whiteware	15	2.0	7	4.2
Yellow ware	3	0.4	1	0.6
Indeterminate	14	1.9	8	4.8
Total	739	100.0	166	100.0

Figure 4.18. Blue edged pearlware. Rim sherds from flatware vessels.

Figure 4.19. Blue hand-painted pearlware. All rim sherds from teaware, except vessel in lower left corner, which is an egg cup.

comprise 10.84% of the total, while tea wares make up 9.64% of the ceramics. Other functional categories are present and are detailed in Table 4.4.

The privy ceramic assemblage contains a variety of earthenware, stoneware and porcelain. Pearlware is the most prevalent ware at the site, constituting 40.96% of the assemblage, followed by creamware at 25.90%, and redware at 12.65%. Other wares are present, but make up only a nominal portion of the assemblage (Table 4.3). Of the pearlware, transfer-printed and blue-edged are the most common decorative styles, followed closely by hand-painted wares. The majority of these were table and tea wares, such as those seen in Figures 4.18 and 4.18. The edged wares seen below in Figure 4.18, have a variety of rim treatments including plain feather-edged, embossed borders featuring fruit and feather and fish scale motifs. Wares with blue-edged, intricate molded patterns have been found only on 19th century pearlware (Sussman 1977: 108).

Transfer-printed pastoral scenes, such as the one depicted in Figure 4.20, were at their peak of production between 1819 and 1836 (Samford 1997: 14). The vessel in Figure 4.21 is printed in the "Chinoiserie" style that was most commonly produced between 1816 and 1836 (Samford 1997: 8). This type of design, blue transfer-print Chinese patterns on white-bodied earthenware, was an attempt to imitate the coveted, and expensive Chinese porcelains.

A sherd of pink transfer-printed hollow ware that appears to have an enamel residue over the glaze was also identified (Figure 4.22). This "Romantic" scene depicts a cloak-draped woman swaddling a baby, in a rural forest. According to Patricia Samford, these Romantic views were at their peak of production from 1831 to 1851 (Samford 1997: 14). This sherd is unique not only for its color, but because it is the only transfer-print vessel with signs of overglaze decoration in the assemblage. The enameling on this vessel is similar to a technique called "clobbering" in which colored enamels are hand

Figure 4.20. Blue "Pastoral" transfer-print pearlware.

Table 4.4. Vessel forms by ware type and decoration.

	Tableware						Teaware		Storage		
Type	*Bowl*	*Cup*	*Plate/ Soup plate*	*Pitcher*	*Mug*	*Tankard*	*Tea cup/ bowl*	*Saucer*	*Canister*	*Jar*	*Pot*
Creamware											
Dipped	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, overglaze, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressed/molded/turned	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Printed, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Ironstone											
Printed, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Basalt											
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearlware											
Dipped	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mocha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, overglaze, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, blue	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, other	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Printed, blue	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Printed, light blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, pink/paint overglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edged, blue	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Edged, green	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Porcelain											
Painted, underglaze, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted overglaze/underglaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bone China											
Painted, overglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gilt, overglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Redware											
Glazed, lead	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Unglazed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Glazed, black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tin-glazed Earthenware											
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Salt-glazed Stoneware											
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiteware											
Printed, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Printed, black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Printed, brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, chrome colors	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow ware											
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Earthenware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other Stoneware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	5	13	2	1	1	8	8	1	6	2

Table 4.4, continued. Vessel forms by ware type and decoration.

	Serving/preparation					Hygiene		Other		
Type	*Platter*	*Tureen*	*Milk pan/ pan*	*Jug*	*Serving bowl*	*Basin**	*Chamber pot*	*Egg cup*	*Flower pot*	*Fruit basket*
Creamware										
Dipped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, overglaze, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	2	1	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	1
Ironstone										
Printed, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Basalt										
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearlware										
Dipped	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mocha	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, overglaze, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, underglaze, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Painted, underglaze, other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, blue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, light blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, pink/paint overglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edged, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edged, green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	1	-	-	-	1	1		-	-	-
Porcelain										
Painted, underglaze, blue	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted overglaze/underglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone China										
Painted, overglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilt, overglaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redware										
Glazed, lead	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unglazed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Glazed, black	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-glazed Earthenware										
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
White Salt-glazed Stoneware										
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiteware										
Printed, blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painted, chrome colors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow ware										
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Earthenware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Stoneware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	1	3	1	7	5	2	1	1	1

*Basin might include some vessels used for functions other than hygiene.

Table 4.4, continued.

	Indeterminate			
Type	*Hollow*	*Flat*	*Indet.*	*Total*
Creamware				
Dipped	1	-	-	2
Painted, overglaze, other	-	1	-	1
Pressed/molded/turned	1	1	-	9
Painted, underglaze, blue	2	-	-	2
Painted, underglaze, other	-	-	1	3
Printed, blue	1	1	-	2
Undecorated	1	5	1	24
Ironstone				
Printed, blue	1	-	-	1
Black Basalt				
Undecorated	1	-	-	1
Pearlware				
Dipped	-	-	-	2
Mocha	-	-	-	1
Painted, overglaze, other	1	-	-	1
Painted, underglaze, blue	1	-	-	8
Painted, underglaze, other	2	1	-	7
Printed, blue	5	4	-	17
Printed, light blue	1	-	1	2
Printed, black	1	-	-	1
Printed, brown	-	-	1	1
Printed, pink/paint overglaze	1	-	-	1
Pressed/molded/turned	-	1	-	1
Edged, blue	-	3	-	10
Edged, green	-	2	-	3
Undecorated	1	2	-	14
Porcelain	-	-		
Painted, underglaze, blue	2	1	-	4
Painted overglaze/underglaze	-	-	-	1
Undecorated	-	-	1	3
Bone China				
Painted, overglaze	-	-	-	1
Gilt, overglaze	-	-	-	1
Redware				
Glazed, lead	6	-	-	13
Unglazed	2	-	-	4
Glazed, black	2	-	-	4
Tin-glazed Earthenware				
Undecorated	-	-	1	2
White Salt-glazed Stoneware				
Undecorated	2	-	-	2
Whiteware				
Printed, blue	-	-	-	1
Printed, black	-	-	-	1
Printed, brown	-	1	-	1
Painted, chrome colors	-	1	-	2
Pressed/molded/turned	-	1	-	1
Undecorated	-	1	-	1
Yellow ware				
Pressed/molded/turned	-	-	-	1
Other Earthenware	3	-	-	5
Other Stoneware	4	-	-	4
TOTAL	42	26	6	166

applied over the final lead glaze in small accent areas along the rim of the vessel. This technique was popular after 1840, however Samford suggests that a similar technique in which larger areas were filled with enamels became popular later in the century. Pink printed wares have a production range of 1784 to 1864 (Figure 4.22) (Samford 1997: 20-22).

The creamwares in the assemblage served predominantly as storage or preparation vessels and are for the most part plain or turned/pressed/molded. Several creamware basins are also present and are listed under the functional category hygiene, but these might have been used to prepare and serve food instead of as washbasins. Creamware, which was widely produced in the 1760's, saw a decline when pearlware began being produced in 1779 (Sussman 1977: 105). By the late 1790's, creamware had become the cheapest refined ware available (Miller 1991: 1). A particular vessel of interest is a "woven" fruit basket of a type depicted in Wedgewood's first 1774 *Catalogue of Queen's Ware* catalogue (Figure 4.23) (Hildyard 1999: 187).

The recovered Redware consists of utilitarian vessels appearing in a variety of lead glazed, black-glazed and unglazed forms (Figure 4.24). All are storage or serving/preparation vessels, including pans, jars, jugs and pots, excepting one unglazed flowerpot listed in the "other" functional category (Figure 4.25). Out of 21 redware vessels, 13 were lead-glazed, 4 were black-glazed and 4 were unglazed. At the base of the privy, there was a cache of semi-complete redware vessels including half of a large lead glazed milk pan (Figure 4.26). Most of these vessels are un-dateable because of the exceptionally long production span of redware.

All of the identifiable porcelain vessels are hollow, and for the most part are blue hand-painted tea wares. Two bone china vessels were recovered; a saucer that is gilt

Figure 4.21. Blue "Chinoiserie" transfer-print pearlware.

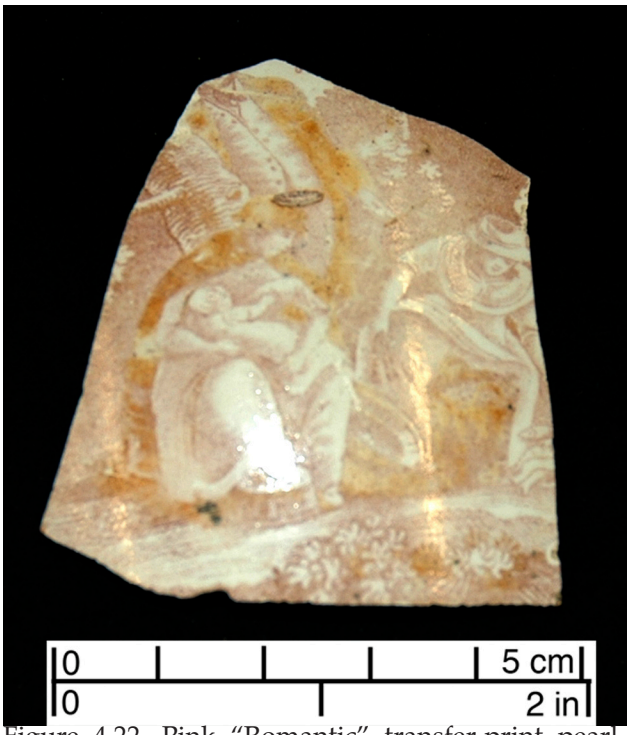


Figure 4.22. Pink "Romantic" transfer-print pearlware with overglaze enamel.

and likely had an enamel overglaze residue (Figure 4.27) and a tea cup that is enameled overglaze in a pastel polychrome floral motif (Figure 4.28). Bone china, created ca. 1794 by potter Josiah Spode, became the most dominant type produced in England during the early-19th century. Since the ware was fired at a lower temperature than porcelain, it could be decorated with a color palate oth-

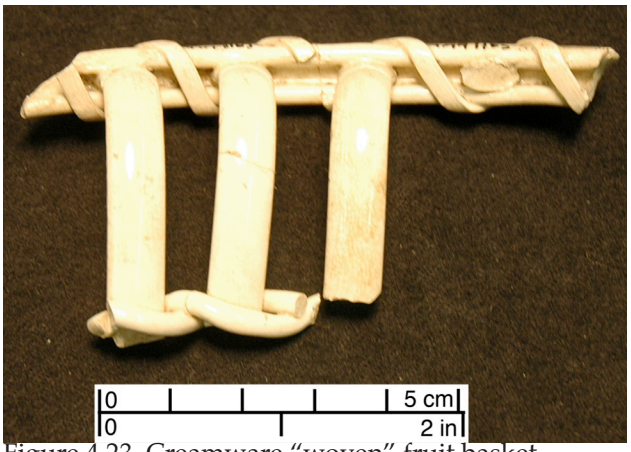


Figure 4.23. Creamware "woven" fruit basket.

Figure 4.24. Green-glazed redware jar base.

Figure 4.25. Unglazed flower pot with drainage hole.

er than blue (Miller 1991: 11). According to Miller, "enameled wares were more expensive than underglaze painted wares because overglaze painting was added after the pottery was produced and required additional

Figure 4.26. Lead-glazed redware milk pan.

Figure 4.27. Gilt bone china saucer.

firing" (Miller 1991: 7).

Gilt decoration was often reserved for finer wares, because it was an expensive and intricate process. Early gilding was done by hand grinding gold and incorporating it into colorless, viscous mediums such as honey, which were then applied on top of the glaze. Once this was done, the vessel had to be re-fired and burnished (Miller 1991: 10). It can be expected that the more expensive wares such as porcelain and china were reserved for less frequent, formal tea services and not for everyday dining.

All of the whiteware recovered is either table or tea ware and is all flatware except for one hand-painted chrome colored bowl. Out of a total of seven vessels, three are transfer-printed, two are hand-painted, one is undecorated and one is molded. Transfer-printed wares came in a variety of colors including blue, light blue, black, and brown

Figure 4.28. Overglaze enameled bone china tea cup.

Figure 4.29. Light blue transfer-printed whiteware saucer.

and were found on nearly all forms of refined earthenware (Figure 4.29). According to Miller, edged, dipt and hand-painted wares were superseded by printed wares after the War of 1812. He states that, "by the 1830's, printed wares became the most popular tea and table wares"(Miller, et. al. 1989: 18). These transfer-printed wares had, since their conception in the late-18th century, been more expensive than other wares, but as time went on, their cost decreased to almost equal of that of plain wares (Samford 1997: 3). It is interesting to note that though there are a considerable amount of transfer-printed refined earthenwares present, there are equally as many that are hand-painted.

Several of the creamware and pearlware vessels unearthed are of the "dipt" style (Figures 4.30–4.32). Dipt was a common name for factory decorated slipwares

Figure 4.30. Dipt mochaware bowl.

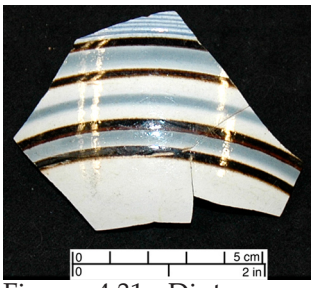


Figure 4.31. Dipt ware, slip-banded pearlware.

that included mocha, cable, banded, cable and cat's eye motifs. These wares, which were almost always produced in bowl, mug, and jug forms, were the cheapest decorated, hollow ware available and were prevalent until the approximately the 1840's (Miller 1991: 6-7).

In addition to the aforementioned ubiquitous wares, a single hollow ware sherd of black basalt and half of a turned yellow ware mug are represented (Figure 4.33 and 4.34). Basalt, a dense stoneware also known as "Egyptian Black," was most commonly seen in forms such as teapots, bowls and vases (Miller 1991: 10). Yellow ware, also referred to as "Cane" ware and "Derbyshire Ironstone," was a refined earthenware made from naturally buff clay, that when fired appeared yellow in color. The mug in Figure 4.34 was recovered from the lower levels of the privy and likely dates to after 1830. It is interesting to point out, that most yellow ware was not manufactured for table use, but rather for food preparation and storage or toilet ware (Sussman 1997: 77). A single tin-glazed earthenware chamber pot was also unearthed during the excavation (Figure 4.35).

Figure 4.32. Molded dipt ware with slip banding (left) and dipt ware with slip banding and sponging.

Discussion

The ceramic assemblage excavated from the privy, does not exhibit any evidence of matched vessel sets. In this case I am considering a "matched set" to contain more than one vessel with identical decorative treatments, none of which were found in the privy. It is plausible that matched sets of undecorated pearl or creamware may have been present, but cannot be proven with certainty. If one considers a "set" to contain similarly not identically decorated vessels, the ceramic interpretation would change. In this case, similarly hand-painted, edged, molded or transfer-printed vessels could be considered evidence of "sets." Terry Klein notes that in the first half of the 19th century, more expensive tea wares were purchased separately from table wares and that "historical evidence indicates that tea wares were sold as sets consisting of cups an saucers, while tablewares were sold by the piece or vessel form" (Klein 1991: 81). If this was in fact the case, the tenants of #44 Joy Street may have been unable to purchase ceramics in the large matched sets that we think of today.

Since the assemblage seems to be a mélange of ceramic vessels, one can come to a number of hypotheses. Firstly, were these individuals even trying to assemble "matched sets"? Perhaps it

Figure 4.33. Black basalt hollow ware sherd.

Figure 4.34. Engine-turned yellow ware mug.

Figure 4.35. Tin-glazed earthenware chamber pot.

didn't matter to them whether or not their vessels matched, or perhaps it did and due to economic constraints or availability of goods they were unable to acquire such sets. Were the vessels they had purchased individually or were they handed down? If the Joy Street occupants did not desire matching sets or could not attain them, did they try to create "sets" by choosing vessels that were similarly decorated?

Perhaps the lack of matched vessel sets is due to the fact that #44 Joy Street was a tenement building with several different families cohabitating rather than just one. It is likely that each family had their own ceramics that likely did not exactly match those of their neighbors. It is probable that in 1835 when the tenement was torn, that the tenants kept all of their good useable ceramics and relocated to nearby homes, while they abandoned old or broken vessels. It's logical that there are no matching sets because vessels are typically broken and discarded individually, not in sets.

Aside from the decorative aspects, ceramic forms and functions also provide valuable insight into consumer choice and life style. As expected, tableware and food serving and preparation vessels were the most abundant, however, the assemblage contained a fairly significant amount of tea ware (Table 4.4). I found this to be particularly interesting because it supposes that formal tea services were fairly common and as significant as the daily meals that occurred. The presence of tea wares gives insight into the ideals of the occupants and indicates that they were willing to spend their money on such dispensable items.

While archaeologists commonly use ceramic data to infer an individual's socioeconomic status, this approach is not really applicable to this assemblage. In Beth Bower's 1986 report on excavations at the African Meeting House, she notes that household ceramics appear to be poorly correlated with household wealth. In her study of 51 African American estate inventories from 1800–1850, she found that people who owned ceramics were not necessarily wealthy, but often had food-related occupations. Her investigations proved that the wealthiest black Bostonians owned land, not excessive or expensive ceramics (Bower 1986: 150).

In order to form a more accurate and complete interpretation of the past, archaeologists must combine aspects of several different disciplines. Analysis of material remains, including ceramics, must be used in conjunction with other sources of information such as land evidence, probates and environmental data, otherwise our picture of the past will be as fragmented as the material culture we scrutinize.

Chapter 5. Ceramics and Community Dining at the African Meeting House

Darios Felix

Introduction

At the African Meeting House (AMH), fostering solidarity and encouraging self-sufficiency among residents was an important part of fighting racism and establishing the meaning underlying an African American identity in Boston. To this end, the AMH provided a venue for discussion, community building, and a variety of events, including community dinners. The Meeting House communal meals, while mentioned in excerpts from the *Liberator* and other sources, also left a distinctive signature archaeologically. Bower's (1986) previous analysis of the African Meeting House concluded that the archaeological representation of the ceramic tablewares reflected large community meals. This new inquiry into the ceramics describes the ceramics recovered in 2005 from the midden level in the AMH backlot. This analysis bolsters Bower's findings and elaborates upon the types of vessels used for these dinners. It also suggests that some of the ceramics recovered are likely trash from Domingo Williams, a caterer who lived with his family in a basement apartment of the Meeting House.

Materials and Methods

The ceramic assemblage under investigation is derived from various units and levels that together comprise the midden level (see Chapter 2). The units and levels utilized are as follows: S0/E1 level 1e, S0/W4 level 1d, S0/W8.54 levels 2, 2b, 2c, and 2d, S1/E1 level 2a and 2b, S1/E2 levels 3a, 4a, 4b and 4c. These units and levels were identified according to soil color, artifact density, and stratigraphic location. The midden level itself contains artifacts dating to the first half of the 19th century, and was created by spreading the contents of trash filled pit or privy (Bower's Feature 2) across the backlot. The study sample contained 2,538 ceramic sherds, and a minimum number of vessels (MNV) count of 309 was established.

By breaking down the ceramics into raw sherd counts according to ware type it is evident that pearlware dominates the assemblage at 49.8%, followed by creamware at 27.5% and whiteware at 6.2% out of a total 2,538 sherds (Table 5.1). Arranging the sherds into minimum number of vessel (MNV) counts we find pearlware (34.6%) still predominant, followed by creamware (18.8%)and whiteware (14.2%) in turn from a total of 309 vessels (Table 5.2).

Mean ceramic dates were calculated to give an idea of when the assemblage might have been deposited. This calculation uses the mid-point of the manufacturing date range (Miller 2000) for each ceramic type and averages the dates based on the relative representation of the ceramic type to generate a mean ceramic date (MCD). In order calculate the mean ceramic dates associated with this assemblage, an end date for the production of whiteware and ironstone needed to be established. Since the African Meeting House ended its service as community venue in 1897 when the Baptist congregation vacated the African Meeting House, 1900 was used as an end production

Table 5.1. Composition of the ceramic assemblage by sherd count and percents.

Ware Type	*N*	*%*
Porcelain	104	4.1
Creamware	698	27.5
Pearlware	1263	49.8
Whiteware	157	6.2
Ironstone	2	0.1
Redware	177	7.0
Stoneware	113	4.5
Yellow ware	12	0.5
Tin glazed ware	8	0.3
Indeterminate	4	0.2
Total	2538	100.0

Table 5.2. Minimum number of vessel counts, percents, and mean ceramic date.

Ware Type	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Porcelain	31	10.0	1762.4
Creamware	58	18.8	1792.5
Pearlware	107	34.6	1811.0
Whiteware	46	14.9	1860.5
Ironstone	1	0.3	1880
Redware	23	7.4	1750
Stoneware	37	12.0	1772.5
Yellow ware	3	1.0	1885
Tin-glazed ware	2	0.6	1710
Indeterminate	1	0.3	-
Total	309	100.0	1801.1

Mean ceramic date without Redware and Indeterminate categories: 1805. For purposes of MCD calculation, an end date of 1900 is used for ironstone and whiteware.

date. Utilizing 1900 as an end production date coincides with the ending of the Meeting House as a church and school for the 19th century African American community. Using these assumptions, a MCD of 1801 was calculated (Table 5.2). In addition, an alternative mean date without redware and the indeterminate ceramics was calculated. Redware was consistently produced from the 17th–19th century and serves no useful function in narrowing down the time period most associated with the purchase, use, and discard of these objects. The same can be said for the indeterminate ceramics. As a result of eliminating these categories, an alternate mean ceramic date of 1805 was calculated. Both of these pre-dates the establishment of African Meeting House in 1806, largely as a result of the large number of creamware, porcelain, and stoneware vessels with early mean dates. The ceramic assemblage is not associated with an earlier occupation, but with the Meeting House. This is an example that reflects some of the inherent limitations of MCD calculations.

Within the individual categories themselves, specific types of ceramic wares are divided according to decorative type to list minimum number of vessels counts, percents and mean ceramic dates. This level of sub-categorization allows the number of any particular decorative ware to be gauged and its percent weight in the assemblage to be compared to other ceramics of different types. It also facilitates understanding how each specific decorative style type affects the mean ceramic date.

Qualitative analysis of ceramic materials is necessary to use in conjunction with quantitative analysis, to consider how these vessels functioned in the context of daily life. A qualitative understanding addresses concerns of ware type and style preference, an assemblage's utility in a decorative or functional respect, and in regard to its conformity or non-conformity with standards of gentility.

Analysis

Pearlware, the most abundant category, when broken down according to its stylistic categories reveals an abundance of shell-edge blue decorated ceramics. This style is followed in predominance by large proportions of printed blue transfer wares, shell-edge green, and hand painted wares (Figures 4.1–4.8; Table 5.3). Further examination reveals that in the category of shell-edge ware, both blue and green, nearly all of the vessels represented are "flatware or bowl." In edge-decorated ceramics there is generally a scalloped edge that protrudes flat out from both plates and bowls. Hence, a flat rim sherd can appear to be from a plate, but in actuality be-

Table 5.3. Pearlware stylistic categories.

Pearlware	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Plain (general and indeterminate)	2	1.9	1802.5
Hand painted underglaze blue	12	11.2	1802.5
Hand painted polychrome underglaze	13	12.1	1807.5
Shell-edge blue (rococo rim)	1	0.9	1800
Shell-edge blue (even scalloped rim)	24	22.4	1817.5
Shell-edge blue (embossed/raised pattern rim)	3	2.8	1827.5
Shell-edge green (even scalloped rim)	15	14.0	1817.5
Hand painted annular lines on rim (blue)	2	1.9	1821.5
Molded (other ie. pineapple)	5	4.7	1805
Printed blue (transfer)	16	15.0	1806.5
Annular painted bands (incl. cutouts, inlay, roulette)	9	8.4	1805
Cabled w/annular bands	1	0.9	1807.5
Mocha (dendritic)	4	3.7	1812.5
Total	107	100.0	1811.0

long to a bowl. Unless a larger proportion of a shell-edge artifact is present than the rim, its precise vessel form is unclear. These two vessel descriptors, when combined yield 32 vessels out of 107 (29.9%). Teacups were also common in the pearlware assortment totaling 21 vessels, (19.6%) and saucers accounted for 10 objects (9.3%). Most of the teacups and saucers were hand painted polychrome or hand painted blue in design; to a lesser extent pearlware ceramics were decorated in the transfer blue style. An interesting vessel found in this category is a shell-edge green decorated ladle, it was probably used for serving soups or maybe punch (Figure 5.9).

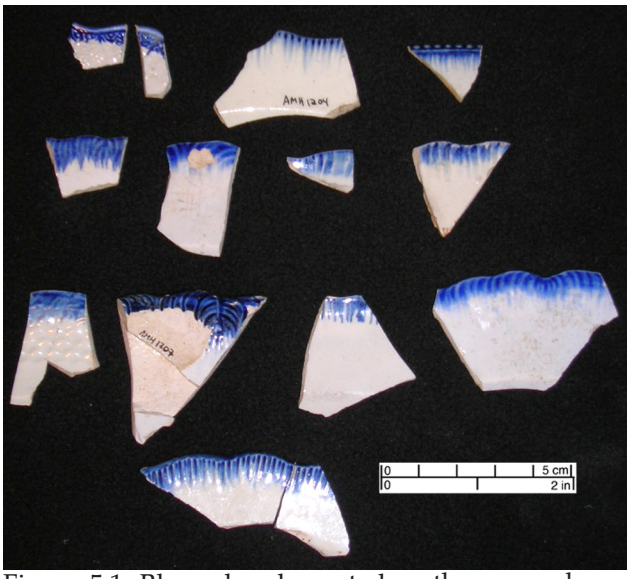


Figure 5.1. Blue edge-decorated earthenware showing various rim featherings.

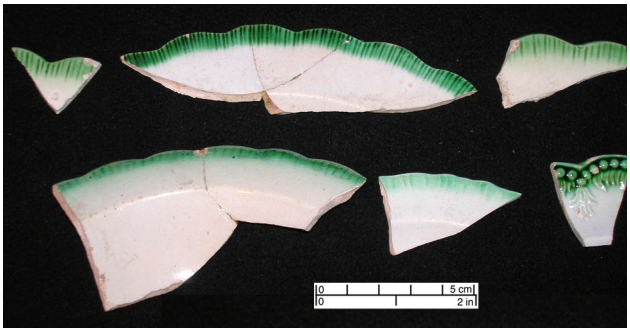


Figure 5.2. Green edge-decorated earthenware showing various rim featherings.

Creamware vessels comprise 18.8% of the total ceramic artifact assemblage. Amongst the creamware ceramics 82.8% of the vessels (48 out of 58) were general/plain in

Figure 5.3. Pearlware saucer with Chinese motif.

Figure 5.4. Hand painted pearlware saucer with polychrome floral design.

Figure 5.5. Hand painted pearlware teacup with polychrome floral design.

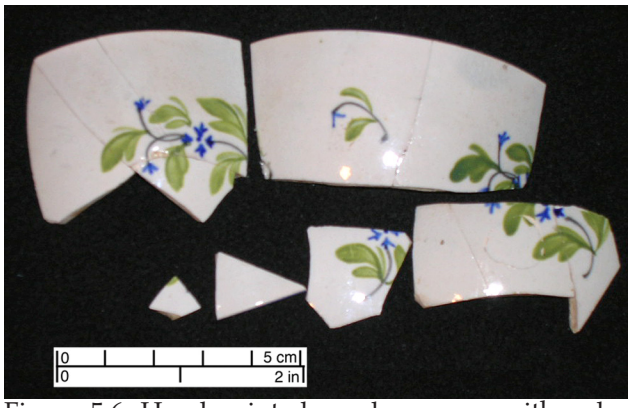


Figure 5.6. Hand painted pearlware cup with polychrome floral design.

decoration (Figure 5.10; Table 5.4). They had no clear decorative scheme or features outside of their manufacturing technique. The vast majority of these general/plain vessels 35.4% (17 out of 48) are plates varying in rim diameter from 6–10 inches. Various other interesting vessels are also present in the creamware category: small jar (possibly an ointment jar), a tureen lid, pitcher, mugs, bowls, and soup plates.

Within the whiteware category, transfer printed wares occur in various colors: dark

Figure 5.7. Hand painted floral decorations on pearlware.

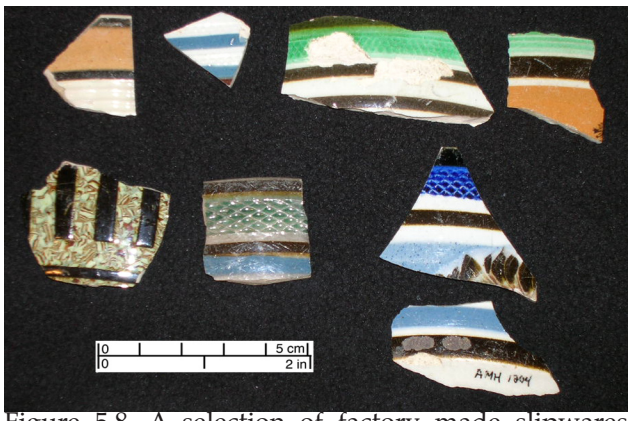


Figure 5.8. A selection of factory made slipwares showing hatched, banded, and mocha designs.

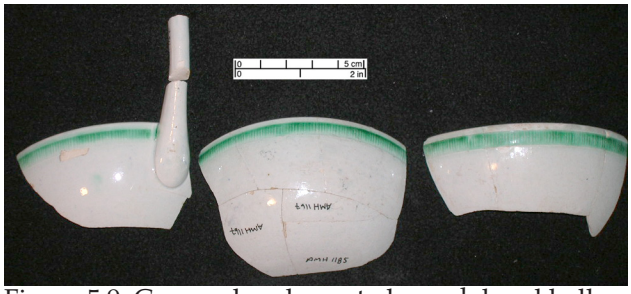


Figure 5.9. Green edge-decorated punch bowl ladle.

blue, black, brown, red, purple, light blue, and green (Figure 5.11; Table 5.5). Whiteware totaled 14.9% of the entire MNV assemblage. Transfer print decorative wares dominate this category at 60.9%. Light blue transfer wares were the most popular among transfer prints and 23.9% of all whiteware decoration types. Within this category are ceramic vessel forms associated with dining, tea wares and drinking vessels. Plates and saucers are the most common vessel forms at 10.4% (5) and 12.5% (6) respectively. Due to the low number of vessels in this category, percentages are less representative, but still informative. The indeterminate category excluded, vessels appear to be more evenly distributed among the other forms: bowl/tea cup/saucer (2), flatware (3), tea cup (2),

Table 5.4. Creamware stylistic categories.

Creamware	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Plain	48	82.76	1791
Mocha	2	3.45	1807.5
Annular bands	6	10.34	1800
Hand painted overglaze	1	1.72	1790
Hand painted underglaze	1	1.72	-
Total	58	100.00	1792.5

Figure 5.10. Plain creamware plate. All pieces are from a single plate.

Table 5.5. Whiteware stylistic categories.

Whiteware	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Plain	6	13.0	1860
Molded	2	4.3	1860
Shell-edge blue	1	2.2	1864.5
Printed transfer (dark blue)	6	13.0	1860
Printed transfer (black)	4	8.7	1860
Printed transfer (brown)	2	4.3	1860
Printed transfer (red)	2	4.3	1860
Printed transfer (purple)	1	2.2	1860
Printed transfer (light blue)	11	23.9	1864
Printed transfer (green)	2	4.3	1864
Hand painted (blue)	2	4.3	1860
Hand painted (polychrome)	5	10.9	1860
Slip trailed	1	2.2	1842.5
Annular banded (blue)	1	2.2	1842.5
Total	46	100.0	1860.5

For purposes of MCD calculation, an end date of 1900 is used for whiteware.

hollowware-general (3), coffee can (1), mug (1), soup plate (2), serving vessel (1), cup (1), small plate (2), and mug/tankard (1).

Whiteware vessels, although low in MNV number, are more easily identifiable in this assemblage based on differences in the variety of transfer print colors. Seven different possible colors make this ceramic ware easier to sort into vessels than plain creamware.

Figure 5.11. Transfer printed whiteware in a variety of colors.

Pearlware, especially edge-decorated, is also easier to sort into vessels. Based on differences in feathering and impressed lines on rim sherds, shell edged wares are easier to sort, like transfer print whiteware. These conditions influence vessel counts by decreasing the number of creamware ceramics relative to pearlware and whiteware. Despite this difference, the proportional relationship between these ware type categories is still valid. Pearlware still dominates the assemblage followed by creamware and whiteware. This fact is validated by the data in the raw sherd counts table.

Stoneware ceramics, the next popular category, comprised 12.0% of the total assemblage, and among them the majority of decorative types were coarse stonewares, mainly American brown (Figures 4.12, 4.13; Table 5.6). The vessels forms in this ceramic type were either jugs or bottles. Stoneware was mainly used as a storage vessel for liquids, so this finding is not surprising. One of the American gray vessels, a jug with cobalt decoration, had imprinted on it the words "Goodwin & Webster." An Internet search of the name discovered that it was a ceramic manufacturer located in Hartford, Connecticut, in the early part of the 19th century. Other small bottles and jugs (21.6% of stoneware MNV) were made of American and British

Table 5.6. Stoneware stylistic categories.

Stoneware	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Refined			
White salt glazed (plain)	1	2.7	1762.5
Debased scratch blue	1	2.7	1780
Astbury ware	1	2.7	1737.5
Glazed red refined stoneware	2	5.4	1810
Jackfield type	2	5.4	1770
Black basalt	1	2.7	1800
Coarse			
Westerwald	1	2.7	1732.5
Gray, Albany slip interior	3	8.1	1862.5
American gray salt galzed	3	8.1	1817.5
Gray, cobalt decoration	1	2.7	1810
American Brown	11	29.7	1825
Brown stoneware bottles	1	2.7	1860
American buff smooth-glazed	2	5.4	1880
Buff two-tone salt glazed	5	13.5	1870
British brown	2	5.4	1723
Total	37	100.0	1772.5

brown stoneware and white salt glazed.

Porcelain wares accounted for 10.0% of the total MNV assemblage. This class of ceramic is characterized by underglaze (blue), Canton, and overglaze enamel decorations in quantities of five vessels or more and each consisting of at least 15% of the total porcelain vessel count (Figure 5.14; Table 5.7). The larger proportions of Canton, underglaze blue and overglaze enamel porcelain correlate with high volumes of pearlware and whiteware ceramics decorated in the blue/light blue transfer printed and hand painted polychrome styles. Since pearlware was meant as a cheaper avenue for achieving the stylistic design of Chinese porcelain, it is understandable that the AMH community would purchase similarly designed ceramics of different ware types. Whiteware, in a similar fashion, was the refinement of pearlware to achieve the look of a white porcelain ceramics. Canton ware, the porcelain for the masses, is not an unexpected find either. Generally, porcelain was a more expensive and refined ware. Having similar pearlware and porcelain decorative types eludes to the possibility that members of the African Meeting House were not strictly adhering to the construction of dinner wares in one es-

Figure 5.12. Grey salt glazed stoneware jug with cobalt decoration.

Figure 5.13. American brown stoneware jug.

tablished set, but instead creating a set from several different ware types in order to accommodate larger quantities of guests.

Redware, 7.4% of all ceramics, is a utility ware as evidenced by the abundance of pans (6), bottle/jug (2) and other hollow ware (10) objects found in the vessel assemblage (Figure 5.15; Table 5.8). The aforementioned vessels were all lead glazed on the interior in order to hold various liquids. An interesting find is what appears to be the spout of a teapot made of black manganese glazed Redware. The exterior of the teapot was also glazed to give it the appearance of a more refined ceramic, like Jackfield ware.

The remaining ceramic categories, tin-glazed, yellow ware and ironstone were found in low quantities (Table 5.9). As such, their main utility is in establishing that tin glazed wares, not commonly produced in

Table 5.7. Porcelain stylistic categories.

Porcelain	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Underglaze blue (general)	5	16	1730
Underglaze blue (trellis rim)	3	10	1757.5
Underglaze blue (spearhead rim)	2	6	1755
Nanking	3	10	1782.5
Canton	7	23	1815
Overglaze enamel (general)	5	16	1730
Late porcelain (plain)	1	3	1850+
Plain undecorated sherds	5	16	1730
Total	31	100	1762.4

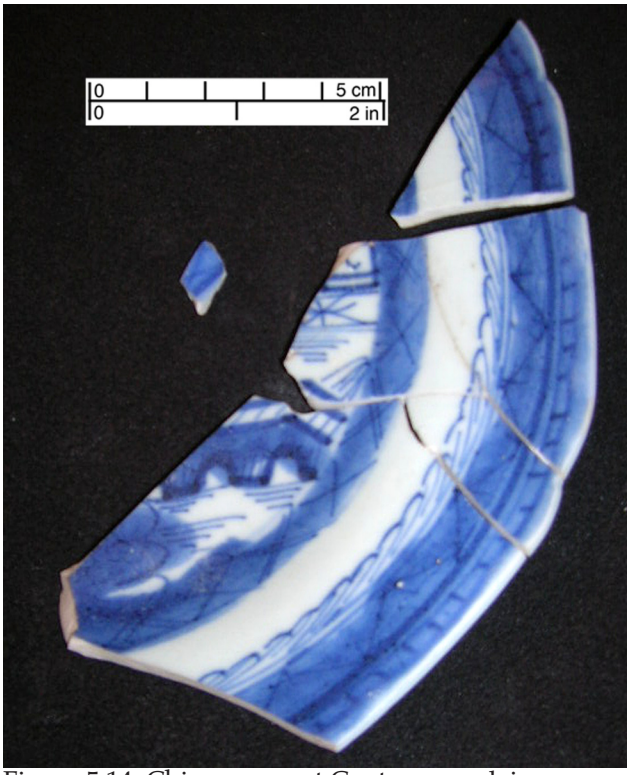


Figure 5.14. Chinese export Canton porcelain.

the 19th century, were in use at the Meeting House. Their use suggests possible curation of ceramics in an existing collection from the 18th century. As evidenced by the discovery of minimal quantities of ironstone and yellow ware fragments, the African Meeting House occupants continued to purchase and discard new ceramics in the 1830s and 1840s but not with the same frequency as previous ceramics.

Discussion

In Bower's examination of the AMH artifact assemblage from her excavation she

Table 5.8. Redware stylistic categories.

Redware	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Plain lead glazed (brown)	18	78	1750
Black manganese glazed	2	9	1750
Unglazed	2	9	1750
Unglazed flower pot	1	4	1750
Total	23	100	1750

Figure 5.15. Small redware storage bottles with an interior lead glaze. Top: side view; bottom: interior view.

Table 5.9. Tin glazed, Yellow ware and Ironstone categories.

Ceramic type	*MNV*	*%*	*MCD*
Tin glazed			
Plain white or blue glazed	2	100	1710
Total	2	100	1710
Yellow ware			
Plain (American)	2	67	1885
Banded (white)	1	33	1885
Total	3	100	1885
Ironstone			
American plain	1	100	1880
Total	1	100	1880

For purposes of MCD calculation, an end date of 1900 is used for ironstone.

identified a large number of ceramics that she tied to the hosting activities of the African Baptist church (1986: 59–60). She suggests that ceramics were necessary to fulfill the Meeting House's function as assembly hall for larger dinners, possibly associated with "annual celebrations and dinners for dignitaries" (Bower 1986: 59). At these parties Bower notes that the large proportion of individual and small serving dishes and tea services were probably a result of the French and English modifications of public dinners. In this incarnation of the public dinner, appetizers and entrees were placed on the table in several courses, with soup dishes, small cold meat plates and deserts. Guests would consume whichever small dishes were nearest to them, but never quite sampling the entirety of the meal. The British system had two major serving courses and less appetizers, or "kickshaws" than the tripartite French system (Bower 1986: 59-60).

Bower also suggests that the AMH acted as a repository for community ceramics in order to sustain communal parties and dinners (1986: 58–59). I believe that size and nature of the ceramic assemblage supports the idea that the Meeting House held regular community dinners in addition to public events. Scholarship by Mullins on African Americans in the latter half of the 19th century focused on plain ceramics and glass so they could mismatch sets if necessary. Oral history, in addition, adds that there was flexibility to dining etiquette; everyday household ceramics and special occasion wares were distinguished from one another in African American households (Mullins 1999: 152-153). At the African Meeting House the ceramic decorative styles most prevalent are plain, hand painted, shell edge and transfer prints. Examining these ceramics stylistically, the plain, hand painted and shell-edge all exhibit large areas of ceramic without patterning. Most likely the more plain looking wares were used in a group context as serving trays or in smaller groups as everyday use dishes; preference for hand painted wares over transfer prints may also be the result of community taste.

From our collection of ceramics, whiteware vessels appear largely as tea wares and plates in the ceramics. Creamware ceramics are present as utility objects serving a multiplicity of functions, a vast number of which are plates. Pearlware ceramics are generally tea wares if they are hand painted. If they occur as plates and bowls they are usually shell-edged. Given these trends, creamware plates were probably used in an everyday context for community meals because they are easily replaceable and retain no discernable pattern. They would also be useful as central serving plates for family style dining. The whiteware plates present are all dark or light blue transfer, with the exception of one shell-edged blue plate. Most pearlware plates are shell-edge blue or green, but several are transfer blue as well. One transfer blue ware appears to be a square bottomed vessels, possibly a serving dish. It can be concluded that the less decorated vessels, like the plain and shell edged wares, were probably used as serving vessels and the more decorated wares like the hand painted and transfer prints were found as place settings during public events. For private community gatherings it is possible that the less decorative ceramics were used in contrast to more formal events, so as to not risk breaking the harder to match decorative wares.

It has also been established that the ceramics assemblage represents intense consumption and use in the early part of the 19th century, with relatively few ceramics that post-date 1840. In part, this could be a result of the end of Domingo Williams' tenure in the basement apartment of the AMH. Williams lived in the AMH from 1819 to 1830 (Bower 1986: Figure 15A). He was a successful caterer, with a career spanning more than two decades according to a long obituary in the *Liberator* on the occasion of his death in 1832 (Bower 1986: 24). Many of the ceramic

vessels in the AMH assemblage are likely his trash, and his moving out off the apartment in 1830 might be part of the reason that there are fewer ceramics from after this time.

At the same time, the initial period represented by the ceramics coincides with the establishment of the African Meeting House as a major cultural center in the Boston African American community. The intense period of ceramic use in the early decades of the 19th century might reflect the importance of community dinners at the AMH, with a decrease in the importance of these events through time reflected in fewer ceramics purchased and used in later periods. White granite china, ironstone, was not produced until 1842 and its near absence in the Meeting House assemblage suggests that the church community was not purchasing new ceramics for community events.

During the 1830s and 1840s there was increasing tension between two separate factions of the church community (Levesque 1994: 274). Differences of opinion over approaches to slavery, abolition and racism sowed the seeds of discontent within the AMH community, not to mention issues concerning the role of the Baptist church in society and their degree of social activism (Levesque 1994: 274-275). In the initial years of the 1840's, racism and tensions over abolition led to Boston's increasing violence (Levesque 1994: 279-282). This turmoil coincided with the increase of tensions between two factions of AMH church members claiming to be the true church (Levesque 1994: 280, 283). Divisions over Baptist orthodoxy, leadership direction, and the tactics the community should take to address them were the central focus of this schism (Levesque 1994: 274-276).

A timeline of events at the AMH for 1852 illustrates that the Meeting House was in a state of disrepair and in need of donations (Bower 1986: Appendix 1). The same timeline suggests that during the latter half of the 19th century the frequency of public dining functions at the Meeting House might have decreased. With fewer community meals the need for additional ceramic purchases decreases. This is most likely result to the activities that took place after the schism of the church in 1843. By 1848, Leonard Grimes had taken over a faction of the AMH Baptist church members and established the Twelfth Baptist Church (Levesque 1994: 285-288). It soon outdrew the AMH church's membership with its more active approach to abolition. As the Boston African American community matured so did the diversity of its needs. Similarly, as the functions of the community's public spaces changed, their need for different type of material culture changed as well.

Chapter 6. Medicinal Artifacts from the African Meeting House Collections

Teresa Dujnic

Introduction

Medicinal practice is one dimension of daily practice that can be investigated in order to understand the way a community defines itself with respect to its cultural pasts and the identities of other communities. Community identity, as one incarnation of the larger concept of social identity, might be thought of as an identity "created by a group according to common experiences or interests" (Dujnic 2006). The medicinal artifacts from the African Meeting House represent the choices of members of the African American community with respect to their health and hygiene. These choices, as well as other daily practices, were integral to creating the group as well as the individual. The analysis of medicinal artifacts at the African Meeting House site sheds light on the ways in which African Americans in 19th-century Boston perceived their place in the medical world and how this articulates with a sense of group identity (Dujnic 2005).

Medicinal practice is relevant to the creation and performance of community identity as medical choices are made according to the cultural sensibilities that a person adheres to. Health in the 19th century was underwritten by a discourse of morality and respectability. The various medical options of the 19th century and their roots in orthodox medicine or new health trends potentially carried socially significant messages. The social context within which these messages were articulated is central to understanding a medical assemblage.

In evaluating the choices made at the African Meeting House, a number of social contexts must be addressed. The temperature of social relations between the black and white populations in Boston is significant in that racism was beginning to become institutionalized in new ways in the 19th century, as slavery passed out of existence in the North (Melish 1998; Litwack 1961). The social tensions created by racism manifested themselves in the ways that African Americans participated in public health institutions, private health vendors, and the innovation of medicine as a profession. The culture history of African American groups in Boston are equally important in interpreting the creation of the medical system, since these systems grew from both the traditions of the past as well as the dynamic changes that accompanied new medical trends and developments.

Historical Context

In the early-19th century, medical treatment was typically performed at home, with only occasional visits from physicians in times of crisis (Young 1961). Throughout the 19th century, the choices only multiplied as medical trends such as Thompsonian medicine, homeopathy, and hydropathy went in and out of popularity (Armstrong and Armstrong 1991). In addition to all of these there were, of course "regular" doctors. Professional, or "regular," medicine in the early-19th century was known for its often heroic regimes of bleeding, cupping and purging (Young 1974). While these treatments lost some amount of popularity as the century

wore on, professional medicine continued to be controlled by those doctors following the latest in modern medical science. These individuals established and tested medicines among themselves and formed professional associations in order to enforce order while some practitioners were making outlandish claims. Despite their often-feared treatments, regular doctors remained an important part of mainstream medicine and represented an informed and respectable approach to medical care. Proprietary medicine was often chosen as alternative to seeking a professional opinion. These medicines ranged from very harmful to innocuous medicines and were generally condemned by the professional medical community. Despite the popularity of proprietary medicines and the multiple sects of alternative medical practices available throughout the 19th century, people continued to utilize "regular" professional physicians even if only in the case of emergencies, as their remedies continued to be considered authoritative.

Access to both prescription and proprietary medicines could be gained through a number of avenues, including through a doctor, an apothecary, and (in the case of proprietary medicine) through stores and independent peddlers. Medicines could also be accessed through a number of public health institutions and private services.

Medical treatment in 19th-century Boston was differentially available for black and white citizens. Black citizens in the city were consistently dying at higher rates than members of the white population, throughout the later 19th century (Curry 1981: 137; Levesque 1994: 438). While much of the disadvantages experienced by the black community might be attributed to their relative poverty, their health status and absence from public health institutions is also related to social difference enforced according to skin color. Where they did gain access to health care, dominant notions of racial difference and inferiority probably barred black citizens from receiving fair health care treatment. Byrd and Clayton suggest that "despite medical ethical oaths or lofty, professional public images, physicians...treat patients on medical-social and professional levels in ways that mirror the dominant social norms" (2000: 172). Institutionalized racial discrimination reinforced economic disadvantages.

Access to public health resources was generally limited or non-existent for black citizens. Health care for poor citizens of Boston was generally administered by the Overseers of the Poor, which ran Boston's almshouse. The almshouse distributed small amounts of cash, firewood, occasional medical care, and emergency vaccinations (as for small pox). Access to these services was meant for the "needy and worthy cases" which included the black population in the early 19th century, but shifted toward the Irish immigrants in the late 1860s (Boston City Directory 1823; Curry 1981: 125). In addition to the meager support offered by the almshouse, Boston's black population may have had access to the Boston Dispensary or Massachusetts General Hospital. The support from these institutions was also limited, however, as the Dispensary required the sponsorship of a third party benefactor and the census reported only one black patient at MGH in 1850 (Curry 1981: 132). The black population was not entirely excluded from aid however, as independent organizations such as the Home for Aged Colored Women were successful due to the dedication of both white and black citizens (Levesque 1994). In general, however, African Americans in Boston did not find much medical relief at city institutions.

Exclusion from public health resources was underwritten by an assumption that black individuals were not interested in or capable of engaging with professional medicine, which was, in the 19th century dominated by white males. The white community attempted to exclude blacks from professional medicine by denying them en-

try, and media constructed caricatures of African American medical practice as rooted in superstition, violent cures, and unfounded "magic" (Byrd and Clayton 2000). Stereotyping of African American health care practices was prevalent in the context of 19th-century Boston. One writer for *The Boston Herald* in 1889 wrote:

> It is a well known fact that the ignorant negro has no faith in any sort of medicine unless it is so powerful as to affect him in some violent manner, and the more unheard of the effect the greater their faith. (*"Almost Incredible the Voodoo Worship Exists Today"* 1889).

This article highlights the cultural, religious, and medicinal beliefs of African Americans as antagonistic to the acceptable white norm.

Exclusion from health treatment outlets was only one dimension of the ways that African Americans were barred from orthodox medicine. Medical education was similarly exclusive and would restrict the type of care available from black doctors and the growth of African American participation in the development of medicine in America. John V. De Grasse and John S. Rock were the first two black Boston practitioners to be recognized by the Massachusetts Medical Society as medical doctors—Degrasse in 1834 and Rock in 1860 (Horton and Horton 1999). Five years later, Edwin C. Howard (Degrasse's nephew) would be recognized shortly before his move to Philadelphia. The recognition of so few practitioners did not mean that the community lacked medical specialists completely. Between 1798 and 1863 city records list 16 additional doctors, natural physicians, doctresses, as well as an apothecary and a botanist (Boston City Directories 1800–1863; Boston Tax Records 1798). Although these numbers seem meager compared to the growing population of African Americans in Boston as the 19th-century progressed (Horton and Horton 1999), it seems clear that the black community was making efforts to support its own health care needs.

The discrimination and racism experienced in Boston's health system was countered by community activism. Social organizations such as the African Masonic Lodge, the African Society, and the Afric-American Female Intelligence Society provided aid to the community in the form of funeral insurance, health insurance, educational funds, and church donations. Similar activism can also be seen in the generosity of individual households who funded the construction of the African Meeting House itself. These actions were fueled by a strong sense of community identity. A collective African American identity should not be seen as simply a reactive alliance in the face of racialization, but must be understood as an active, intentional, and desirable unification of people whose ethnic traditions, social and economic experiences, and belief systems intersected in important ways. The philosophies behind this community identity are expressed in the speeches, political pamphlets, and newspaper articles of the abolitionist and racial uplift movements of the 19th century.

The messages of black preachers, writers, and speakers at this time focused on the dual goals of promoting abolition and strengthening the black community. They found audiences in both the black and white communities. Messages about civil rights, economic prosperity, and the strength in community interdependence were delivered through speeches, pamphlets, and newspapers such as *The Liberator*. These messages were also meant as statements for white audiences in that they demonstrate common ideals (education, temperance, moral behavior) and the same standards of respectability and citizenship that white citizens held.

The documentary record reveals evidence that the community's medical practitioners played an active role in creating a self-sufficient community. For example, John Degrasse's account books from 1852–1855 reveal that he administered medical aid to many members of the community, making

more than 580 visits in the time period between October 1852 and June 1855 (Degrasse 1852–1857). Many of the visits he made and prescriptions he wrote went unpaid for—only 238 of the 580 bills were settled (Degrasse 1852–1857). Some of this unpaid work can be easily explained as complementary service given to extended family members or close friends. The volume of unpaid bills he accumulated, however, suggests that he was willfully accepting patients that were not able to pay him for his services. On several occasions he visits Lewis Hayden, an abolitionist famous for taking in fugitive slaves. At least one of his patients, Eliza Jones, is listed as a fugitive slave in the account books of the Boston Vigilance Committee (Jackson 1850–1854). The administration of free care and care to fugitives demonstrates that the ideal of mutual aid was being practiced on a day-to-day scale. By providing medical support to the community, regardless of a person's ability to pay, Degrasse helped to define the community as a strong and independent group.

John S. Rock similarly served the medical needs of the free black community. As a doctor and a dentist, Rock brought skills to Boston that were in high demand. As a member of the Boston Vigilance Committee, he provided financial support to fugitive slaves (Jackson 1850–1854). In addition to monetary aid he offered medical care to these individuals from his practice on Southac Street, just a few steps away from Lewis Hayden's house (Horton and Horton 1999: 64). Rock was interested in social action accompanying the rhetoric of the self-help movement and made efforts to improve the condition of the free black community. As a successful doctor, dentist, and lawyer, he was a source of pride for the community and his efforts energized blacks to create community solidarity through their actions (Horton and Horton 1999: 65).

Creating a community identity that embodied ideals of community mutual aid, self-sufficiency, and respectable behavior happened on an everyday scale. The medical practices of doctors such as Degrasse and Rock illustrate this; however, the way this played out in the medical choices of a community might illuminate a more complex and interesting image of the process of creating and performing a collective identity. The analysis of the archaeological collections from the African Meeting House is one means of accessing the everyday medicinal practices of this community.

Methodology

Isolating the African American Occupation of the Site

Focusing on the African American occupation of the site, from 1805–1898, requires the researcher to consider the nature of the site itself—to what degree does the stratigraphy represent distinct occupation periods? Who was living in surrounding areas? Where are the artifacts coming from? Essentially, we are interested in the population that the deposit represents. Several factors motivated my interpretation of the site as representing African American daily life on the scale of the community and the use of Terminus Post Quem dates as the primary means of identifying an artifact with the African American occupation or with a subsequent occupation.

Both of these interpretations are linked to the problem of the stratigraphy at the site. We know very little about the early appearance of the site. The property previously belonged to an Augustin Raillion, it was sold for the building of the AMH in 1805, and it had a building on it when it was sold. Excavations in the basement of the Meeting House revealed a surface in the north portion of the space that could represent the original grade of Beacon Hill, sloping south to north (Bower et al. 1984). Excavations in the East Alley also revealed some deposits that may be identified with this surface. Based on this

evidence, the original investigators posited that a large portion of the south side of the parcel had been graded before construction, which would also explain the fact that excavations come down on subsoil directly below the African Meeting House period deposits in the backlot (Bower 1986).

The dating of individual artifacts to the period of African American occupation was accomplished by considering a number of sources of information about an individual artifact. Whereas the original excavation isolated Level VI north and its associated proveniences for detailed investigation, this distinction is somewhat arbitrary. These deposits were interpreted as an early-19th-century privy/trash pit (Feature 2) and a sheet midden created when the contents of Feature 2 were redistributed across the yard "during or shortly after the 1855 renovation" (Bower 1986: 33). These proveniences were not closed deposits, however, and later material is also mixed into these relatively well-dated contexts. Additionally, previous investigations did not consider any artifacts recovered *outside* the Level VI north contexts, thus leaving many artifacts unanalyzed. In the present investigation, all available information with respect to the TPQ date, associated artifacts, the stratigraphic context, and breakage and curation patterns of particular artifacts was considered in defining the sample.

The scale of the "African American community" was also chosen with respect to the stratigraphic preservation at the site, the availability of information on adjacent properties, and the nature of the site as a public venue as well as a residence. Interpreting the medicinal assemblage requires a consideration of the many different people who used this space. Additionally, interpretations must consider that the excavations at the Meeting House uncovered many artifacts from adjacent 19th-century properties, including African American residences at 44 Joy Street and 2 Smith Court.

While certain artifacts might speak to specific activities, medicine use does not necessarily fall out neatly with one type of space usage. Archaeological evidence from the Boott Mills complex has linked medicinal data with household leisure activities, while sites like the Five Points link these data with chronic sickness and household poverty (Bonasera and Raymer 2001; Bond 1989). At the Wayman A.M.E. in Bloomington, Illinois, medicinal data is associated with group medicine administration (Cabak et al. 1995).

A comparison of the AMH assemblage with both domestic (Bonasera and Raymer 2001; Geismar 1982; Mullins 1999) and institutional (Cabak et al. 1995) assemblages reveals a complicated pattern. The institutional character of the African Meeting House is evident in the glass tableware, ceramic, and faunal material, while the distribution of beverage and pharmaceutical glass suggests a more domestic pattern. This discrepancy may be a function of several factors, including the recycling of bottles, which was a widespread practice in the 19th century (Busch 2000). For pharmaceutical glass, however, a "domestic" pattern is not too surprising. Presumably, *most* medicine use happened in the home. Unless medicine was being administered at the AMH, pharmaceutical artifacts should reflect the domestic context of the basement apartment, some amount of loss/breakage on the part of visitors to the site, and the domestic contexts of surrounding properties. Given all of these factors, the assemblage is interpreted as representative of the 19th-century African American community in Boston.

Glass Assemblage

The archaeological analysis of medicinal practice at the African Meeting House involved the cataloguing of artifacts from excavations at the AMH between 1975 and 1985. The cataloguing process was undertaken in Spring of 2005 at the Boston City Archaeology Laboratory. The artifacts chosen for investigation included all non-ar-

chitectural glass, as well as a portion of the ceramic assemblage that was relevant to the interpretation. In addition to this, the analysis considered two glass and one ceramic artifact recovered in the 2005 excavations in light of the 1975–1985 assemblage. The glass artifacts from the African Meeting House site were catalogued in an AppleWorks Database program and transferred to Microsoft Excel for presentation. During this project 6278 artifacts were catalogued, including 6244 glass artifacts and 34 artifacts from other material categories that might be considered pharmaceutical. Because the African Meeting House building was sold to a Jewish congregation in 1898, all glass with TPQs later than 1898 were excluded as one means of isolating the African American occupation at the site (as will be discussed below). Once machine-made glass (1903) and other glass manufactured after 1898 are taken out of the catalogue, the study assemblage consists of 4899 shards (Table 6.1).

The vessels identified in the assemblage were then grouped according to functional categories. In light of the biases often associated with identifying "function," I attempted to create categories that were sufficiently general and a catalogue that could present an artifact under multiple functional categories. These categories include: beverages (beverage bottles), tableware (stemware, tumblers, plates, decorative containers, etc.), food (jars, preserve bottles), domestic (non-food utilitarian), pharmaceutical (medicine bottles, thermometers, syringes), toiletries (perfume or cologne bottles), lighting devices (lamp chimney, lamps), personal (beads, knick-knacks, marbles), and unidentified. The divisions made in Table 6.1 represent the "dominant use" of an object, i.e. the use for which an object was originally created. On the scale of specific artifact analyses, interpretations with respect to multiple functional classes are more easily explored.

In approaching the glass vessel collection as a whole, the most useful quantitative method of analysis for this project proved to be Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV). This number was calculated by counting the numbers of bases of each type of vessel, with each base more than one-half complete representing one vessel. Where complete finishes outnumbered bases for any vessel type, the number of finishes represented the minimum number of vessels for that vessel type. Vessel numbers were also assigned to body or finish fragments that were unique and therefore not represented by the count of basal fragments. MNV counts offer a means of controlling for differential breakage patterns that can make raw shard counts misleading. While MNV counts are notoriously conservative, hence "minimum," they are still one of the best tools for understanding an assemblage as a collection of objects, rather than as broken pieces.

Table 6.1. Glass functional category counts.

Type	*Fragments*	*Base Frags.*	*MNV*
Beverages	1329	88	40
Pharmaceutical	423	73	38
Domestic	9	4	4
Food	41	13	12
Toiletries	18	8	8
Tableware	1051	109	48
Lighting Devices	306	14	12
Personal	61	N/A	42
Unidentified	1661	90	19
Total	4899	399	223

Vessel counts and the percentage of the vessel assemblage that each functional category represents are outlined in Table 6.2. When considering only functionally-identifiable vessels, the assemblage seems to be split almost evenly between the beverages, pharmaceuticals, and tableware categories. Glass distribution patterns seen on other 19th-century sites show similarly high percentages for pharmaceuticals and beverages, but tablewares do not usually dominate the assemblage. At the Maynard-Burgess House in Annapolis, a 19th-century African American urban domestic site, the pharmaceuticals and beverages vessels were found to constitute 28.73% and 31.02% respectively, while

Table 6.2. Glass vessel counts.

Type	*MNV*	*Percent*
Beverages	40	23.7
Pharmaceutical	38	22.5
Domestic	4	2.3
Food	12	7.1
Toiletries	8	4.7
Tableware	48	28.4
Unidentified	19	11.2
Total	169	99.9

the various glass tablewares made up only 8% of the vessel assemblage (Mullins 1999: 52). This pattern is similarly seen at Skunk Hollow, a 19th-century rural free black community in New Jersey (Geismar 1982). The glass tablewares collected from domestic sites in this community constitute only 1.7 % of the fragments of glass, and less than 10% of the MNV count (Geismar 1982: 127–137).

The abundance of tableware may be attributable to the tenure of Domingo Williams in the African Meeting House's apartment as he was a prominent caterer in the early-19th-century. Although the tablewares are not the focus of this study, their abundance reaffirms the notion that this site was not simply domestic in nature.

As discussed above, the African Meeting House was an intensely used space. Domestic tasks such as food preparation, garbage disposal, and leisure activities might be associated with the people living in the AMH basement apartment. Records indicate that the space was occupied from 1821 until at least 1854, although the church had been renting out the space before 1821 (John Waite Associates 2004). The objects recovered from the yard and alleyways also reflect the movement of parishioners, neighbors, political speakers, and social activists through this space as some of the objects were undoubtedly lost or discarded items during group activities. The many classes that came through the schoolroom and the church dinners held there may have also had an impact on the material record.

Pharmaceutical Artifact Analysis and Discussion

The African Meeting House pharmaceutical assemblage is composed of a mixture of prescription medicinal vials, proprietary medicine bottles, and ointment pots. The object categories the vessels fall into is outlined in Table 6.3. The total number of glass pharmaceutical vessels is 38. In addition to these bottles, eight tin-glazed ointment pots were identified, for a total of 46 pharmaceutical vessels. In addition to these vessels, botanical remains and articles of personal adornment were considered as possibly playing a role in the medical system in the African American community.

Artifacts that would be characterized as "orthodox" medicine, including prescription medicine vials, bottles, and ointment pots, dominate the assemblage. These vessels constitute at least 74% of the pharmaceuticals. The proprietary medicines make up at least 11% of the assemblage. Seven indeterminate medicine bottles were identified which could not be confidently associated with either proprietary or prescription medicine categories (15% of the study assemblage). A number of embossed body shards, which may be part of the pharmaceutical assemblage, were identified, but not included in the Minimum Vessel Count as the embossing is too incomplete to confirm the contents of the bottles.

Orthodox medicines are those that could have been obtained with a prescription from a physician, from a dispensary, or prepared at an apothecary (Bonasera and Raymer 2001: 50; Temin 1980: 22). Prescription vials are typically small, cylindrical vessels with flanged or flat string rims. Earlier examples are free blown or dip molded and exhibit pontil marks (Figure 6.1). The medicines distributed in these types of bottles were condoned by orthodox medical physicians. In the late 1820s associations such as the Committee of the Philadelphia Medical Society on Quack Medicines and New York Com-

Table 6.3. Pharmaceutical vessel distribution.

Type of Medicine	*N*	*%*
Prescription Medicines	34	74%
15 Vials (small, cylindrical, molded or freeblown, aqua or colorless)		
8 Ointment Pots (buff-bodied, tin-glazed; 1 from 2005)		
2 Plain Apothecary Bottles (small bottle, molded, aqua or colorless, prescription lip)		
4 Embossed Apothecary Plate-Molded Bottles		
1 "...HECARIES"		
1 "...SOUTHER/APOTHECARY/75 GREEN STREET/BOSTON..."		
1 "F.A. BARTEAUX/96 GREEN ST. COR. LEVERETT/ BOSTON" (2005)		
1 "...NG & PAT/ OTHECARI/ GREEN ST..." (2005)		
3 12-sided Apothecary Vials (aqua, molded, 12-sided)		
2 Freeblown Apothecary Bottle (aqua, freeblown, larger than vial)		
1 Pill Bottle (aqua, molded, patent lip)		
Proprietary Medicines	5	11%
1 Molded		
1 CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD		
4 Plate-Molded		
2 BROMO-SELTZER		
1 CASTORIA		
1 BURNETT'S BOSTON		
Indeterminate Pharmaceutical Bottles[1]	7	15%
3 Amber Finishes (small bottle, flanged lip)		
2 Embossed Plate-Molded Illegible Bottle Bases		
1 "SO."		
1 "R"		
2 Molded with Recessed Panels		
Total	46	100%

[1] There are 22 body shards, aqua and colorless, with embossing which suggests medicinal function, but may be patent, proprietary, prescription, chemical, or other bottle-type. (Bag#s: 40,128,291,785,791,501,447,370,472,276, 278,283,278,128 (V-2317), 285, 769, 769, 275, 785, 791, 468, 804).

mittee on Quack Remedies were created in order to formally question the integrity of patent medicines (Young 1961: 66). The mainstream medicinal system pronounced licensed medical professionals the authority on healing, taking the process away from folk traditions, alternative healers, and the individual as the expert on their own health (Reiss et al. 1977). Prescription medicine was sometimes termed "ethical medicine" and the standards for what was "ethical" were set by the medical community itself (Temin 1980: 3). "Ethical" refers to the 1847 American Medical Association nomenclature for those drugs which were created within the community of AMA physicians, essentially making them peer-reviewed (Temin 1980: 3). "Proprietary" medicines were marketed directly to the consumer and their ingredients were often undisclosed, a situation which was recognized as dangerous by orthodox medical professionals and "respect-

Figure 6.1. Dip-molded (top row, left to right: AMH 69, 650) and free-blown (bottom row, left to right: AMH 334, 769, 260) medicinal vials.

able" apothecaries (Temin 1980: 3; Young 1961: 66). Although doctors were sometimes viewed in a negative light because of their harsh and often ineffective treatments, their practice continued to occupy an important role in the dominant (white) health system as people continued to patronize them.

Proprietary medicine was not a monolithic category, however, as many of these medicines were not harmful. A distinction should be made between those medicines, often marketed as panaceas, which contained intoxicants such as high levels of alcohol, opium, or cocaine. While some historical accounts of rise and fall of harmful proprietary medicines suggest that consumers were unwittingly ingesting alcoholic substances, this is probably not accurate (Young 1961: 68). While the alcohol content of some medicines was higher than wine and even whisky (Young 1961: 64), knowledge of the deleterious effect of medicines may have been common. Bond (1989) has discussed the consumption of proprietary medicines which were high in alcohol as one way to disguise a drinking habit. Abstaining from such medicines, while engaging with orthodox medicine, could have easily been a conscious decision for both one's health and self-image.

The moral connotations of "ethical" medicines may have resonated with middle class ideas of respectability, as can be seen in newspaper advertisements and vignettes which mock alternative and "quack" medicines (e.g. "A Learned Doctor" 1831; "Quackery" 1832). We cannot determine what was originally in these containers except to say that they were probably obtained through consultation with an orthodox physician or apothecary. It should be noted that prescription medicine containers are common finds on 19th-century sites, and will usually make up the majority of a site's pharmaceutical assemblage (Bonasera and Raymer 1995: 50). Even still, considering these objects with respect to the remainder of the pharmaceutical assemblage and the historical context suggests that participation in this medical sphere may have important interpretive implications. Three of the prescription medicine bottles come from identifiable local apothecaries (Table 6.3, Figure 6.2). These establishments, all three located on Green Street (near present-day Government Center), were in a convenient location for the residents of Beacon Hill, but would not have been the closest apothecaries.

Emery Souther of 75 Green Street opened his practice in 1844 and continued to run the business at this location until 1887, when he

Figure 6.2. Prescription medicine bottle from Emery Souther's Green Street Apothecary (AMH 124).

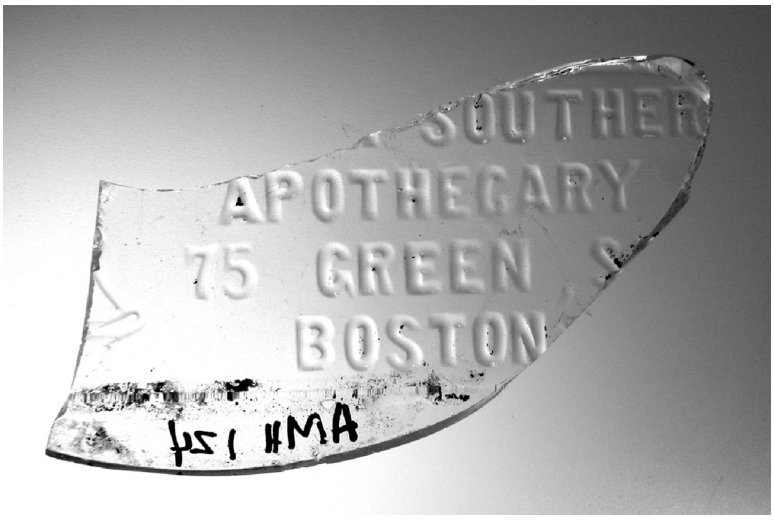


Figure 6.3. Prescription medicine bottle from F. A. Barteaux's Green Street Apothecary, recovered in the 2005 excavations.

moved to 67 Green Street (*Boston City Directories* 1844, 1876, 1886, 1887). Souther was a member of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy as were the pharmacists Canning and Patch, also represented in the AMH assemblage. In any given year, a small percentage of the sometimes hundreds of apothecaries listed in the Boston City Directory were members of this association (Boston City Directories 1844–1890). The third addressed bottle marked "F.A. BARTEAUX" is from an apothecary that was established as early as 1844 at 96 Green Street and was taken over by F.A. Barteaux for the period 1876–1886 (Boston City Directories 1844, 1876, 1886, 1887; Figure 6.3). The proprietors before Barteaux were members of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Although F.A. Barteaux is not listed as a member, the reputation of the former proprietors may have reflected on his business.

While the prescription-type medicines make up a large proportion of the assemblage, the proprietary medicines from the assemblage constitute 11% of the pharmaceutical vessels from the site. Of the five proprietary medicine bottles, the TPQ for one falls in the first three decades of the 19th century, one to the mid-19th century, and three to the last decade of the 19th century (Table 6.4). Of the indeterminate bottles, which may be proprietary medicines, two are plate molded (1867+) and two were made in a Rickets' type mold (1821+) and have recessed panels (often used as placement for the labels). The TPQs associated with these bottles demonstrate that the proprietary medicines used at the site mostly date to the second half of the 19th century, with three (Bromo-Seltzer and Castoria) as potentially from a post-Meeting House time period.

The earliest proprietary medicine recovered from the backlot is the Cordial Balm of Gilead (Figure 6.4). A "quack" doctor from England named Samuel Solomon produced this medicine from 1797 to 1830. In the Cordial Balm of Gilead, Solomon claimed to have harnessed the beneficial healing power of the plant "balm of Gilead." In the late-18th and early-19th century the cordial was advertised as healing both moral and physical ailments. The cordial could prevent abortion by counteracting the "grossness of the essences" associated with sex, it could cure a person of evil "destructive habits" such as masturbation, it could even provide a remedy for "confused thoughts" by inducing "cheerfulness and serenity" (Solomon 1801: 110, 196, xvii, xvi). In addition to these vague

Table 6.4. Proprietary medicines from the African Meeting House.

AMH #	*Primary Name*	*Embossing*	*Manufacture Date*
111	Cordial Balm of Gilead	"[Cordial] Balm/ [of Gi]lead// [Bott]led by/[Dr. So]lomon// Solomon's.Place/[B]rownlow Street// [L]ate of Marybone/ Liverpool"	1797–1830[1]
122	Burnett's Boston	"[BURN]ETT//[BO]STO[N]"	1864+[2]
759	Castoria	"[Chas. H. Fletcher's]//CASTORIA"	1890+[3]
261, 330	Bromo Seltzer	"[BROMO-SELTZE]R/E[MERSON] /D[RUG CO.]/BALTIMO[RE,] MD"	1890+[4]

Sources for dates: [1](Helfand 1989); [2](Fike 1987:156); [3](Fike 1987:162); [4](Fike 1987:111).

"dysfunctions," the cordial was also reputed to cure fits, nervous bowels, deficiencies in natural strength, consumption, gouty spasms, and any number of other physical ailments. After the proprietor's death in 1817, advertising for the Cordial Balm of Gilead focused on male markets, touting its effectiveness for curing masturbation (Helfand 1989).

The advertised use of the medicine was perhaps not the limit of its appeal, however, as the plant, balm of Gilead, had a wider religious appeal in Christianity. The desperate tone of an Old Testament parable pleading for "a balm in [the region of] Gilead" was turned around when it was reinvented as an African American slave spiritual in the early-19th century entitled "There is a Balm in Gilead" (NegroSpirituals.com, May 2005). This spiritual incorporates the hopeful figures of Peter and Paul from the New Testament to the message from the Old Testament (NegroSpirituals.com, May 2005).

> There is a balm in Gilead, To make the wounded whole; There is a balm in Gilead, To heal the sin sick soul. Sometimes I feel discouraged, And think my work's in vain, But then the Holy Spirit, Revives my soul again. Refrain. If you can't preach like Peter, If you can't pray like Paul, Just tell the love of Jesus, And say He died for all. Refrain— (CyberHymnal.org 2005)

This song was a popular Baptist spiritual and could have been one of the hymns sung at the African Meeting House in antebellum Boston. While the Cordial Balm of Gilead was not specifically part of an "African American medicine system," the balm's place at the center of this spiritual could have contributed to its appeal to the Baptist consumer in the 19th-century Boston. Whatever physical ailments this person was suffering from, they may have found solace in the familiarity of a product advertised as the balm of Gilead.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead is the only proprietary medicine bottle that dates before 1864 found at the African Meeting House. Two small Rickets' molded (1821+) medicine bottles with recessed panels should also be considered possible proprietary medicine bottles, however, we do not have enough information to ascertain exactly when these bottles were used or whether they definitely contained proprietary medicines.

The proprietary medicine industry picked up speed in the second half of the 19th century and several of the medicines from this time period made their way into the deposits at the African Meeting House. Boston pharmacist Charles Burnett produced one such bottle sometime after 1864 based on the fact that it was plate molded (Fike 1987: 156). According to Fike, Burnett was producing a variety of hygienic products, including "Cocoaine For The Hair, Oriental Tooth Wash and Kalliston For the Skin" (1987:156). Cocoaine for the Hair was a product introduced in 1859 and was intended to invigorate the head and scalp of hair with "cocoa-nut oil." Kalliston for the Skin was a cocoa-nut based oil for moisturizing the skin as one advertisement describes it as elimi-

Figure 6.4. Proprietary medicine bottle, Cordial Balm of Gilead (AMH 111).

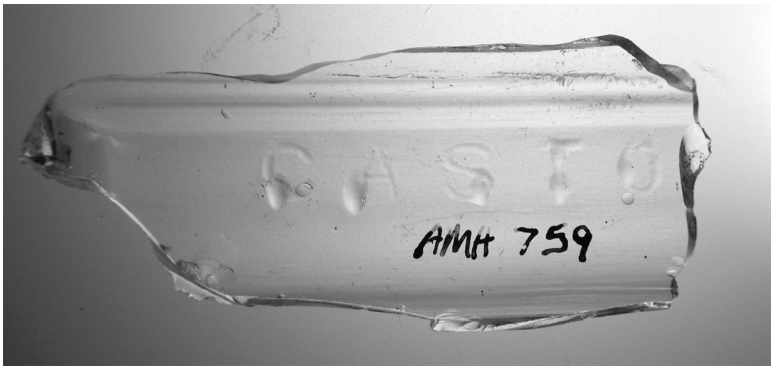


Figure 6.5. Vent molded proprietary medicine bottle, Fletcher's Castoria (AMH 759).

nating the "unpleasant and oftentimes painful results upon the skin attending exposure to our most changeable climate" ("Toilet Articles" 1861). Oriental Tooth Wash was a cosmetic wash advertised in conjunction with Burnett's other products, including flavoring extracts.

The bottle of Castoria from the collection dates to at least 1890, when Castoria began to be produced in embossed bottles (Fike 1987: 162) (Figure 6.5). This bottle is Fletcher's Castoria, a popular alternative to castor oil intended for stomach ailments and marketed specifically as a children's medicine. In the 1890s the label would have read "... a vegetable preparation for assimulating the food and regulating stomach and bowels of infants and children..." (Fike 1987: 162). In his discussion of a mother's role in an 1890's New York boarding house, Larsen interprets Castoria bottles in light of the struggles a mother may have gone through to keep her child well (Larsen 1994: 74). Wilkie has pointed out that emetic medicines such as Castoria are absent from the African American household assemblages at her Louisiana site (Wilkie 2000: 176). She interprets this pattern, in combination with the presence of "drugs and antiseptics used primarily topically rather than internally" as evidence that at Oakley Plantation the "ethnomedical consumer decision making of African Americans was directed by different cultural values than those of Euro Americans" (Wilkie 2000: 176). The presence of Castoria in the AMH assemblage supports the notion that the African American population in Boston was integrating some aspects of white professional medicine into their lives.

The final two identifiable proprietary medicine bottles are Bromo-Seltzer. These bottles are represented by a number of embossed body pieces and two finishes (Figure 6.6). Bromo-Seltzer was introduced in 1889 and was advertised as a "cure-all for headache, nervous and dyspeptic symptoms" (Wilson and Wilson 1971: 25 in Howson 1992–1993: 150). Although this proprietary medicine contained several effective ingredients, including potassium bromide, it contained no alcohol or addictive substance, excluding sugar (Hiss 1900: 60 in Howson 1992–1993: 150).

While Bromo-Seltzer was a popular medicine in the 1890s, the use of this common headache cure could have had significance for either the adoption of new medical practices *or* the maintenance of traditional African American medicinal ways. Laurie Wilkie has found that many mass-produced medicines found at Oakley Plantation in Louisiana could have been "selected for their functional and composition similarity to traditional medicines" while the purchase of others "may have been based upon their advertised ability to treat symptoms that matched those core symbols recognized in the African American ethnomedical system" (Wilkie 2000: 171–172). The two Bromo-Seltzer bottles and the four mineral water bottles recovered might be included among the

Figure 6.6. Cobalt blue finishes from Bromo-Seltzer bottles (AMH 261/255, 275).

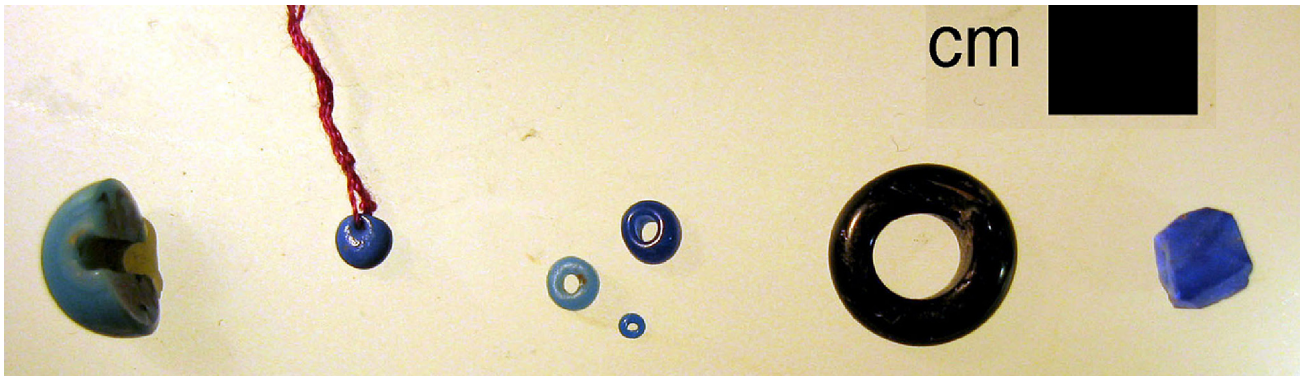


Figure 6.7. Glass beads from the African Meeting House (left to right: AMH 739, 759, 772(3), 681, 723). The string on the second bead from the left is modern.

mass-produced items from the AMH which could fit logically into an African American medicinal system. Where Wilkie sees Bromo-Seltzer as fitting into a Louisiana African American "folk taxonomy," Mullins has discussed water as an important ingredient in African American home remedies in Maryland (Mullins 1999: 53; Wilkie 2000: 173).

The use of commercial products in traditional ways suggests that medicinal practice was flexible and practices could move fluidly from professional knowledge systems to folk knowledge systems. To understand how the African American community in Boston may have been constructing a hybrid medical system, we must consider what might be included in a "traditional" African American medicine closet and what types of material traces they might leave.

Much of what we know about African American folk medicine we know from the context of enslavement and the folk healers on plantations in the antebellum South. Savitt suggests that root doctors or conjurers formed the backbone of the health system available to enslaved people on Virginia plantations during the 19th century (Savitt 1978: 179). In general, the violent and painful treatments offered by the planter were undesirable (Savitt 1978: 153). Folk healers might have been called upon to diagnose and treat ailments—an independent choice that might have been a source of empowerment for an enslaved individual (Edwards-Ingram 2001: 38).

In the context of Afro-Caribbean traditional medical practice, illness could be of "natural, human, or spiritual origin" as the condition of the body and the spirit are considered closely intertwined (Laguerre 1987: 5). Prevention or treatment is likewise geared toward the specific nature of the sickness. This structure of understanding physical and spiritual health is also found in African American traditional medical systems of the American South and in the Mid-Atlantic States (Mullins 1999; Wilkie 1997).

Preventative medicine was also an important component of maintaining physical and spiritual well-being. In his discussion of Afro-Caribbean folk medicine, Laguerre describes people wearing "a talisman to prevent diseases or spirits from bothering them" (1987: 83). Wilkie describes similar practices of wearing "charms to divert evil," a practice continued in the American South from its origins in Africa (Wilkie 1997: 89). These charms are often pierced coins or flannel bags with "potentially magical ingredients," but strings of glass beads worn around the wrist, ankle, or waist, are often used for the same purpose (Stine et al. 1996; Wilkie 1997: 89).

The excavations at the African Meeting House uncovered nine beads and one cowrie shell that may have been worn as components of preventative medicine (Figure 6.7 and 5.8). While beads were common accessories, there is no reason to identify beads as either a purely religious or for personal adornment (Stine et al. 1996).

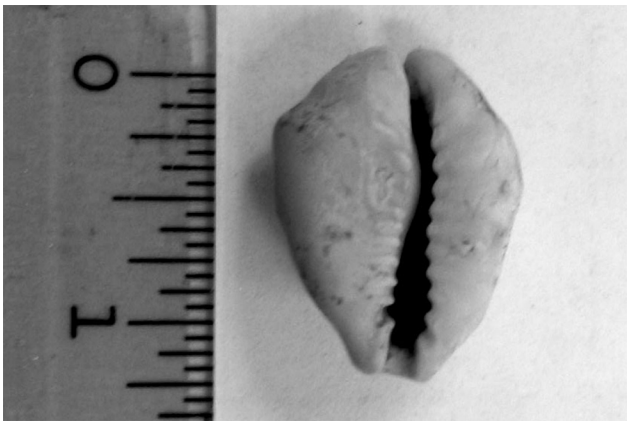


Figure 6.8. Cowrie shell recovered in 2005 from 2 Smith Court Builder's Trench (AMH 1234). Scale in inches

Beads were a common aspect of 19th-century dress, being strung up and worn or sewn into clothing, hats, or bags (Beaudry and Berkland n.d.: 21). Some researchers suggest that glass beads were commonly worn by black woman while white women might have worn pearls or some other more expensive item (LaRoche 2005, personal communication). Stine et al. investigated the significance of beads in a survey of finds from several regions of the United States, focusing most intensely on South Carolina and Georgia. Their research has shown that the color blue is the favored color in African and African American contexts for "both aesthetics and religious beliefs" and that blue may have been included in charms and amulets "for protection from illness and misfortune" (Stine et al. 1996: 63). References to other items that were incorporated into charms include "animal bones or teeth, stones, iron, pottery, feathers, bits of skin, leaves, hair and fingernails" (Stine et al. 1996: 54).

The single cowrie shell was recovered from the 2005 AMH excavations (Figure 6.8) may also have been part of the class of objects worn as decorative details of clothing and might have been obtained from one of the many ships docking in Boston's harbor in the 19th century. There is a possibility, however, that a shell like this was specifically acquired for use as part of a medical-religious amulet or charm. Several researchers have noted the potential spiritual importance of such objects (Patten 1992; Stine et al. 1996; Wilkie 1997). Ogundiran has found in his study of the history of beads and cowries in Yorubaland, that cowries "still form part of the paraphernalia of a number of deities and the ingredients of a number of potent medicinal potions, mainly to ward off 'evil eyes'" (2002: 20). Cowries also continue to be used in Guinea as decorative objects worn by infants to protect them against harm (de Marees 1987: 25; in Stine et al. 1996: 55). Ogundiran suggests that between the 15th and 19th centuries, cowries took on many of the same symbolic meanings as beads and were incorporated into dress and spiritual life in many of the same ways (2002: 12–15).

The recovery of protective charms or amulets from a church site might make sense in the context of African American and Christian spiritual beliefs coming together. As Laguerre has pointed out, the faith healing aspects of Christianity and African religions combined in the creation of a new system of faith healing (Laguerre 1987: 74). The church was also one of the central venues for the communication and reproduction of medical knowledge both by discouraging "sins of excess" and by offering a place where believers could be spiritually healed (Laguerre 1987: 36). The Christian practice of wearing a cross around the neck for spiritual protection is comparable with the practice of wearing charms and amulets in African traditions (Laguerre 1987: 83).

An aspect of African American home health care that also overlapped with European practices was the use of teas and salves. Unfortunately, evidence pertaining to plants that may have been used in teas or salves at the African Meeting House is minimal. Although the original investigators took plant flotation samples from the AMH builder's trench, recovery rates were low due to clayey soil conditions (Mrozowski 1986: II.2). Of the 54 seeds recovered, most were related to food or vegetation with only one seed, jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*), being poten-

tially related to health care practices at the site.

Jimson weed is a common plant found on 19th-century sites in the eastern United States and generally "grows abundantly on garbage heaps" (Bonasera and Raymer 2001: 57). Jimson weed has been discussed as both a narcotic (Mrozowski 1986: II.4) and as a treatment for "spasmodic coughing associated with asthma" (Bonasera and Raymer 2001: 57). Jimson weed seeds were recovered from the Five Points Site in New York and were interpreted as potentially medicinal, but just as easily a "non-economic weed that grew in yards" (Bonasera and Raymer 2001: 57). African Americans in Boston may have found this natural cure useful and may have added it to their own system of medicine. The seed came from the alley context where soils had been turned over in several construction episodes so although the possibility exists that this seed represents a home remedy, it may be more indicative of the depositional environment.

Although botanical remains are scant, evidence for home remedies may be gleaned from other artifacts found at the site. For example, whisky was a common ingredient in medicinal teas. Of the 40 glass beverage containers from the Meeting House, nine bottles represent whisky or hard liquor flasks or bottles (excluding six case bottles which may have held gin). The recreational use of alcohol is the most intuitive interpretation, but the possibility exists that some these liquors were used medicinally. Whisky was also an important component of the Euroamerican medical practice, as was wine. It was not uncommon in the 19th century for the almshouse or the dispensary to distribute small amounts of wine or whisky to ailing citizens (Greenleaf 1897). As mentioned above, John V. DeGrasse once prescribed a bottle of Old Brandy to one of his patients.

Wilkie has found that natural balms and ointments "used by African American Louisianians for burns, chapping, cuts, etc."

Figure 6.9. Tin-glazed ointment pot (AMH 713).

could have been easily replaced with mass-produced items and retained the structure of the traditional system (Wilkie 2000: 174–175). Similar ointments may have been stored in the early-19th-century in containers similar to the ointment pots found at the African Meeting House (Figure 6.9). These ointment pots are all tin-glazed buff-bodied earthenware and date 1780–1830 (Noel Hume 1969: 205).

Considering the ointment pots, decorative items, and medicine bottles in conjunction illustrates that the pharmaceutical assemblage from the African Meeting House shows evidence for both mainstream Euroamerican practices and some practices rooted in African and African American traditions.

Conclusion

The pharmaceutical assemblage from the African Meeting House suggests a number of things about medicinal practice in Boston's 19th-century African American community. As discussed above, the African American population did not have equal access to medical services, both public and private, when compared to the Euroamerican population. Still, prescription medicines

are present in the assemblage so there must have been some amount of access to public aid services, white or black physicians, or apothecary shops.

Participation in mainstream orthodox medicine was not a passive choice. There were a variety of medical sects to participate in and plenty of proprietary remedies, both harmful and innocuous, which one could purchase. Considering the severity of some mainstream techniques, the choice to participate in orthodox medicine was probably less beneficial to recovery than some alternative medical practice or natural healing processes. Regardless, orthodox medicine remained a region of medical practice that was largely closed to African Americans. In many ways, regular medicine represented concepts of respectability and morality that that stood in opposition to the stereotypical images created by the white media and lawmakers of an ignorant, superstitious, and helpless black individual. In this context, the decision to take part in what might be termed the "white medical world," might be interpreted as an active choice—one that carried social and ideological meanings of equality and a resistance to stereotypical racial categories.

The black community combated racist stereotypes with their words and with their actions. Political speeches, pamphlets, and newspapers document the ideals of temperance, health, and morality in the black community. The use of mainstream orthodox medicines was one of the ways they could demonstrate in practice that they were respectable and educated citizens. Although it is unclear whether these bottles were purchased or obtained from sources such as the dispensary, the fact is that the members of the African American community chose to use them.

For the bottles that can be traced to specific apothecaries, it seems that members of the Massachusetts College for Pharmacy were preferred establishments. The fact that all three apothecary bottles came from orthodox, or reputable apothecaries suggests that the African American community may have been purposefully selecting mainstream medicine from respectable establishments. Some of these bottles may even have been administered by one of the black medical doctors practicing in the area as Degrasse, Howard, and Rock would have all been engaging in regular medicine.

The presence and abundance of prescription medicine vials, bottles, and ointment pots at the African Meeting House represent a choice made by 19th-century African Americans to integrate "white medicine" into their daily lives on a significant scale.

The use of prescription-type medicines might have been motivated by social goals such as community uplift and the construction of a respectable and moral African American community image. This notion is further supported by the paucity of proprietary medicines from the site. Of the proprietary medicines that were found, only one carries negative social connotations associated with high-alcohol-content panaceas and medicines for social dysfunction, but this bottle has clear African American spiritual association.

Considering the abundant evidence for "white" professional medicine, however, it should be stressed that involvement in Euroamerican medicine did not require African American traditional medicines to have been abandoned. The minimal evidence at the AMH of botanical evidence for home remedies and folk medicine probably does not accurately represent the usage of these cures in the 19th century. Folk remedies would have been a regular part of everyday life, in both black and white domestic contexts. Some of the artifacts, such as glass beads, a cowrie shell, ointment pots, and some types of liquor can be interpreted as fitting into a home medicinal system based in African sensibilities, including the treatment of both natural and supernatural ailments. There is

no reason to suppose that African American and Euroamerican medical systems were mutually exclusive, and perhaps the convergence of these traditions better represents the complex social and cultural factors that contributed to medical decisions in the past. The performance of community identity involved both participation in the discourse of appropriate medical behavior and the reiteration of associations with African American historical traditions.

The medicinal assemblage from the African Meeting House highlights that social negotiation between the black and white communities in Boston was a daily occurrence in the 19th century. While Euroamerican culture and white standards of respectability dominated many aspects of Boston culture, the African American community did not passively accept white culture. This community selected and redefined those aspects of white mainstream medicinal practice that were useful and relevant to their social goals.

Although prescription medicines in the 19th century did not necessarily carry with them symbols of racial superiority or inferiority, white medicine was characterized by the exclusion and or demoralization of black participants, who were ostensibly occupied with superstition and inferior modes of medicinal treatment. In the context of 19th century Boston, therefore, the participation in prescription medicines was not a concession, but rather a protest against the exclusion of African Americans and the negative stereotyping of their health practices and medicinal ways. These medicines were subtle symbols of virtues shared with Euroamerican citizens, and ultimately, as symbols of respectability and equality.

In daily life, everyday choices became vehicles for constructing community out of common experience, as well as a means of rejecting the labels and mistreatment imposed by the much of the white community. The choices people made in regards to medical practice are one manifestation of this process.

Chapter 7. Zooarchaeology of the African Meeting House

Ryan Kennedy and David Landon

Introduction

This chapter describes and interprets the large animal bone assemblage recovered during the 2005 excavations at the African Meeting House. Most of the bones are the trash from past meals, thus providing insight into the diet at both the AMH and at 44 Joy Street. Most of the meat is from domestic animals raised for food, with small amount of fowl and fish. The types of meat and parts of the animals present give clues both to people's food choices and to the working of the urban market system. In addition, some of the bones are from animals that lived in and around the area in the past and reflect aspects of the past urban environment. In combination with the earlier analysis of bones from the Meeting House, and the study of the material from the neighboring Smith School, a detailed view of African American foodways is created.

Materials and Methods

During the excavation all of the sediment was dry screening through 1/4 in mesh screen, and all of the bones were collected. For the excavation of the privy, 1/8 in mesh screen was used in conjunction with in-field water screening for the lower levels. Once all of the samples were returned to the lab they were washed, dried, labeled and sorted for analysis. The faunal remains were analyzed using standard zooarchaeological methods described elsewhere (Klein and Cruz-Uribe: 1984; Reitz and Wing: 1999). Identifications were made using the zooarchaeological comparative collection at the University of Massachusetts Boston's Zooarchaeology Laboratory. The bones of sheep and goats are very similar, as these animals are closely related, and their bones are grouped together and referred to as "caprines." The number of identified specimens (NISP), skeletal part and portion of element present, taphonomic modifications, and weight were recorded for each specimen and entered into an electronic datasheet. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) needed to account for the recovered faunal remains was calculated for the taxa identified in each assemblage by using paired elements, size, and age of the identified specimen. Finally, sample biomass, an estimate of meat based on excavated skeletal weight, was calculated using the allometric equation $Y = aX^b$ where a and b are constants based on class, X is the weight of bone recovered, and Y is the resultant biomass (Reitz and Wing 1999: 72, 222–227).

In order to make the analysis meaningful, the total bone assemblage was broken into four discrete sub-assemblages, based on where the bones came from on the site. Since the privy and west alley appear to have different depositional history than the AMH backlot, each of these areas was made into a separate group. Similarly, since the east edge of the backlot contained evidence of very recent disturbances, this area was made into a separate sub-assemblage. Finally, the remaining bones in the backlot were grouped together. As a result, there are four distinct sub-assemblages considered: the "privy" (S4.5/W8), the "west alley" (N5/W8.54 and

N9/W8.54), the "east backlot" (S1/E4, S2/E5, S3/E3, and S3/E4), and the "backlot" (S0/E1, S0/W4, S2/W3, and S0/W8.54). Two of these sub-assemblages, namely the west alley and east backlot, are very small and provide limited information. Both the privy and backlot sub-assemblages are larger and provide more information.

NISP, MNI, and sample biomass were all used to quantify the relative representation of taxa represented in the faunal assemblages at the African Meeting House and the advantages and disadvantages of each needs to be briefly considered. NISP, the most basic of the values, is directly affected by the total number of elements in an animal's body, the size and density differences between both species and different skeletal elements, site formation processes (increased fragmentation means increased NISP), recovery techniques, and even laboratory procedures (Reitz and Wing 1999: 192). Using NISP values as a basis for comparison between two assemblages that differ significantly in terms of site formation processes or recovery techniques further compounds these problems. MNI estimates inherently assume that the unit of calculation is an entire individual, a fact that is made problematic because of the nature of food distribution in the urban environment. With most butchery of domestic mammals in an urban setting taking place off-site and distribution centering around butchered cuts and not complete individuals, it is likely that many if not all faunal remains from urban sites such as the African Meeting House likely originated from a large number of distinct individuals (Landon 1996: 141). Sample biomass helps to account for the weaknesses of NISP and MNI because the biological relationship it relies on is valid regardless of bone fragmentation, the number of individuals present at the site, and kinds if elements or specific cuts of meat present at a site. MNI and sample biomass were not calculated for taxa that were likely not consumed by humans on the site.

Taphonomic modifications analyzed in this study consist of rodent and carnivore gnawing, burning, and human butchery marks. Carnivore gnaw marks were identified on bones by a number of attributes, typically punctures, ragged or chipped edges, and furrows (Fisher 1995: 36). Rodent gnaw marks, on the other hand, were identified by a distinctive pattern of parallel indentions on the surface of the bone (Fisher 1995: 40). Both carnivore and rodent gnaw marks were recorded by presence/absence as was evidence of burning on bones. While some studies have quantified burn stages with numerical designations which separate burned bones into categories based on observed color changes of the bone (Crader 1984: 196), the vast majority of bone from the African Meeting House was calcined (burned until all organic components oxidize and the bone turns white) and color was only noted in comments when a bone was not calcined. Finally, four categories of human butchery marks were recorded on specimens in the collection: cuts, chops, shears, and saws. As defined by Crader (1990: 705-706), cuts are "straight, narrow, incised lines probably made with a metal knife", chops are wider than cuts and probably are made with a cleaver or similar tool, shears are "straight-walled, planar surfaces" caused by a blow from a cleaver or axe, and saws are flat areas marked by "regular, parallel striations" caused by the motion of a saw.

Skeletal part frequencies were analyzed by determining the recovered ratios of body and limb bones to head and feet bones to the ratios expected in whole animals. Metapodials, carpals, tarsals, phalanges, and all cranial bones and teeth made up the total head and feet bones for each assemblage while all other bones (long bones, vertebra, ribs) were grouped together in the body and limb category. In a full skeleton, cattle and caprine (sheep or goat) are expected to have 90 head and foot bones and 72 body and limb bones while the pig has 74 body and limb bones

Table 7.1. Taxonomic representation in the privy.

Name	*Taxon*	*NISP*	*%*	*MNI*	*%*	*Wt (g)*	*%*	*Biomass (kg)*	*%*
Cow	*Bos taurus*	15	2.6	1	5.0	485.8	24.3	6.88	23.5
Sheep or goat	Caprinae	45	7.8	3	15.0	499.9	25.0	7.06	24.1
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	57	9.9	2	10.0	308.8	15.4	4.58	15.7
Small mammal		4	0.7	–	–	0.8	0.0	–	–
Medium mammal		92	15.9	–	–	195.4	9.8	3.03	10.4
Large mammal		23	4.0	–	–	240.6	12.0	3.66	12.5
Mammal, unspecified		138	23.9	–	–	161.4	8.1	2.55	8.7
Rat	*Rattus* sp.	30	5.2	4	20.0	7.3	0.4	–	–
Mouse/vole/rat	Cricetidae	1	0.2	1	5.0	0.1	0.0	–	–
Cat	*Felis domesticus*	3	0.5	1	5.0	3.0	0.1	–	–
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	2	0.3	1	5.0	1.4	0.1	–	–
Pigeon or dove	Columbidae	1	0.2	1	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.01	0.0
Goose	*Branta canadensis*	1	0.2	1	5.0	2.0	0.1	0.04	0.1
Chicken	*Gallus gallus*	7	1.2	1	5.0	7.1	0.4	0.12	0.4
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	3	0.5	1	5.0	6.6	0.3	0.11	0.4
Bird, unspecified		52	9.0	–	–	40.8	2.0	0.60	2.0
Snapping turtle	Chelydridae	1	0.2	1	5.0	3.8	0.2	–	–
Gadidae	Cod family	13	2.2	2	10.0	22.1	1.1	0.36	1.2
Fish, unspecified		77	13.3	-	-	13.4	0.7	0.24	0.8
Vertebrate, unspecified		13	2.2	–	–	2.0	0.1	–	–
Total		578	100.0	20	100.0	2002.6	100.0	29.25	100.0

NISP is number of identified specimens, MNI is minimum number of individuals, Wt is weight in grams, and Biomass is an estimate of the meat weight.

and 141 head and foot. Comparisons of these groupings are used to approach both the overall makeup of the diet at the African Meeting House as well as the pattern of meat acquisition at the site.

Results

In total, 3417 specimens were identified and analyzed from the four assemblages at the African Meeting House (Tables 7.1–7.4). Of these, over half (2137 bones) were recovered from the backlot while smaller assemblages were recovered from the privy (NISP of 578), west alley (NISP of 230), and east backlot (NISP of 472). Overall, 93.4% of the collection was identified to at least a taxonomic level of class. In general, domesticated mammals provided the bulk of the assemblages in terms of NISP, MNI, and sample biomass while birds and fish played a relatively less importance role in all values.

Taphonomy and Environment

Several possible recovery and taphonomic biases were identified during analysis and merit mention before proceeding with the discussion of the overall results for this study. First, the use of water screening through 1/8 in mesh screens for the lower levels in the privy no doubt increased recovery rates for smaller bones in this assemblage. Indeed, the privy contains both a higher NISP and a higher overall percentage of both rodent and fish bones of any assemblage from the African Meeting House. That being said, a large percentage of the rat (*Rattus* sp.) and fish bones recovered from the privy were large enough to have been easily collected with the 1/4 in mesh screens used elsewhere on the site and such a difference in NISP for smaller animals in the privy is likely due more to both better preservation and greater numbers of these animals in the privy rather than strictly recovery biases.

Taphonomic trends in carnivore and rodent gnawing, percentages of burned bones, and the frequency of recorded butchery marks across the site support several interpretations regarding deposition of faunal

Table 7.2. Taxonomic representation in the west alley.

Name	*Taxon*	*NISP*	*%*	*MNI*	*%*	*Wt (g)*	*%*	*Biomass (kg)*	*%*
Cow	*Bos taurus*	19	8.3	2	11.8	673.0	58.2	9.23	53.9
Sheep or goat	Caprinae	28	12.2	4	23.5	224.5	19.4	3.44	20.0
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	7	3.0	1	5.9	31.0	2.7	0.58	3.4
Rabbit	*Sylvilagus* sp.	1	0.4	1	5.9	0.9	0.1	0.02	0.1
Small mammal		4	1.7	–	–	0.8	0.1	–	–
Medium mammal		36	15.7	–	–	61.7	5.3	1.07	6.3
Large mammal		11	4.8	–	–	68.5	5.9	1.18	6.9
Mammal, unspecified		69	30.0	–	–	51.2	4.4	0.91	5.3
Rat	*Rattus* sp.	6	2.6	2	11.8	1.8	0.2	–	–
Cat	*Felis domesticus*	1	0.4	1	5.9	0.2	0.0	–	–
Pigeon or dove	Columbidae	2	0.9	1	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.01	0.1
Goose	*Branta canadensis*	1	0.4	1	5.9	2.7	0.2	0.05	0.3
Chicken	*Gallus gallus*	4	1.7	1	5.9	7.0	0.6	0.12	0.7
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	4	1.7	1	5.9	11.4	1.0	0.19	1.1
Goose	Anserinae	1	0.4	1	5.9	3.1	0.3	0.06	0.3
Bird, unspecified		25	10.9	–	–	15.3	1.3	0.24	1.4
Perciformes	Perch-like	1	0.4	1	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.01	0.1
Fish, unspecified		5	2.2	–	–	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.1
Vertebrate, unspecified		5	2.2	–	–	0.7	0.1	–	–
Total		230	100.0	17	100.0	1155.5	100.0	17.14	100.0

NISP is number of identified specimens, MNI is minimum number of individuals, Wt is weight in grams, and Biomass is an estimate of the meat weight.

remains and the past environment at the African Meeting House (Figure 7.1). Relatively high amounts of burning in both the backlot and east backlot assemblages suggest a higher degree of secondary deposition in these areas of the site. Bones were likely burned and broken down elsewhere before finding their way into the backlot and east backlot assemblages. Heavier bone fragmentation in the backlot assemblages, indicated by higher rates of "unspecified vertebrate" and "unspecified mammal" compared to either the privy or west alley assemblages, further supports this area as a site of secondary deposition as well as a more heavily trafficked section of the site compared to the west alley and privy. It is likely that the lower percentages of bones butchered in the backlot is also the result of this area representing more secondary deposition and fragmentation than either the privy or west alley as many of these marks would be obliterated by higher degrees of fragmentation and burning.

Rates of carnivore and rodent gnawing across the site seem to indicate several differences regarding past environmental conditions at the site. While carnivore gnaw marks were observed at a constant rate across most of the site, the west alley had nearly five times the percentage of carnivore gnawing than any other assemblage. The west alley is a roughly three foot wide alleyway between the African Meeting House and a neighboring building and it is possible that local dogs may have found the area appealing because

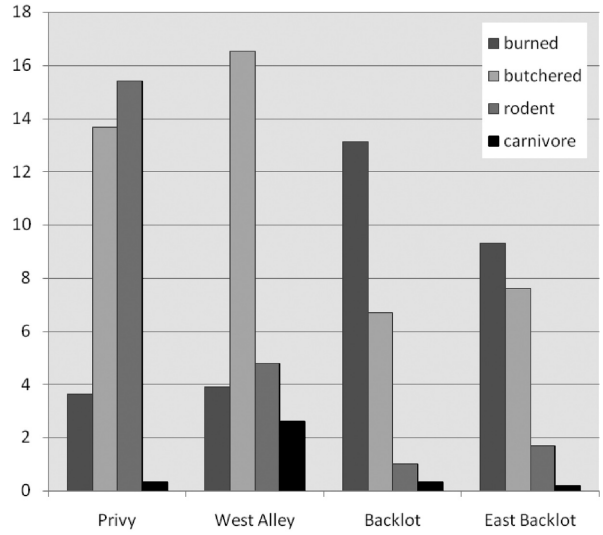


Figure 7.1. Relative representation of taphonomic modifications.

Table 7.3. Taxonomic representation in the AMH backlot.

Name	*Taxon*	*NISP*	*%*	*MNI*	*%*	*Wt (g)*	*%*	*Biomass (kg)*	*%*
Cow	*Bos taurus*	66	3.1	2	8.7	1039.2	28.3	13.65	27.0
Sheep or goat	Caprinae	87	4.1	4	17.4	483.9	13.2	6.86	13.6
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	100	4.7	2	8.7	605.4	16.5	8.39	16.6
Small mammal		10	0.5	–	–	4.3	0.1	–	–
Medium mammal		234	10.9	–	–	291.8	7.9	4.35	8.6
Large mammal		59	2.8	–	–	409.2	11.1	5.90	11.7
Rabbit	*Sylvilagus*	2	0.1	1	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.03	0.1
Mammal, unspecified		1147	53.7	–	–	699.2	19.0	9.55	18.9
Rat	*Rattus* sp.	5	0.2	1	4.3	1.3	0.0	–	–
Rodent	Rodentia	1	0.0	1	4.3	0.1	0.0	–	–
Cat	*Felis domesticus*	1	0.0	1	4.3	1.3	0.0	–	–
Pigeon or dove	Columbidae	7	0.3	2	8.7	1.5	0.0	0.03	0.1
Goose	*Branta canadensis*	7	0.3	1	4.3	16.8	0.5	0.27	0.5
Chicken	*Gallus gallus*	22	1.0	3	13.0	16.2	0.4	0.26	0.5
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	6	0.3	1	4.3	19.3	0.5	0.30	0.6
Duck	Anatidae	2	0.1	1	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.02	0.0
Galliform	Gallinae	5	0.2	2	8.7	9.7	0.3	0.16	0.3
Bird, unspecified		179	8.4	–	–	51.9	1.4	0.74	1.5
Gadidae	Cod family	1	0.0	1	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.01	0.0
Fish, unspecified		12	0.6	–	–	4.3	0.1	0.10	0.2
Vertebrate, unspecified		184	8.6	–	–	20.4	0.6	–	–
Total		2137	100.0	23	100.0	3678.0	100.0	50.61	100.0

NISP is number of identified specimens, MNI is minimum number of individuals, Wt is weight in grams, and Biomass is an estimate of the meat weight.

Table 7.4. Taxonomic representation in the east AMH backlot.

Name	*Taxon*	*NISP*	*%*	*MNI*	*%*	*Wt (g)*	*%*	*Biomass (kg)*	*%*
Cow	*Bos taurus*	19	4.0	1	12.5	306.1	38.2	4.54	35.8
Sheep or goat	Caprinae	11	2.3	2	25.0	41.1	5.1	0.75	5.9
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	16	3.4	2	25.0	74.9	9.3	1.28	10.1
Small mammal		1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-
Medium mammal		80	16.9	-	-	102.9	12.8	1.70	13.4
Large mammal		18	3.8	-	-	84.2	10.5	1.42	11.2
Mammal, unspecified		247	52.3	-	-	170.1	21.2	2.68	21.1
Rat	*Rattus* sp.	2	0.4	1	12.5	0.6	0.1	-	-
Chicken	*Gallus gallus*	4	0.8	1	12.5	1.3	0.2	0.03	0.2
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	4	0.8	1	12.5	2.6	0.3	0.05	0.4
Bird, unspecified		45	9.5	-	-	14.8	1.8	0.24	1.9
Fish, unspecified		3	0.6	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.02	0.1
Vertebrate, unspecified		22	4.7	-	-	2.5	0.3	-	-
Total		472	100.0	8	100.0	801.7	100.0	12.70	100.0

NISP is number of identified specimens, MNI is minimum number of individuals, Wt is weight in grams, and Biomass is an estimate of the meat weight.

it offered both food (in the form of faunal remains) and a certain degree of seclusion. The exceptionally high percentage of rodent gnawed bones in the privy implies that this area of the site offered a particularly rodent-friendly environment, an unsurprising fact given the wide variety of waste being dumped into the privy for enjoyment by the undiscerning rodent palate.

Mammal Remains

Mammals comprised the vast majority of all edible meats at the site in terms of NISP, MNI, and sample biomass. Cattle (*Bos tau-*

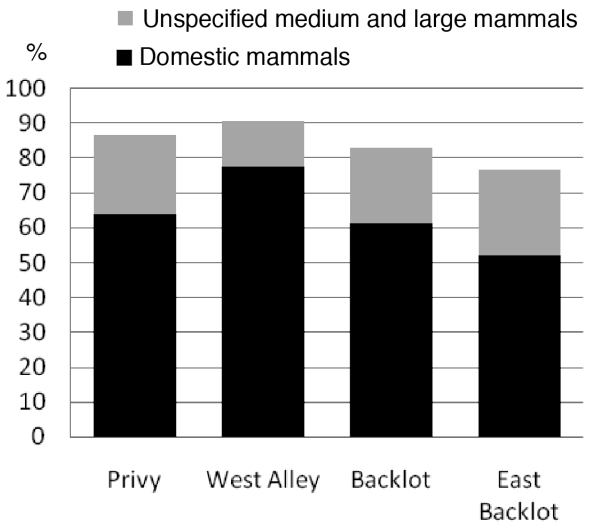


Figure 7.2. Sample biomass of domestic animals.

rus), pigs (*Sus scrofa*), and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*), the primary domesticated mammals available at market in Boston during the 19th century, contributed the greatest percentage of sample biomass in all assemblages at the African Meeting House, accounting for no less than half and upwards of 75% of any individual assemblage (Figure 7.2). By including medium and large mammals, both of which likely represent the major domesticated mammal species found on the site, the relative amounts of sample biomass provided by domesticated mammals increases to a minimum of over 75% and a maximum of 95%. While domesticated mammal remains are likely over-represented compared to bird and fish due to higher survival rates from their denser, heavier, bones it is apparent that domestic mammals provided the bulk of meat at the African Meeting House. In addition to domesticated mammals several rabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp.) bones were also identified, though no larger wild animals were recovered from the site, an unsurprising fact given that domesticated mammals were typically the only retail cuts available at urban market centers (Huelsbeck 1991: 62).

While all four assemblages are very similar, variation does exist in terms of the relative dietary importance of cattle, pig, and caprine (sheep and goat) across the site. Both the backlot and east backlot have similar percentages of total NISP per species, while the privy is dominated by pig and caprine, and the west alley by cattle and caprine (Figure 7.3). The relatively low NISP percentages for pig and caprine in the backlot and east backlot compared to the privy might well be related to the greater levels of burning and fragmentation in the backlot assemblages. The NISP percentages for cattle in these three assemblages would be less affected by these taphonomic processes because of the robustness of cattle bone. If it is in fact taphonomic processes that are causing a reduction in the pig and caprine NISP values in the backlot and east backlot, it points to the privy, backlot, and east backlot sharing a similar composition before secondary deposition and taphonomic processes had time to do their work on the faunal remains. Likewise, the west alley appears to represent something entirely different.

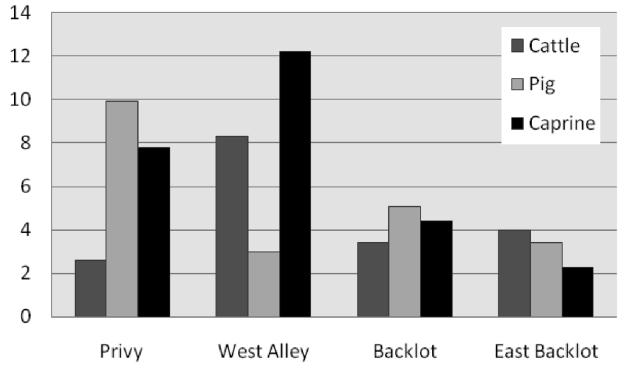


Figure 7.3. Percentage of NISP by species.

Compared to the other assemblages, the privy has the most uniform distribution of domestic mammals bones in terms of sample biomass (Figure 7.4). As with the NISP values above, relatively higher amounts of beef in both the backlot and east backlot might in fact be indicative of taphonomic processes such as trampling and burning which would cause the smaller caprine and pig bones to be under-represented compared to beef in both assemblages. Both the backlot and east backlot have more than twice the NISP represented by unspecified mammal specimens than does the privy and it is possible that much of the "missing" caprine and pig (in terms of both NISP and sample biomass) remains

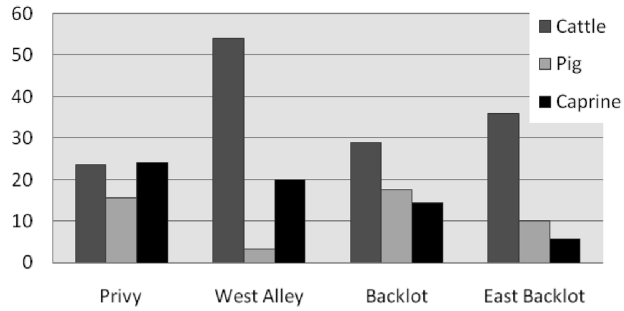


Figure 7.4. Relative species representation by percentage biomass.

would be found in this set of bones. The extremely high relative cattle biomass and low pig biomass and NISP in the west alley is less easily explained by strictly taphonomic processes because it actually has a lower percentage of unspecified mammal remains than the privy indicating a relatively high degree of preservation. Sample size may play a role in the pattern seen here: the west alley is the smallest assemblage from the site and excavation here consisted of only two 1 x 1 m units. It is probable, however, that the west alley was used as an area of bone disposal at a different time than the rest of the site or that the remains found in the west alley are linked to a different dietary pattern in a neighboring building.

The broad patterns of skeletal part representation for cattle and caprine tend to be quite similar within each assemblage and show an overrepresentation of body and limb bones in each case (Figure 7.5 and 7.6). More variability is seen in the ratio of cattle elements but this could be due in part to

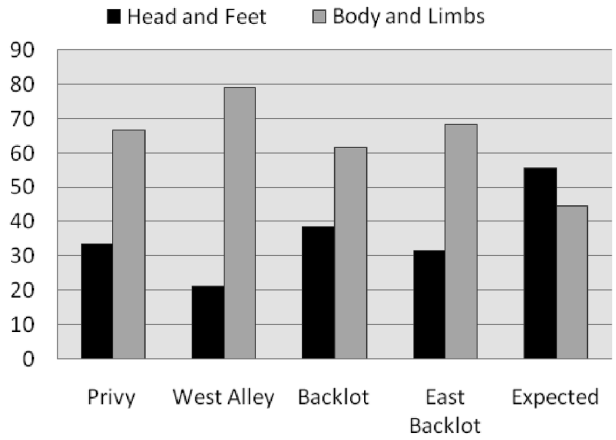


Figure 7.5. Cattle skeletal part ratios.

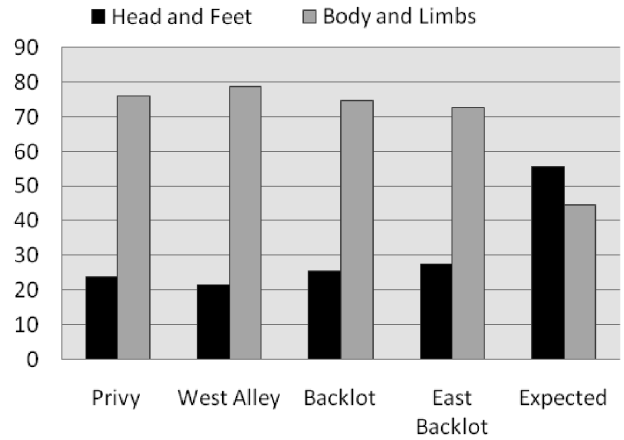


Figure 7.6. Caprine skeletal part ratios.

smaller NISP values for cattle as well as different availability or choice in terms of the cuts of meat being purchased. Pig remains, on the other hand, tend to be much closer to the expected recovery ratio of body and limbs to head and feet or to even show greater than expected quantities of head and feet bones (Figure 7.7). While large numbers of pigs' teeth were recovered from the backlot (21% of identified pig specimens) and east backlot (half of identified pig specimens), higher rates of fragmentation in these deposits no doubt have biased recovery in the assemblage towards the dense teeth. Still, compared to cattle and caprine specimens from the same contexts it is apparent that greater numbers of portions including heads were being purchased for pork than for either beef or mutton. This likely reflects the purchase of larger portions of pigs, portions that included the head and feet, with

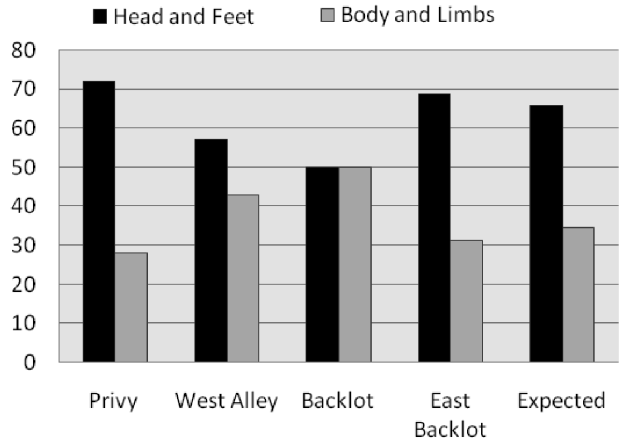


Figure 7.7. Pig skeletal part ratios.

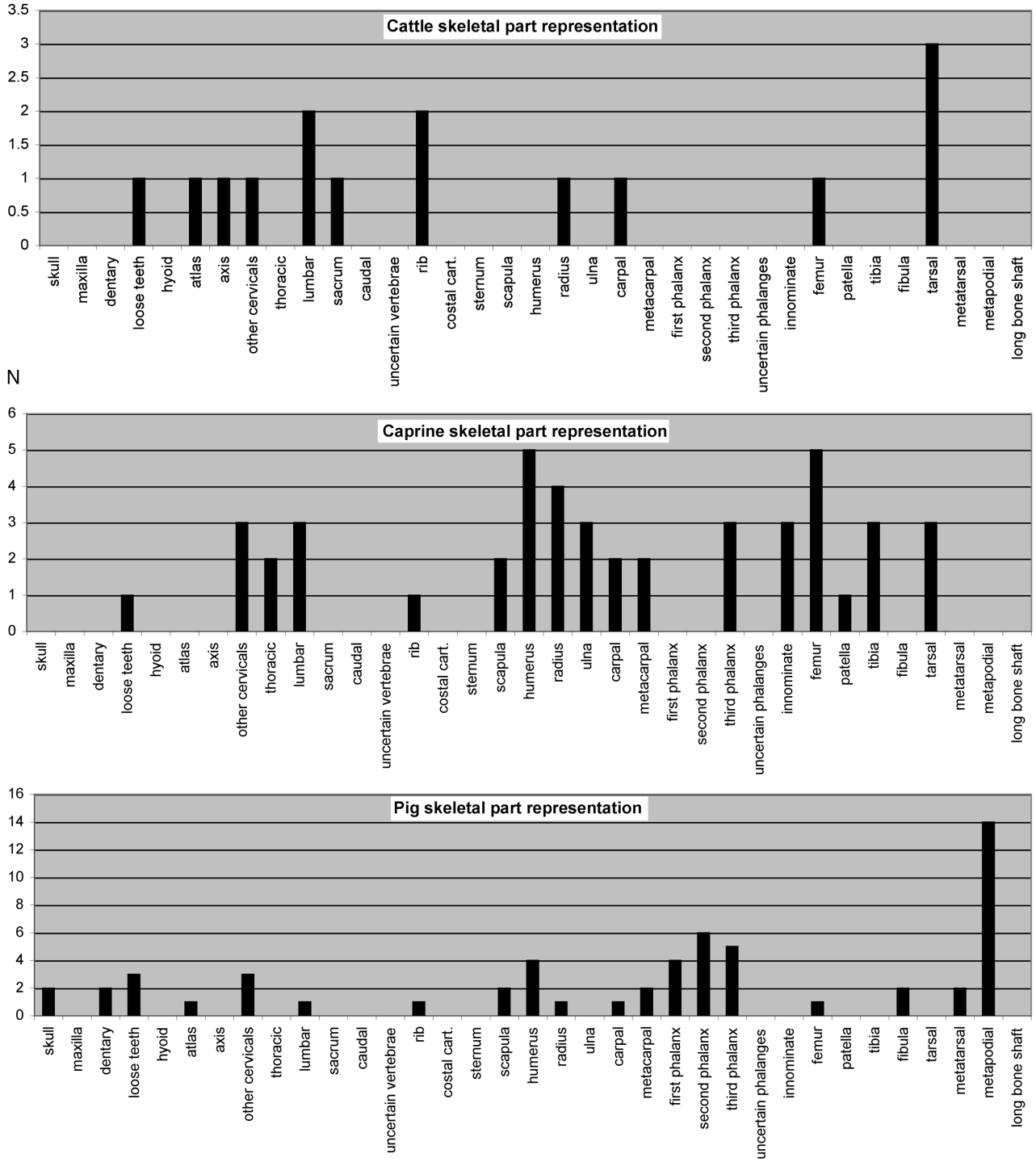


Figure 7.8. Detailed skeletal part representation for the major domestic taxa in the privy.

more focused purchase of parts of cattle and caprines, in portions that less commonly included the head and feet. Some home raising of pigs also likely continued in the city after people no longer kept cattle and sheep, though the very limited space makes it unlikely that pigs were being raised in the backlot at the Meeting House or behind 44 Joy Street.

The privy and backlot assemblages are large enough to break down skeletal part representation and look at more specific aspects of the patterning (Figure 7.8 and 7.9). In the privy, there are few cattle bones, but interesting patterns for both pigs and caprines. Several articulated portions of pigs'

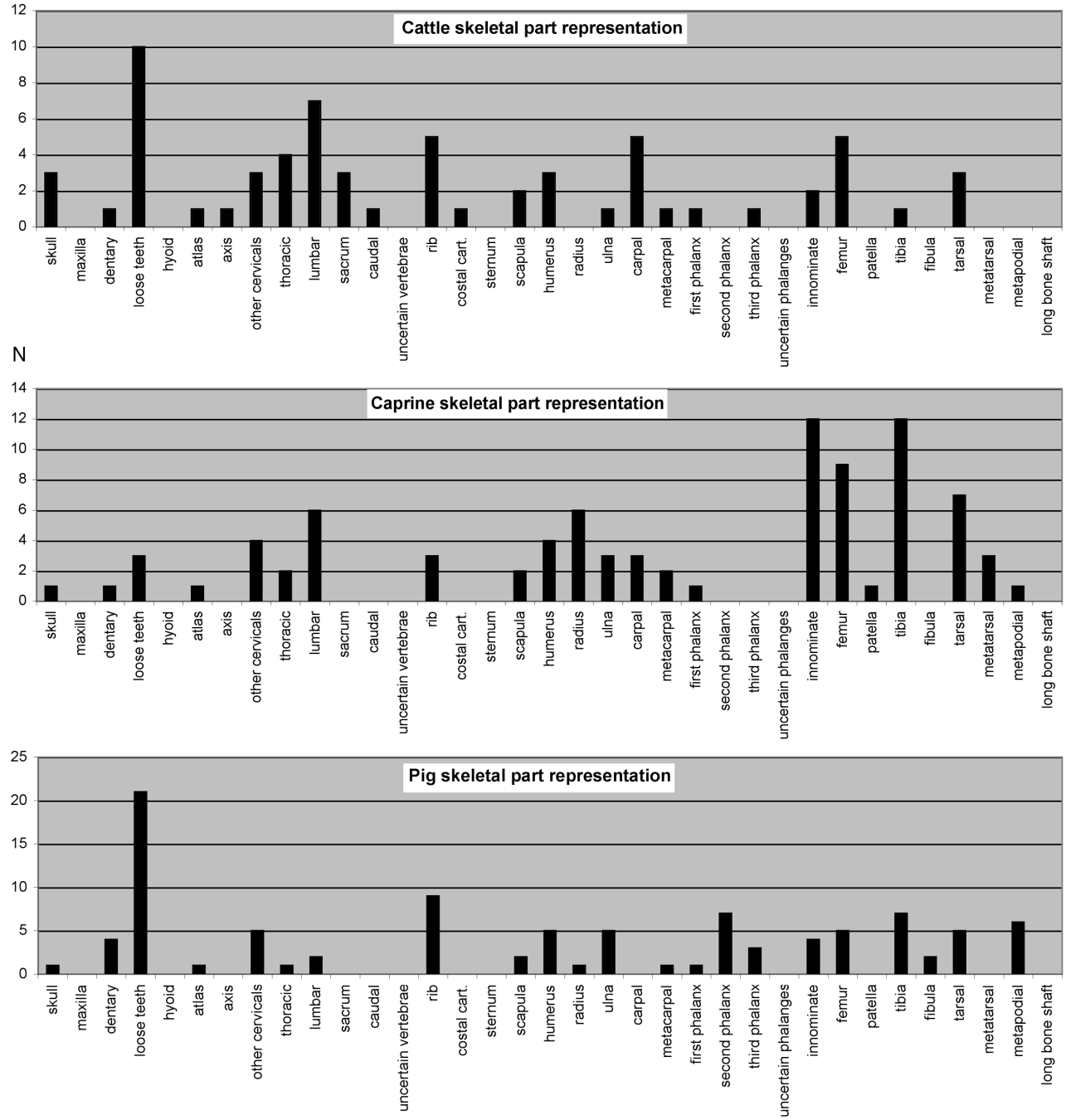


Figure 7.9. Detailed skeletal part representation for the major domestic taxa in the backlot.

feet were recovered from the privy, as reflected by the large numbers of metapodials and phalanges, all bones of the foot. While only a single specimen out of the 33 foot bones recovered had identifiable butchery marks on it, six metapodials were broken at the distal end of the bones suggesting either rough onsite butchery to remove the foot or more likely, purchase of the foot itself as a cut of meat. How these feet were prepared and consumed is difficult to ascertain, but period cookbooks list recipes for "sousing" (pickling) pigs feet, and then sautéing soused pigs' feet (Randolph 1860: 50, 54). By contrast to the pigs parts, caprine parts are represented primarily by high value, meat bearing parts of the animal, with the two best represented bones being the major bones of the shoulder (humerus) and the leg (femur).

In the backlot, the pattern is different

(Figure 7.9), especially for pig bones. There are many loose pig teeth, but otherwise a wide distribution of other parts, with no parts clearly overrepresented. For cattle, there are also many loose teeth, but few other skull parts. There are also some low value parts, such as the carpals and tarsals, but very few foot bones. The backlot also has a good assortment of cattle bones from high value parts of the animal, including lumbar vertebrae, the innominate, and the femur, which all come from prime cuts of beef. The most interesting pattern in the backlot, however, is that of the caprine bones. While some bones of the arm or forequarter (radius and humerus) and other cuts are present, there are many more bones from the leg than any other part (innominate, femur, tibia, tarsals, lumbar vertebrae). This is the prime cut from a sheep or lamb, and it appears that this was a favored cut at the Meeting House.

In addition to domesticated species, three rabbit bones were recovered from the backlot and west alley. These rabbits provide very little meat in relation to the overall diet but may be representative of attempts to diversify an otherwise uniform diet. Other non-domestic species such as rodents and cats were most likely not consumed and instead occurred naturally on the site. Finally, two raccoon canines were recovered from the same context in the privy. These were not modified in any way, except the lack of any other raccoon bones in the privy makes it appear the two teeth were removed from the skull. Why they got deposited in the privy is unclear.

Bird and Fish Remains

Bird and fish remains comprised no more than five percent of the sample biomass from any assemblage from the African Meeting House. This figure is, however, misleading in some ways. Unlike mammals, birds and fish were likely more often bought and sold complete rather than as individual cuts, and it is probable that the actual importance of both fish and bird was higher than sample biomass calculations indicate. MNI values for both bird and fish are low across the site, and while these taxa might be underrepresented, they certainly played nowhere near the role that domesticated mammals did in the overall diet.

Chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) provided the greatest relative importance in terms of NISP and sample biomass amongst the bird species identified, though goose (*Branta canadensis*) and pigeon (Columbidae) were also found across the site in varying degrees of importance. Chicken, turkey, and goose would have been readily available at market in Boston while wild pigeons were known to be caught by farmers and later brought to market (Russell 1976: 89). The two duck bones (*Anas* sp.) identified in the backlot have also likely been available at market though they, like the rabbit discussed above, could provide examples at attempts to diversify an otherwise uniform diet.

Fish are present in very small numbers, especially in the backlot, east backlot, and west alley assemblages. The numbers are slightly higher in the privy, where the preservation environment was good and recovery included 1/8 in mesh water screening. In this assemblage fish bones made up just over 15% of the total specimens, with a minimum of two fish from the cod family (cod, haddock, pollack) identified. Even in the privy fish provided only 2% of the total biomass, showing that fish played a very minimal role in the diet. Aside from fish in the cod family, which were identified in the privy and backlot, only one other fish was identified, and then only generally—a bass or perch type fish in the west alley assemblage. Overall, fish do not seem to have been important to the diet, and the fish identified all appear to be common commercial fish.

One other interesting bone from the privy is a femur (leg bone) from a snapping turtle (Figure 7.10). This bone has two cut marks

Figure 7.10. Photograph of a snapping turtle leg bone (femur) from the privy. The arrow is pointing to a cut mark on the bone.

on one end, showing it was butchered. Mary Randolph's 19th-century cookbook gives detailed instructions for dressing a turtle as well as for making turtle soup (1860: 20–22), and it is possible that this turtle was prepared in a similar manner. As with fish and fowl, turtle was apparently not a mainstay of the diet, but something that added diversity. Snapping turtles would have been caught in the wild, likely outside of Boston proper by this time. It is impossible to tell whether this was something bought at market or caught by one of the residents of 44 Joy Street, but the assemblage overall suggests little in the way of wild caught fauna.

Summary of the Zooarchaeology

In addition to this study of the faunal remains from the 2005 excavations, Bowen (1986) studied a collection of remains from earlier excavations at the AMH, and Andrews (1999) studied a collection from the neighboring Smith School. All three studies show very similar patterns: cattle, pig, and sheep bones are predominant; meat estimates suggests beef was most important; small numbers of chicken, turkey, waterfowl, and other birds added diversity to the diet; and very few fish were consumed. In addition, cattle and sheep show disproportionately more bones from the body than the head and feet, while pigs bones are present in closer to normal anatomical proportions. This difference likely results from broad characteristics of the market system development and the practices of exchange of animal parts, with pigs being exchanged in larger portions and all parts of the animals being sold at market.

In the present study, cattle, pigs, and caprine provided the bulk of the meat consumed at the African Meeting House and at 44 Joy Street, representing upwards of 95% sample biomass in some areas of the site when large and medium mammals are included. Readily available birds and fish are no doubt underrepresented in terms of sample of biomass at the site, but their low MNI values indicate that their overall dietary importance was nowhere near that of mammals. While such heavy reliance on domesticated mammal species may not seem particularly surprising given meat distribution and the characteristics of urban markets in 19th-century Boston, the ability to make these purchases from the market reflects a level of economic success in the community. In 19th-century New York, poor or working class households were found to rely heavily on locally available fish, while middle-class households ate beef, mutton, and pork, with small amounts of fowl and little fish (Milne and Crabtree 2001: 44). Such practices were no doubt driven by price concerns with domesticated mammals being more expensive than birds and fish relative to the amount of meat purchased (Rothschild and Balkwill 1993: 81). Although similar assemblages from poor households have not been recovered and studied in Boston, it is likely that similar practices prevailed. Thus, the zooarchaeology suggest more of a "middle class" dietary pattern at the African Meeting House, with people able to maintain a diet that was significantly different from that of the poor or working class.

Looking in detail at the skeletal part representation in the backlot adds some further support to this interpretation. For the sheep bones, parts from the upper rear leg are significantly overrepresented in the as-

semblage, showing a preference for what was the meatiest—and by the mid-19th century most expensive—portion of the animal. Serving leg of lamb or mutton might have been one of the traditional practices for community meals at the African Meeting House. If some of the animal bones, like the ceramics in the backlot (see Felix, this volume), are trash from Domingo Williams' catering operation, it appears that leg of mutton was part of his regular fare. In either case, this might be slightly different from what most African Americans were eating at home, reflecting the public nature of the site.

While the assemblages from the Smith School and Meeting House appear to broadly reflect an urban middle class diet, with few indications of distinctly African American cuisine visible in the faunal remains, a few subtle aspects of the privy assemblage suggest possible African American traditions. In particular, the high number of pig feet and the butchered snapping turtle could both be possible indications of African American culinary traditions. Although white northerners undoubtedly ate pigs' feet, they are nonetheless strongly associated with southern African American foodways (Franklin 2001: 101–102). Instructions for pickling pigs feet, preparing pickled pigs feet ragout, and dressing a turtle are all included in Mary Randolph's 19th-century cookbook, *The Virginia Housewife Or, Methodical Cook*. As Franklin (2001: 105) has pointed out, recipes in this book clearly draw on Afro-Virginian food traditions. The pigs' feet in particular, do not appear to be in the privy assemblage solely for economical reasons, as a range of cuts of both beef and mutton are represented, including cuts that would be more expensive. Similarly, turtles were eaten in the north, but much more commonly in mid-Atlantic and further south.

In the kitchens of 44 Joy Street, the preparation and consumption of food during meals helped create African American community identity. While many of those foods appear to be quite similar to white Bostonians, there are small clues that suggest some meals drew much more closely on African American traditions.

Chapter 8. Analysis of the Macrobotanical Remains from the African Meeting House

Marisa D. Patalano

Introduction

Archaeological excavations conducted at the African Meeting House during the summer 2005 field season collected soil samples for flotation and collection of plant remains from eight excavation units across the site. The flotation of the soil samples produced large quantities of diverse varieties of wild and cultivated uncharred plant remains for analysis and interpretation. A large majority of these recovered floral remains, mainly seeds, pits, and nuts, came from unit S4.5/W8 in the south yard of the African Meeting House, which contained a wood-lined privy associated with 44 Joy Street. Additionally, significant amounts of plant remains were extracted from units in the north yard including brick-lined drains in S2/W3 and S1E1&2, and a trash deposit in S2/E5. This macrobotanical analysis provides a greater understanding of 19th-century middle- and working-class free African American plant use, both medicinal and nutritive, as well as insights into the vegetation around the Meeting House.

Macrobotanical plant remains are plant remains that are larger than opal phytoliths and pollen grains (Minnis 1981: 143). Botanical remains are most often examined and interpreted for the purpose of gaining an understanding of human interaction with plants such as changes in dietary trends, presence of plants utilized for their medicinal value, site usage, and building an understanding of notions of public health and sanitation held by populations associated with the excavated areas. Analysis of plant remains, especially those from the privy which contains human waste and household refuse, gives us a great deal of insight into diet and nutrition of middle- and working-class free African Americans living near or associated with the African Meeting House in Boston during the 19th century.

When reconstructing foodways, analysis of ceramic sherds and faunal remains contributes some specific information about dietary patterns and practices of the population associated with these remnants. Though material culture analysis produces important sources of information, these sources are incomplete, and additional data is needed to develop a more thorough understanding of medicinal plant usage, food choice, and dietary trends associated with a particular population. Botanical data contributes a significant amount of information that complements and provides greater detail to the data accessed through material culture analysis. There is a lot of information available from seeds deposited in the soil and these tiniest of clues should not be ignored. Macrobotanical analysis provides information that is otherwise inaccessible about human interaction with plants.

This study investigates these questions through the analysis and interpretation of the macrobotanical plant remains recovered from archaeological excavations conducted at the African Meeting House Site during the summer field season of 2005. Analysis and interpretation of macrobotanical remains recovered from excavations at the African Meeting House is used to answer

a variety of questions surrounding middle- and working-class African American usage of plants in Boston during the 19th century. For example, are plant remains recovered indicative of those with nutritional value or is there evidence of medicinal plant usage in the archaeological record? What fruits and vegetables were chosen for consumption? Are larger quantities of plant remains reflective of sanitation and disposal practices? How do environmental conditions effect plant preservation thereby quantity of seed survival in the archaeological record? What do the plant remains tell us about the vegetation around the Meeting House? Addressing these questions expands our understanding of the daily lives of the members of the African American community in Boston during the 19th century.

Materials and Methods

During the archaeological excavations at the African Meeting House a total of 34 laboratory flotation samples and 4 field flotation samples were collected for macrobotanical analysis (Table 8.1). Soil samples were taken from a series of features across eight excavation units. These units were not chosen for analysis randomly, but selected due to their locations, the nature of the features discovered in the units, and the fact that many offered stable environment needed for macrobotanical preservation. The privy and drains were chosen for botanical extraction due to their wet or waterlogged nature. Waterlogged environments provide a stable environment ideal for the preservation of uncharred botanical remains. When water logging is constant and anaerobic conditions are stable, botanical resistance to decay increases thereby ensuring better preservation. If not for the partially waterlogged nature of the privy and the drains, much of the botanical data would have been lost, as most other features at the site produced few remains. Analysis of the macrobotanical remains from the flotation samples provide the foundation of the research presented here.

The retrieval of macrobotanical remains began in the field archaeologically with the composite sampling of fill, the gathering of small amounts of matrix collected from areas all over a context and combined into one sample bag (Pearsall 2000: 69). Soil samples taken from the African Meeting House excavations were almost always a uniform two liters in volume. The only exceptions were the four field samples collected during the water screening and flotation sample context # 1121 from unit S2/W3. This context (#1121) was a brick lined drain, and soil samples were 2.25 liters in volume. All flotation samples were measured twice, the first time during collection in the field and the second time just prior to processing in the lab flotation machine.

After all of the desired samples are collected, the next step taken is concentrated around the recovery of botanical material from the soil matrix. This retrieval of macrobotanical remains from the soil samples was accomplished through machine-assisted flotation made possible by the Dausman Flote Tech A1. Flotation as a botanical recovery technique has been utilized since the late 19th century (Wright 2004: 5). The first step in flotation is to submerge the soil matrix in water in order to free the macrobotanical remains from the surrounding substance. In the specific case of soil samples taken from the African Meeting House, an additional step was taken to ensure the successful completion of the first step. Specifically, a 5 % trisodium phosphate treatment was added to the water to aid the separation and recovery of botanical remains from soil that is clayey or infused with fuel oil from a previous spill. The 5 % trisodium phosphate treatment allows the clay particles to separate and release the plant parts. Plant parts generally float to the water's surface while heavier materials such as rocks, faunal remains, and ceramics sink to the bottom. Soil samples, usually uniform in volume or weight, are soaked for various time periods in accordance with soil texture

Table 8.1. Flotation samples from the African Meeting House.

Sample #	*Context #*	*Context detail*
FL# 1	1035	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 2	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 3	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 4	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 5	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 6	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 7	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 8	1050	S2/W3, F.31, L.1 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 9	1053	S2/W3, F.31, L.2 Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 10	1054	S4.5/W8, F. 50, E1/2, L.3, Soil from the privy, Privy fill with demolition debris
FL# 11	1072	S4.5/W8, F. 50, E1/2, L.3b, Soil from the privy, Privy fill with demolition debris
FL# 12	1084	S4.5/W8, F. 50, E1/2, L.3c, Soil from the privy, Privy fill with demolition debris
FL# 13	1094	S4.5/W8, F. 50, E1/2, L.3d, Soil from the privy, Privy fill
FL# 14	1120	S2/W3, F.30, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 15	1120	S2/W3, F.30, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 16	1120	S2/W3, F.30, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 17	1120	S2/W3, F.30, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 18	1120	S2/W3, F.30, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 19	1113	S4.5/W8, F. 50, E1/2, L. 4c, Soil from the privy, Privy fill
FL# 20	1125	S4.5/W8, F. 50, E1/2, L. 4d, Soil from the privy, Privy fill
FL# 21	1121	S2/W3, F.32, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 22	1121	S2/W3, F.32, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 23	1121	S2/W3, F.32, Soil from inside the brick lined drain
FL# 24	1130	S1/E5, F. 59, L. 1b, Soil from the demolition fill
FL# 25	1160	N4W8.54, F. 61, L. 1b, Soil from the builder's trench
FL# 26	1169	S4.5/W8, F. 50 West, L. 6e, Soil from the privy, Night soil
FL# 27	1179	S4.5/W8, F. 50 West, L. 6d/6e, Soil from the privy, Night soil
FL# 27	1208	N4W8.54, F. 61, Soil from the builder's trench
FL# 28	1212	S1/E2, F. 65, L. 2a, Soil from the surface of level 1 inside the drain
FL# 29	1212	S1/E2, F. 65, L. 2a, Soil from the surface of level 1 inside the drain
FL# 30	1212	S1/E2, F. 65, L. 2a, Soil from the surface of level 1 inside the drain
FL# 31	1212	S1/E2, F. 65, L. 2a, Soil from the surface of level 1 inside the drain
FL# 32	1227	S1/E1, L. 2, Soil from the east side wall
FL# 33	1235	S1/E1, F. 65, L. 1, Soil from inside the drain
FL# 35	1062	S3/E4, F. 54, L. 1, Soil from a posthole

and type. African Meeting House flotation samples were soaked in the trisodium phosphate treatment for an average of twenty minutes just prior to flotation.

During flotation, all float samples were separated into one light and one heavy fraction for each context. In separate mesh bags the light fraction, the portion of the sample that floated, and the heavy fraction, the portion of the sample that sunk and was caught on the bottom screen, clearly labeled by context number with all necessary information attached on paper cards, were hung to dry. The light fraction contains the majority of the botanical remains while the heavy fraction contains stones, material culture, and biological remains that did not float. After the processed flotation samples for both light and heavy fractions were dry, material was collected and placed into individual plastic bags. These bags were then labeled with all necessary available information such as context number, flotation number, and the location where the sample was taken. After the flotation of soil samples, sorting and identification of macrobotanical remains commenced.

Using a dissecting microscope at magnifications ranging from 10–40 x, light and heavy fractions for each flotation sample

were scanned for plant remains. Plant remains found were pulled out of each sample then were separated into group types for identification. Several seed identification books including Montgomery's *Seeds and Fruits of Plants of Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States* and Martin and Barkley's *Seed Identification Manual*, as well as the comparative macrobotanical collection, all found within the University of Massachusetts Boston Paleoethnobotany Laboratory, were employed to help with seed identification. After identification into seed types, individual plastic capsules were labeled with the name of particular seed taxa in which identified seeds were stored. This separation and storage into small vials is vital when preserving the fragile plant remains from future damage (Barghoorn 1944: 291). The macrobotanical analyses form for each context was filled out with seed taxa information, seed count per taxon, and whether the seed was charred or un-charred. Additional notes regarding soil texture and other characteristics were noted at the bottom of each form. Data collection progressed from this point.

Upon completion of seed identification similarity was evident regarding seed taxa recovered from contexts sampled from all eight excavated units. The variety of seed taxa and seed quantity, however, was considerably larger in areas that were constantly waterlogged. The majority of seeds recovered are associated with plants valued for their nutritive qualities. Seeds from weedy plants and trees native to the area were also present, as would be expected, and given clues to the past vegetation around the site.

Results and Analysis

Thirty-five different types of seeds or nuts from twenty different plant families were identified (Table 8.2). The majority of plant remains are from commonly consumed wild or cultivated fruits. This includes two types of raspberries or blackberries, strawberry, huckleberry, apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, blueberry, cranberry, fig, and grape. Other common food plants represented include watermelon, tomato, pepper, mustard, walnut, hazelnut, and chestnut. Though some of the plants like strawberry (*Fragaria*) and blackberry and raspberry (*Rubus*) grow wild in the northeast, in the 19th century many of these edible fruits could also be found cultivated in orchards or grown in backyard gardens. Due to space limitations and drainage problems, the backyard of the African Meeting House was most likely not used to grow many plants for consumption. The edible plant remains found at the African Meeting House are likely locally grown foods obtained from neighborhood markets. Many of these seeds were deposited in hu-

Table 8.2. Scientific and common names of plant varieties recovered.

Family	*Genus*	*Common name*
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus*	Elm
Rosaceae	*Fragaria*	Strawberry
Rosaceae	*Rubus*	Blackberry/raspberry
Rosaceae	*Prunus cerasus*	Cherry
Rosaceae	*Prunus persica*	Peach
Rosaceae	*Prunus* sp.	Plum
Rosaceae	*Malus*	Apple
Rosaceae	*Pyrus*	Pear
Ericaceae	*Gaylussacia*	Huckleberry
Ericaceae	*Vaccinium* type 1	Blueberry
Ericaceae	*Vaccinium* type 2	Cranberry
Moraceae	*Ficus*	Fig
Vitaceae	*Vitis*	Grape
Solanaceae	*Solanum*	Nightshade
Solanaceae	*Lycopersicum*	Tomato
Solanaceae	*Capsicum*	Pepper
Cucurbitaceae	*Citrullus lanatus*	watermelon
Juglandaceae	*Juglans regia*	Walnut
Betulaceae	*Corylus*	Hazelnut
Hippocastanaceae	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Horse chestnut
Brassicaceae	*Brassica nigra*	Mustard
Cyperaceae		Sedge
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus*	Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	*Carex*	Sedge
Cyperaceae	*Scirpus*	Bulrush
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum*	Knotweed
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium*	Goosefoot
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus*	Buttercup
Asteraceae	*Chrysanthemum*	Daisy
Caryophyllaceae		Pink family
Polygalaceae	*Polygala*	Milkwort
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca*	Purslane
Poaceae		Grass
Poaceae	*Panicum*	Grass

man waste in the privy or thrown out as kitchen refuse.

Several different genera belonging to the Rosaceae family were recovered from flotation samples. This is a large family with many fruit bearing and ornamental varieties. One variety of blackberries or raspberries (*Rubus)* is present. Blackberries, raspberries, salmonberries, and thimbleberries are all members of this genus, and are very difficult to distinguish based solely on their seeds. Historically, these perennially growing plants were utilized for more than just their nutritional qualities. In addition to having value as forms of sustenance, blackberry and raspberry had medicinal worth too. In the 19th century liquid extract from blackberry or raspberry, was used as an astringent (Bartholow 1887: 319) to aid in the shrinking of skin tissue. Other medicinal uses of the *Rubus* plant are achieved by using the bark to relieve toothaches, using the fruit juice (since the 16th century) to treat mouth and eye infections, or making tea from leaves to aid indigestion (Rieger 2006). *Rubus* are found growing wild or cultivated in gardens as early as the 1790's (Sumner 2004: 121).

Strawberries (genus *Fragaria*), also of the Rosaceae family, grow wild in North America (Sumner 2004: 119). Strawberries are frequently eaten raw, baked as fillings in pies, or cooked for preserves. Like many of the fruits discussed here, strawberries had medicinal uses as well. Uses consist of being used as lotions and gargles in England, the juice was used to eliminate mouth ulcers and in fastening loose teeth, while tea made from the leaves of the strawberry plant was used to help alleviate the symptoms of diarrhea (Rieger 2006). Sometimes scarce in urban markets because of their delicate nature (Sumner 2004: 119), strawberries were commonly found in backyard gardens growing wild or cultivated.

Cherries *(Prunus cerasus*) are also from the Rosaceae family. Native Americans and English colonists used wild cherries in North America for centuries before the appearance of a domesticated form (Sumner 2004: 116), with additional varieties introduced from Europe. Domesticated cherries are cultivated for the edible fruit, which is eaten raw, made into jams and jellies, and baked in pie fillings. Additionally, cherries flavored alcoholic beverages like brandy and had non-nutritive uses of their wood in carpentry and medicinally by Native Americans (Sumner 2004: 116).

Other genera belonging to the Rosaceae family are apples and pears. Despite the fact that a few apple species are native to North America, the primary domesticated apples do not originate here, but came to America with Puritan colonists (Sumner 2004: 108). Common belief is that the first apple orchard was set up in or near Boston in the year of 1625 (Rieger 2006). Popularity grew from this point onward. This domesticated orchard fruit was eaten raw, baked in pies, made into preserves, or drunk in the form of non-alcoholic cider or the popular alcoholic hard cider. In 1629, French Jesuit missionaries introduced cultivated varieties of pears (*Pyrus*) into North America (Sumner 2004: 111–112). Members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were the recipients of the first pear seeds sent by the missionaries in 1629 (Sumner 2004: 112). Nutritional uses for pear fruit are similar to that of apples and plums.

Plums (*Prunus* spp.) are also of family Rosaceae. *P. americana* is indigneous and *P. domestica* was introduced from Europe to England in 1720, then from England to America shortly thereafter (Sumner 2004: 116). As early as 1837, prune juice was documented for its medicinal properties and recommended for use as a gentle laxative (Sumner 2004: 116). Plums were eaten fresh, dried into prunes to store for winter months, baked in pies, or stewed as preserves for eating as a topping on breads.

Peaches *(Prunus persica*) are another memeber of the Rosaceae family. Peaches are not native to North America, but were intro-

duced by Spanish colonists to South America and southern Florida in the 16th and 17th centuries. From Florida, Native Americans and colonists moved the domesticated peach across North America up to Southern Canada (Rieger 2006). By the 18th century peaches are extremely popular in America (Sumner 2004: 114). Peaches were used as flavoring in alcoholic drinks such as brandy (Sumner 204: 115) in addition to being utilized as a food source eaten fresh, dried, cooked in pies, or made into preserves.

Medicinally, peaches were ingested to help relieve bladder inflammation and to cure urinary tract infections while the bark was used as a mild laxative and as an expectorant for chest, nose, and throat, and is said to give relief from spasms and chest pains (Rieger 2006). The presence of peach, plum, and cherry pits in the archaeological record is attributed to kitchen waste since they would not have been ingested then excreted as fecal matter.

The flotation samples also contained a variety of food plants besides those from the Rosaceae family, including cranberry, blueberry, huckleberry, fig, grapes, watermelon, tomato and pepper. Cranberry, blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), and huckleberry (*Gaylussacia*) of the Ericaceae family are all native to Northeastern United States and are present in considerable quantities. Colonists collected wild cranberries and blueberries for food in the Massachusetts area since the 1600's. Blueberries, domesticated in the twentieth century, were gathered wild for thousands of years in North America. Blueberries, cranberries, and huckleberries are eaten raw, cooked into pies, and made into preserves. Medicinal uses of cranberries include drinking the juice to alleviate symptoms of urinary tract infections. Blueberries and huckleberries, which grow wild in many areas, are often planted in backyard gardens, while cranberries are found wild or cultivated in bogs.

Figs (Ficus), from the family Moraceae, were also present in the botanical assemblage. Cultivated for more that 4,000 years, figs are among the oldest known varieties of domesticated plants (Taylor 1959: 36). Native to the southwest areas of Asia Minor, early botanical records date fig importation to England circa 1548 (Taylor 1959: 36-37). Fig importation to Spanish America dates back to 1520, and is the result of Spanish colonization efforts (Hendry 1934:66). It was not until the commencement of British colonization in America that figs were introduced to the United States (Taylor 1959:36). Common uses of figs as sources of food include eating the fruits fresh or dried, preserved as jam, baked into pies, or used as a sugar substitute. Commercially, people tended to sell figs dried rather than fresh in order to prevent spoiling and ensure safe transport of the valuable product. Historical documentation from the early 19th century states that though figs were often utilized for their nutritive qualities, figs had medicinal uses too. When digested in moderation figs were gentle forms of laxatives (Child 1837:25). Over indulging in figs, however, often results in diarrhea.

Grapes (*Vitis*) of the family Vitaceae are native to North America, and additional varieties have been introduced. In the 19th century grapes were quite popular and were consumed in different ways. Grapes were popular in African American diet pressed and drunk as juice to relieve thirst (Grime 1976: 192), fermented for making wines, cooked and stored as preserves and jellies, eaten raw or dried as raisins to store for winter months. Grape seeds, unlike larger fruit pits, can safely pass through the human digestive track. Therefore their presence in nightsoil found in the privy may be the result of deposition either as human waste or kitchen refuse.

Watermelons, (Citrullus), belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family, originated in the tropical and subtropical regions of Africa grown wild, and later were cultivated as

valuable sources of food and water (Sumner 2004: 132). Introduced to the American colonies as the result of the African slave trade, watermelon seeds along with various other indigenous African plants were transported from Africa with enslaved Africans on slave ships (Sumner 2004: 132). In the colonies, watermelon and watermelon seeds remained popular in African American diet. Watermelons thrive in poor quality sandy soils and by the later part of the 19th century had achieved widespread agricultural popularity (Sumner 2004: 132). Watermelons are often eaten for their nutritive qualities along with being utilized as sources of water.

Several different genera of the family Solanaceae are identifiable in many different flotation samples, including tomato (*Lycopersicum*), pepper (*Capsicum*), and nightshade (*Solanum*). The tomatoes and peppers were likely consumed for their nutritional value and the seeds then were discarded as kitchen waste or as human excrement in the nightsoil layers found in the privy. The appearance of tomato in large quantities in the privy unit is of particular interest because though tomatoes are very popular in today's cuisine, they were slow to gain favor in 19th century New England (Smith 1995: 93). The free African American households at 44 Joy Street, the tenement building associated with the privy, were not setting limitations on their culinary food choices, and apparently eating tomatoes in the early part of the 19th century. The health benefits of the tomato were soon recognized and a pill form was made available by mid 1837 (Smith 1995: 94). The tomato pill was advertised as a remedy for many different diseases. The very small numbers of nightshade seeds are likely the result of a variety of this plant growing as a weed on disturbed soils.

Walnuts (*Juglans regia*) were collected and consumed as food. Some walnuts are native to south central and southeastern United States, but the most commonly eaten species in historic times was the introduced English walnut. Medicinally, walnut bark has been used by African Americans in treatments of bug bites (Grime 1976: 136). The walnut shells found in the nightsoil layer of the privy would not have been ingested; therefore their presence is attributable to kitchen refuse disposal.

Walnut was not the only edible nut recovered from the flotation samples; hazelnut is also part of the botanical assemblage. Hazelnut (*Corylus*) of the family Corylaceae, is a deciduous cultivated tree used for both its nut and for its wood. Non food uses are interesting for it was believed that the wood from hazelnut trees could be used to make "witching rods" necessary for finding buried treasure and precious minerals and ores. Herbalists also used the nuts and leaves in various folk medicines.

Mustard (*Brassica nigra*) of the family Cruciferae, is an annual or biannual plant that is the most common source of table mustard (Fernald 1950: 707–708). Non nutritive uses of this spice are found in African American households as early as the 18th century in the task of soap making (Grime 1976: 78). Mustard seed grow wild and are cultivated throughout North America.

Wild and cultivated foods for consumption are not the only plant remains found in the seed assemblage. Weedy plants, grasses, and deciduous trees are also represented. These plant remains are native to the area and their presence in the archaeological record is most likely a result of natural seed rain. In the case of the privy contexts, the appearance of weedy plants, grasses, and deciduous tree parts might be due to sanitation and public health measures (Dudek, Kaplan, King 1998: 67). Dirt is often layered on top of active privies in a sanitation or public health effort to eliminate odors or used to close and cap off a privy that is no longer in use, and some natural seeds can be incorporated in deposits in this fashion.

Among some weedy wetland plants found at the African Meeting House Site are

Table 8.3. Plant remains recovered from the privy (S4.5/W8).

	Privy level												
Seed type	*3a*	*3b*	*3c*	*3d*	*3e**	*4c*	*4d*	*4e**	*6e*	*6e**	*6d/e*	*6d/e**	*Total*
Elm	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Strawberry	0	9	4	6	0	65	278	176	271	293	596	111	1809
Blackberry/raspberry	0	3	8	3	16	40	161	75	265	80	32	70	753
Fig	1	5	3	11	9	61	248	182	318	556	418	390	2202
Cherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	269	202	257	745
Peach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Plum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	12
Apple	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	16	23	59
Pear	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	31	40	47	119
Huckleberry	0	6	8	6	0	120	2230	469	635	409	372	243	4498
Blueberry	0	0	0	0	0	19	76	223	93	148	41	74	674
Cranberry	0	2	0	0	0	37	98	206	80	226	120	91	860
Grape	0	0	0	0	1	0	36	0	32	249	280	272	870
English Walnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Hazelnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Horse Chestnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mustard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	15
Pepper	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	2	2	13
Tomato	0	1	0	0	3	26	47	13	88	78	36	32	324
Nightshade	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Watermelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14	26
Sedge type 1	0	2	1	1	0	17	29	63	16	29	5	3	166
Sedge type 2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Flatsedge	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	2	19
Bulrush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Knotweed	1	1	0	0	4	3	7	2	2	2	2	6	30
Goosefoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Buttercup	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	12	2	2	21
Daisy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Grass type 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	4	15
Grass type 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Milkwort	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Purslane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	8	31	36	33	30	391	3220	1421	1820	2444	2187	1190	13271
Density(seeds per liter)	4.0	15.5	18.0	16.5	na	195.5	1610.0	na	910.0	na	1093.5	na	na

* These samples are not from lab flotation, but field samples collected by skimming the wet screening bucket.

sedges and milkwort. The sedges (family Cyperaceae) are grass-like or rush-like herbs (Fernald 1950: 236), and predominantly wetland plants that grow wild and are often serve as a source of food for wild fowl (Porter 1959: 182). The presence of sedges is potentially indicative of wet areas around the Meeting House, possibly a refelction of the past drainage problems at the site (Mrozowski 1986: 4). Identified sedges consist of several differnt genera, including *Cyperus, Carex,* and *Scirpus*. Milkwort (*Polygala*), of the family Polygalaceae, is also present in the collection, and while some grow in drier areas, several common varieties of this plant also tend to favor in wet areas. While it is not positive these plants grew at the site, the sedges and milkwort could indicate that problems with drainage created a wet environment around the Meeting House, at least during part of the 19th century. The extensive system of drains constructed in the backlot was likely a result of the problems with water.

Other weedy plants were recovered from flotation samples. Knotweed *(Polygonum)* and goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) are both wild cereals, potentially with some food use, but more than likely just weeds. The Polygonaceae family contains a large variety of plants, many of which thrive in moist, disturbed habitat, and contains a few cultivated plants. Goosefoot cereals were sometimes used to make porridge or bread (Renfrew 1973: 190). More than reflecting food usage, these weedy plants likely reflect the disturbed habitats around the Meeting House during

Table 8.4. Plant remains recovered from three drains in S2/W3.

	Feature number			
Seed type	*F30*	*F31*	*F32*	*Total*
Elm	197	39	8	244
Strawberry	0	3	1	4
Blackberry/raspberry	12	18	6	36
Fig	10	17	1	28
Huckleberry	1	1	2	4
Cranberry	0	0	1	1
Grape	1	4	0	5
Pink	0	1	0	1
Tomato	0	0	1	1
Nightshade	0	1	0	1
Sedge	1	0	0	1
Knotweed	2	0	0	2
Goosefoot	0	0	1	1
Buttercup	0	0	1	1
Total	224	84	22	330
Density (seeds per liter)	12.4	8.4	3.3	

the development of the urban landscape.

The pink (Caryophyllaceae family), buttercup or crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), and daisy (*Chrysanthemum*) are herbaceous farmland plants (Fernald 1950: 610) that are native to New England and grow wild. These plants were probably not consumed, but are wild flowers often cultivated for larger more beautiful flowers and ornamental uses. The pink and daisy are present in very small numbers in only a few contexts, but the buttercup is better represented, appearing in four different levels of the privy.

These various plant remains indicate that wild and cultivated plants were used at the African Meeting House most likely consumed as food or possibly for their medicinal properties. Some wild aquatic weeds represent poor drainage on the African Meeting House property. Other wild vegetation including weedy flowers and grasses are native to the area therefore are expected to be present. The depositional history and specific characteristics of the areas sampled for seeds varies, so each is briefly discussed in turn.

The Privy

The botanical assemblage extracted from contexts in unit S4.5/W8, the wood lined privy associated with the tenement building located at 44 Joy Street, is the largest and most diverse of all the units at the site. It contains each of the various taxa found at the site (Table 8.2) except for pink, which is represented by a single seed in a drain. In all, over 13,000 seeds were recovered and identified from the privy deposits (Table 8.3), providing an unprecedented view of middle- and working-class African American foodways and plant usage in early-19th-century Boston. Several varieties of berries clearly dominate in terms of numbers—huckleberries, strawberries, raspberry/blackberry, blueberry, cranberry, and grape. Cherry, tomato, pear, and apple are also very well represented, as in one of the sedges. A variety of other food plants and small numbers of non-food plants round out the collection.

Plant remains like those found in urban areas such as the African Meeting House privy, are representative of personal waste disposal before the appearance of public sewers (Hough 1983: 12). As some of the remains are clearly seeds that passed through the human digestive track, analyses of the botanical remains residing within this privy connect us directly to former inhabitants' plant usages (Duffy 1993: 3). The very large numbers of blackberry/raspberry, strawberry, huckleberry, cranberry, and blueberry seeds reflect this process. These are all seeds from fruits with multiple seeds that would have been swallowed and passed into the privy with human waste. Some of the remains, such as peach pits, plum pits, and nutshell, were probably not swallowed, but likely reflect table waste collected and deposited in the privy as trash.

Processes of fill and preservation can be seen in the relative representation of seeds in the different layers, reflected best in the density of seeds in the deposits. The upper fill levels, 3a-3e, are primarily deposition refuse from alterations to the stables that post-date the active use of the privy. These layers probably contained few seeds when deposited,

Table 8.5. Plant remains recovered from other units in the backlot and west alley.

	Context						
Seed type	*F59*	*F61 N4*	*F61 N9*	*F65*	*S1/E1, L2*	*F 54*	*Total*
Elm	10	0	1	5	4	0	20
Blackberry/raspberry	991	0	4	461	2	3	1461
Fig	45	0	0	183	0	0	228
Strawberry	0	0	0	40	0	0	40
Grape	54	0	0	15	0	0	69
Pepper	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Tomato	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nightshade	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sedge	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Knotweed	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Purslane	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1104	0	5	716	6	3	1834
Density (seeds per liter)	552	0	2.5	71.6	3	1.5	

Features: F59 (S2/E5), trash deposit; F61 (N4/W8.54 and N9/W8.54) , builder's trench; F65 (S1/E1&2), drain; F54 (S3/E4), posthole.

and were not waterlogged, so existing seeds did not necessarily preserve very well. Seed density in these layers is low, in the range of 4–18 seeds per liter. By contrast, the lower layers of the privy, which include significant nightsoil and were waterlogged, had many seeds to start with and had favorable preservation conditions for their survival. In these levels seed density is between 900 and 1600 seeds per liter. Level 4 c is likely transitional between the fill and the nightsoil, with just under 200 seeds per liter.

The Drains and Other Features

By contrast to the privy, the remaining features sampled at the site contained many fewer seeds and much less variety. It is interesting to note, however, that the seeds in the drains and other feature almost all match the types in privy. Despite collecting and floating significant quantities of sediment from inside the three drains in S2/W3, only a small number seeds were recovered (Table 8.4). Seed density is similar to that of the upper layers of the privy fill, ranging from 3–12 seeds per liter. Most of these are elm seeds, presumably washed into the drains, indicative of the past presence of elm trees around the Meeting House. There are also a fair number of seeds of both types of blackberry/raspberries. In all likelihood these are seeds that were originally deposited as part of the privy or trash deposit that was spread over the site to form the midden layer, and then washed into the drain from that deposit.

Six other contexts at the site were sampled for botanical remains (Table 8.5). Four of these produced very few remains: S1/E1, Level 2, which was a soil sample collected from the sediment surrounding a drain (Feature 65); Feature 54, a small posthole; and both samples from the West Alley. The two samples from the West Alley are both from Feature 61, a builder's trench. In N9/W8.54 only four raspberry seeds and one elm seed was recovered. The elm was most likely deposited due to natural seed rain. No botanical remains were recovered in the other sample from the other builder's trench, unit N4/W8.54. In all four of these areas the seed density was below even the lowest levels of the privy samples, ranging from 0–3 seeds per liter.

The other two samples produced much larger quantities of seeds (Table 8.5). Feature 65, the drain uncovered in S1/E1&2, contained a variety of food and weed plant seeds, dominated by remains of blackberry/raspberry and strawberry. While seeds density is still low compared to the privy depos-

its, it is much higher than the other drains and the non-nightsoil levels of the privy. It is possible this drain carried some human waste, possibly material washed in from the midden level. Similarly, F59 in S2/E5 contains a dense collection of seeds, dominated by blackberry/raspberry, with smaller numbers of grape. Seed density is quite high, over 500 seeds per liter, approaching the density in the privy levels. High concentrations of uncharred raspberry seeds have been interpreted as indications of human fecal deposits (Reinhard 1992). Feature 59 was originally identified as a privy deposit in earlier excavations by Stephen Pendery, and while the deposit proved to be thin and lacking and structural remains like the privy in S4.5/W8, it likely contained some human waste.

Discussion

The analysis of the macrobotanical samples from the African Meeting House excavations produced an extremely large and diverse assemblage of plant remains. Over 15,000 seeds were recovered and identified, representing at least 35 different types of plants. This is a significant expansion in our understanding of pant remains from the site (Mrozowski 1986). Earlier excavations had only recovered 30 seeds from 9 samples, representing 7 taxa: *Ailanthus* (Tree of Heaven), peach, grape, blackberry, nightshade, jimson weed, and sedge. The 2005 project did not find either *Ailanthus* or jimson weed, but found all of the others, and 30 additional plant types.

To a large extent, these plant remains are directly indicative of foods consumed, especially those from the privy flotation samples. This presence of nutritionally valued foods quite noticeably increases within contexts sampled from waterlogged nightsoil deposits. Increased seed counts are first seen in waterlogged privy level 4c, followed by another drastic increase noticeable in the rich organic nightsoil layers of 4d, 4e, 6e, and 6dd/e, which are all also waterlogged. Without the stable preservation environment made possible by the waterlogged nature of the privy, seed counts would have likely been considerably lower.

When comparing the differences in quantity and variety of botanical remains recovered from the eight units excavated at the African Meeting House Site, natural and cultural processes that affect seed preservation were considered (Minnis 1981: 143). Preservation environments most conducive to ensuring the survival of uncharred organic remains on most archaeological sites include but are not limited to frozen, acidic, and waterlogged environments (Miksicek 1987: 213). The benefit of waterlogged environments in seed preservation is seen at the African Meeting House Site. Waterlogged sites present an optimal preservation environment for uncharred botanical remains due to the fact that when consistent, an anaerobic environment eliminates the presence of oxygen thereby decreasing botanical decay while increasing seed persistence and recovery from soil matrix (Dudek, Kaplan, King 1998: 63).

Analysis of the macrobotanical remains from the African Meeting House Site does not merely confirm what 19th-century middle- and working-class African Americans were eating; the remains challenge earlier documentation in cookbooks regarding the popularity of foods such as the tomato. While historical documentation states the fact that tomatoes were unpopular in the 19th-century Northeast, the presence of tomato seeds in units excavated at the African Meeting House—a large quantity in the privy unit, S4.5/W8 and to a lesser degree in other units—disputes this belief.

Foods associated with consumption were not the only plant remains recovered from the African Meeting House flotation samples. Weedy plant remains such as buttercup, daisy, goosefoot, and grasses are present. These plant remains are indicative

of the vegetation in areas around the Meeting House. Other weeds like the sedges and milkwort, which usually thrive in disturbed wetland areas, were also present in flotation samples. These plants thrive in moist areas, and since the African Meeting House yard appears to have longstanding trouble with water drainage, the environment necessary for these plants to survive was present. These weedy plants most likely entered the archaeological record in various units as the result of natural seed rain.

Through analysis of macrobotanical remains important information regarding human interaction with plants inaccessible elsewhere was accessed. While historical documents, like cookbooks, attempt to record what foods were popular at a particular time, archaeology gives the researcher the tools needed to directly examine what people were actually eating through the analysis of plant remains they left behind. This unique ability to examine the past through materials directly connected to a particular population makes it possible for researchers to increase our understanding of the daily lives experienced by populations under study.

Resulting from analysis of the eight units excavated at the African Meeting House, a deeper understanding of nutritive and possible medicinal plant usage of middle- and working-class African American populations in 19th-century Boston, Massachusetts was achieved. Much of the botanical data recovered supported the fact that popular foods such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, and a variety of berries were consumed for their nutritive values. Data also informed us that despite the documented unpopularity of tomatoes in 19th-century New England, tomatoes were consumed by free African American populations in Boston. Though medicinal usages are attached to many of the plant remains recovered from samples taken at excavation, botanical analysis cannot speak to whether these remains were utilized in specific medicinal ways, and the overall assemblage seems to be dominated by commonly consumed fruits and other food plants.

Chapter 9. A Pollen Analysis of Several Contexts Associated with the African Meeting House

Susan Jacobucci

Introduction

In the early 1900s, Lennart von Post developed pollen analysis to be used as a "stratigraphic tool" (Dincauze 2000: 343) to recreate vegetation changes that occurred during the Late Quaternary (Faegri et al. 1989: 1). Since then it has been increasingly applied to other uses, many of which spotlight the ways humans have altered the vegetation dynamics of their landscape (Dincauze 2000: 343; see also Brugam 1978a, 1978b; Davis 1969; Moore and Webb 1978; Russell et al. 1993; Trent 1981). By centering on the presence and absence of certain plant species, the alteration of vegetation patterns in an area over time, climate, and historical and archaeological accounts of a particular area, pollen analysis offers a glimpse of human activities of every day life, including land management strategies, that took place on a landscape and directly impacted the palynological record (Bradley et al. 1983; Jones 1986: Kelso and Beaudry 1990; Kelso 1998; Kelso 1987; Mrozowski 1987; Reinhard et al. 1986; Trigg et al. 2003). This study, like others, highlights the "vegetative response to different kinds of human activities" (Kelso and Beaudry 1990: 61), and addresses how vegetation reacted to the urbanization of a particular landscape, how certain plants were probably transported to a site, and uncovers slivers of an urban diet, and perhaps even herbal remedies.

This chapter reports on pollen remains recovered from several 19th-century contexts associated with the African Meeting House. The African Meeting House is located at 6 Smith Court, which is situated on the northern slope of Boston's Beacon Hill. This general location was sparsely settled prior to the late eighteenth century, however, during the later part of the century, population in this immediate area spiked with primarily African Americans moving into the locale (Pendry and Mead 1999: 8–9).

Construction of the African Meeting House began in 1805 (Yokum 1994: 10) on a lot that was initially urbanized in the 1790s (Bower 1986: 7). By 1806, the Meeting House was complete (Horton and Horton 1997: 142–143). A schoolroom and an apartment occupied the basement of the building, while the upper two floors served as a sanctuary (Bower 1986: 57). By 1815 land on Smith Court had been subdivided and buildings were constructed upon all of the lots (Bower 1986: 54). Even though whites owned the greater part of these new dwellings, African Americans occupied the majority of them (Bower 1986: 57). The south yard of the Meeting House parcel was originally an 8-foot wide alleyway, which was included within the property boundaries of 44 Joy Street (Bower 1986: 62). African American families occupied tenements at this location until around 1835 when the property was sold and a stable was constructed in its place (Bower 1986: 62). The stable was later replaced in 1866, by a more modern one (Bower 1986: 62). By 1860, African Americans owned a greater percentage of real estate on Smith Court, and at this time, they

occupied all of the dwellings on the court (Bower 1986: 56).

Significance of Study

Landscapes "are phenomena of nature and products of culture" (Spirn 1996: 113). This study focuses on the development of an urban landscape and adds to our knowledge of the urbanization process of New England cities (Mrozowski 2006a: 32). The extracted pollen remains associated with several contexts taken from the African Meeting House recreated the vegetation that was present during the early 19th century, and as a result, chronicled the "development and utilization of urban space," specifically the northern slope of Boston's Beacon Hill, by shedding some light on land use history of the area (Bower 1986: 7).

Although the community using the African Meeting House and living around it was not exclusively of African heritage, it was predominately an African American neighborhood, and most African American Bostonians resided in this area (Pendry and Mead 1999: 8; Rushing 1980: 116). African Americans participated in the creation of this urban space by constructing their community within it. Thus, their activities contributed to and impacted the pollen history of the area. This study examines ecological relations between this particular African American community and the landscape in the wake of urbanization (Harris 1999: 444).

The examination as alluded to also offers clues regarding the community's diet and some of their health remedies, as several recovered pollen types from a privy context included in this analysis can be associated with colonial urban-foodways and herbal medicines. A previous pollen analysis of several contexts connected with the African Meeting House was published as an appendix in Bower's 1986 report (see Jones Appendix III 1986: 1-10). The results of this study are also generally compared to this earlier research.

Methods

Contexts

During the summer of 2005, the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston conducted an archaeological excavation at the African Meeting House. Twelve soil samples were collected for pollen analysis from various contexts located within the current day property boundaries (Table 9.1). Five of these samples were taken at various depths from a privy situated in the southwest corner of the yard behind the Meeting House. African American families who occupied the 44 Joy Street tenements from approximately 1818 to 1835 are associated with this privy, "a rectangular wood- and clay-lined privy measuring 2.5 m by 1.6 m" (Bower 1986: 68).

Table 9.1. Pollen soil samples from the African Meeting House.

Sample	*Context*	*Sample Location*	*Depth*
PN 3	Privy, Lvl 3a, 1054, S4.5 W8, Feature 50.	Below a brick	60-70 cm
PN 4	Privy, Lvl 3b, 1072, S4.5 W8, Feature 50	Below slate fragment	70-80 cm
PN 7	Privy, Lvl 3e, 1099, S4.5 W8, Feature 50	Near base of level	100-110 cm
PN 9	Privy, Lvl 4d, 1125, S4.5 W8, Feature 50	Near base of level, top of night soil	140-150 cm
PN 12	Privy, Lvl 6d/6e, 1179, S4.5 W8, Feature 50	West extension, night soil	150-160 cm
PN 1	Drain, Lvl 1, 1050, S2 W3, Feature 31	Inside of brick drain	45-50 cm
PN 8	Drain, Lvl 1, 1120, S2 W3, Feature 30	Just above wooden drain bottom	60-76 cm
PN 10	Drain, Lvl 1, 1121, S2 W3, Feature 32	Inside of drain	57-71 cm
PN 13	Drain, Lvl 2a, 1212, S1 E 2, Feature 65	Inside of drain	70-74 cm to 94-96 cm
PN 14	Drain, Lvl 1, 1235, S1 E1, Feature 65	Inside of drain	63.5-87 cm
PN 11	West Alley, 1160, N4 W8.54	Beneath a brick	71-82 cm
PN 15	West Alley, 1236, N9 W8.54	Bottom of builder's trench	148-157 cm

The privy was in use until at least 1840, and not finally filled until the 1880s. Five other samples were collected from contexts in conjunction with a drain system located in the north yard behind the Meeting House. The brick, slate, and wood covered drain system built at the Meeting House and intended to "carry water and liquid waste away from the Meeting House and out to Smith Court" was sustained during the first half of the 1800s with the "area kept clear and open to maintain [the] system" (Bower 1986: 70, 107). Bower (1986: 108) further suggested that the slate-covered drains might have been placed in locations that were frequented by pedestrians, as the slate covers were comparable to the sidewalk treatment. Another sample was taken from beneath a brick uncovered during the excavation of a unit situated in the West Alley, and the final sample was collected at the bottom of a builder's trench in the West Alley, but in closer proximity to Smith Court.

Laboratory methods

All twelve pollen samples were collected using the same method. As soon as the area that a sample was to be taken from was exposed, sediment was immediately collected with a clean implement and bagged. After the samples were taken, they were transported to the University of Massachusetts Boston, and weighed before they were processed using standard pollen extraction techniques (Moore and Webb 1978: 22–27; Pearsall 2000: 294–296). Between five and sixty grams of sediment were collected for each sample. In order to calculate pollen preservation and density, an exotic *Lycopodium* sp. control spike was added to the samples (Larsen and MacDonald 1998: 819; Moore and Webb 1978: 29). Several slides of pollen residue were made for every processed sample and scanned at 400x. Pollen grains were identified by comparing them to a type collection at the University of Massachusetts Boston, to online images appearing on the following website, www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00024.html, and to published sources (Erdtman 1943; Kapp 1969; Kapp 2000; Moore and Webb 1978). Adhering to the direction presented by other studies (Bryant Jr. and Hall 1993: 281; Pearsall 2000: 203; Trigg et al. 2003: 35), I was able to count 300 pollen grains, with the added control spike not inclusive of this number, for all of the samples except PN 10 and PN 15. Because of their lower pollen densities, these samples were difficult to count.

Pollen densities above 1000 grains per gram are deemed sufficient for environmental reconstruction (Hall 1981). Densities for the twelve samples were calculated (Table 9.2). All of them registered greater than 1000 grains of pollen per gram of sediment, except as mentioned sample PN 10, which was collected from a drain context, and PN 15, the sample taken from the bottom of the builder's trench. Even though these two samples were not satisfactory for environmental reconstruction, they have a story to tell. Their lower densities could indicate that they were part of rapidly "buried soil" events; therefore, their content chronicled what types of vegetation were present in the soil prior to the time it was buried (Moore and Webb 1978: 15).

I generally do not distinguish among species from the same plant family for this study. For example, species of the Rosaceae

Table 9. 2. Pollen densities, measured in grains per gram of sediment.

Sample#/ General Location	*Pollen Density*
PN 3/ Privy, Level 3a	4412.81
PN 4/ Privy, Level 3b	2635.08
PN 7/ Privy, Level 3e	4235.38
PN 9/ Privy, Level 4d	1423.56
PN 12/ Privy, Level 6d/6e	11976.45
PN 1/ Drain	2756.46
PN 8/ Drain	2780.99
PN 10/ Drain	444.22
PN 13/ Drain	2566.37
PN 14/ Drain	2918.54
PN 11/ West Alley	1241.07
PN 15/ West Alley, Builder's Trench	228.09

family are not broken out because "identification of the pollen beyond a nebulous 'Rosaceae' is usually impossible" (Adams and Morton, Part II, 1974: 18). However, there are several exceptions to this rule. Certain pollen grains of plant species, such as chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), can be easily identified because of their distinct physical attributes, and as a result are identified to the species level.

Several plant species belonging to the Compositae family were split into two categories, "low spine" and "high spine," because of their method of pollination, which correlates to their morphological characteristics. However, some individual species belonging to these groupings, such as ragweed (*Ambrosia*), were examined further on their own merit because of their significance as "indicator species" (Brown 1976: 182; Faegri et al. 1989: 182). Generally "low spine" Compositae have "broad-based and short" spines (Kapp et al. 2000: 167), which facilitate the wind in carrying these pollen types, while most "high spine" varieties are insect or animal pollinated and have longer spines and "layers of sticky oil" (Faegri et al. 1989: 13) that serve to adhere pollen grains to insects and animals (Kapp et al. 2000: 169, 170-171; Wodehouse 1965). Wind pollinated Compositae, such as ragweed, are similar to many arboreal species, for example pine (*Pinus*), as they create large amounts of pollen that are dispersed over entire areas as pollen rain (Faegri et al. 1989: 13). Whereas, insect or animal pollinated Compositae, for example sunflower (*Helianthus anuus*), produce smaller amounts of pollen, with the majority of pollen from these species dropping close to their point of origin (Faegri et al. 1989: 12-13), thereby indicating a more localized environment. Implications of pollen dispersal methods for "low spine" and "high spine" Compositae are discussed in more detail later. Nevertheless, extracted pollen grains from the African Meeting House sediment samples embodied both a regional and local vegetation history for the area. This study remains attentive of the effect, on a geographical scale, that the production methods and dispersal capabilities of pollen have.

Grasses

Generally grasses are split into three categories: wild, European-introduced cereals, and maize (*Zea mays*). For this examination, grass pollen grain size $\leq 45\mu$m instead of being $\leq 40\mu$m in size as specified by other studies (Kelso and Beaudry 1990) were considered to be of the wild variety. Grass pollen grain size ≥ 45 μm and ≤ 70 μm were included in the European-introduced category, with this grouping including species such as barley, oats, rye, and wheat (see also http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00015.html). This distinction in grain size came about as some wild grass types measure over 40 μm. For example, salt marsh cord grass (*Spartina alterniflora*) pollen grains measure between 39μm and 42μm and Wodehouse (1965: 310–319) reports that species such as crabgrass and sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), also measure over 40 μm. Any grass pollen grains exceeding 70 μm would have been considered maize (*Zea mays*) (Faegri et al. 1964; http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00015.html 1; Kapp et al. 2000); however, no grass pollen grains recovered for this study were greater than this amount.

Pollen sum diagrams

After the pollen taxa for the 12 samples were tabulated, the data were entered into a computer database (Tilia 2.0). This database calculated percentages of the pollen grains and I generated two pollen sum diagrams, included at the end of the chapter. All privy samples are included in Figure 9.1 and are represented in sequence based on depth. Drain samples are grouped together in Figure 9.2, but could not be represented in sequence based on depth because they were

taken from two units and four features. For clarification purposes of the pollen sum diagram, drain sample numbers were reassigned. As such, PN 1, PN 8, PN 10, PN 13, and PN 14 were reassigned in sequence to Drain 1 through Drain 5. The last two terrestrial samples, which were taken from the west side yard, are also represented in Figure 9.2.

Results and Analysis

Privy context

Privy samples PN 3, PN 4, and PN 7 correspond to several fill episodes, while samples PN 9 and PN 12 appear to be from a working privy context. PN 9 was collected from the base of level 4d, which was the top of the night soil layer, while PN 12 was from within the night soil layer. The analysis of the 2005 samples detected several types of fungi in sample PN 9, possibly including black bread mold (*Rhizopus* sp.), which may have been deposited with human waste. However, spores resembling *Sproromiella* sp., a spore, which is "widespread on the dung of herbivores" (Kapp 2000: 228), and which some other studies (Kelso et al. 1995: 49) suggest indicates the presence of cattle. These could indicate the deposition of animal dung from the stable built on the site. Perhaps *Sproromiella* sp. may have percolated downward somewhat; however, since the spores could not be identified to a specific genus, they could very well be associated with human dung.

Arboreal pollen

The variety of arboreal pollen types increased for the most part from the deepest privy sample, or from PN 12, to the shallowest sample, PN 3 (Table 9.3 and Figure 9.1). Pollen grains of the tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus*), an introduced species from Asia, which is reported to have arrived in the United States in the late 1700s (Page and Weaver 1974: 227), were first evident in sample PN 7. Perhaps the appearance of this pollen type in this privy layer, which more than likely was deposited in the 1880s when the privy was finally filled, coincided to a time when the species was more frequently evident in the subject area.

Some of the other arboreal pollen types recovered from the presumably working privy layers in order of significance of representation were pollen belonging to the Rosaceae family, birch (*Betula*), chestnut (*Castanea*), pine, alder (*Alnus*), and beech (*Fagus*) among others. As mentioned since individual species were not specified for pollen grains identified to the Rosaceae family, pollen included in this family, may not necessarily be of an arboreal variety. For example Rosaceae species, such as raspberry (*Rubus*) or strawberry (*Fragaria*) were most likely represented in this grouping as a great number of macrobotanical remains of these species were recovered from the working layers of the privy (Patalano, this volume). If Rosaceae pollen grains were not included in arboreal pollen totals for the two lower levels, arboreal pollen would only represent 7.77% and 5.33% of the total counted pollen respectively for samples PN 9 (level 4d) and

Table 9.3. Arboreal, herb, and cryptogam percentages of the total counted pollen for the five privy samples.

Samples/ Level	*Arboreal*	*Herbs*	*Cryptogams*	*Unidentifiable/ Identifiable*	*Totals*
PN 3/ Level 3a	48.67	40.33	2.33	8.67	100.0
PN 4/ Level 3b	20.39	70.39	4.29	4.93	100.0
PN 7/ Level 3e	7.89	87.50	0.66	3.95	100.0
PN 9/ Level 4d	11.33*	67.64	11.97	9.06	100.0
PN 12/ Level 6d/6e	9.00*	75.00	12.67	3.33	100.0

Notes. * the pollen grains of the Rosaceae family were included in these totals. The Unidentifiable/Identifiable category for sample PN 9 includes totals for possible slime mold and fungi, which equate to .97%.

PN 12 (level 6d/6e) (percentages of arboreal represented in Table 9.3 include Rosaceae pollen totals).

Heavier pollen types, such as beech, remain close to their originating vegetation source while lighter types, for example, pine, typically represent more of a regional vegetation type (Dincauze 2000: 344-345, 349). There is not only a higher percentage of arboreal pollen in samples PN 3 and PN 4 than the others, but there is also a greater frequency of arboreal pollen types associated with these two samples. Pine represented 14% and approximately 9.25% of the total counted pollen for samples PN 3 and PN 4 respectively.

Mrozowski (2006b: 41–43) attributed higher amounts of arboreal pollen in a privy context, to a privy that "had no covering building or that the privy structure had neither much of a door nor a seat" (see also Reinhard et al. 1986: 34). Perhaps the higher percentages of arboreal pollen in samples PN 3 and PN4 were due to the absence of a structure, as these samples came from layers associated with fill episodes. However, why were other wind pollinated pollen species, such as "low spine" Compositae pollen types, highly represented in PN 12, a sample associated with a level taken from a working privy context? Pollen recovered from working privy contexts represents "both pollen introduced into the soils through defecation and natural pollen rain" (Reinhard et al. 1986: 33). A number of studies have examined diet by analyzing pollen grains present in these contexts (see Kelso and Beaudry 1990; Reinhard et al. 1986). Perhaps the higher percentages of "low spine" Compositae such as cocklebur or burweed (*Xanthium*) and ragweed, was because these plants were consumed as a result of diet or for their medicinal properties (Table 9.4).

Urban diet and herbal remedies

Several identified pollen grains recovered specifically from samples associated with the working privy levels, levels 4d, and 6d/6e, suggests some types of vegetation the residents of 44 Joy Street consumed in their diet or ingested as health remedies (Table 9.5). Since some of the recovered pollen grains are from species that do not naturally occur in pollen rain, such as tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), the identification of this pollen type and other insect-pollinated species likely supports the notion that some of the recovered pollen grains were transported to the privy through human agency as a result of defecation (Reinhard et al. 1986: 33). As mentioned, the medicinal properties of cocklebur or burweed and ragweed may have contributed to higher percentages of these species in the samples taken from the lower privy layers. Ragweed was used in salves to treat abscesses and wounds, and to clear up congestion among other maladies (Hutchens 1973: 253). Ragweed buds were steeped in tea to combat fevers and the plant's leaves were used as an antidiarrheal (Newcastle Publishing Co., Inc. 1981: 42, 74; Moerman 1988: 66). Native Americans used cocklebur or burweed to induce vomiting, and to cure urinary disorders and kidney afflictions (Moerman 1988: 602). This species has also been used to cure skin conditions, such as

Table 9.4. Percentages of low spine Compositaes, high spine Compositaes, and grasses in the five privy samples.

Samples/ Level	*Low Spine*	*High Spine*	*Wild Grasses*	*European-introduced cereal*
PN 3/ Level 3a	7.33	2.33	16.67	2.33
PN 4/ Level 3b	14.47	3.62	35.54	3.29
PN 7/ Level 3e	10.86	1.97	61.18	5.92
PN 9/ Level 4d	13.92	3.88	24.27	4.21
PN 12/ Level 6d/6e	35.33	3.00	7.33	9.67

*European-introduced cereal = grass grain sizes ≥ 45 μm and ≤ 70μm. Wild grasses measure < 45 μm.

poison oak (Newcastle Publishing Co., Inc. 1981: 162) and to reduce fevers (Meyer 1973: 128).

The early 1800s witnessed an increasing "popularity of homeopathy" (Warner 1997: 29), which included using American plants because of their medicinal properties (Sumner 2004: 240-247). Over a quarter of all cases treated at Massachusetts General Hospital during the 1820s and 1830s involved bleeding patients; while, other therapies such as diet and the use of compounds, some of which were comprised of herbs, were more widely implemented (Warner 1997: 29, 117-118). Healers and practitioners prescribing herbal remedies were evident throughout colonial times in New England (Beck 1992; Estes 1992; Stier 1992). During the early- to mid-19th century, traditional African American doctors and "Natural Physicians" practiced medicine and an African American botanist was listed in the area (Dujnic, this volume). While most of the medicine bottles at the Meeting House appear to be from professionally prepared medicine, some residents of the tenement building apparently consumed herbal remedies, with the pollen from these remedies possibly finding their way into the privy through defecation. Interestingly, a significant number of parasite eggs, both *Ascaris* sp. and *Trichuris* sp., were recovered from the lower levels of the privy (Gallagher et al., this volume). Perhaps some of the herbal remedies ingested by the 44 Joy Street residents were done so to also combat bouts of parasitism among other maladies.

Pollen grains from consumables like tomatoes or peppers (*Capsicum)* may have also found their way into the privy from plants grown in a small informal garden that could have been maintained in close proximity behind the African Meeting House (Gaynor 1986: 19). However, because of the limited amount of open area, and the competing uses of the space for a privy, stable, and other functions, it is not likely that a garden was present. Besides, produce could also have been easily purchased locally. Grocery shops were situated on both the north and south corners of Smith Court (Bower 1986: 54); therefore, pollen from produce could have been deposited in the privy most likely as a result of defecation. Nevertheless, it is also feasible that besides being consumed, many "high spine" Compositae weedy species such as thoroughwort (*Eupatorium)*, goldenrod (*Solidago),* and sunflower where intentionally grown or grew wild in close proximity to the privy. Perhaps they competed for space along the outside of the privy wall

Table 9.5. Percentages of a selection of possible dietary and medicinal pollen grains recovered from the five privy contexts.

Pollen Type	*PN 3*	*PN 4*	*PN 7*	*PN 9*	*PN 12*
Chenopodium	2.67	1.97	0.99	2.91	6.00
Rosaceae	14.33	2.96	1.32	3.88	2.33
Cruciferae (mustard and cress types)	2.67	4.28	0	1.62	1.33
Cichorium (chicory)	2.00	2.96	0.66	9.39	0.67
Helianthus (Sunflower Type)	0.67	2.63	1.32	3.56	0.67
Gramineae (European-Introduced Cereal)	2.33	3.29	5.92	4.21	9.67
Ribes (Currant)	0.33	0.66	0	0	0.66
Vitis (Grape)	0	0.32	0	0	0
Labitae (Horehound Type)	0.67	0	0	3.56	0.33
Solanaceae (Tomato, Ground Cherry, Pepper)	0	0	0.66	0.32	5.33
Umbelliferae (Parsley Family, Poison Hemlock)	1.00	1.32	1.97	0	0.33
Polypodium vulgare (Common Polypody)	0	0	0	7.44	2.67
Ambrosia (Ragweed)	3.67	9.54	7.89	3.56	22.67
*Xanthium (*Cocklebur or Burweed*)*	0.67	1.32	0.33	1.62	5.00
Compositae, *Eupatorium perfoliatum (*Thoroughwort)	1.33	0	0.33	0	2.33
Polygonaceae (Smartweed)	0	0	0	3.23	2.67

with a few cultivated plants such as tomatoes.

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) may have grown wild in close proximity to the privy and was perhaps encouraged to grow, as early settlers are reported to have used this plant as a food source, cooked its leaves for greens or used it in salads (Page and Weaver 1974: 181; Reinhard et al. 1986: 34). Chicory has also been ingested for use as a diuretic, as a laxative, to treat skin eruptions, to reduce fevers, and to cure liver and gall bladder ailments (Foster and Duke 1990: 198; Hutchens 1991: 88; Leighton 1970: 273-274). Chicory represented approximately 9% of the total counted pollen for Sample PN 9, and perhaps was consumed by some of the 44 Joy Street residents for some of these reasons.

European-introduced cereal pollen types represented approximately 10% of the total counted pollen for privy level 6d/6e (PN 12), which was night soil. The higher percentage of cereal pollen for this level possibly indicates that these pollen types were "more routinely deposited in the privy while it was in active service as a sanitary facility" as European-introduced cereal "survives both baking and gastrointestinal processes" (Kelso 1998: 54), and the fact that the level associated with this pollen sample was deposited before the tenement located at 44 Joy Street was converted into a horse stable. In a study (Kelso 1998: 54) that analyzed pollen remains from forty colonial archaeological sites of various contexts including privy contexts, only six of the referenced sites featured samples containing higher percentages of European-introduced cereals than were recovered in sample PN 12. European-introduced cereals were consistently present in all of the African Meeting House privy samples, but percentages of these types decreased from the sample located in the deepest level to the shallowest, with the exception of the middle sample, PN 7, which was recovered from level 3e. European-introduced cereal pollen increased from levels 4d (sample PN 9) to 3e (sample PN 7) by approximately 141%. Perhaps this type of grass pollen recovered in level 3e can be directly related to the occupation of the stable as European-introduced cereal pollen "does stick to grain, chaff, and straw" (Kelso 1998: 54), with chaff containing a high concentration of pollen (Greig: 1982: 59; see also Kelso et al. 2006: 958). The continuous appearance of European-introduced cereal pollen grains in levels 3a (samples PN 3) and level 3b (sample PN 4) perhaps further supports an association of the fill with the horse stable and with the foddering of animals.

Higher percentages of pollen types recovered from the Solanaceae family were recovered in level 6d/6e (sample PN 12). Some of the recovered pollen grains belonging to this family resembled groundcherry or husk tomatoes (*Physalis)*, which were consumed and also used as an herbal remedy (Heiser 1969: 108-109; Moerman 1998: 395-396). Interestingly, tomatoes did not gain in popularity in the northeast until the early 1800s (Manning 1880: 40). Recovery of these pollen grain types may also indicate that these species, like the recovered European-introduced cereal types from the deeper privy contexts, were regularly deposited into the privy as a result of human consumption.

Pollen grains belonging to the Cruciferae family, which include mustard and cress types, were recovered from the two working privy samples. Mouse-ear-cress (*Arabidopsis thaliana*), for example, was boiled in milk to cure poison ivy (Meyer 1973: 199). Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*) was consumed not only as a source of food, but also for its medicinal properties (Hutchens 1991: 293). Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), a species belonging to the Labiatae family, was also recovered from the two working privy samples. The higher percentage of this species in level 4d (sample PN 9) is interesting as horehound has been used as a remedy to clear up "severe mucus congestion" and a tea was made out of it (Gent 2001: 11, website;

Heinerman 1988: 191; Lewis and Elvin-Lewis 1977: 307). Horehound has also been used to calm an upset stomach, as a resolvent, for treatment of the liver and spleen, to ease a mother's labor pains, and if taken in large doses would provide relief as a laxative or to expel worms (Hutchens 1991: 155; Leighton 1970: 316). Other species belonging to the Labiatae family were used in health remedies. Mint (*Menhta* L.), for example, was also used to cure diarrhea, calm an upset stomach, and to treat colic (Kowalchick and Hylton et al. 1987: 383; Meyer 1973: 91).

Smartweed (*Polygonum*) pollen grains, a species belonging to the Polygonaceae family, were only recovered from the two lower privy samples. Smartweed was used to treat boils and tumors (Meyer 1973: 57), as an antiseptic, as a diuretic, to bring on perspiration, to promote menstruation, and as a stimulant (Erichsen-Brown 1979: 219; Hutchens 1973: 294). The greatest percentage of pollen grains resembling thoroughwort, a member of the Compositae family, was found in the deepest privy sample situated in level 6d/6e. This species is known to have been used as a "gentle purge," to cure worms, to increase appetite, and to cure colds and the flu (Erichsen-Brown 1979: 262-264; Kowalchik and Hylton et al. 1987: 283; Meyer 1973: 73).

Rosaceae pollen comprised approximately 21% of the arboreal pollen counted for the deepest sample of the privy associated with night soil and represented 2.33% of the total counted pollen for this sample. As mentioned many species belonging to this family produce edible fruits. For example, cherries (*Prunus*) and raspberries, two species belonging to the Rosaceae family, were featured as ingredients in many colonial recipes of the time (Child 1832, website; Emerson 1808, website). Fruit from these species were listed as main ingredients in pies and preserves as well as meat sauces (Child 1832, website). Incidentally, several studies (see Bain 2001; Reinhard 1992) correlate a high incidence of raspberry seeds to the presence of fecal material. Unfortunately, as mentioned for this study raspberry pollen was not differentiated from other types of Rosaceae pollen.

Percentages of ferns and mosses were the highest in the deepest privy level 6d/6e (sample PN 12). Their numbers remain relatively unchanged in level 4d (sample PN 9) as they represented approximately 12% of the total counted pollen. A *Polypodium* type, possibly common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare)*, was found exclusively in samples PN 9 and PN 12 and was not recovered from any of the other contexts examined for this analysis. This species represented 7.44% and 2.60% respectively of the total counted pollen for these samples. Since this type of fern inhabits "rocky banks," it is unlikely to have grown naturally around the privy (Britton and Brown, vol. I 1896: 32). The roots and tops of *Polypodium vulgare*, also known as "female fern," were used for medicinal purposes, specifically to cure chest affection, to relieve inflammation, as a purgative to expel worms, "both the broad and long worms in the body," and as a cure for rickets (Culpeper 2003: 121-122; Hutchens 1991: 124-125). *Chenopodium* was also used to combat several species of human parasitic worms (Reinhard et al. 1985: 821). Interestingly, the highest percentage of Chenopodium/Amaranthus (which are morphologically similar) was recovered from the deepest privy level, 6d/6e (sample PN 12).

Dietary and health remedy pollen types from the privy add information to the macrobotanical remains recovered from the same contexts (Patalano, this vcolume). A greater number of macrobotanical remains are in samples PN 9 and PN 12 than in the other three samples. Cherry and raspberry seeds are present in all five contexts, with a higher percentage of these seeds identified in samples PN 9 and PN 12. Tomato seeds are present in samples PN 4, PN 9, and PN 12, while pepper seeds are found in sample PN 12, perhaps supporting the higher Solanaceae pollen percentages found in samples

PN 9 and PN 12. Current (*Ribes*) seeds were possibly detected; however, other berries such as blueberry and cranberry (*Vaccinium)* seeds were present in the hundreds.

Urbanization of the landscape

"Low spine" Compositae vegetation types such as ragweed, when not associated with the night soil levels of a privy, are considered to be indicators of cultivation and are characterized as initial "fugitive" or "invader" species that colonize disturbed landscapes (Elzinga 1988: 374–375; Faegri et al. 1989: 182–184; Kelso and Beaudry 1990: 68). Cocklebur or burweed inhabits waste places, while ragweed also grows in these locations and within cultivated fields (Brown 1976: 182, 186; Page and Weaver 1974: 206). Both of these environments have been striped of their natural vegetation. Therefore, the higher percentages of these "invader" species in the first two privy samples associated with fill episodes, PN 4 (level 3b) and PN 7 (level 3e), in comparison to the amount recovered in PN 3 (level 3a), a sample located in closest proximity to the ground surface, possibly indicate a transitional or disturbed landscape in the area encompassing the African Meeting House at this time (see also Bradley et al. 1983: 73).

This observation supports Bower's (1986: 106) notion that archaeology conducted at the African Meeting House would provide "an opportunity to study the transition of this area from open space to intensively-used closed space," as we see percentages of these "invader" species squeezed out in time especially in the privy layer located closer to the ground surface; while, percentages of wild grass and arboreal pollen were highest in the three privy samples associated with fill episodes in comparison to the lower privy levels.

This 2005 pollen analysis remains cognizant of the fact that since low spine Compositae species produce a large amount of pollen, only a few plants located in the general vicinity of the privy could "dominate the pollen percentages of a relatively barren situation" (Kelso 1987: 109). Nevertheless, it is probable that the land in the general area surrounding the privy became increasingly settled through time since "a rise in weed pollen at the expense of grass would appear to indicate an increase in soil disturbance," whereas, a decrease in cocklebur or burweed and ragweed may indicate that "the intensity or frequency of disturbance declined further" (Kelso 1987: 109; see also Kelso and Beaudry 1990: 68 and Elzinga 1988 for an increase in grasses after an initial rise in ragweed). This interpretation also correlates to the history of land use for the area. Much of the land in the area was developed during the late 1700s and early 1800s. Perhaps this activity is supported by the first privy sample assumed to be associated with a fill episode, PN 7. This sample contained the highest amount of grass pollen, while arboreal pollen only made up approximately 8% of the total counted pollen for this sample. For the next sample, PN 4 (level 3b), which was located in a level closer to the ground surface, grass pollen decreased dramatically. European-introduced cereal pollen also decreased in this level relative to the deeper one, but percentages of "low spine" Compositae species increased. Perhaps PN 4 (level 3b) captured a period when this section of the privy may have been disturbed by renewed construction in the area. Lower percentages of European-introduced cereal pollen may also indicate fill episodes (Kelso and Beaudry 1990: 75) as pollen from these species at this time were added to the ground as a result of the stable and not because of human consumption. As mentioned, higher percentages of arboreal vegetation types were prevalent in the two privy layers located in closer proximity to the ground surface, which may also indicate a more settled landscape.

Drain contexts

The African Meeting House's elaborate drain system was built early in the 19th century and maintained until approximately

1855 when the Meeting House was renovated (Bower 1986: 149). All drain context samples were taken at depths ranging from 0.45 to 0.96 mbd.

Many of the same pollen species recovered in the privy context were also present in the samples taken from the drain system. The frequency of arboreal pollen types remained consistent for the drain samples, and ranged from thirteen to fifteen species, while the arboreal pollen frequency for privy context samples ranged from nine to eighteen species. The deepest privy samples possessed the least amount of arboreal species frequency. Pollen grains of the tree-of-heaven, pine, and oak (*Quercus*) were present in all drain samples, perhaps indicating that these three species were prevalent in the area. Of note, pine made up approximately 25% of the total counted pollen for PN 10 (drain sample 3), while oak represented about 17% of the total counted pollen for PN 14 (drain sample 5). Elm (*Ulmus*) pollen grains were present in PN 8 (drain sample 2), and PN 13 (Sample 4), with fragments of the seeds from this species present in the macrobotanical samples associated with most of the drain contexts (Patalano, this volume). Perhaps this is an indication of one or more elm trees in close proximity to the subject area. Interestingly, macrobotanical remains of this species were also present in privy samples located closer to the ground surface (Patalano, this volume).

For the most part, arboreal and herb pollen were recovered in consistent amounts from all of the drain samples. Nevertheless, PN 1 (drain sample 1) was one exception (Table 9.6). This sample captured much lower amounts of arboreal pollen and greater amounts of herb pollen.

Percentages of grasses were higher in PN 1 than the others (Table 9.7). PN 1 possibly supports the notion of a more stable landscape through time and perhaps a dryer one (see Kelso and Beaudry 1990: 68) and provides a local snapshot of the vegetation that existed in the immediate area. Combined percentages of "low spine" Compositae species such as cocklebur or burweed and ragweed were highest in PN 13 (drain sample 4) and PN 14 (drain sample 5). Even though negligible amounts of cocklebur or burweed were represented in these samples, ragweed comprised approximately 11% of the total counted pollen for PN 13 (drain sample 4) and 21.64% of the total counted pollen for PN 14 (drain sample 5). As mentioned it is reported that the drain system was kept clear before 1855, even so some sediment may have accumulated and trapped pollen. Percentages of cocklebur or burweed and ragweed reached their lowest limits in the drain samples taken from levels closer to the ground surface, which was similar to the results recorded in the more shallow privy samples. Perhaps the drains serve to somewhat support information retrieved from the privy context in regards to the urbanization of the area surrounding the African Meeting House, as deeper drain contexts seem to indicate a more unsettled landscape, just as deeper privy contexts do.

Urban diet and herbal remedies

A number of pollen grains taken from the drain contexts perhaps can also provide clues regarding diet and some of the herbal rem-

Table 9.6. Arboreal, herb, and cryptogam percentages of the total counted pollen for the five privy samples.

Pollen category	*PN1*	*PN 8*	*PN 10*	*PN 13*	*PN 14*
Arboreal	19.54	52.33	46.77	35.88	34.75
Herbs	64.24	39.33	42.29	49.17	55.08
Cryptogams	6.62	2.33	4.98	4.32	3.29
Unidentifiable/Identifiable	9.60	6.00	5.97	10.63	6.89
Totals	100	99.99	100.01	100	100.01

Table 9.7. Percentages of low spine Compositaes, high spine Compositaes. and grasses in the drain contexts.

Pollen category	*PN1*	*PN 8*	*PN 10*	*PN 13*	*PN 14*
Low Spine	10.26	7.33	15.42	15.95	24.92
High Spine	0.66	0.33	1.49	0.66	1.31
Grasses	25.17	9.33	5.97	15.28	13.77
European-introduced Cereal	4.30	0.67	1.99	3.65	1.64

edies used by the occupants of the African Meeting House (Table 9.8). European-introduced cereal types were detected in all of the drain samples, indicating that this vegetation type was prevalent at the site throughout the use of the drain system. Rosaceae was not detected in the deepest contexts; however, it was well represented in PN 8 (drain sample 2), which was taken at 0.60 to 0.76 mbd, just above the wooden bottom of a drain. Chicory was present in all samples, except PN 10 (drain sample 3). Labiatae pollen, which includes horehound, was recovered from all drain contexts, except the deepest one or PN 14 (drain sample 5). Pollen grains resembling ground cherry and tomato negligibly appeared in three out of the five drain samples. Since these two species are insect pollinated, they may very well have grown in the immediate area and represent local vegetation. Pollen grains identified to the Umbelliferae family for PN 1 (drain sample 1) and PN 8 (drain sample 2) compare to poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), a plant that grows in waste places (Britton and Brown Vol. II 1897: 532). Vegetation types belonging to the Cruciferae family were represented in four out of five drain samples. Not all vegetation was ingested. India hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*) was recovered in four out of five drain contexts and Americans used it in the early 1800s to make a type of rope (Erichsen-Brown 1979: 441).

Dietary and medicinal pollen types from the drain contexts are slightly different than the macrobotanical remains (Patalano, this volume), which speaks to the importance of having both macrobotanical and microbotanical analyses conducted on a site. For example, raspberry seeds were found in negligible amounts in PN 1 (drain sample 1), PN 8 (drain sample 2), and PN 10 (drain sample 3), while pollen grains belonging to the Rosaceae family, of which as mentioned raspberry is a member, are well represented in all three of these samples. Conversely, raspberry seeds were plentiful in contexts PN 13 (drain sample 4) and PN 14 (drain sample 5), not one Rosaceae pollen grain was detected for either of these samples.

The Rosaceae family contains a large variety of flowering plants that are used by humans for both their fruits and for their ornamental value. This family contains roses in

Table 9.8. A selection of possible dietary and medicinal pollen grains recovered from the five drain contexts.

Pollen category	*PN1*	*PN 8*	*PN 10*	*PN 13*	*PN 14*
Chenopodium	3.31	3.33	2.49	1.00	2.95
Rosaceae	2.30	10.33	3.48	0	0
Cruciferae (mustard and cress types)	1.99	1.00	0.50	0	0.66
Cichorium (Chicory)	0.33	1.33	0	2.33	1.97
Helianthus (Sunflower type)	0.33	0.33	0.50	0	0
Gramineae (European Cereal)	4.30	0.67	2.00	3.65	1.64
Labiatae (Horehound Type)	1.00	2.67	0.50	0.66	0
Solanaceae (Tomato, Pepper)	0.33	0.33	0	0	0.33
Umbelliferae (Parsley Family, Poison Hemlock)	0.33	0.33	0	0.33	0
Malus (Apple)	0	0	0	0	0.66

addition to raspberries, apples, crab apples, and cherries. It is possible that trees or bushes of this family were planted in the backlot in proximity to the drain system. As early as 1830 roses were displayed frequently in Boston at exhibitions hosted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (Manning 1880). Approximately 2,000 varieties of garden roses were acknowledged in the late 1830s (Leighton 1987: 348). Rosaceae pollen appeared in four out of five drain contexts, with PN 8 containing the highest amount at 10.33% of the total counted pollen for this sample. However, approximately 14% of the total counted pollen for PN 3, the uppermost privy sample, was Rosaceae pollen, the highest proportion recovered for any sample. Perhaps these high percentages were a result of Rosaceae species grown behind the African Meeting House, either an ornamental, such as rose, or a fruit-bearing member of this family, such as raspberry or cherry.

West Alley contexts

There was quite a difference in the percentage of arboreal pollen recovered between samples PN 11 and PN 15 (Table 9.9). The sample from the bottom of the builder's trench, PN 15, contained a greater frequency of arboreal pollen. Even though the pollen density for this sample does not warrant environmental reconstruction, it sheds light on what species were present at the time the builder's trench was filled. Thirteen arboreal species were recovered from this sample, versus four for PN 11. Oak and pine were visible in both samples, while Rosaceae, larch (*Larix*), fir (*Abies*), birch, maple (*Acer*), willow (*Salix*), beech, hickory (*Carya*), Salicaceae (either cottonwood or trembling aspen (*Populus*), and chestnut were detected in sample PN 15. Mosses were more prevalent in PN 11 than PN 15 and could support an observation (John G. Waite Associates 2004) that this section of the yard did not receive a lot of sun. The amount of cocklebur or burweed pollen recovered in PN 11 is interesting. Cocklebur or burweed represented approximately 33% of the total counted pollen for this sample. This species is known to inhabit a variety of habitats including flood plains (Brown 1976: 186). As mentioned earlier, the overwhelming presence of cocklebur or burweed pollen grains may not necessarily indicate an abundance of this species in this area, but the recovery of this species indicates that it was present nearby and the area may have been wet. In addition, PN 11 was collected from beneath a brick, perhaps the pollen spectra captured in this sample, is contemporaneous with the brick (Kelso et al. 1995). Other species that prefer wet environments, such as common cat-tail (*Typha*), channeled Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum canaliculatum*) and water leaf (*Hydrophyllum*) were recovered from these two contexts. Ragweed represented 10.63% of the total counted pollen for sample PN 11. This species, together with the amount of recovered cocklebur or burweed pollen, could support the case for the urbanization of the immediate area within this context, and as previously discussed, evidence for urbanization was also captured in the deeper privy fill deposits and drain contexts. Not one European-introduced cereal pollen type was located in the builder's trench, which could signify that it was not present in this immediate area at the time the trench was filled. Chicory was recovered in both of these contexts and represented almost 10% of the total counted pollen for PN 15. Since this species was found in all pollen samples from every context, it may stand to reason that it grew naturally in the area.

Table 9.9. Arboreal, herb, and crytogam percentages of the total counted pollen for the West Alley samples.

Pollen Categories	*PN 11*	*PN 15*
Arboreal	4.65	29.82
Herbs	73.42	56.14
Cryptogams	14.29	1.75
Unidentifiable/Identifiable	7.64	12.28
Totals	100.00	99.99

Macrobotanical remains recovered for these two contexts are not very revealing (Patalano, this volume). For PN 11, one unidentified seed was found. As for PN 15, four raspberry seeds and one elm seed are present, which again suggests an elm treee was located nearby.

Comparison to previous study

The majority of vegetation types detected by the prior pollen study conducted by Jones (1986) are identified in the 2005 pollen analysis. Both studies acknowledged that the recovered species were akin to existing arboreal vegetation types living in the Boston area today except chestnut (see Jones 1986: 10; Page 1974), which was affected by blight in the 1930s (Paillet 2002: 1520). Chestnut pollen was found in seven out of nine samples analyzed for the previous study (Jones 1986: 6), while for the 2005 analysis this species was recovered in all samples revealing that it was present in the area. Both studies recovered a greater percentage of "low spine" Compositae species in comparison to "high spine" varieties, which indicates the prevalence of an open landscape. However, the 2005 analysis was able to look at the transition of vegetation in the subject area. Stratified deposits from the privy context recorded a decrease in "low spine" Compositae species in the shallowest privy layer located closer to the ground surface, while percentages of arboreal pollen were at their highest percentage for this level. An abundance of grass pollen was recovered for both studies. The previous examination conducted by Jones did not make a distinction between wild grasses and European-introduced cereal varieties, but it did detect maize, which was not identified in the 2005 analysis.

Conclusion

The 2005 pollen analysis inspected the stratified deposits of the privy, and I believe the examination of the privy fill deposits, together with samples taken from the drain system, and from the west alley, including from the bottom of the builder's trench, were crucial in detecting land use and chronicling the development of the urban landscape in the area. However, the stratified lower privy deposits also provided a glimpse of urban diet and health remedies that may have been ingested at the time by the occupants of the 44 Joy Street tenements. European-introduced cereals were consumed, presumably baked into breads. The residents of 44 Joy Street also ingested raspberries, cherries, currants, and grapes, which were possibly included as ingredients in sauces, pies or preserves, or eaten raw. Tomatoes, ground cherries, peppers, chicory, mustards, cresses, and parsley were also consumed. This study suggests that some of the pollen grains recovered from the privy ended up being deposited there because they were ingested to combat ailments. Pollen grains of horehound, common polypody, ragweed, cocklebur or burweed, and *Chenopium/Amaranthus* among others were concentrated in the lower privy layers, possibly indicating components of herbal remedies used by residents of 44 Joy Street.

The rapid urbanization of the northern slope of Boston's Beacon Hill was captured by the various contexts associated with the African Meeting House. The high incidence of invader species in some of the deeper pollen samples, especially for the privy and drain contexts, followed by an increase in grass, points towards a landscape as described by Bower (1986: 109) that transformed from a once "open space to [an] intensively-used closed space." Plots of land that were previously set aside for ropewalks and locales where animals were permitted to graze (Bower 1986: 41) were rapidly replaced by dwellings, businesses, churches, and schools in a relatively short period of time. African American Bostonians settling and reshaping this area of Beacon Hill assisted in the transformation of the landscape. Once the land-

scape was urbanized, it became increasingly settled through time. With the stabilization of the landscape, not only did the percentage of regular grasses increase, but so did arboreal pollen.

The privy pollen record is a mix of both local and environmental changes in the immediate area and broader vegetation changes taking place across the city. The increase in grass and tree pollen in the upper levels of privy fill coincides with the use of the area for a stable and a period when the privy appears to be open and being filled with destruction debris. The pollen profile partially reflects these changes. At the same time, the apparent transformation of the area into a more settled landscape coincided with an early nineteenth century "parks movement," which was taking hold within Boston and surrounding suburbs (Holleran 1998: 110). At this time, an interest in horticulture was gaining in favor (Ross 1964: 75). The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which hosted annual exhibitions of fruit trees, vegetables, and ornamental plants, was founded in 1829 (Leighton 1987: 109-115; Manning 1880). The Boston Public Garden was founded in 1837 (Ross 1964: 77-80), and the roots of the "Garden Cemetery Movement" took hold in the 1830s with the establishment of the Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge (Ross 1964: 75-76). It is possible that the upper privy layers of the African Meeting House and some of the drain contexts, which contained higher incidences of grasses, arboreal, and Rosaceae pollen, possibly from ornamental plantings, are a reflection of African Americans in this neighborhood engaging these broader trends.

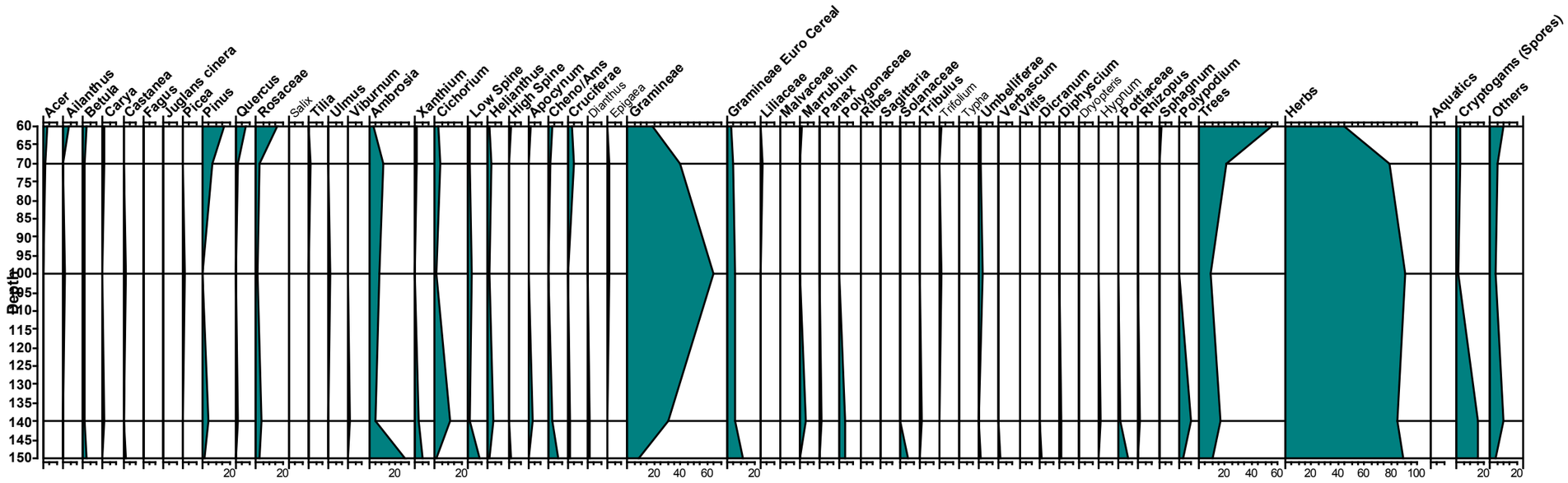


Figure 9.1. Pollen diagram for the privy pollen samples.

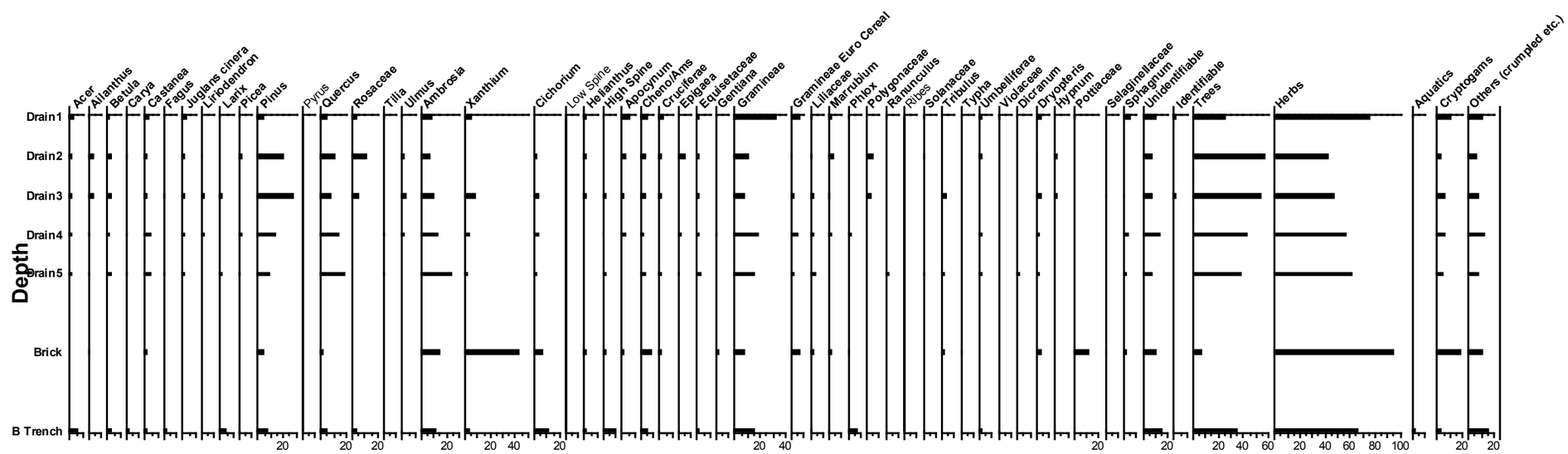


Figure 9.2. Pollen diagram for the drain and West Alley (Brick and B trench) pollen samples.

Chapter 10. The Archaeoparasitology of the 44 Joy Street Privy

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Introduction

Reginald Reynolds (1946) notes, "Sanitation has its history, its archaeology, its literature, and its science." Elements of all of these disciplines are necessary to analyze and understand the urban privy. Privies can be unrivaled as sources of information on the health, diet and sanitation practices of those who made use of these conveniences. Privy sites in New York (Geismar 1993), Albany (Kirk 2001; Reinhard n.d.), Minneapolis (McCarthy and Ward 2000) Newport (Driscoll 1994; Gallagher 2006; Mrozowski 2006), and Québec City (Bain 2001) have all been examined for the clues that may be hidden. Botanicals, insect remains, charcoal and pollen are some of the small things that may help construct a picture of health and sanitation in times past. Another type of analysis that has recently come into more common use in the archaeological toolkit is archaeoparasitology—the identification and analysis of parasites found in archaeological contexts (Reinhard 1992).

Parasitological analysis of soils taken during the recent excavations of the African Meeting House allow us to investigate the health and sanitation practices of the community in the immediate environs of this important historic structure. From these results, we can begin to compare parasite loads and sanitation efforts of this community with others of varying wealth, status, and life circumstance. Free African Americans appear to be the primary contributors to the Meeting House deposits. The struggles of disenfranchised communities may become most evident, not in the material culture, but the health of its members (Reinhard 1994; Mrozowski 2006). Thus investigations of the nutrition and physical wellbeing potentially provide a counterpoint to the more visible indications of wealth and status.

Health of an individual or community comprises diet, sanitation efforts, and medical treatment among many other dimensions. One critical component of an examination of health is an understanding of the parasites people carry—not only the types, but also the quantities, as small numbers of some parasites may go unnoticed. Mild infestations may not substantially impact health, but higher parasite loads do, and a number of studies have linked parasitism with the health, nutrition and status. Using archaeological data, Mrozowski (2006) has linked lower status or poorer individuals, those with less access to nutritious food and good sanitation, with greater parasite infestation and poorer overall health. The parasitological investigations at the African Meeting House were designed to examine this aspect of health in a community that was neither the wealthiest nor the most destitute. As free African Americans, the individuals using the Meeting House suffered social discrimination, but many had the means to provide adequate nutrition. In this paper, we investigate the impact of the community's parasite load and ultimately health.

To examine parasitism at the African Meeting House two contexts, a privy (Feature 50) located in the yard and a drain (Feature 65) that appears to lead from the

Meeting House to the yard and then to the sewer, were sampled for parasites. Privies, particularly at this site where several households may have contributed to the contents will not give an indication of the status of any one individual or family, but of several people or households over perhaps a period of time. Thus these investigations instead provide a composite picture of community health.

Methods and Materials

Ten samples from the African Meeting House were examined, two from a drain (Feature 65 unit S1/E1), and eight from a privy context (Feature 50 unit S4.5/W8). The privy, a rectangular feature measuring 2.5 m by 1.6 m, was constructed of wood and lined with clay. The feature is associated with the inhabitants of 44 Joy Street who were largely free African-American families and boarders. It appears the privy was constructed in the early 19th century and was in use until at least 1840, not being finally filled until the 1880s. The privy appears to have undergone several cleaning episodes, but nightsoil was identified at the lowest levels. Upper levels of the privy were filled with demolition debris. These samples provide a view of the parasite densities throughout the privy including both fill and night soil levels. Comparisons of these various layers will allow us to more securely identify fecal deposits, investigate fill and night soil levels, and interpret the source and nature of parasites. Substantial amounts of material were taken from these deposits, but 10 gram subsamples were used for analysis.

Although sites in hotter and drier areas such as the American Southwest can preserve even adult worms (Reinhard 1988), in contexts from the northeastern United States, it is only the eggs of the parasites that are found in privies. Fortunately, parasite ova have sizes and shapes that are generally diagnostic of the type of parasite that produced them. By processing soil samples from contexts thought to contain eggs, not only the presence of parasites can be detected but also the density of those parasites relative to the matrix can be measured. The presence of different parasites can indicate who was using the privy, where they had been, and something about their general health. The density of parasite eggs may help determine which levels of a privy contain night soil and, in some cases, how heavily members of a household or community might have been infected (Jones 1982, 1985). Archaeoparasitology, as noted above, is a relative newcomer to the accepted range of disciplines, such as palynology and ceramic analysis, which also provide the archaeologist with information. It is hardly surprising, therefore, to discover that there is still little standardization within the area and that many different approaches have been used on different sites. It is possible to analyze a small number of soil samples for parasites, but the process becomes more time consuming when there are many samples, most of which are unlikely to contain parasite eggs. We initially chose to break the analysis into two tiers; the first identifies the most promising levels for parasites and the second examines those samples so identified more intensively.

The first tier involves floating each sample for any eggs that might be present. A small amount of soil, approximately 5 to 10 grams, was soaked for 72 hours in de-ionized water to break up the soil and allow the parasite eggs to float. All the soil samples for this site were floated in de-ionized water because the 0.5% aqueous solution of trisodium phosphate recommended in some of the earlier literature (Callen and Cameron 1960) proved to be highly basic (greater than pH 11) and might distort or destroy the eggs (O'Connor pers. comm.). After the 72-hour soak, 35 to 45 ml of the solution was passed through a 150 micron sieve into a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 15 minutes. The resulting pellet of material at the end of the tube was placed in a test tube and covered in a solution of sodium nitrate with

a specific gravity of 1.2. This solution allows parasite eggs to become more buoyant and float. A cover slip was placed on the meniscus formed at the top of the test tube by the sodium nitrate and allowed to remain for 20–30 minutes. At the end of this time, the cover slip was carefully removed and placed on a slide. The slide was examined using a Zeiss microscope at 100x magnification.

This method had the advantage of allowing multiple samples to be assessed quickly, thus trimming the time required to identify the most promising. If a slide had even one identifiable egg, that sample would be moved to the next tier for closer examination. In some cases, if egg-like structures or degraded eggs showed up on a slide, a sample would undergo another float in order to determine if there was, in fact, anything there.

Once the group of promising samples had been separated from the total samples, each of those were processed palynologically, although the process was stopped before the acetolysis stage since that has been shown to destroy any eggs remaining in the sample (Warnock and Reinhard 1991:261). Two tablets containing a known number of *Lycopodium* spores were added to each sample prior to processing in order to provide a basis upon which to construct the density analysis. Palynological processing involved adding the *Lycopodium* tablets as tracers and hydrochloric acid to the sample, allowing it to rest for 24 hours, and then centrifuging and rinsing the sample until the pH of the residue was neutral. Samples were then screened through 150 micron sieve to remove large pieces of organics, rocks, and other debris. The remaining sediments were treated with a 48% solution hydrofluoric acid (HF) to remove as many smaller silicates, sand grains, as possible. The samples were allowed to sit overnight in HF, after which they were centrifuged and rinsed to remove the acid. A small amount of the resulting residue was then placed in a drop of glycerin on a slide and examined for both parasite eggs and tracer spores.

All palynologically processed samples were counted twice. Initial counts were accomplished at 100x magnification, but following Bain (2001), samples were examined at 200x during the second count to insure that the smaller *Lycopodium* spores were consistently recognized. At least four slides of each sample were examined. We tallied and identified all parasite eggs encountered while counting 50 or 100 spike grains. Once the counting of the samples was underway, it quickly became apparent that tracer spores were more prevalent in all of the samples than the parasite eggs. Because of the higher density of parasite eggs in Samples 7 and 8, 100 *Lycopodium* spores were counted for these samples, while only 50 *Lycopodium*

Table 10.1. Recovery of parasite eggs using flotation method.

Unit & Level	*Sample*	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Ascaris*	*Trichuris*	*Other Taxa*
Drain—Feature 65					
S1/E1 Level 1	10	0–30			
S1/E1 Level 2a	9	30–40			
Privy—Feature 50					
S4.5/W8 East ½, Level 3	1	60–70			
S4.5/W8 East ½, Level 3c base	3	80–90	X		
S4.5/W8, East ½, Level 3d base	2	90–100	X		
S4.5/W8 East ½, Level 3e	4	100–110	X	X	*Diphyllobothrium latum*
S4.5/W8, East ½, Level 4c	5	130–140	X		
S4.5/W8, East ½, Level 4d	6	140–150	X		*Necator americanus*
S4.5/W8, West ½, Level 6e	7	150–160	X	X	
S4.5/W8, West Extension, Level 6d/6e	8	150–160	X	X	

X denotes the presence of at least one parasite egg.

Table 10.2. Raw numbers of *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* eggs and *Lycopodium* spike, second count.

Sample	*Privy Level*	*Weight (g)*	Ascaris *ova*	Trichuris *ova*	Lycopodium *spike*
3	3c	13.71	1	4	50
2	3d	12.99	0	2	50
4	3e	12.88	0	1	50
5	4c	11.35	3	0	50
6	4d	11.80	6	0	50
7	6e	11.43	73	11	100
8	6d/e	12.89	51	7	100

spores were counted for samples 2 through 6, which contained lower densities of parasite eggs.

All ten samples were floated using the sodium nitrate solution, and of these, seven samples were found promising as they contained at least some eggs (Table 10.1). While the first step using flotation to identify potentially promising samples showed initial promise, we were concerned about the possibility of missing ova that did not float. We therefore chose to process all privy samples using the palynological methods to insure comparability among samples and recovery of parasite eggs. These samples were next counted twice as described above (Table 10.2) and densities were calculated for both counts (Table 10.3). The ratio of eggs to spores allows us to determine parasite egg densities, which are reported as ova per gram of sediment.

Results and Discussion

With regard to methodological considerations, the samples that were processed using palynological techniques and examined at higher magnification gave better results than the flotation method and lower scanning magnifications. Palynological processing recovered parasite eggs from some samples that did not yield any by flotation. While the flotation method alone may be useful for initial screening and assessment, there is no substitute for the more time-intensive palynological techniques. Although we report both the first and second egg counts, it is clear that the higher magnification used during the second count gave more reliable results and these results form the basis for our quantitative analyses.

As is typical of urban privy deposits, a small variety of the many types of human parasites were recovered. One each of *Diphyllobothrium latum* (fish tapeworm) and *Necator americanus* (hookworm) were recovered, but the more common parasite eggs, *Ascaris* (roundworm) and *Trichuris* (whipworm), were recovered from most samples in the privy (Figures 10.1 and 10.2). The two drain samples were floated using the method described above, but parasite eggs were completely absent in these samples. One of the drain samples was also processed palynologically and no parasite eggs were recovered from it. No further analysis was done on these samples. The lack of parasites in

Table 10.3. Calculated densities in ova per gram for *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* eggs in the privy, both counts.

Sample	*Privy Level*	Ascaris *First Count*	Ascaris *Second Count*	Trichuris *First Count*	Trichuris *Second Count*
3	3c	0	31	0	125
2	3d	0	0	0	66
4	3e	0	0	633	33
5	4c	0	113	0	0
6	4d	1068	217	0	0
7	6e	3927	1364	356	206
8	6d/e	0	845	0	116

Figure 10.1. Micrograph of a roundworm (*Ascaris*) egg from the privy, context 1169.

Figure 10.2. Micrograph of a whipworm (*Trichuris*) egg from the privy, context 1169.

this context may also indicate that the drains were not substantially contaminated by fecal waste, but an alternative explanation is that any parasites in these deposits decomposed long ago. This would not be surprising because parasite eggs typically do not remain long in the soil in the absence of especially protective environments.

At historic sites in northeastern North America, privies are perhaps the best examples of such enhanced depositional environments (Bain 2001, Driscoll 1994, Geismar 1993, Kirk 2001; Mrozowski 2006; Reinhard 1988, 1990). The presence specifically of *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* in the African Meeting House privy is also not surprising since these are and were two of the most common parasites worldwide. These taxa have frequently been recovered from privy deposits in the region (Bain 2001; Driscoll 1994, 1995; Gallagher 2006; Kirk 2001; Reinhard 1990, 1994; Reinhard et al. nd), and indeed, the eggs of one or the other of these two types were recovered from all but the topmost level of the privy at the African Meeting House (Table 10.2). Other types of parasites than might have troubled the community are too fragile to withstand exposure to the environment. This is probably the case with *Enterobius vermicularis* (pinworm) eggs. Pinworm infestations occur in many communities even now and did so in the past, but the delicate eggs only rarely survive (Reinhard 1990: 233). *Trichuris* ova are usually considered the most common parasite recovered from archaeological sites (Bain 2001). Because of its prevalence, *Trichuris* has been most closely studied, reported and interpreted (see for example Bain 2001; Hunt 1995), and is commonly used as an indicator of fecal deposits and parasite loads (Jones 1984). *Ascaris* infections in archaeological contexts are less well understood.

The privy's depositional history and parasite densities influence our understanding of the nature of the deposits and ultimately our interpretation of the parasites and their impact on health. Excavators have interpreted the top layers of the privy (Level 4c and above) as fill placed in the privy after it ceased to be used for human waste. As such, these layers should not contain substantial amounts of fecal material. Night soil or human fecal layers were identified, but they were limited to the lower levels of the privy, the bottom of level 4d (sample 6), 6e (sample 7), and 6d/e (sample 8). We were, however, able to recover parasite eggs from the fill layers. Eggs from these layers probably represent the normal background levels in urban deposits. The densities of eggs, however, in-

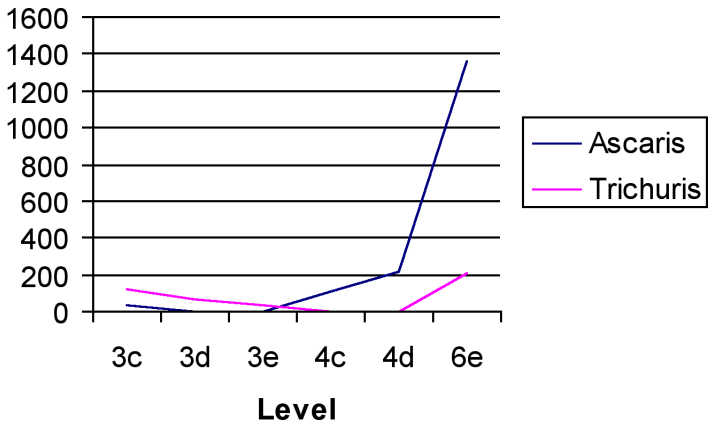

Figure 10.3. Parasite density in African Meeting House privy levels.

creased dramatically for both *Trichuris* and *Ascaris* toward the bottom of the privy, in level 6 (Figure 10.3).

Because parasite eggs are present in all privy layers, ova densities are critical to the interpretation of these data. Jones (1982, 1985) has suggested that parasite densities can be used to determine the source and nature of urban archaeological deposits—whether they are from night soil or represent normal levels of eggs present in the soil (Table 10.4). Although Jones notes both *Trichuris* and *Ascaris* frequently occurred on sites, he used *Trichuris* ova densities to determine the nature of archaeological deposits because they survive well in the moist soils of British sites he studied and because there are recent studies correlating human infection with the number of ova in fecal material (Jones 1985: 105–106). He considered archaeological samples with fewer than 200 *Trichuris* eggs per gram to be typical urban background. It is only when *Trichuris* egg densities are above 500 that deposits are considered to contain substantial quantities of fecal waste, and only when densities reach 20,000 ova per gram that the deposit is primarily fecal. Determining the nature of any deposit, whether background or fecal, is critical to the understanding parasitism and the accompanying ill effects because egg densities (ova per gram of feces) are used as proxy indicators of parasite load and rate.

The first parasite ova count suggested that level 3e, a context situated 60 cm from the bottom of the privy and associated with a filling episode, was a layer containing a significant quantity of feces. Upon reexamination of this level, however, a more likely *Trichuris* density was calculated for this context that brought densities in line with the interpretation of this layer as fill rather than night soil. Both parasite counts (Table 10.4) revealed the highest densities for *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* eggs to be in level 6e, the deepest privy level and night soil deposit. Although both types of parasite eggs were also present in level 6d/e (sample 8), densities were lower in this level. This sample was from the night soil layer in the West Extension, and the reason for the lower densities is not clear.

According to Jones' model, none of the layers of the 44 Joy Street privy contained substantial quantities of night soil. At best, level 6e contained some background contamination while all others contained virtually no fecal material. If we only had Jones' model and our calculated *Trichuris* densities to go by, then we may have concluded that none of the privy layers contained fecal deposits. This assessment and excavators' identification of night soil in the lowest lev-

Table 10.4. Correlations between *Trichuris* ova density and fecal levels according to Jones (1982, 1985, in Driscoll 1994).

Number of Trichuris *ova per gram of soil*	*Fecal Level in Soil*
≥ 20,000	Primarily fecal in origin
2,000–19,999	Almost certainly fecal but may contain other material
500–1,999	From a layer with substantial amounts of feces
200–499	Urban background, some fecal material possible
≤ 200	Little significance can be attached

els of the privy must be reconciled.

Night soil layers of the African Meeting House were thin and the privy had undergone multiple cleaning events. Both of these factors may have contributed to the low levels of *Trichuris* ova in the night soil layers. Lime, which may have acted as a disinfectant, could have also been added to the privy as part of a regular maintenance regime and influenced the preservation of parasite eggs (Bain 2001: 66; Geismar 1993: 65). Parasitic egg densities could have also been reduced by the addition of trash or other non-fecal material to the privy (Jones 1982: 68, 1985: 110). There was also evidence of contamination of the privy deposits by a fuel oil spill, which may have had an effect on the survival of parasite eggs overall or differentially on one type of egg. During excavation, groundwater consistently seeped into the privy and had to be pumped out on a regular basis. Perhaps the ongoing hydrological processes in the lower privy levels assisted in washing away parasitic remains (Driscoll 1995: 6), or provided an environment that hastened the eggs' decomposition. Those who used the privy may have attempted to treat parasite infestations by consuming anti-helminthic foods, which could have assisted in keeping numbers of recovered parasite eggs down (Bain 2001: 66). This is a possibility at the African Meeting House because the pollen and spores of plants such as *Chenopodium* or *Polypodium,* which were commonly used to treat worms, were found in substantial numbers in pollen samples taken from the night soil levels of the privy (Jacobucci, this volume). A comparison of densities for *Trichuris* eggs between the upper and lower privy levels found them to be more uniform in nature, suggesting that perhaps most if not all *Trichuris* ova represent background. While *Trichuris* ova densities are almost uniformly low throughout the privy layers, *Ascaris* densities rise sharply in the lowest deposit.

Two factors, the visual identification of night soil and the increased parasite densities in the night soil layer (Figure 10.3), suggest that that there are fecal deposits in level 6e and that Jones' chart may not be directly applicable to this site. Jones' model takes into account only levels of *Trichuris* eggs, not *Ascaris* eggs. In the African Meeting House samples, we clearly have a greater density of *Ascaris*. The relationship between the densities of these two parasites is not straightforward as both their biology and the archaeological deposits of the Meeting House demonstrate. While these two parasites commonly co-occur, their infection rates and parasite loads vary independently. Confounding factors influence the number of eggs recovered from deposits, egg infectivity and persistence in the environment, the number of eggs relative to parasite load, and the parasite's impact on health. *Ascaris* worms produce up to 240,000 eggs per day, many more eggs than *Trichuris*, which produces about 20,000 eggs per day (CDC 2007; Kirk 2001). The abundance of *Ascaris* eggs is perhaps due to the capacity of this species to produce a greater number of eggs, but the differences in egg survivorship may account for some disparities. *Trichuris* eggs have polar plugs, which if the egg is degraded, can fall out collapsing the egg so that it does not float or rendering it unrecognizable (Kirk 2001: 11.2–11.3; Reinhard 1992). *Ascaris* eggs are much tougher than *Trichuris* and lack polar plugs and as a result, although they can suffer deterioration, they tend to survive well. These attributes make the recovery of *Ascaris* eggs more likely. Other factors influence the infectivity and parasite loads. *Ascaris* eggs are more resistant to desiccation while *Trichuris* eggs survive better in moist shaded environments. *Trichuris* infections are positively correlated with vegetation (Spindler 1929). Thus, their ova densities alone are not instructive in this context.

There are striking differences between the African Meeting House privy and privies studied elsewhere in the region (Table 10.5). There were much lower densities of *Trichu-*

Table 10.5. Comparison of privy parasite densities (ova per gram) across sites.

Site	*Source*	*Period/Location*	*Ascaris*	*Trichuris*
Tate	Mrozowski 2006	17th c. Newport, Rhode Island	10,300	15,500
Brown	Mrozowski 2006	17th c. Newport, Rhode Island	200	5600
Pratt	Gallagher 2006	17th c. Newport, Rhode Island	210–543	730–856
Cross Street	Driscoll 1995	17th c. Boston	Present	600-10,900
Îlot Hunt	Bain 2001	19th c. Québec	Present	100-300
SUCF	Kirk 2001	18th c. Albany—non privy	844	244
SUCF	Kirk 2001	19th c. Albany privy	69,731	2912
African Meeting House		19th c. Boston	1364	206

Note: AMH sample is from night soil layer only.

ris ova in the African Meeting House privy than are reported for 17th-century sites, especially those in Newport and Boston. With respect to *Trichuris* densities alone, the most comparable sites are the 19th-century Îlot Hunt Site in Québec and 18th-century non-privy deposits in Albany.

Parasite loads at these sites are highly variable, and some of this variation has been attributed to differences in health and status (Gallagher 2006; Mrozowski 2006). The Tate privy in 17th-century Newport, Rhode Island had an extremely high density of both *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* eggs. This household was headed by a low status craftsman, who may have used the backyard for growing fruits and vegetables to supplement the family's diet (Mrozowski 2006). As was common at the time, night soil was probably spread on the garden as fertilizer, which encouraged peoples' infection and re-infection with parasites. At the wealthier Brown home, inhabited by artisans, privy deposits contained much lower densities of parasites than the Tate privy. Likewise, the Pratt privy contained relatively low densities of parasites. While the Widow Pratt may not have been wealthy, she did have aspirations of gentility and may have modeled her activities on those of higher status households. These activities may have influenced her household's parasite load (Gallagher 2006). Comparing *Ascaris* densities, the African Meeting House privy has higher parasite loads than the Brown and Pratt households, but much lower loads than the Tate household. Significantly, the African Meeting House privy had much lower parasite loads than one of the 19th-century Albany privies—Dean's well (Kirk 2001). The household associated with this privy belonged to a merchant with a large number of children and several slaves. The high densities of parasites in the Albany privy was explained as the result of the large number of children, who are more susceptible to parasites, or an individual who had an extremely heavy parasite load. Another contemporaneous Albany privy contained much lower parasite densities; these are about the scale of the parasite loads found at the African Meeting House.

In addition to variation attributable to wealth, there are differences among the parasite loads that may relate to the changing urban environment. The proportion of the different parasites appears to have changed through time (Figure 10.4). The 19th-century African Meeting House privy and the 19th-century Albany contexts contained proportionally more *Ascaris* eggs than 17th-century Brown, Tate, or Pratt privies which contained substantial quantities of *Trichuris* ova. While some have attempted to explain the low density of *Trichuris* ova as the result of sampling or preservation issues (Bain 2001), another possible interpretation is that there is indeed a reduction in *Trichuris* parasite loads or shift to proportionally greater *Ascaris* loads by the 19th century. This trend, with only a few sites, is tentative at best. But as we might expect deterioration to be worse in the older deposits, we suggest that Jones' *Trichuris* densities are not necessarily applicable to all sites and that the *Ascaris* densities

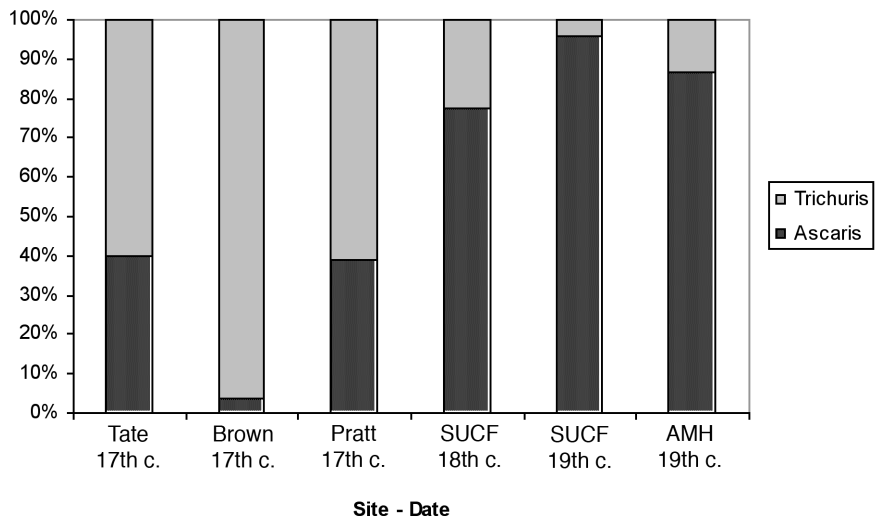

Figure 10.4. Relative proportions of *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* parasite loads across sites.

in the night soil layers of the African Meeting House reflect levels of infection.

What may have accounted for the low density of parasite eggs, especially the low uniform density of *Trichuris* eggs recovered from the African Meeting House privy samples in comparison to much higher densities obtained from earlier colonial privy contexts situated in the northeast (Driscoll 1995; Gallagher 2006; Kirk 2001; Mrozowski 2006; Reinhard et al. 1986)? *Trichuris* prefers shaded, moist areas, so dry hard soil will reduce infections. *Trichuris* is more vulnerable to desiccation and may persist in the soil for only a few months (Spindler 1929), but given conducive conditions, *Ascaris* ova can survive in the environment for six years (WHO 1981).

Keeping the backyard of the Meeting House clear of vegetation through heavy use or constant foot traffic may have reduced *Trichuris* ova, but affected *Ascaris* to a lesser degree. General trends in land use associated with increasing urbanization during the 19th century may have lead to a reduction in *Trichuris* loads more broadly. Increased paving, the reduction in the use of backyards for growing food, and the clearance of vegetation may have contributed to an overall decrease in *Trichuris* infections. The use of night soil as fertilizer continued, but this was transported from homes to the countryside for use. Shipping time may have delayed the placing of nightsoil on fields enough to decrease the number of viable eggs. Similarly, the delays associated with bringing produce to urban markets may have done the same. The community using the privy at the African Meeting House was perhaps not as bothered by the *Trichuris* infections as people of earlier times. *Ascaris* infections, potentially more physically damaging than *Trichuris*, seem to be more of a problem here.

Both *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* parasites are common in the soil, sometimes being referred to as geoparasites. Typically the ova remain in the environment for a couple of weeks before maturing from an egg to an infective larva. The eggs can then be transferred from the soil to the human host when people do not wash their hands before eating or consuming fresh unwashed produce. Children, who play in the dirt, may suck their fingers or thumbs, and are less fastidious about cleanliness, are particularly susceptible. *Ascaris* worms are much larger, up to 33 cm (13 in) long, than the adult *Trichuris*, which only reaches 4 cm (1.5 in) long (Kirk 2001: 11.2). During their lifecycles, *Ascaris* worms infest several organ systems in the human body. They are known to migrate internally causing respiratory and abdominal symptoms and may be coughed up (Ashe and Orihel 1990). They can produce intestinal blockages and induce pneumonia, especially in children. With these symptoms and the large size of the worms, people were more likely to be aware of the presence of an *Ascaris* infection. *Trichuris* worms, along with being smaller, remain in the gastrointestinal tract causing fewer health problems, and some have suggested that most adults with *Trichuris* infections are asymptomatic.

Ascaris parasites, because they spend part of their lifecycle in the lungs may be somewhat more difficult to treat using 19th-century remedies.

Conclusion

The parasites found in the African Meeting House privy, mainly *Ascaris* and *Trichuris*, with a single hookworm and, possibly, fish tapeworm as well, plagued almost everyone to some degree in the past. Many studies have made a link between poverty, poor sanitation, and parasite loads. The community using the privy at the African Meeting House appears to have been significantly less bothered by *Trichuris* infections as many populations in the past. *Trichuris* ova densities are far lower than many privies, even the relatively affluent Brown family in Newport Rhode Island.

Our data suggest that *Ascaris* infestations were more of a problem than *Trichuris* for the African Meeting House community. While *Trichuris* loads are lower than *Ascaris* ova densities, *Ascaris* densities are also lower than poorer populations in Newport, Rhode Island and some households in Albany, New York, but not quite as low as wealthier households in Newport. Perhaps the herbal remedies used by the community helped to treat these infections and keep parasites at bay. Perhaps also the diet and overall health of the community around the African Meeting House was significantly better than other marginalized peoples. The lower parasite loads at the Meeting House may also be reflective of the increasingly urbanized environment of 19th-century Boston. The decline in open spaces used for gardens, the paving of streets, and the sanitation laws may have contributed to this reduction.

Many studies have investigated the role of these parasites in malnutrition, stunted growth and retardation in contemporary societies. While the relationship of specific *Ascaris* loads to health and its impact on these illnesses are still debated, these parasites may cause malaise, illness, and at least discomfort. It is difficult to ascertain, at this distance in time, how this infection made people feel (Driscoll 1994; Mrozowski et al. 1989: 310). Did they feel themselves to be ill or unhealthy? It is important to avoid projecting our own sensibilities onto past peoples when considering such questions. As Wylie (1997: 82) points out, it is important not to consider other populations in "normatively, middle-class, white, North American terms." The feeling of health or the lack of it may be very subjective and culturally bound.

The parasite evidence we have for the African meeting House privy gives us a glimpse of some of the challenges urban communities of the 19th century faced when dealing with issues of health and sanitation. Municipal laws were beginning to have some effect on the cleaning of urban privies by the mid-19th century (Geismar 1993: 61). Perhaps the lower density of *Trichuris* eggs recovered from the African Meeting House privy is a testament to some of the municipal laws and practices carried out at this time. These densities may also reflect the changing use of space in urban places. Few escaped the potentially debilitating parasite infections that modern plumbing and sanitation measures have reduced or largely eradicated in America's urban areas today. How well or ill people felt and how this may have affected their daily lives, is a difficult question with no obvious answers. As more comparative research is done and combined with documentary and environmental evidence, the picture may become clearer and, with it, our ability to appreciate how earlier people coped with problems we have been spared.

Chapter 11. Archaeoentomological Analysis of Samples from the 2005 African Meeting House Project

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Introduction

Sixteen sediment samples were submitted to the environmental archaeology laboratory at Université Laval, Québec, Canada for an archaeoentomological analysis. It was hoped that by undertaking this analysis more information could be derived about the environment in and around a privy structure and some drain features, therefore complimenting the archaeological and environmental data generated by the other specialists.

Methodology

The samples were processed using the technique of kerosene floatation, the standard methodology for archaeoentomological analysis (see Bain 2001, Morgan and Morgan 1990). All samples were sorted under low power binocular microscopes in the laboratory, and the recovered insect remains were mounted on micropaleontology cards to facilitate their identification. The heads, pronota and elytra (or wings) of the recovered beetle remains were examined as they often possess characters that allow identification to the genus, and at times, species level. Identifications were undertaken at the Réné Martineau Insectarium at the Canadian Forestry Services Centre in Québec City. The Coleopteran remains in this report are listed taxonomically according to Arnett and Thomas (2000) and Arnett, Thomas, Skelley and Frank (2002). The following discussion of the samples discusses the preserved insect remains according to their contexts.

Drain Samples

The drain sediments were taken from four different features (30, 31, 32 65). Unfortunately all drain samples contained a very limited insect fauna. Table 11.1 contains remarks from the sample processing. The inclusions noted were generally consistent with the feature descriptions.

Feature 31 (samples 1 & 2)

Only five beetles were identified from the two samples analysed from this feature. While two staphylinid or rove beetles could not be identified to species, this family generally dominates privy and drain samples. The rove beetles live in generally damp conditions around compost or any sort of rotting organic remains. *Oxytelus sculptus*, like the other members of this family, can be found in dung, decaying vegetables, mosses and compost (Hinton 1945: 54). One individual of *Trox scaber* was also identified by its characteristic elytral pattern. A member of the dung beetle family, (Scarabaeidae) this is a carrion feeder, which has also been found feeding on chicken feathers, owl pellets, bone meal, and frequently under dead fish and other carrion (Vaurie 1955: 29). In the drains deposits, *T. scaber* may have been feeding on discarded bones.

Finally, one Silvanidae or flat bark beetle wing fragment was recovered. According to Arnett et al. (2002: 322), most members of this family are fungivorous, but several are pests of stored grains. In this context, both suggestions are plausible.

Table 11.1. Sample descriptions and processing notes from drain samples.

Sample	*Context*	*Sample notes*
1	1050, F 31	Sandy loam sediment with few visible inclusions. Some traces of mould, seeds, bones, charcoal, ceramics, wood, glass, mortar, brick, and stones were noted. Insects were highly fragmented.
2	1050, F 31	Sediment was a loam and clay mixture, with some traces of mould. Few seeds and bones were noted, also contained wood, charcoal, slag, clear and green glass, and two small brick fragments. Insect remains were highly fragmented.
8	1120, F 30	Sample contained many wood fragments which made the sample very difficult to process. Inclusions also included one fragmented bird bone, some charcoal fragments (1-7 cm), metal, glass, stones and bricks. This sample also contained fragments of modern plastic!
9	1120, F 30	Clayey sandy loam sample. As in sample 8, also contaminated with modern fragment of rubber, as well as orange, green and blue fibres. Raspberry and fig seeds were noted along with *Oxalis strica*(?). Some eggshell and a few bird bones were recovered as well as fragments of wood, a whiteware shard, window glass, stones and bricks (all – 1% of heavy fraction)
12	1121, F 32	Sample contained several stones (5-7 mm), a mammal long bone, wood, small whiteware fragments, metal, and brick fragments.
14	1212, F 65	Damp loamy sample, with inclusions of clay nodules, many seeds, fish bones and scales, window glass, charcoal, stones and brick fragments.
15	1212, F 65	Many schist fragments were noted in sample processing (15% of heavy fraction) as well as earthenware and pearlware. Inclusions (all – 1%) included metal, glass, mortar, charcoal, and bricks.
16	1235, F 65	About 20% of this sample's heavy fraction was small stones. Also noted were a few small ceramic fragments, wood, glass, charcoal and bricks.

Feature 30 (samples 8 & 9)

The two samples from this feature contained only one indeterminate staphylinid beetle fragment and one indeterminate fragment that could not be identified to family. The only identified beetle was a silvanid from the *Oryzaephilus* genus, which is likely the saw-toothed grain beetle. These beetles are considered secondary infestors and attack stored grains partially damaged by primary infestors (Bousquet 1990; Campbell et. al 1989). Its presence in urban privies and drains from this time period is quite common.

Figure 11.1. *Trox scaber* (Linné).

Feature 32 (sample 12)

Only one fragmented remain of an Anobiidae beetle was found. This includes the death watch and spider beetles which feed on woody or plant materials, entirely appropriate for this context. Both the death watch (named for a characteristic sound previously thought to announce an individual's death) and spider beetles are very common in privy and drain features.

Feature 65 (samples 14, 15 & 16)

These three samples yielded fragments of nine beetles, two of which were so fragmented that they had to be simply classified as Coleoptera, and two of which were unidentifiable staphylinid beetles. Other staphylinids identified

Figure 11.2. Saw-toothed grain beetle.

Figure 11.3. *Ataenius spretulu.*

included *Anotylus rugosus* one of the most abundant species of European Staphylinidae, a typical inhabitant of leaf litter, moss and vegetable debris in waterside settings, (Hammond 1976: 177), and a single *Quedius mesomelinus*. This is an introduced insect often found near human habitations and may be found in manure and decaying organic material (Smetana 1971: 71). The scarab beetle *Ataenius spretulus* is a dung and compost generalist (not specific to any mammal species or type of compost) (Cartwright 1974), while another scarab *Trox scaber;* the carrion feeder was also identified. Finally, a single pronota of the fungal feeding *Cryptophagus* (family: Cryptophagidae) was recovered.

Discussion of the drain samples

The few beetles from these samples may be considered to be *background noise* (Kenward 1975) due to their limited numbers. The individuals from these samples represent mouldy and composting organic remains and manure as well as stored products, but may also be present as a result of flight to these drains or from water flowing in through the drainage system, and their presence is consistent with other wooden drains examined (Bain 2001). Furthermore, their small number is not of particular significance as historic buildings often contain similar faunas (Hall and Kenward 1990). It is however, curious that there were so few insect remains from these samples. Each litre sample produced a 5 ml light fraction to sort. However, sample 11 produced a 25 ml light fraction and yielded many more beetles. Perhaps the sediments were too well drained? Or too aerated? The absence of abundant organic remains in the drain samples processed also suggests poor preservation of the chitinous coleopteran exoskeletons.

Privy samples with demolition debris

Feature 50 (samples 3, 4 & 5)

These three samples produced a total of 17 beetles. Many of the insect remains were highly fragmented and five could not be identified. The remaining 12 beetles include mould and fungal feeders such as *Cryptophagus*, a silvanid beetle, and the handsome fungus beetle *Mycetaea subterranea* (Bousquet 1990: 126).

Two spider beetles were also identified. These are known to feed on dried and decaying animal and vegetable matter (Arnett et al. 2002: 247). Rotting organic matter was also represented by five members of the staphylinid subfamily Aleocharinae. Most of the beetles in this group are found in ani-

Table 11.2. Sample descriptions and processing notes from privy fill samples with demolition debris.

Sample	*Context*	*Sample notes*
3	1054	Sediment was a mixture of sand, clay and loam with some mortar inclusions. During treatment we noticed fragments of brick, mortar, wood, seeds, bones, and a piece of a nail- did not appear to contain a lot of organic matter. Heavy fraction (200 ml) was about 30% small stones
4	1072	Sandy clayey sediment, containing mortar, bricks, wood, charcoal, earthenware, seeds, and some fragments of roots. Very humid/ damp sample. Contained some slag, but heavy fraction (250 ml) was about 25% mortar
5	1084	Very humid or damp sample, with lots of loam and sand. Heavy fraction (350 ml) was about 20% mortar, and 3% wood. Also contained a nail, glass, charcoal, a few seeds, and a brick fragment.

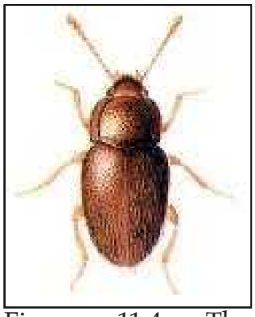

Figure 11.4. The handsome fungus beetle.

mal and vegetable matter including carrion and dung, where they feed on dipterous or fly larvae and other soft-bodied arthropods (Seevers 1978: 2-3).

Finally, the introduced histerid beetle, *Dendrophilus punctatus*, has been found in rotten wood, dead animals and granaries in Europe (Hinton 1945b: 333), while in Canada it is often found in the cavities of deciduous trees (Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 109). In all these settings it is likely feeding on other insects as both the adults and the larvae of this family are carnivorous (Bousquet 1990: 126).

Unfortunately these three samples did not yield any conclusive results. They indicate rotting, mouldy conditions in the privy with an active insect fauna. The description of the levels excavated from this feature indicates a sandy sediment matrix. Well-drained sandy sediments are generally poor in insect remains.

Privy samples containing sludge and rocks

Feature 50 (samples 6, & 7)

Samples six and seven were taken from levels 3d and 3e in the privy (feature 50). They have been identified as privy samples that contain sludge and rocks. Sample ten, from level 4c was originally classified with samples six and seven. It is however, a typical privy sample with a richer coleopteran fauna. It will therefore be discussed with the night soil samples.

Similar to the samples with demolition debris, the ten beetles identified from these samples indicate mouldy conditions, represented by the anobiid beetles as well as *Monotoma picipes* (Bousquet 1990: 132). Rotting organic remains are represented by the staphylinid beetles. As seen in the previous section, the sandy matrix of these samples likely resulted in well-drained contexts inhibiting organic preservation.

Night soil samples

Feature 50 (samples 10, 11 & 13)

These night soil samples are the richest of all the sediments examined from the African Meeting House. They include samples 11, 13, and likely sample 10. Sample 10, which contained a watery, silty mud, contains fewer insects than 11 and 13, but many floral remains (Table 11.4). The insect species represented contain a typical latrine fauna, so perhaps some of the night soil sediments was present in level 4c.

To facilitate discussion of the night soil levels, the fauna is discussed according to their habitat preferences or ecological groupings. The most abundant group recovered from the privy were species attracted to rotting organic remains such as compost, vegetation and excrement. These include the beetles from the families Hydrophilidae and Staphylinidae. Typical of privy faunas, these

Table 11.3. Sample descriptions and processing notes from privy samples containing sludge and rocks.

Sample	*Context*	*Sample notes*
6	1094	Sample is made up a sandy loam with few visible inclusions except for nodules of mortar and small fragments of bricks. Heavy fraction (350 ml) was around 1% wood, glass and charcoal and 10% mortar.
7	1099	Very damp sample with a sediment matrix of sandy clay, which is grey-black with brown sand agglomerations. The heavy fraction (500ml) contained wood, one ceramic fragment, mortar (10%), brick and stone fragments (5%). Fig and raspberry seeds were also noted during sample preparation. Sample smelled of oil.

Table 11.4. Sample descriptions and processing notes from night soil sediments.

Sample	*Context*	*Sample notes*
10	1113	Very humid sample, smelled of oil. Heavy fraction contained many small wood fragments as well as bricks, mortar and rocks (10%). Floral remains indicate carbonised grape seeds, figs, *Carex*, Poaceae, Cyperaceae, *Brassica*, *Urtica*, and Caryophyllaceae (J-A Bouchard-Perron pers. comm.).
11	1125	Many mites were noted during the sorting of this sample indicating a healthy sediment with good preservation of organic remains. Wood and roots (2%) were noted during processing as well as fragments of glass, bones, mortar, bricks and stones (15%). Sand and gravel were also noted. Sample matrix was of sandy-clayey loam. Floral remains according to J-A Bouchard-Perron include *Rumex, Carex, Fragraria* (sp?), *Chenopodium, Vaccinum, Potentilla*, Cyperaceae, Poaceae.
13	1169	Similar to sample 11, this sediment matrix was a clayey-sandy loam. During sample sorting many fly wings were noted as well as many mites. Seeds include *Rubus, Fragraria, Vitis, Prunus*, etc. Some of these appear to be mineralised indicating a poorly drained context. Wood remains included both wood fragments and roots. Redware was noted as well as pearlware, both green and brown glass as well as mortar, and brick fragments. Heavy fraction was about 20% stones and also contained a lot of sand and gravel. Sample contaminated by oil.

families dominate this assemblage.

The *Quedius* and *Philonthus* species including *Quedius mesomelinus* and *Philonthus* and *politus* are often synanthropic species found in compost and decaying manure, (Smetana 1971 & 1995). *Cilea silphoides* is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region, and is normally found in piles of rotting vegetable matter, such as compost heaps,piles of grass, fruit or straw, dung and old mushrooms (Campbell 1975: 203).

The *Carpelimus* species is also likely an introduced species. Like the other staphs, it inhabits organically rich environments though is hygrophilous, suggesting a wet environment in and around the privy. This is also inferred by *Cercyon* cf. *terminatus*, as it lives habitats near water, under leaves and in wet moss (Smetana 1978: 158). Other Staphylinidae such as *Oxytelus sculptus* and the Aleocharinae are generalists, attracted to varied types of rotting organic remains. The presence of large mammal dung or human excrement is also suggested by the presence of *Ataenius spretulus* (Cartwright 1974). The night soil thrown into the privy attracted the majority of this insect fauna. In addition, the members of the family Histeridae are insectivores, represented here by *Gnathoncus rotundatus*, and fed on the Dipterous or fly larvae living amongst the beetle fauna.

Figure 11.5. Head of *Philonthus politus* (sample 13).

These night soil samples contained a variety of floral remains including fruits seeds. Fruit consumption is also indicated by the sap beetle *Carpophilus hemipterus* which is associated with very ripe or rotting fruit (Hinton 1945a). This insect may have been inadvertently consumed by one of the privy users or indicates discarding of rotting fruit. Many of the beetles identified from these levels indicate the presence of mouldy stored products such as flour and grains. When studying pests, there are those that are considered primary infestors which attack sound grains, while secondary infestors profit from the damage of the primary infestors. Previous archaeoentomological analyses normally show a mixture of primary and secondary pests, yet this fauna

Figure 11.6. *Carpophilus hemipterus.*

is mostly made up of secondary pests. This implies that the foods consumed by the privy users were quite infested. Infestation was very common during the historic period, but in this case, there may be a connection to the socio-economic status of the privy users whom may have had limited access to quality foods. This category of insects is represented by *Mycetaea subterranea*, *Anthicus*, *Alphitophagus bifasciatus*, *Monotoma picipes*, the golden spider beetle (*Ptinus fur*), *Rhizophagus*, *Cryptophagus*, and members of the *Lathridius minutus* group. The presence of the carrion feeding *Trox scaber* also indicates food remains in the privy, likely bones or other dried meat or fish scraps.

The presence of wood is also suggested by two or three species. Members of the Silvanidae and Ciidae families were difficult to identify from these levels, but they may have been feeding on wood. The Ciidae, also known as the minute tree-fungus beetles feed, as their name suggests, on tree fungi. Most arrive after spores have been shed and the fungi die (Arnett et al. 2002: 404). Ciidae were found in all three night soil samples as was the weevil *Hexarthrum ulkei*. This species attacks white pine flooring and woodwork within buildings (Blatchley and Leng 1916). There are two likely sources for the presence of this wood; the adjacent building or the privy itself.

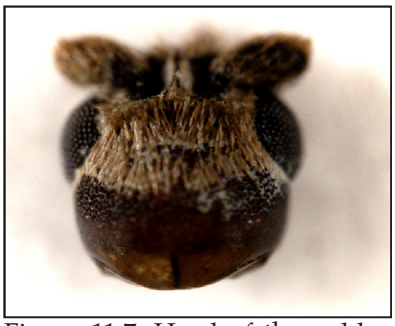

Figure 11.7. Head of the golden spider beetle (sample 13).

If these beetles were infesting woodwork within the Meeting House, then they likely entered the privy through floor sweepings.

Figure 11.8. Golden spider beetle (Canadian National Collection).

The night soil samples were the richest of all samples studied from the African Meeting House. These three samples indicate a wet privy environment containing flies and beetles from a variety of families. They suggest that that the users of the privy consumed infested foodstuffs, and indicate fruit and meat consumption. The white pine of the adjacent building (or privy?) appears to have been infested with weevils and other fungus beetles. Many of the species identified likely lived in the adjacent building at 44 Joy Street and can be considered an indoor or house fauna (Hall and Kenward 1990). These include *Cryptophagus*, *Lathridius minutus*, *Trox* and the ptinids or golden spider beetles. They may have entered the privy via the drains or floor sweepings.

Conclusions

This fauna included only 119 beetles which is a very small fauna considering the volume of sediment treated. Many of the beetle remains were highly fragmented inhibiting their identification. Noticeably absent from all samples were beetles that indicate the yard environment around the Meeting

Figure 11.9. Right wing of *Alphitophagus bifasciatus* (sample 13).

House. Most archaeoentomological analyses include ground beetles, scolytids and other such families that detail the environment around the sampling contexts. The absence of these families from all the samples suggests that the drains and privies were all covered. All samples contained several species that can be considered the indoor fauna, suggesting that floor sweepings or other domestic wastes were discarded into both the drains and the privy. Finally, the night soil samples were taken from a wet privy environment, which also developed its own resident fly and beetle fauna. The privy users consumed a diet of meat, fruit and grains. The breads or other grain products were infested by many secondary infestors suggesting consumption of foods that were not of the best quality.

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I would like to thank my colleagues at UMass Boston for our ongoing fruitful collaboration on projects such as this one. Véronique Forbes and Julie-Anne Bouchard-Perron helped with the processing and mounting of theses samples. Entomologists Dr. Jan Klimaszewski and Georges Pelletier are acknowledged for their help with the fossil images and for access to the Réné Martineau Insectarium.

Table 11.5. Insects recovered from the African Meeting House Site 2005.

Insect type / *Sample #*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
COLEOPTERA																
Hydrophilidae																
Cercyon cf. *terminatus* (Marsham)+																
Cercyon sp.										1	2		1			
Hydrophilidae sp.										1						
Histeridae																
Dendrophilus punctatus (Herbst)+					1											
Gnathoncus rotundatus (Kugelmann)+											1					
Histeridae sp.											1					
Staphylinidae																
Carpelimus sp.													2			
Oxytelus sculptus Gravenhorst +		1								2						
Anotylus rugosus (Fabricius)+														1		
Cilea silphoides (Linné)+													1			
Aleocharinae spp.				2	3	5				1						
Philonthus politus (Linné)+											1		3			
Quedius mesomelinus (Marsham)+											1				1	
Quedius sp.													1			
Staphylinidae indet. spp.	1	1		1			1	1		4	1			1		1
Scarabaeidae																
Ataenius spretulus (Haldeman)														1		
Trox scaber (Linné)+	1										1				1	
Scarabaeidae sp.																
Anobiidae																
Ptinus fur (Linné)+				1							2					
Ptinus sp.					2						2		3			
Anobiidae sp.						1					2	1	1		1	
Nitidulidae																
cf. *Carpophilus hemipterus* (Linné)+											1					
Monotomidae																
Rhizophagus sp.													1			
Monotoma picipes Herbst+										1	2					
Silvanidae																
Oryzaephilus sp.									1							
cf. Silvanidae sp.		1			1		1				3					
Cryptophagidae																
Cryptophagus sp.				1							2		1		1	
Endomychidae																
Mycetaea subterranea (Fabricius)+				1						1	3		4			
Latridiidae																
Lathridius minutus group											2					
Latridiidae sp.													2			
Ciidae																
cf. *Ciidae* sp.										1	1		1			
Tenebrionidae																
Alphitophagus bifasciatus (Say)											2		1			
Anthicidae																
Anthicus sp.											1					
Curculionidae																
Hexarthrum ulkei Horn										1	1		1			
Coleoptera indet.		1	1	1	2	1	1		1	2	2				1	1
Total	2	4	1	7	9	7	3	1	2	15	34	1	23	3	5	2

+ Indicates an introduced species.

Chapter 12. Investigating the Heart of a Community: Conclusions of the 2005 Archaeological Investigations

David B. Landon and Teresa Dujnic

Introduction

The 2005 excavations at the African Meeting House revisited one of Boston's most extensively excavated and best-known archaeological sites. Revisiting a well known site offers both promise and pitfalls. The significance and archaeological potential of the site is well established, and the prospect for interesting finds is high. At the same time, the site has been extensively studied over a ten-year period, and described in numerous publications and reports (Bower 1977, 1986; Bower and Charles 1982; Bower, Cheney and Rushing 1984; Bower and Rushing 1980). Looking back it is clear that a significant amount of very high quality study of the site has already been accomplished. This report on the 2005 excavations is very much an addition to the existing literature on the site, building on the earlier accomplishments.

When the 2005 excavation was getting underway, Beth Bower, the archaeologist most responsible for the past work at the site, expressed surprise that any of the site was left to excavate, based on the small size of the total area around the Meeting House and the duration and extent of the past excavations. Happily, there was area left to excavate. Although it was relatively small, the archaeological record of the site is incredibly rich, and we recovered many artifacts and archaeobiological samples. So many, in fact, that the project had difficulty completing the cleaning labeling, processing, and analysis of all the material. Seven weeks of excavation with a small crew led to two years of lab work, research, and writing to produce this report. In some ways it remains yet a progress report, as the analytical potential of the archaeological collections from the site have not been fully realized. Much of this report is primarily descriptive and the interpretation of these results can and will go on for many years to come.

So, what was accomplished by additional excavation at an extensively excavated and studied site? In the most practical sense, we excavated areas slated for destruction during construction, and saved information about the artifacts and features in those deposits. Perhaps the most significant of these features was the 44 Joy Street privy, which was only partially tested in the earlier excavations. Our more extensive excavation of this feature gave new insights into the chronology of the filling, and allowed us to sample the waterlogged night soil layers at the bottom of the privy. The waterlogged conditions created a special depositional environment that preserved a rich collection of macrobotanicals and other organic materials, in addition to the artifacts.

Archaeological context is frequently crucial for the interpretation of artifacts, and this excavation is no exception. We recovered a series of small, evocative artifacts—for example the raccoon teeth, the wig curler, and the military buttons—that appear to have particular interpretive value primarily because of their archaeological associations. These seemingly ordinary items are rarely preserved on sites, and thus are very precious for their associations with historical residents and visitors. These types of finds help connect us to the activities and accom-

plishments of past people.

We were also able to bring a broad range of analytical specialties in archaeobiology to the project, collect a series of soil samples during the excavation, and carry out analysis of pollen, parasites, macrobotanicals, insects, and animal bones. While some of these analyses had been done in the past project, we instituted a much more systematic sampling and analysis strategy, integrating specific sample collection strategies from the start of the excavation. We sampled some of the yard drains and other features in this fashion, and collected some valuable information, but the best results are again from the privy contexts. Here the combination of good pollen, seed, animal bone, parasite, and insect data provide an incredibly detailed look at health and diet for the African American residents of 44 Joy Street.

We also have the benefit of additional context for interpreting our results, especially in terms of the dramatic expansion of archaeological research on African American sites. This research interest is very well developed in the broader field of Historical Archaeology, and was fostered, in part, by projects like the early work at the African Meeting House. The expansion of research at other African American sites creates opportunities to compare the history and archaeology of the AMH to other sites, finding areas where it is similar, and also seeing unique aspects of its heritage. In many ways the AMH is striking for its differences more than similarities—a northern site, a public institution, and the center of a free black community. The archaeological record at the site is also striking for the incredible size of the artifact assemblage, especially the ceramic assemblage, which with over 2000 vessels recovered, dwarfs that of most sites. This is likely the combined result of a caterer living in the basement apartment, and the AMH serving host to community dining events.

This concluding chapter starts by summarizing the results of the 2005 archaeological work and evaluating the results relative to the broad themes outlined in the initial research questions. Since the Meeting House site operates as a public museum, ideas about the potential uses of the archaeological data for public interpretation are developed. Archaeology is very much a pluralistic discipline, with a variety of approaches to giving meaning to artifacts. The archaeological record at the Meeting House is open to multiple interpretations, many of which offer potential ways of integrating the archaeology into the site's story. These ideas are developed by examining some of the ways the archaeology can be used to connect us to the lives of the people at the AMH and 44 Joy Street, how our analyses can give us specific insight into their health, diet, and living conditions, and how the material record of the site can be linked to the broader social processes with which these people were engaged. Since this is a public project, the goal is to present these ideas with a minimum of jargon. The place of the project is then considered relative to the archaeology of African Diaspora sites, especially those in the North. Finally, this chapter concludes with some specific recommendations for future work to maximize the benefits of the extensive archaeological work at the AMH, and present the results to both the professional archaeological community and the public.

Summary of Results

Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the project, setting out some themes, reviewing the past work at the AMH and neighboring Smith School, and delineating a series of research questions. The overall perspective of this report is important, as we have chosen not to focus on developing a portrait of institutionalized racism in Boston, but rather to focus on the African American community's efforts to advance their economic success, build community institutions, and struggle against the structural forces around them. This approach is very appropriate to the

context, as the African Meeting House was central to these efforts in the early-19th century. While these efforts met with mixed results, when studying the AMH we are looking at a community context where Boston's free black people were at their most powerful. This study then broadens our view of African Diaspora archaeology but moving off southern plantations into a northern city, and away from enslaved people to free people.

Chapter 2 details the process and technical results of the excavation, with plans, profiles, and descriptions of stratigraphic layers. In a broad sense, the depositional history and the nature of the archaeological record allow us to separate the overall excavation into three sub-areas: the North yard, which is the historic AMH backlot; the west alley, which is between the AMH and 2 Smith Court; and the south yard, which originally belonged to the 44 Joy Street property. In terms of significant features and deposits, the west alley was almost entirely a series of builders' trenches reflecting the historic sequence of construction and remodeling of the AMH and adjacent buildings to the west. In the backlot, the units against the south wall of the Meeting House contained similar builders' trenches. The backlot also contained a series of stone and brick drains and a trash-rich midden layer. Finally, only one feature was studied in the south yard, a privy (outhouse) that was for the 44 Joy Street property.

One of the key goals of careful interpretation of the archaeology is to try to understand whose trash are we studying. In the case of the 44 Joy Street privy assemblage, we have a fairly good idea, in that we can tie the deposits to the developmental history of the property, and the bottom nightsoil levels to the tenants and boarders at the house, some of whom we can name (see Chapter 4). In the backlot of the Meeting House the situation gets a bit more complicated, in that we have many potential people contributing trash to the assemblage: the students attending the basement school; the residents of the basement apartment; the people occupying the neighboring properties; and the many people visiting the Meeting House for community events, services, classes, and organizational meetings. Looking at the archaeological record in the backlot, although there are small numbers of later artifacts, the vast majority of artifacts date from the first three and a half decades of the use of the site, from about 1806–1840. Most of these are in a trash rich midden layer spread across much of the backlot. Bower interpreted this layer as the result of spreading the contents of Feature 2, a privy or trash pit, across the backlot, possibly in conjunction with the 1855 renovations.

Since the Meeting House must have had a privy from the start, our assumption is that Feature 2 was the original privy. Why did this go out of use, when no later privy appears to have been built at the Meeting House? One possibility is that the original Meeting House privy was closed when the privies at the Smith School were constructed, presumably at the end of the 1830s or early 1840s. An 1847 account describes privies behind the Smith School, and an 1849 renovation of the school had a plan for these to be extensively rebuilt (Pendery and Mead 1999: 14–15). Interestingly, although the ceramic assemblage from the testing of the Smith School privies is small, it is dominated by whiteware, with very limited amounts of creamware and pearlware, suggesting a later date for this assemblage than that from the AMH backlot. That evidence, combined with dates for certain manufactured bottles, suggests a date of 1850 to 1880 for the Smith School privies (Pendery and Mead 1999: 21). Our assumption is that the privy in the AMH backlot went out of use sometime in the 1840s, when the AMH started using the privies at the school. Shortly thereafter, the backlot of the AMH was changed, and the old privy was dismantled, with its contents spread across the backlot to form the midden level. After this time, although some de-

position of trash in the backlot continued, it was greatly reduced.

The ceramic assemblage from the AMH is actually staggering in terms of its shear size. The previous excavation recovered over 1,900 vessels, and the 2005 excavations recovered more. Although some of the 2005 ceramics likely cross-mend with vessels already discovered, the total vessel assemblage is likely over 2,000 ceramic vessels. Study of probate inventories of African American Bostonians of the period suggests that not all households, even wealthy ones, had many ceramics, while households where members held food service occupations, which was common in Boston's African American community, had many ceramics (Bower 1990: 58–59). The huge size of the ceramic collection at the AMH suggest that in addition to community dinners at the AMH, some of these ceramics must represent the trash from Domingo Williams' catering business. As the basement tenant in the Meeting House, Williams was presumably involved in organizing some of the community dinners, drawing on his stocks to help lay the table. The date range of the ceramics from the backlot falls primarily in his tenure, with relatively few pieces post-dating his move out of the Meeting House in 1831. The combination of community dinners at the Meeting House and the trash from a caterer together explain the size of the ceramic assemblage.

Chapter 3 provides an overview of the artifact processing, the steps taken for artifact conservation, the general patterns of the artifact assemblage, and concludes with a description of the personal artifacts of adornment recovered at the Meeting House. The shear volume of materials recovered in the excavation—over 38,000 specimens, not counting soil samples—made the laboratory work a slow process. The waterlogged conditions at the bottom of the privy created a depositional environment favorable to organic preservation. As a result, a series of wood and leather objects were recovered that needed special treatment to dry them out without destroying them. Architectural materials and foodways remains, especially large numbers of ceramics, dominate the assemblage. The ceramics are disproportionately refined earthenwares, with smaller quantities of coarse earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware, in that order. The personal artifacts from the site include a range of buttons, pins, beads, and similar objects. Some of these objects likely belonged to women and children. The unusual pieces are small in number and include a fan strut and a wig curler. The fan would have been a woman's accessory, and was typically a marker of gentility and high status (White 2004: 59). The wig curler, by contrast, was likely a man's, possibly used in work as a hairdresser. Most black men in 19th-century Boston were laborers or seaman; hairdressers and barbers were among the more skilled or entrepreneurial occupations, and were professions of people of high standing in the community (Horton and Horton 1999: 8). Both these artifacts, then testify to the economic position of some members of the AMH congregation.

Chapter 4 describes the Joy Street privy assemblage in detail, especially the ceramics. The privy was at the end of a thin strip of land at the back of the lot, and was likely constructed around 1811, by Ann Collins, a white spinster. Collins apparently made her living as a landlady, renting out to African American tenants. The lowest levels of the privy contain artifacts and nightsoil related to these tenants, some of whom we can identify by name. In the mid 1830s, Collins sold the lot for the construction of a stable. The upper levels of the privy are primarily construction and destruction fill, apparently related the changing configuration of the stables over the rest of the 19th century. The privy artifact assemblage contains a wide range of household and kitchen trash, especially in the lower levels. The ceramic assemblage is dominated by pearlware, creamware and redware, with small num-

bers of a variety of other types. Most of the ceramics are tablewares, though teawares are also present. There is limited evidence for matched sets of vessels, likely a reflection of the multiple households and individuals living in the building.

The privy assemblage as a whole suggests the trappings of middle-class life, not economic deprivation, with a range of decorated types of tablewares and teawares, including hand-painted cups and transfer-printed saucers (Figures 4.8–4.22). A variety of vessel forms are present, including serving platters and plates, and numerous cups. The vessel forms, in combination with the animal bones, suggest some meat prepared and served as roasts and chops, not just as stews. One interesting piece is a woven creamware fruit basket (Figure 4.23). The seeds assemblage from the privy shows a diet rich in fruits, and we can imagine this basket sitting on a table or stand, filled with cherries, plums, apples, and pears. The ceramic assemblage from the privy is not quite as fancy as that from the Meeting House backlot, and contains about twice the proportion of coarse earthenwares, primarily redwares. These are also more utility pieces—pots, jugs, and large pans—which might reflect some functional differences in the assemblages, with more food storage and preparation pieces in the privy assemblage. The assemblage from the AMH backlot, by contrast, is clearly dominated by tablewares and serving pieces, and is short on storage and preparation vessels.

Chapter 5 continues the focus on the artifacts, looking at the ceramics from the midden level in the Meeting House backlot. The collection is also dominated by pearlware and creamware, with stoneware, porcelain, and redware well represented, and smaller quantities of other ware types. The pearlware is present in a variety of decorative types, including shell-edge decorated, blue transfer prints, and hand painted blue and polychrome pieces. Interestingly, a large number of green shell-edged piece are present, seemingly in numbers larger than most assemblages of the same time period. This presumably represents purposeful choice of these pieces based on their color scheme. The creamware, by contrast is mostly undecorated, while the whiteware is mostly transfer prints in light blue and other colors. While this is not an elite ceramic assemblage, it is clearly a high-end assemblage, with lots of hand-painted wares and some porcelain, a testimony to the economic position of the Meeting House and the entrepreneurial success of the caterer living in the Meeting House apartment.

The dates of the bulk of the ceramics in the midden level correspond to the early decades of the Meeting House. The first several decades of the Meeting House's life were clearly an important period, when the church had a long period of prosperity under Thomas Paul's leadership (Levesque 1994: 271), and it appears that community dinners could have occurred during this time. Domingo Williams, the caterer living in the basement apartment, might have arranged some of these dinners. Many of the ceramics are also likely the trash from his successful business. Paul's departure from the church in the late 1820s and his death a few years later in 1831 is the start of a period of turmoil in the church, with little stability in the pastor, and conflict in the congregation (Levesque 1994: 271–274). Interestingly, this is about the same time Domingo Williams' departure from the Meeting House apartment. The confluence of these two events appears to end the major deposition of ceramics in the AMH backlot. More is said about this assemblage below, in terms of its implications for understanding economic activities in the African American community.

Chapter 6 switches to glass as the major focus, and is based on a reanalysis of the extant collections from the 1975–1985 excavations at the Meeting House, as well as selected artifacts from the 2005 excavations.

This chapter is a short version of Dujnic's longer and more detailed M.A. thesis (Dujnic 2005). In doing this analysis, Dujnic shows the analytical potential of the existing archaeological collections has not been exhausted. Tablewares, beverage bottles and pharmaceutical bottles dominate the study assemblage. None of this is surprising, except for the high number of tablewares. This coincides with the high number of ceramics, and again reflects community functions at the Meeting House and Williams' catering business. The pharmaceutical artifacts are described and analyzed in detail. These are largely professionally prepared medicines from apothecary shops and doctors, with little evidence of the many alcohol and drug filled patent medicines common in the 19th century. One notable exception is a "Balm of Gilead" bottle, which relates to a popular Bible story. Dujnic argues that the choices in medicine reflect purposeful behavior to uphold community standards and present an image of a moral and upstanding community.

This perspective seems to be supported by several other lines of evidence. Pipes are also poorly represented in the Meeting House assemblage, suggesting little public smoking took place at the site, and most residents of the basement apartment were not smokers. Based on the public nature of the Meeting House, and its primary function as a church and community center, this is perhaps not surprising. The privy assemblage, however, is from a private disposal area of a rental residence. As a result, it provides insight into private versus public behavior by members of the African American community. In this case, there appear to be relatively few liquor bottles in the privy, few pipes, mostly professional medicines, and teawares. Together, these characteristics suggest a similar pattern of moral behavior, with limited smoking and alcohol consumption. "Moral living, temperance, self-improvement, and education were important themes" espoused by Boston's black leaders and community organizations (Horton and Horton 1999: 29). The people whose trash we are studying appear to have largely subscribed to these community messages.

Chapter 7 is the first of several chapters that looks at archaeobiological remains, in this case the animal bones recovered in the excavations. Most of these bones are the remains of meals, thrown out as trash into the privy or the backlot. Rat gnaw marks on the bones, as well as the presence of rat skeletons, suggests that rats were a problem around the privy, while the west alley has more bones gnawed by dogs. At both the Meeting House and 44 Joy Street, beef, mutton, and pork comprised the bulk of the meat consumed, followed by small quantities of domestic and wild fowl. Fish and wild mammals were rarely eaten. While all parts of the main domestic animals are represented, cow and sheep heads and feet are strongly under-represented, suggesting people purchased cuts of these animals that did not include these parts. Pigs' heads and feet are present in close to normal anatomical proportions, suggesting these parts were still more commonly purchased at market, or that pigs were exchanged in larger portions that included these parts. The Meeting House assemblage shows a preference for leg of mutton, the most expensive cut. This was likely chosen for community or catered dinners. In the privy assemblage, a number of pigs' feet and a butchered snapping turtle bone are possible indications of aspects of distinctly African American foodways, with parallels in the diet of enslaved people on mid-Atlantic or southern plantations (Franklin 2001; McKee 1999; Otto 1980). Perhaps these are the remains of meals cooked to help make newly arrived escapees from the South seem welcome and comfortable in a cold and unfamiliar city.

In the earlier work at the AMH, Bowen's (1986) analysis of the animal bones provided important new information about ur-

ban foodways in Boston, emphasizing how the assemblage reflected broader trends of the market rather than a specific African American dietary pattern. Our results from the AMH assemblage broadly support this interpretation, while those from the 44 Joy Street privy suggest some subtle aspects of African American foodways. While the diet of enslaved Africans and African Americans in the South has been extensively studied on many sites, the diet of free Africans and African Americans is much less known. This project expands this research and provides a new basis for future comparisons.

In one of the few studies of free African American foodways, Warner (1998) argues that African American families living in 19th-century Annapolis used specific foods to help develop a community identity, and further that they rejected the racist aspects of Annapolis's food market systems by developing local African American run exchange systems for fish and other local products. In New York City, Milne and Crabtree (2001) suggest that local fish were a key food source for the lower classes. By contrast, both the AMH assemblage and the 44 Joy Street zooarchaeological assemblages generally lack much in the way of local fish, and instead suggest a middle-class dietary pattern with beef, mutton, and pork at its center, supplemented by small amounts of fowl. The AMH assemblage goes further, showing a preference for leg of lamb and mutton, an expensive cut. As much as anything else this is likely a general reflection on the relatively high economic standing of the sites in this study.

The presence of two raccoon canines in the nightsoil layer of the privy is intriguing, as raccoons are uncommon in Boston faunal assemblages. No raccoon parts were found in the earlier collections from the AMH, the Smith School, or the Wilkinson Backlot or Paddy's Alley backlot sites (Andrews 1999; Bowen 1986; Landon 1996). Although we do not have the rest of the skeleton, raccoon was a part the diet in southern and Mid-Atlantic African American contexts (Franklin 2001; McKee 1999), and it is possible that this animal was eaten. If so, it could be another very subtle aspect of the privy assemblage that reflects African American foodways practices.

It seems unusual, however, that two isolated canines were all that was recovered. This is unlikely to be the result of natural processes, as a raccoon getting into the privy and dying would presumably leave more bones, as was the case with the rats. The privy was cleaned out, probably multiple times, and it is possible that the remaining raccoon parts could have been removed, leaving these two teeth, but this also seems unlikely. The teeth are unmodified, except for apparently being separated from the jaw. The implication seems to be that someone purposely removed two raccoon canines from a jaw, and later lost or discarded them into the privy. If so, perhaps these teeth had been curated by a southern migrant who once enjoyed raccoon in his or her home community, or by a person who kept the teeth as a trophy from a meal caught and cooked.

One other intriguing possibility exists. In the mid-Atlantic and South, there appears to have been a well developed tradition of incorporating a wide range of material into protective charms, based partially on the West African traditions of *minkisi* (Fennel 2003; Leone, Fry and Ruppel 2001). Piersen (1995) suggests that some aspects of these beliefs continued as folk practices amongst African Americans in New England, at least into the 18th century. In fact, a variation of this concept has broadly entered our popular culture in the tradition of lucky rabbit's feet and similar small amulets. In the West African tradition items were added to protective charms for symbolic associations that connected items to the spirit world; for example animal claws and teeth could be used at metaphors for forcefulness and power (Fennel 2003: 14). Leone and Fry surveyed widely to identify items historically used in

such charms in the American South, and although they did not specify raccoon teeth, a variety of bones and teeth were frequent components (Leone and Fry 2001: 148–150). Russell (1997: 67) also suggests a potential spiritual use for raccoon bones, identifying modified raccoon penis bones from both the Hermitage and Mount Vernon.

The depositional environment in the privy—very mixed deposition of secondary trash—made it impossible to identify a cluster of items that together would be identifiable as a minkisi. The search for minkisi is further obscured by the fact that components of these offerings are often perishable (such as specific plants or bones) or do not resemble anything out of the ordinary (such as crystals or pieces of shell which might be overlooked in the field). Additionally, minkisi which are buried are typically placed in "doorways, steps, pathways, or house walls" (Wilkie 1997; Leone, Fry and Ruppel 2001) so it seems unlikely that these teeth were part of a bundle which was intentionally place in the privy. However, as Leone, Fry and Ruppel point out (2001), many of these protective charms were made to be carried or worn and were thus portable. It is possible that the raccoon teeth in the privy are the remnants of a protective charm, with the canines chosen to symbolically represent strength and power. While this is clearly a speculative interpretation, the clues to spiritually in the past are very subtle and ephemeral, so it is important to explore the possibility that some artifacts may have carried a significance that is not immediately apparent.

Chapter 8 looks at the macrobotanical remains (seeds) from the site. As part of our fieldwork we collected a series of soil samples to take back to the laboratory and run through a flotation machine, collecting and identifying small seeds from the soil. Most of our soil samples came from the drains in the AMH backlot and the 44 Joy Street privy. The privy assemblage is particularly amazing with an incredible array of seeds representing at least 35 different types of plants. While earlier excavation at the AMH included some macrobotanical analysis, the results were very limited due to the preservation limitations in contexts sampled. As a result, the macrobotanical data is an important step forward in our knowledge.

The wide range of plants represented shows the broad diversity of African American diet, and includes many different berries and fruits as well as squash and tomato. Little is currently known about how fresh produce circulated in the city, or the preparation and sale of pies, jams, or fruit preserves. It is reasonable to assume that this could have provided a small entrepreneurial opportunity for black women to make and sell products from their home, or through some of the African American owned groceries.

The study of plant remains from African American sites is very underdeveloped relative to the increased interest in those sites, so there are few good comparative sites against which to evaluate the AMH data. At the Royall house slave quarters in Medford, Massachusetts, Chan (2003: 347) found very few seeds, all of berries—raspberries/blackberries, elderberries, and grapes. She suggests that berry picking might have been a favored summer pastime, giving the enslaved a rare time of enjoyment away from the house.

Franklin (2001) looks broadly at the ways food helped create a distinctly African American identity on Virginia plantations. Macrobotanical evidence is one component on which she draws. It presents a very different picture of the plants in the diet, with an emphasis on field crops—beans, peas, corn barley, wheat and rye—much more than fruits and berries (Franklin 2001: 94). This is likely a reflection of the nature of the site, as a functioning plantation, where an emphasis on field crops is not surprising. Interestingly, many of these are distinctly absent from the otherwise large AMH macrobotanical assemblage. While there are many possible

explanations, this might partially reflect the nature of how grain products were purchased and consumed in 19th century Boston, with households getting most grain already ground into flour or made into other products, such as bread. In this scenario, we would not expect to find many seeds from these plants. This idea is supported in part by the pollen data, which does show European cereals in the privy, even though their seeds are absent.

This interpretation is also supported by the analysis of the Cross Street Backlot privy from 17th-century Boston (Dudek, Kaplan, and King 1998). This privy has a very similar seed assemblage to the AMH privy, with similar fruit species represented, hickory and walnut, and a range of weedy taxa reflecting disturbed local environments. This privy was also lacking any beans, peas, corn, or European cereal grains, though there was abundant pollen from European cereals. There are also some differences, however, between the AMH privy and this earlier privy, with a variety of spice seeds and imported olives represented in the 17th-century privy (Dudek, Kaplan, and King 1998: 66), but not in the 44 Joy Street privy.

Chapter 9 looks at microscopic plant remains, specifically pollen. Again, the primary areas sampled are similar to the areas sampled for macrobotanicals—the drains and the privy. The pollen analysis was quite successful, with good results documenting changes in the local environment and the broader vegetation, as well as suggesting some dietary and potential health-related use of plants. The higher incidence of invader species in older deposits is a reflection of the period of rapid urbanization of this area in the 19th century. As the urban landscape became increasingly settled, first grasses and then greater quantities of arboreal pollen replace invader species. The pollen also points to a variety of dietary uses of plants, including European cereals, which are not represented in the seed assemblage, and were probably acquired already ground into flour. Medicinal use of plants is also reflected, with common polypody, a fern, being one of those present.

Chapter 10 looks at the parasites recovered from the 44 Joy Street privy. The presence of the polypody fern in the nightsoil layer is relevant to this discussion, as this fern was used to treat intestinal worms, among other conditions. In fact, several of the pollen types that come from potential medicinal plants are from plants used to treat intestinal worms. Roundworm and whipworm eggs were discovered in most of the privy samples, with the greatest concentration in the nightsoil levels at the bottom of the privy. Interestingly, whipworm counts were relatively low, mostly below the levels that are considered significant on British urban sites (Jones 1985). Roundworm eggs were present in greater quantities, with an increase in density in the lowest levels. In comparison to other sites, the parasite densities seem to be greater than wealthy Newport households, but lower than poorer people in Newport and some households in Albany. This very direct insight into the health of some members of the African American community suggests that problems with intestinal parasites were not severe, perhaps partially as a result of successful use of herbal remedies for intestinal worms.

Chapter 11 concludes the archaeobiological studies with a survey of the beetle and other insect remains from the AMH drains and the 44 Joy Street privy. The drains as a whole produced few insect remains relative to the volume of sediment sampled, suggesting preservation problems in the sediments or a drainage system that included few openings for insect access. Since the archaeology suggests easy access to the drains, apparently with an open junction box in the center of the backlot, insect preservation in the drain sediments must not have been good. By contrast, the insect fauna was much richer in the privy, with a developed an insect fauna

specific to that microenvironment. Beetles in this deposit show consumption of meat, fruits, and grains, and suggest that some of the grain products were of poor quality, having already been attacked by other insects.

Developing Interpretive Themes for the African Meeting House Archaeology

Explaining the significance of archaeology at a site with the incredibly rich historical legacy of the African Meeting House is, at first glance, problematic. The Meeting House is still standing and its location has not been lost to public memory, so the traditional archaeological goals of discovering sites and excavating vanished structures are moot. Further, the historical importance of the site and the people who congregated there is difficult to reconcile with the minutiae of archaeological excavations. What do broken potsherds have to say about William Lloyd Garrison and the abolition movement, or William Nell and the fight against educational discrimination? Or for that matter, what does the archaeology say about some of the major issues black Bostonians struggled with in the 19th century—issues of separatism versus integration, emigration and African re-colonization movements, and the proper course of resistance to slavery and fugitive slave laws (Horton and Horton 1999; Levesque 1994)?

Historical archaeology is for the most part poorly suited to immediately address any of these questions, as the nature of the methods and data require a different point of departure. Archaeology can address the 19th-century struggles of African American Bostonians, but in a much more basic sense, starting with the ways people lived their everyday lives: in the ways they outfitted their kitchens and homes; in the tools they brought to their daily tasks; in the food and drink they prepared and consumed; in the medicines they took for illness; and the ways they changed the landscape in the yards around where they lived and worked. Through these daily practices, repeated countless times over, people established their families, worked to secure their livelihood, created a sense of community, and built community organizations and institutions. Through these organizations and institutions people worked to secure a better future for themselves and their children; some then took the further step of working in a public way against the structural forces of racism, discrimination, and oppression in the society around them.

Archaeology works literally from the ground up, and so does interpreting archaeological artifacts, from basic aspects of the type and use of objects, to broader conceptions of their role in daily life replicating family and creating community, to their more abstract roles as symbols in broader cultural dynamics. Some of the major types of interpretation that arise from this project have already been discussed in some detail, including the evidence for the way food was prepared and served and the local landscape was changed. The section that follows expands on three other topics to draw together interpretations about the archaeological evidence for economic activities in the community, health and sanitation practices, and the way that artifacts symbolize the efforts to build institutions in the black community and influence the institutions of the broader society.

Economic Opportunity and Entrepreneurship

One of the most basic struggles for Boston's black community was for economic opportunity and success. In the 18th-century, white society resisted creating economic advancement for free blacks, who were considered a threat to the existing caste system (Pierson 1988: 47). Similar practices continued into the 19th century, with limited occupational opportunities for African Americans. While African Americans in Boston

were employed in a number of pursuits, the jobs they most often had in the early-19th century were in unskilled labor (Horton and Horton 1999: 10–11). At the African Meeting House and the neighboring property of 44 Joy Street, the archaeological record speaks to a different story, and connects us to other occupations for black men. Some of this evidence is very fleeting: a wig curler at the Meeting House is likely from a hairdresser, and a folding ruler in the Joy Street privy is likely the lost tool of a skilled carpenter. We get a slightly more detailed picture of the work of two other men, a cordwainer at 44 Joy Street and a caterer at the African Meeting House.

The African Meeting House housed a number of individuals and families over the years in its basement apartment, but one of the more notable residents was a waiter Domingo Williams. While in the city directories he is enumerated as a "waiter" his business probably took care of the suite of responsibilities we entrust to caterers today (Boston City Directories 1822, 1831). In his obituary, his job is described as "the post of Attendant General to fashionable parties, assemblies and social entertainments, both public and private" (*The Liberator*, January 21, 1832).

The ceramics from the African Meeting House backlot demonstrate that this praise was built upon the large-scale business that was based at his home. A large quantity of serving dishes and tableware vessels was recovered from the backlot during both the early excavations (1975–1985) and the 2005 excavations. While previous investigators emphasized that these vessels predominantly represented the remains of community dinners at the Meeting House (Bower 1986), we believe many of these dishes represents the remains of Domingo William's catering business. The dates of the vessels, the dominance of high-quality wares, as well as the sheer numbers of vessels support this hypothesis. As the assemblage of a caterer, the ceramics reflect the tableware styles and decorative types deemed appropriate by the larger discerning public. In this case, we do not see matched patterns on the refined earthenware, which suggests that the aesthetic of the dinner table did not require patterns to match. What we do see are complimentary patterns that would have been assembled from a suite of ceramics with colors or designs would be visually pleasing together on the table.

The incredibly large number of ceramics, and the regular need for new purchases to replace broken stock both suggest Williams made a significant investment in the tools of his trade. Given the limited occupational opportunities for most in the black community, Williams' successful business likely put him in the upper echelon of Beacon Hill's African American community, an idea reinforced by his lengthy obituary in *The Liberator*. His long rental of the AMH apartment suggests a stable income, and life lived in a visible location in the center of one of the community's important public institutions.

The property of 44 Joy Street also housed a number of skilled individuals between 1806 and 1860, including a cordwainer (cobbler) and several tailors, waiters, and hairdressers (Table 4.1; Bower 1986, Figure 15b). Excavations in the deepest levels of the privy recovered a number of fragments of leather, leather shoe parts, and an entire men's leather shoe. Leather is a common find in anaerobic contexts as the lack of oxygen prevents attack from bacteria and the attendant decay. Finding the fragments in the 44 Joy Street privy are especially interesting, however, as they potentially point to the work of Cyrus Barrett, a cordwainer at the property from at least 1825–1831 (Boston City Directories 1825, 1829, 1831; Bower 1986). Additionally, in 1829, his Belknap/Joy Street address is listed as his business address (Boston City Directories 1829). Barrett's use of 44 Joy Street as a place of business underscores the nature of the neighborhood as an economic center. It is difficult to say why a cordwainer

would discard a shoe that was in fairly good condition (though it did need a new sole), but this seemingly wasteful act might speak to the prosperity his business, or the discard of materials left behind when he moved to a different location.

Domingo Williams and Cyrus Barrett are just two examples of black businessmen in early-19th century Boston. The material remnants to their efforts remind people today of the work they did every day to earn an honest living. The maintenance of businesses were an integral part of building the community in the early-19th century, when this African American neighborhood was still coming into its own. The struggle for a livelihood and success in work was also one of the basic daily tasks facing the members of the African American community. While many people had little skill or entrepreneurial success and spent their days toiling in unskilled professions, some were much more successful.

Health and Hygiene Practices and Patterns

The archaeological evidence for health and hygiene practices comes in the form of parasites and insects as well as artifacts and features. The African Meeting House Backlot and the 44 Joy Street privy have different stories to tell in this regard which reflect the people who lived, worked, and worshiped in this neighborhood.

At the African Meeting House, efforts were made from the institution's beginning in 1805 to create and maintain a healthy environment. Some of the plant seeds recovered as well as the pollen suggest a wet and weedy environment that was changed through time as people worked to improve it. The network of brick, slate, and wood drain throughout the backlot speaks to these efforts. The drains, which converge in the center of the backlot, moved water away from the backlot by bringing it down the east alley and probably connecting to other neighborhood drains in the street.

These drains are significant for a number of reasons. The most obvious point is the effort involved in installing and cleaning these drains so that they worked properly. Another interesting point is that one of the drains that carried water into the center of the backlot originates from 44 Joy Street. In the 19th century, it was the responsibility of the landowner to construct and maintain amenities such as drains. This burden was often shared between residents of a neighborhood who mutually benefited from the drains. It seems that these drains represent just such a relationship between the AMH and 44 Joy Street.

Two features in the AMH backlot speak to the disposal of waste at the African Meeting House. Feature 2 and Feature 59 are both pits dug for the disposal of garbage, including human waste. Feature 2 likely had a privy structure built over it, but it is not clear if this was the case with Feature 59, as post holes around it are lacking. This may be due to the disturbance in this area. At some point in the middle of the 19th century the contents of Feature 2 were spread over much of the backlot, burying the drains, and suggesting a significant change in the use of the space. This was likely followed very shortly by an effort to fill over the newly spread trash to cap it.

Efforts to maintain a healthy environment seem to have been only partially successful in the case of 44 Joy Street. The parasite analysis from the privy samples demonstrated that while the densities of whipworm are below expected, other parasites do show some evidence of problematic infestations. Roundworm parasite densities are higher than those from "wealthier households" of Newport, Rhode Island while still not being as high as those of poorer populations (Gallagher et al. this volume). This perhaps reflects the middling status of the residents at 44 Joy Street, but could also be attributed to good cleanliness practices or effective

medicinal treatments. While parasites are an indication that some people suffered to some degree, Gallagher et al. point out that projecting modern conceptions of health and well being onto the past is not appropriate. Because these types of infestations were rather common, it may not have been considered a serious health problem or even as something that could be avoided.

The archaeological evidence for insect infestation may suggest a slightly different picture for the lives of the people at 44 Joy Street. While most of the insects found represent "background noise" some patterns suggest that some of the food consumed may have been of poor quality (Bain this volume). The lack of "primary infesters" in conjunction with the high amount of "secondary infesters" suggests that the grains that were consumed, and ultimately deposited in the privy, had gone bad and were infested with beetles. Food storage and cleanliness in the 19th century was not as easy as it is today, so some infestation was probably common. The fact that primary infesters were lacking, however, suggests that the grains that made it to 44 Joy Street had already gone bad.

The ailments that were caused by parasites or perpetuated by insects were perhaps the impetus for the purchase of some of the medicines present in the 44 Joy Street and African Meeting House assemblages. Unfortunately, the exact contexts of most of the medicine bottles cannot be determined as they were largely unlabeled with this information. The forms of the medicine bottles, however, suggest that the inhabitants of these buildings were conforming to mainstream orthodox medicinal practices and/or purchasing medicine with prescriptions (Dujnic this volume). This pattern of behavior is in concert with the middle-class identity that the community was creating through its institutions, businesses, and ethic of community aid.

It is difficult to make assessments of the health of a household or community purely through the quantification of medicine bottles as home health care and herbal medication were not uncommon practices. Evidence for this type of treatment was recovered from the pollen and macrobotanical analyses that were undertaken. As Jacobucci (this volume) and Patalano (this volume) outline, a wide variety of plant varieties were present that might be correlated with medicinal uses. The strongest correlations are seen in the non-food related plants that were found in contexts where they would not naturally be present. The pollen from medicinal plants such as smartweed (*Polygonum*), thoroughwort or boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), common fern (P*olypodium vulgare*), and *Chenopodium* point to the continuation and amending of an African American medicinal tradition.

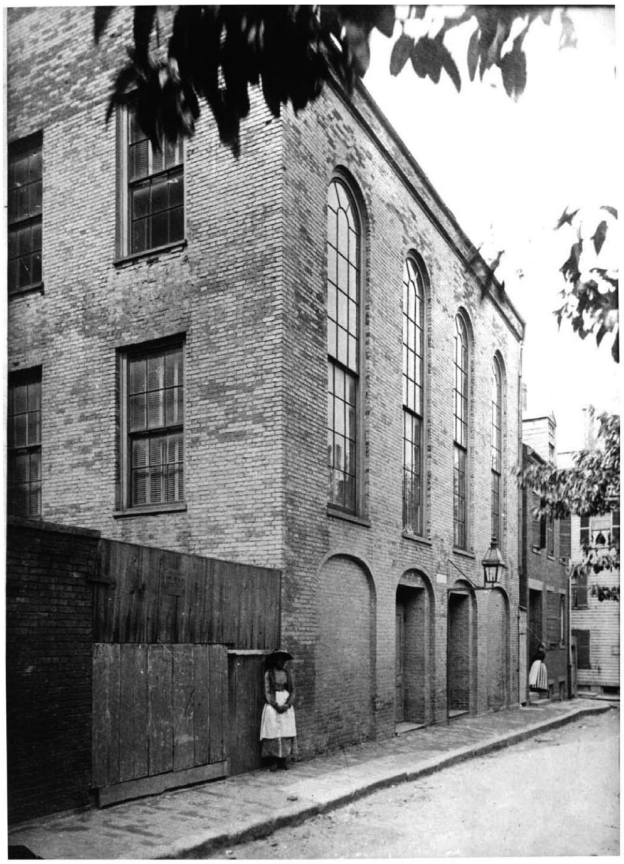
Building and Changing Social Institutions

Archaeologists study and interpret artifacts in complex ways, searching for their meanings in past societies. As material culture, artifacts are seen as objects that encode certain cultural meanings, and convey those meanings to others through their use, with the context of the object's use often being key to understanding its meaning. Through these interpretations archaeologists try to understand how artifacts both reflect past cultures, and through the objects' past uses, helped create those cultures. In certain instances these different approaches create tension, especially when we are studying people who are oppressed or marginalized by the dominant society. Do the artifacts we find represent just the broad structures of the dominant society, or can we see ways that people have used the objects to try to resist domination or subvert their oppression? In the case of the African Meeting House we have chosen to focus more on the people in the community and their actions rather than just the issues of racial discrimination in antebellum Boston, and we interpret the artifacts in this way.

The African Meeting House and the Smith School were both public spaces representing church and school, two important institutions for the black community. While many of the artifacts we recovered in our excavations speak to other issues, some allow us to connect to the issues of institution building, and the efforts of Boston's African American community to change institutions in the broader society. In the racialized social environment of the 19th century, the African American community was actively establishing itself as self-sufficient and independent. This can be seen on a broad scale with the creation of separate institutions and the literature on racial pride, however, the building of community spirit was an everyday occurrence, entrenched in the community's social relationships and interactions. The attempts by at least some members of the community to follow community messages about temperance and moral living, reflected in the archaeological record of both the Meeting House and 44 Joy Street, is but one example.

The Meeting House itself is a material object, and as such is perhaps the most obvious linkage to the community's efforts at institution building (Figure 12.1). The Meeting House served to create a sense of community, a distinct identity, and a visible material response to the oppressive aspects of Boston's racist society. Fitts (1996: 61) has argued that segregation in Rhode Island churches contributed to reinforcing racist views, and while the construction of the African Meeting House was not just about racial discrimination in white churches, it certainly was a contributing factor (Levesque 1994).

The Meeting House also carried visible message that affected people and the culture around it. As the first black church on Beacon Hill it undoubtedly became a pull to settlement in the area. It also took on wide ranging functions as a community center that fostered solidarity, educated students and adults, and became a center for social service work in support of the community's goals. The public dinners that Domingo Williams helped arrange are an example with a distinct archaeological signature in the large ceramic assemblage.



The African Meeting House in Boston, circa 1885
Courtesy of Historical New England, SPNEA

Figure 12.1. An historic view of the African Meeting House.

The Meeting House also gave a specific message to the white society as well. At the time it was constructed in 1805, before all of the surrounding area got built up, it would have stood out in the landscape. Its architectural details and appearance would have commanded attention and made it recognizable as an impressive public building. It would have also been a clear sign of the economic power of the African American community, at a cost of $7,700, with $1,500 from a single donor, Cato Gardner. It is difficult to appreciate what these costs mean in modern terms, but if we calculate them relative to the cost of unskilled labor, which seems fitting, we could estimate the costs in 2005 dollars as $1,407,000 total construction costs, with $275,000 from Cato Gardner (Officer

Figure 12.2. A piece of etched slate and two pencils recovered in the 2005 excavations.

and Williamson 2007). Clearly the message would not have been lost on anyone viewing the Meeting House, black or white.

In both the AMH assemblage and the Joy Street privy are some small artifacts related to the school—a fragment of etched slate and two pencils (Figure 12.2). These artifacts of the educational process connect us to the long struggles for educational opportunity and equality that were centered at the Meeting House and the neighboring Smith School. Their use context, in the early-19th century, well before the Civil War, places them at time when most African American children were systematically denied any opportunity for education. The importance placed on education at the AMH, with an early school established in the basement, is a sign of the educational and economic aspirations of parents for their children.

Teaching children quite literally replicates and creates culture, and the emphasis on education in Boston's black community created a very literate adult population (Horton and Horton 1999: 12). The high degree of literacy helped the community engage the issues of the day, subscribing to *The Liberator* thus and supporting financially, and able to read Nell's book, *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution* (Horton and Horton 1999: 12). It also helped create economic opportunities for the community, as reflected in works like Robert Robert's publication of *The House Servant's Directory* in 1827, which went though three editions, and capitalized on Roberts' position as a "gentleman's gentleman." (Cromwell 1994: 37). Like Domingo William's work as a caterer, Roberts appears to have turned service work into a major entrepreneurial opportunity.

The artifacts of the school also connect us to the incredible struggles in the community over improving educational opportunity and integrating Boston's schools. The AMH and the Smith school were central to these struggles, and at the center of debates over an integrated versus separatist school policy, and efforts to force the city of Boston to improve the Smith School. It also connects us to the legal challenges to the separate black schools, recently detailed in *Sarah's Long Walk* (Kendrick and Kendrick 2004), and William Nell's efforts on school integration (Horton and Horton 1999: 79–82). Small artifacts thus symbolically connect us to big issues of building and changing educational institutions.

Another small artifact recovered that can be similarly connected to a larger issue is the Naval officer's uniform button recovered from the 44 Joy Street privy (Figure 4.13). This button, with an eagle perched atop a fouled anchor with the thirteen star surround, matches officer's dress regulations of 1813 (Naval Historical Center). This button was from the nightsoil layer at the bottom of the privy, in a context dated to 1811–ca. 1838. While this style of Navy button was in use for a long time, in this privy context it could be from War of 1812. It appears to be a sleeve button, and the rank is not apparent, as the location and number of buttons was the key to identifying rank rather than the button design.

While we cannot identify the owner with certainty, Robert Curry is listed as a tenant at 44 Joy Street from 1826–1828, with his occupation identified as a mariner (Table 4.1). The button and Curry's occupation connect us to work of seamen and mariners, one of

the most common occupations for African American's in antebellum Boston (Horton and Horton 1999: 8). It is also an interesting artifact because it was intentionally designed to carry a visible message to those seeing it about rank, through its placement on a particular piece of clothing. It is also a symbol of male strength and pride. Finally, as a military artifact it clearly symbolizes the power of the government at a time when government power was used to keep African American subordinate if not enslaved.

Boston's black community clearly recognized both the symbolic power and actual power of military service. Robert Morris, a black community leader and lawyer, helped lead the effort for a monument to Crispus Attucks, the first black American killed in the lead up to the Revolution (Horton and Horton 1999: 61). William Nell also wrote about African American participation in the military as a way of highlighting the community's contributions to the broader society (Horton and Horton 1999: 128–129). In the lead up to the Civil War, black Bostonians intensified their efforts to establish a military company, unsuccessfully petitioning the state legislature on several occasions, and finally forming a drill company of their own (Horton and Horton 1999: 103, 136). Ultimately, with the outbreak of the Civil War, continued pressure from the black community, and the support of Governor Andrews and white abolitionists, the Massachusetts 54th and 55th Infantry Regiments were raised and allowed to join the Union cause (Horton and Horton 1999: 137–138). A Naval military button from the War of 1812 helps connect us to this broader story; Boston's African American community used military participation to show their strength, highlighted this participation to build pride in their accomplishments, and worked to challenge their exclusion from fighting in the Civil War. This example, as with the school artifacts, shows how small objects can connect us to the larger struggles of the community.

The Place of the AMH in African Diaspora Archaeology

The earlier archaeological research at the African Meeting House helped spur interest in the archaeology of African American sites. Since that time, this research interest has expanded in Historical Archaeology to include a wide range of topics and approaches, now broadly linked under the rubric of African diaspora studies (Franklin and McKee 2004; Leone, LaRoche, Babiarz 2005; Orser 2001; Singleton 1999). The archaeology of the AMH fits generally within these studies as a study of community, and of the way people use material culture to negotiate issues of power and identity (Leone, LaRoche, Babiarz 2005). The archaeology of the African Meeting House also contributes to the development of African diaspora archaeology more generally by moving the "focus away from enslavement and oppression to resistance and freedom" (Leone, LaRoche, Babiarz 2005: 590).

In other ways the AMH archaeology is different from most other African diaspora studies, with a focus on a free urban community in the New England. Attention to free black communities has expanded our understanding of the African American past in significant ways. Singleton (2001) has studied free blacks in the antebellum South, encouraging the interpretation of the ways material culture symbolized strategies to resist racial subordination. This is clearly a major theme of the archaeology of the AMH and adding to this understanding is an accomplishment of the work.

In the New England, the archaeology of African American sites has expanded with the broader the interest in African diaspora sites. Two early studies of free black households at Parting Ways (Deetz 1996) and Black Lucy's garden (Baker 1980) both followed an early research goal of looking for African traditions in the material culture record. While some unique characteristics to the material record were identified, at both sites poverty

seems to have been a major determinant of the archaeological assemblage. More recent scholarship about the black experience in New England has changed people's views about the pattern of African interaction with Europeans. Piersen (1988) has shown how enforced acculturation by bringing small numbers of young enslaved Africans into New England households was designed to replace their traditional culture, a pattern Silverman (2001) documents for the treatment of indentured Native Americans. Piersen's work has encouraged some archaeologists in New England to try to explore the material and spatial dimensions of African and European interactions under slavery, especially in rural landscapes, a much more sophisticated approach reflecting the growing complexity of African diaspora archaeology (Fitts 1996; Garman 2004). In other recent studies Berkland (1999) has studied at the African Meeting House on Nantucket, Chan (2003) has explored the life of enslaved Africans at the Royall House, and Lewis (1998) has studied ethnicity and identify formation of free African American tenant farmers in Rhode Island.

All of the research has helped accomplish an important goal of documenting the persistence of communities of color. In the early 19th century an ideology of whiteness and justness developed in New England that excludes people of African descent and ignores their history in the region (Paynter 2001: 128). An archaeology of the presence and persistence of African American and Native American communities serves to counter this ideology and raise an alternative history (Paynter 2001). This goal is admirably met in the archaeology of the AMH. The continued presence of the Meeting House and the interpretation if its history and archaeology provides an alternative history of the development of Boston that brings people of color to the fore.

In important ways, however, the Meeting House site remains different from all of these other studies. In its simplest form the black community around the Meeting House was much more powerful than that at any of these other sites. It was a free community, with members who worked hard to create entrepreneurial and economic opportunities for themselves and their children, pushed for education, and worked to build strong community institutions. The Meeting House was the central community institution in this effort, and it was strong institution that helped build community and foster collective action in Boston's African American population. It is in these ways a truly singular site, with a unique story to tell, and the archaeological research at the site thus truly adds a new perspective to African diaspora archaeology.

Concluding Recommendations

Several aspects of this project are still ongoing, and represent work that we yet hope to accomplish. Three of the chapters are parts of M.A. theses currently being undertaken at UMass Boston: Descoteaux's study of the 44 Joy Street privy artifacts; Felix's study of the AMH midden ceramics; and Patalano's study of the macrobotanicals. Currently all three of these chapters are more descriptive than interpretive, and we hope to flesh these studies out with additional comparative data and interpretation. Similarly, we are still working to produce a catalog of the finds, a project that will continue into 2008 at least.

In addition to these ongoing initiatives, several other potential projects are recommended to increase the knowledge of the AMH archaeology amongst both the professional archaeology community and the public. One way to increase the visibility of the project and its utility for professional archaeologists and the public would be to make the past and present reports easily available. To this end we recommend the creation of a digital archive of documents related to the archaeology at AMH. This should include making scanned PDF versions of past report

available.

While much quality work has been done with the AMH archaeological collections, their analytical potential has not been fully realized. The AMH archaeological collections comprise over 100,000 specimens, exclusive of those from the Smith School. A comprehensive and publicly accessible digital archive of these collections would be an amazing resource. The generation of such a catalog would by definition be a long-term project. This could be initiated as a collaborative project to conserve the material, generate a complete digital catalog that could be searched over web, integrate the 2005 collections in the earlier materials, move the entire collection to modern professional storage, and complete specialized studies that interpret the materials. In an ideal situation the work would be combined with a series of student internships or stipends to train students in the analysis of these materials. A National Endowment for the Humanities Collections and Resources grant would be appropriate for such a project.

In addition to continued efforts to integrate interpretation of the archaeology into the MAAH exhibit spaces, other efforts could be made to increase the public understanding of the role of archaeology in interpreting the AMH. A public-oriented book or booklet on the site archaeology would be valuable. The MAAH might also want to consider other ways to highlight the archaeology through some type of collaborative public program with another institution, following a model similar to the *Words of Thunder* collaboration with the Boston Pubic Library. One possibility might be a combined archaeological exhibit with the Museum of Science highlighting aspects of the archaeological research, potentially with a curricular tie in.

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Appendix 1: Publicity and Public Outreach

Public outreach and publicity were major component of the project from the very beginning. The African Meeting House is the end of the Black Heritage Trail, so numerous visitors saw the archaeological work in progress, and talked with UMass Boston students who interpreted our work on a daily basis. The Fiske Center worked closely with the office of UMass Boston's Office of Communications and Community Relations, which produced a professional brochure for the public (Figure App.1) and helped coordinate publicity. The local media chronicled the story, including newspapers stories in the *Boston Globe*, *Dorchester Reporter*, and *Beacon Hill Times* (Figures App.2 and App.3). The story was also carried on television, including Channel 5 News, WGBH's Greater Boston, and the Boston Neighborhood News Network, as well as WBZ radio. Near the end of the fieldwork we had a special tour for schoolteachers, as part of a summer workshop, "Standing in the Shadows of American History," sponsored by the MAAH, Suffolk University, and Boston Public Schools. At the conclusion of the fieldwork we had a public open house at the site, with posters, artifact exhibits, and copies of the brochure.

We also promoted the project through Archaeology Month events in both 2005 and 2006. During October 2005 we held an evening public lecture at the Smith School. In 2006, UMass Boston's work was the feature project for the Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) Archaeology Month, appearing on both the promotional poster (Figure App.4) and the cover of the calendar of events, and written up in the calendar. The MHC sent out 3,000 copies of the poster and 5,000 copies of the calendar, providing a high degree of visibility for this important public project. We also held two UMass Boston events for the 2006 Archaeology Month. In the afternoon we had a laboratory open house event displaying the results of UMass Boston's 2005 excavations, talking informally with visitors, and displaying some of the artifacts recovered in the project. An evening public lecture followed the open house. A slide show presentation provided an overview of the field and laboratory work, and the insights the archaeological work has provided into the lives of Boston's 19th-century African American community.

Finally, in terms of public dissemination of the results, we continue to work to make the results of the archaeology available to a broader audience. In May of 2008 the MAAH and UMass Boston signed a Letter of Agreement to produce a public archaeology booklet on the AMH excavations. The development of a public booklet on the results of the archaeological work reflects shared educational and outreach goals of UMass Boston and the Museum. Dr. David Landon of UMass Boston will have primary responsibility for preparing the content of the booklet, working with input from the Museum staff to distill the existing technical report into a short publication appropriate for a non-professional audience. UMass Boston's Office of Government Relations and Public Affairs will assist with the design, editing, layout, and production of the booklet.

THE FISKE CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston provides an institutional structure for promoting research that explores the relationship between human culture and perceptions of the environment. Working as an integrative force within the university, the center seeks to expand educational opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students. It also provides a vehicle for faculty and staff research in areas such as environmental archaeology, cultural and urban studies, and environmental history.

The center emphasizes projects that:
- support research in historical and environmental archaeology;
- encourage inter-disciplinary collaboration in the study of cultural and environmental history; and
- promote and protect the cultural heritage of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Northeast.

To learn more about the Fiske Center,
- visit **www.fiskecenter.umb.edu**

UMass Boston students starting the washing of the artifacts recovered from the AMHB excavations. The cleaning, identification, and cataloging of the artifacts from the six-week long project will take more than a year.

THE AFRICAN MEETING HOUSE ON BOSTON'S BEACON HILL

The African Meeting House on Beacon Hill is one of four national historic sites and two Black Heritage Trails® that constitute the Museum of Afro American History. The Meeting House is the oldest extant African American church building in the nation and a national historic landmark. Built in 1806, it was the center of the active, organized, and mobile free black community throughout the nineteenth century, and represents a community effort made by black Bostonians to fund and construct a house of worship. In this unpretentious yet majestic building ordinary Americans accomplished the extraordinary, establishing educational opportunities as well as cultural, religious, social, and political organizations including the first anti-slavery societies. Massachusetts was home to a powerful black abolitionist community and, at times, to the largest number of self-emancipated slaves. This formidable and effective community improved their lives and shared their talents and resources with those who arrived via the Underground Railroad network.

To learn more about the Museum of Afro American History,
- visit **www.afroammuseum.org**
- call **617-725-0022**

The Meeting House is one of 15 pre-Civil War structures linked by a 1.6-mile Black Heritage Trail® and considered part of the Boston African American National Historic Site of the U.S. National Park Service. For information about this site,
- visit **www.nps.gov/boaf**

Museum of Afro American History

Archaeology at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill Summer 2005

A PROJECT OF
THE MUSEUM OF AFRO AMERICAN HISTORY
AND
THE FISKE CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON

PREPARING FOR A RESTORATION

A major, multifaceted restoration project is underway at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill; it is scheduled for completion by the end of 2006, when the Meeting House will celebrate its bicentennial year. The restoration process will disturb previously unexcavated areas—for example, a spot at the back of the structure to be occupied by a new elevator shaft. A team of archaeologists from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston has therefore been working to recover important archaeological remains from these areas.

UMass Boston graduate students using screens to recover tiny artifacts from the site soils.

The bottom of a filled nineteenth-century privy contained a rich collection of artifacts of daily life, including a ceramic mixing bowl, plates, and broken bottle bases.

By studying artifacts in their context, archaeologists can learn many details of people's past lives. Earlier archaeological excavations at the Meeting House have uncovered the buried remains of a privy containing household trash, including kitchen refuse such as broken dishes, seeds, and animal bones, from which much can be learned about the dining habits and market purchases of African Americans in the nineteenth century. Archaeologists have also found drains, bricks, plaster, window glass, and other architectural materials that are useful in helping us learn how the building looked in the past and when and how it was modified. Remnants of people's clothing, and the remains of medicine bottles, toys, and other household items, tell us about everyday life in the nineteenth-century African American community. Artifacts can also speak of the social importance of the building in the community as a place for religious ceremonies as well as political and social gatherings.

FINDINGS IN THE NEW EXCAVATIONS

In summer 2005, digging slowly and carefully, and at times using a water-based screening technique that recovers especially tiny objects, the UMass Boston team has worked to record the exact locations of findings and their relation to the surrounding soils. Among the new findings are:
- seeds and bone fragments ("leftovers" from nineteenth-century meals);
- pollen and insect parts that reveal past environmental conditions;
- hundreds of pottery fragments, including a wide variety of both fashionable and utilitarian wares such as imported porcelains and red earthenwares;
- buttons, a silver straight pin, and a leather belt and shoe;
- a mostly complete glass bottle from the 1870s.

The findings will be analyzed by UMass Boston students and faculty over the next eighteen months. Each artifact will be cleaned, labeled, and cataloged in a computer database. A variety of specialists will work together to study and interpret the artifacts in hopes of discovering new information about African American life on Beacon Hill.

Undergraduate students from UMass Boston and other universities working on the backlot excavations.

The African Meeting House on Beacon Hill circa 1890.

A fragment of a nineteenth-century stoneware jug, with the letters FTE incised on it.

Center: The handle and side of a banded yellowware cup recovered from the bottom of the privy. Right: An embossed bottle recovered from the backlot. Manufacturer's marks like this allow the contents and functions of bottles to be identified.

Figure App.1. The project tri-fold brochure.

The initial print run will be supported by a $5,000.00 grant from the UMass Boston Public Service Grant Program. The Museum of African American History will collaborate on content development for the booklet, contributing appropriate images, historical information, and guidance about the coverage. The Museum will review the booklet for consistency and sensitivity and approve the content in advance of printing. The current goal is to have this publication ready for Archaeology Month 2008.

Newspaper Articles

"Uncovering the Past at the Museum of Afro-American History," by Jennifer Justus. *Beacon Hill Times*, June 14, 2005.

"Sifting Through history: UMass Group

Digging city's history

By Jenna Russell
GLOBE STAFF

Finds show a black middle class had once thrived on Beacon Hill

GLOBE STAFF PHOTOS/JOHN TLUMACKI

Kate Descoteaux (above) and fellow UMass-Boston classmates are wrapping up a six-week excavation for artifacts behind the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill, slated for renovation. Finds, including pottery fragments and bottles, will be analyzed over the next 18 months.

In a small dirt yard on Beacon Hill, tucked into the maze of narrow streets behind the State House, Joe Bonni stepped into a three-foot hole and traveled back in time 200 years.

"It's taken three weeks just getting to 1800," he said.

Nearby, Teresa Dujnic marveled at a dusty, dark shard of pottery, a fresh find from another hole.

"Black basalt," she said. "That's pretty cool. I've seen it in the lab, but I've never found it."

From where they dug in recent weeks, behind the historic African Meeting House off Joy Street, the archeology students from the University of Massachusetts at Boston could hear the hum of life on the hill. On streets close by, tourists checked their maps and snapped digital photographs; state workers chatted on cellphones; legislators finalized details of the state budget.

But immersed in their excavation — a six-week effort to sweep artifacts from the land behind the meeting house before it is disturbed by an upcoming renovation — the students felt closer to another era, when hundreds of African-Americans, including many freed slaves, lived on the hill's north slope and the meeting house was tl their thriving neighb

"What people find that there was a midc American society in I century," said Bonni, . nalist who began stuc year and a half ago. "I place, where people o and fought segregatio finding their own way is, how did they do it?

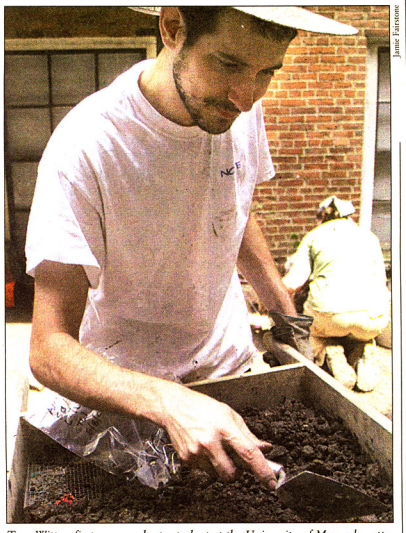
Archeologists bent swers first excavated t 1970s and again in the collected 70,000 artifa Landon, associate dire Center for Archaeolog UMass. The latest dig, this week, is looking e at the compact back lo water-based screening salvage the tiniest rem seeds and bone fragm from long-ago meals; p

EX

Figure App.2. The *Boston Globe* story.

Uncovering the past at the Museum of Afro-American History

by Jennifer Justus



Jamie Fairstone

Tom Witt, a first year graduate student at the University of Massachusetts, screens through dirt from the excavation site behind the Museum of Afro-American History on Joy Street. The excavators are finding small animal bones, glass and other things below the surface.

ONE OF BOSTON'S MOST FAMOUS archeological sites is being re-excavated this summer in preparation for the bicentennial and renovation of the African Meeting house at 46 Joy Street.

The patch of land behind the African Meeting House — where a team of researchers is digging, sifting dirt through screens and inspecting layers of the ground — offers information about urban and African American living from approximately 1800 to 1850. The historic area was used for early church services, school activities, lectures, social gatherings and abolitionist movements, leaving a rich trail to the past.

During archeological digs in the 1970s and 1980s on the same site, 70,000 artifacts were discovered. Researchers anticipate finding additional artifacts and will continue to explore portions of the land from previous digs.

"Our main interpretive goal is to learn about life on Beacon Hill for the African American community," said David Landon, a researcher with the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston, who is overseeing the project in collaboration with

(DIG *Pg. 10*)

Figure App.3. The *Beacon Hill Times* story.

Excavating Local Sites," by Brian Denitzio. *Dorchester Reporter*, June 23, 2005.

"Digging City's History," by Jenna Russell. *Boston Globe*, June 30, 2005.

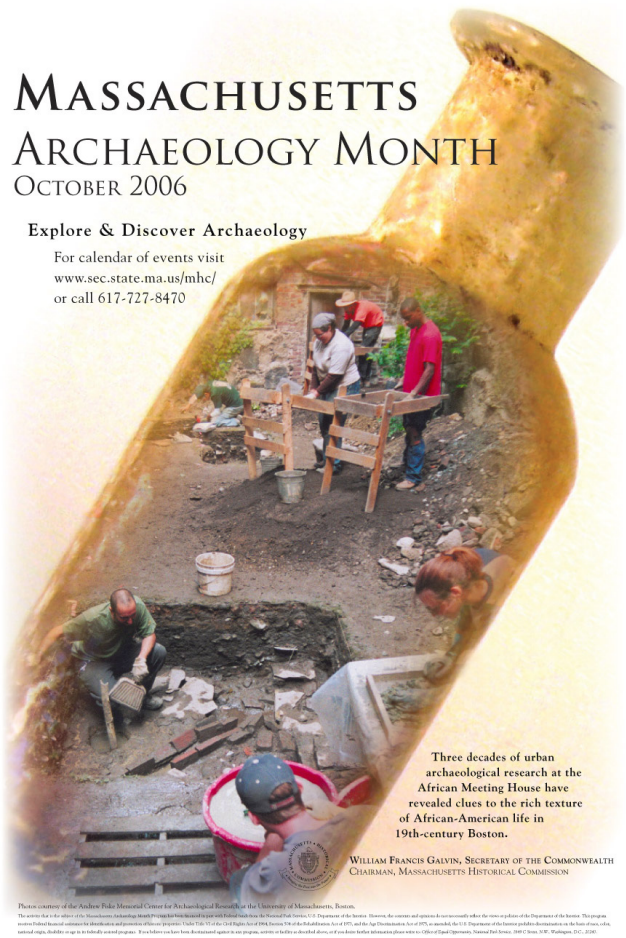


Figure App.4. Archaeology month poster.

Scholarly Products and Presentations Drawing on AMH Data

Landon, D., H. Trigg, and S. Jacobucci
2008 "Diet, Health, and Urban Backlot Ecology at the African Meeting House." Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.

Jacobucci, S.
2008 "The Efficacy and Efficiency of Archaeoparasitology Methodologies." Poster presented at the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, BC, March 28, 2008.

Trigg, H. and S. Jacobucci
2008 "Urbanization and Human Parasites: Implications for Health in Urban Communities." Poster presented at the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, BC, March 29, 2008.

Gallagher, D. and S. Jacobucci
2008 "Parasite Eggs and Pollen Grains: Environmental Analysis of Archaeological Sites." Poster presented American Academy for the Advancement of Science, Student Poster Session, Boston, February 16, 2008.

Landon, D. and T. Dujnic
2006 Recent Archaeological Research at Boston's African Meeting House. Poster presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Sacramento, California.

Dujnic, Teresa
2006 Medicinal practice at the African Meeting House: Social identity as a relevant angle of analysis. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology Conference, Puerto Rico 2006.
2006 Community Activism, Community Health: Medicinal Practice and Health Care in Boston's 19th-century Black Community. Paper Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Sacramento California.
2005 Intentions of Independence: Medicinal Practice and Community Identity at Boston's African Meeting House. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Historical Archaeology, University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Landon, D.
2005 Recent Archaeological Research at Boston's African Meeting House. Poster presented at the Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Trenton, New Jersey.

Appendix 2. Catalogs

A. Ceramics

B. Minimum ceramic vessel count for non-midden, non-privy contexts

C. Ceramic cross mend catalog

D. Pipe catalog

E. Zooarchaeological Catalog

AMH Ceramics

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Context: 1003		**Unit:** S2W	**Level:** 1b						
Porcelain (2)									
1		Plain	Base						3890
1	Basket	Molded	Base						3891
Earthenware (13)									
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3884
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain						3885
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					3886
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					3887
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3888
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3877
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3878
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded	Body					3879
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3880
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3881
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3882
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3883
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					3889
Context: 1004		**Unit:**	**Level:**						
Earthenware (5)									
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	slip decorated Brown	Rim				41	320
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	slip decorated Brown	Rim				41	321
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				36	382
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					383
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					384
Context: 1006		**Unit:**	**Level:**						
Porcelain (7)									
1	Sugar bowl	Chinese	Over-glaze enamel Red	Body				12	138
1	Sugar bowl	Undecorated	Body					12	136
1	Sugar bowl	Undecorated	Base					12	137
1	Hollow	Undecorated	Rim					194	143
1	Flat ware	Canton Underglaze painted over-glaze enamel Blue	Rim					193	153
1		Over-glaze enamel Blue	Body						161
1	Tea cup	Stenciled/Gilded	Handle					13	163
Earthenware (32)									
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Undecorated	Base				17	172
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Undecorated	Body				17	877
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Rim				147	871
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Green	Rim				120	539
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Lid				145	547
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				142	663
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				167	714
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				167	718
1	Tureen	Refined Pearlware	Molded Undecorated	Base				166	720
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base					725
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				74	786
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					787
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					788
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					789
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Rounded rim Undecorated	Rim			undulating rim- "royal"?	29	260
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Rounded rim Undecorated	Rim				29	261

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					291
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				35	292
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					433
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					434
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					442
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				27	443
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					444
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					445
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					446
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					447
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					448
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					449
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					14
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					31
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Turned	Lead glazed	Body			209	46
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body				204	68

Context: 1007 **Unit:** **Level:**

Stoneware (1)

1	Jar	Coarse American gray					brown lead washed exterior; ginger slipped interior		3899

Porcelain (2)

3		Blue	Body				hand painted; burned		3897
1		Blue	Rim				hand painted		3898

Earthenware (27)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Rim					3906
1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body					3907
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Red	Body					3912
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3913
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Body			burned		3914
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body					3915
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim					3916
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base					3917
2		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					3918
4		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3900
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					3901
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3902
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue				too small		3903
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		3904
1		Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim			edged		3905
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3908
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle					3909
9		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3910
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3911
1	Hollow	Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					3919
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3920
1		Refined	Plain	Body			burned		3921
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					3892
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					3893
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					3894
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					3895
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim					3896

Context: 1008 **Unit:** S2E **Level:** 1a

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Stoneware (1)						
1		Coarse American Brown	Brown Body	brown slipped interior		4262
Earthenware (3)						
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			4260
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Rim			4261
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze Body			4259
Context: 1009		**Unit:**	**Level:**			
Porcelain (2)						
1	Sugar bowl	Chinese	Undecorated Base		12	139
1	Tea cup	Handle			13	162
Earthenware (4)						
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome Body		152	555
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Underglaze painted Blue Body		153	574
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated Base		48	425
1		Refined Creamware	Fanning factory-made Body			865
Context: 1010		**Unit:** S3E	**Level:** 1a			
Earthenware (6)						
3	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			4460
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated factory-made Body	blue banded?		4461
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			4462
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain Rim			4458
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			4459
1		Coarse	Lead glazed	terra cotta sewer pipe		4463
Context: 1011		**Unit:**	**Level:**			
Stoneware (1)						
1	Hollow	Refined Astburyware	Red Engine Turned Body		172	233
Porcelain (1)						
1		Underglaze painted over-glaze enamel Blue	Base			159
Earthenware (17)						
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown Rim		151	550
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Rim		156	578
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated Base			723
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated Body			749
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated Base			824
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated Base			825
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated Base			830
1	Fruit basket	Refined Creamware	Undecorated Rim		33	298
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated Body		107	406
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated Body			407
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated Base		114	408
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated Body			409
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed Body			10
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body		210	34
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body			44
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body		1	49
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body		1	50
Context: 1013		**Unit:** S3E	**Level:** 1b			
Stoneware (1)						
1	Jar	Coarse American gray	Salt-Glazed Body	interior glaze		4425

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Earthenware (11)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			4420
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4417
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			4418
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Handle			4419
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4414
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4415
1		Refined Creamware Banded slip decorated Brown factory-made Body			4416
1		Refined Buff/gray Body	teal glaze		4422
1		Refined Buff slip decorated Body	maroon slip		4423
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			4421
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		4424
Context: 1014		**Unit:** S3E **Level:** 1b			
Stoneware (1)					
1	Hollow	Refined Nottingham Molded exterior Brown Body	no white slip		3527
Porcelain (1)					
1		Blue Body	hand painted		3526
Earthenware (7)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3531
1		Refined Pearlware painted Green Body			3529
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3530
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			3532
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware painted Brown Body			3533
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware painted Brown Body			3534
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body			3528
Context: 1015		**Unit:** **Level:**			
Earthenware (5)					
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Base		165	713
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Undecorated Body		161	736
1	Tea cup	Refined Creamware Undecorated Rim	handle attatchment present	104	284
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			410
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			411
Context: 1016		**Unit:** S2W **Level:** 1a NW corner unexcavated			
Porcelain (1)					
1		Plain Body	thin		4207
Earthenware (12)					
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body	floral		4208
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Body	teal		4209
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body	floral design		4205
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4206
3	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4210
8		Refined Creamware Plain Body			4211
5		Refined Creamware Plain			4212
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4213
1		Refined Creamware Green Rim	edged		4214
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Base			4215
1	Hollow	Refined Califlower Ware Green Rim	"2 3 -" stamped on inner rim; after 1759		4216
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			4217
Context: 1017		**Unit:** S1E **Level:** 1a			

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (1)					
1		Plain			3780
Earthenware (5)					
1		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Green Rim			3783
1		Refined Creamware Plain			3782
1		Refined			3781
1		Tin Glazed Buff	powder blue glaze		3784
1		Tin Glazed Buff	sage green glaze		3785
Context: 1019		**Unit:** S3E **Level:** 1c			
Porcelain (1)					
1		Plain	architectural, modern		3434
Earthenware (5)					
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3437
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3438
2		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3439
1		Refined Body	light blue glaze, modern		3435
1	Hollow	Refined Rim	teal glaze		3436
Context: 1020		**Unit:** S3E **Level:** 2			
Earthenware (2)					
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3597
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3596
Context: 1021		**Unit:** S3E **Level:** 2a			
Stoneware (1)					
3	Pot	Refined Jackfield Type painted interior White Body	gilded and clay; floral designs		3605
Porcelain (4)					
1		Blue Rim	hand painted		3598
2		Blue Body	hand painted		3599
1		Plain Body			3600
1	Hollow	Plain Rim	burned		3601
Earthenware (28)					
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Overglaze painted Red Body			3621
1		Refined Whiteware Overglaze painted Red Body			3622
1		Refined Whiteware painted Green Body			3623
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Base			3624
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3625
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3626
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3602
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Banded painted Polychrome Rim			3603
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			3604
1		Refined Pearlware factory-made Body	turned yellow slipware		3606
18		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3607
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3608
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base	burned		3609
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3610
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3611
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3612
1		Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Plain Body			3620
18		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3613
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3614
1	Tea cup	Refined Creamware Plain	foot ring		3615

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Base			3616
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			3617
1		Refined Creamware Molded Body			3618
1		Refined Creamware painted Blue Body			3619
1		Refined Banded factory-made Body	slipware; orange banded		3627
1		Refined Body			3628
2		Refined Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3629
1		Tin Glazed Buff yellow Body	faience? majolica?		3630

Context: 1022 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1a

Earthenware (1)

1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2713

Context: 1023 **Unit:** S3E **Level:** 3a

Stoneware (4)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type Body	overglazed; slipped		4480
1		Coarse American Brown Buff interior White Body			4500
1		Coarse American Brown Albany slip Body	interior slip		4481
1	Bottle	Coarse American Brown Glazed Body			4482

Earthenware (18)

1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim			4495
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			4496
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			4497
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Base	maker's mark		4498
8		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4486
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			4487
1	Mug	Refined Pearlware Plain Handle			4488
3	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			4489
5		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			4490
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Black Body			4491
1		Refined Pearlware Overglaze painted Body			4492
4		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			4493
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			4494
14		Refined Creamware Plain Body			4483
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			4484
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4485
1	Hollow	Refined painted Blue Body	burned		4499
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		4479

Context: 1024 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 2

Earthenware (2)

2		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2695
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2696

Context: 1025 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1b

Earthenware (12)

1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3147
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			3148
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3149
1	Cup	Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			3150
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			3141
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3142
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3143
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Brown Rim	painted rim		3144

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3145
3		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3140
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			3146
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		3139
Context: 1026		**Unit:** **Level:**			
Earthenware (12)					
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Base	Blue maker's mark present	17	171
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Body		188	179
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Base		74	741
1	Hollow	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Undecorated Body		175	205
1	Bowl	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Transfer printed Teal Rim	"coral" like pattern	173	206
1	Basin	Refined Creamware Undecorated Base		110	412
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			413
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			414
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			415
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			416
1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware Slip-trailed Lead glazed Body		211	48
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			28
Context: 1027		**Unit:** **Level:**			
Earthenware (2)					
1	Serving	Refined Creamware Undecorated Body		27	366
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			27
Context: 1028		**Unit:** S2W **Level:** 1f under black plastic, over clear			
Porcelain (6)					
1		Chinese Over-glaze enamel Body	polychrome painted		4199
1		Chinese Plain Body			4200
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Canton Body			4202
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Nanking Base			4203
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Nanking Rim	slightly scalloped edge		4204
3		Underglaze painted Blue Body	burned		4201
Earthenware (8)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			4191
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			4193
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			4194
5		Refined Creamware Plain Body			4195
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			4196
1		Refined Creamware slip decorated Body	brown slip on exterior		4197
1		Refined Creamware Banded painted Blue Body			4198
1	Hollow	Refined Plain Body	burned		4192
Context: 1031		**Unit:** S2W **Level:** 2a			
Stoneware (2)					
1	Hollow	Coarse English Gray Salt-Glazed Body	maroon and brown salt-glaze		4278
1		Gray Glazed Body	ginger glaze on exterior		4279
Porcelain (4)					
2		Blue Body	burned		4270
1		Plain Body			4271
1		Underglaze painted Blue Rim			4272
1		Underglaze painted Blue Body			4273
Earthenware (31)					
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body	floral print		4293

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		dots		4294
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain				4295
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Base	part of maker's mark?		4296
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			4280
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	floral print		4281
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			4282
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue				4283
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body	lined		4284
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4285
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4286
15		Refined Pearlware	Plain				4287
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4288
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim			4289
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4290
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			4291
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim	painted line on rim underglaze		4292
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			4266
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim	concave		4267
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			4297
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			4298
9		Refined Creamware	Plain				4299
12		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			4300
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim			4301
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			4302
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Rim	floral design		4268
2		Refined	Plain		burned		4269
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			4274
1		Coarse Redware			missing glaze on both sides		4275
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Rim			4276
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black/dark brown	Body	ribbed interior		4277

Context: 1032 **Unit:** S3E **Level:** 2b

Stoneware (4)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	interior White	Body			3539
1		Refined Jackfield	Plain	Body			3540
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray	Salt-Glazed	Body			3541
1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown	Salt-Glazed	Lid			3542

Porcelain (4)

3		Plain			architectural; bathroom fixture		3535
1		Plain	Body				3536
1	Hollow	Blue	Body		hand painted		3537
1		Blue	Base		hand painted		3538

Earthenware (52)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body			3594
1		Refined Whiteware	Overglaze painted Red	Body			3585
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			3586
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			3587
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			3588
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Body			3589
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base			3563
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body			3564
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim			3565
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body			3566

AMH Ceramics

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3567
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Banded Stamped factory-made Body	slipware		3568
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3569
3		Refined Pearlware Molded Body			3570
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3571
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3572
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3573
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3574
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3575
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Brown Base			3576
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Black Body			3577
15		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3578
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			3579
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3580
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3581
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3582
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3583
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3584
1	Soup plate	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Transfer printed Blue Rim	Nanking pattern		3549
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain	foot ring		3550
3		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3551
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Molded Body			3552
21		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3553
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware Blue Rim	edged		3554
1	Soup plate	Refined Creamware Green Rim	edged		3555
2		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Blue Body			3556
1		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body			3557
1		Refined Creamware Banded factory-made Body	yellow; slipware		3558
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Banded Stamped Brown factory-made Rim	slipware		3559
1		Refined Creamware factory-made Body	checkered slipware		3560
1		Refined Creamware factory-made Body	inlay; slipware		3561
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3562
2		Refined Transfer printed Brown Body			3590
2		Refined Plain Body	burned		3591
1		Refined Plain Body	burned		3592
1		Refined Mocha (dendritic) Body			3593
1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware Underglaze painted Brown North Midlands Body			3595
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	interior glaze only		3543
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Incised Unglazed Body			3544
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3545
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior and exterior		3546
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed on one side only		3547
(1)					
1		Red Body	slipped and glazed; stoneware-type		3548

Context: 1033 **Unit:** **Level:**

Porcelain (1)

1		Molded Undecorated Body			144

Earthenware (15)

1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Teal Rim		17	173
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Body		188	181
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Body		188	182
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Base		188	183

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Green Rim		121	536
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Molded Underglaze painted Blue Body		57	565
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Overglaze painted Black Body		95	237
1	Saucer	Refined Creamware Undecorated Base		115	435
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware Undecorated Body		116	436
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			437
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			438
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			439
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			440
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware Undecorated Body		114	441
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Rim		203	73

Context: 1034 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1c

Stoneware (4)

1	Pitcher	Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Body	burslem-like glaze interior	2777
1		Coarse American gray Buff Salt-Glazed Body	gray exterior	2778
2	Hollow	Coarse American gray Albany slip Handle	cobalt decoration	2776
1	Hollow	Coarse Rim	modern?	2775

Porcelain (5)

2		Blue Body	hand painted	2770
1	Hollow	Rim	hand painted green	2771
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Rim	gilt stars	2772
1	Hollow	Blue Rim		2773
2		Plain Body		2774

Earthenware (48)

1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Molded painted Rim	black band	2814
2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim		2815
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Body	maroon	2816
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Blue Body	edged	2817
5		Refined Whiteware Plain Body		2818
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Body		2819
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body		2801
3		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body		2802
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Base		2803
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body		2804
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Handle		2805
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body		2806
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Lid		2807
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base		2808
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base		2809
24		Refined Pearlware Plain Body		2810
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded slip decorated factory-made Body		2811
1		Refined Pearlware slip decorated factory-made Body	turned	2812
1		Refined Pearlware Stamped factory-made Body	slipware	2813
1		Refined Creamware factory-made Body	slipware	2787
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Molded painted Polychrome Body		2788
1		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body		2789
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body		2790
2		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Blue Body		2791
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body		2792
44		Refined Creamware Plain Body		2793
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim		2794
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim		2795

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2796
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2797
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2798
7		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2799
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					2800
1		Refined Creamware	Polychrome	Body			bat printed		2820
3		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2821
2		Refined	painted Blue	Body					2822
1	Flatware	Refined	Blue	Body			edged		2823
1	Flatware	Refined	Green	Body			edged		2824
7		Refined	Plain	Body					2825
2		Refined	Plain	Rim					2826
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		2779
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		2780
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Handle			glazed interior		2781
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Incised	Lead glazed	Body		glazed interior		2782
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			glazed interior		2783
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Body				Jackfield-esque glaze		2784
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim					2785
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					2786

Context: 1035 **Unit:** S2W **Level:** 3a

Stoneware (3)

1		Refined Jackfield	Glazed	Rim				black glaze	3952
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray	Interior Albany (brown) slip	Glazed	Body			ginger glaze	3954
1		Coarse American Brown	Interior Albany (brown) slip						3953

Porcelain (6)

1	Flatware	Chinese	Blue	Canton Rim					3947
1	Flatware	Chinese	Blue	Canton Rim					3948
4		Plain	Body						3946
1		Banded Blue	Rim					hand painted; burned	3949
1	Hollow	Blue	Body						3950
1		Blue	Body						3951

Earthenware (98)

1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue						4032
2		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Body					4033
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim			edged; thick	3955
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim				3956
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim				3957
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim				3958
4	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim				3959
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim				3960
5	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim				3961
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim				3962
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim				3963
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (riccoco rim)	Green	Rim				3964
7	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Base					3965
3	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim					3966
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim				burned	3967
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim					3968
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					3969
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded painted Polychrome	Rim				wavy	3970
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Brown	Rim					3971

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Blue	Rim					3972
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim					3973
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Base			floral pattern		3974
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base					3975
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					3976
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					3977
1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Polychrome	Rim					3978
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					3979
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base					3980
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Base					3981
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base					3982
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base					3983
5		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3984
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			castle/building design		3985
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					3986
1		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Transfer printed Blue	Rim					3987
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					3988
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Brown	Body					3989
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Black	Body					3990
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Black	Body					3991
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Base			oak leaves		3992
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Molded painted Blue	Body			oak leaf pattern		3993
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Molded painted Blue	Body			oak leaf pattern		3994
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body					3995
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body					3996
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3997
8		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3998
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain						3999
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			burned		4000
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					4001
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					4002
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					4003
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			no foot ring		4004
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					4005
2	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware	Plain				shoulder piece		4006
3	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Spout			with strainer?		4007
1	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					4008
1	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					4009
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	Body					4024
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			foot ring		4010
4		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4011
10		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4012
39		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					4013
18		Refined Creamware	Plain						4014
4	Mug	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle					4015
9	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4016
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4017
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4018
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4019
1		Refined Creamware	Molded						4020
1		Refined Creamware	Molded						4021
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Banded painted Brown	Rim					4022
1		Refined Creamware	Banded painted Brown	Rim					4023

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Mug	Refined Creamware	Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown		Base	most likely mochaware		4025
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown		Rim	slipware		4026
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown		Rim	slipware		4027
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue		Body	small sherd		4029
1		Refined	Plain		Body	burned		4028
1		Refined	painted Polychrome		Rim	overglaze?		4030
1		Refined				burned		4031
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Body	thin		4034
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Body	thin		4035
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Base			4036
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Handle			4037
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Base	yellow and brown spots		4038
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Base			4039
3	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Rim	interior glaze only		4040
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Rim	interior glaze only		4041
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Base			4042
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Molded Lead glazed		Body	glazed interior and exterior		4043
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Rim	glazed interior only		4044
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Body			4045
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Body	green exterior, brown interior		4046
1		Coarse Redware	Body			glazed interior; cream colored		4047
5		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed		Body	asst. colors		4048
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed		Rim			4049
5	Bowl	Coarse Redware	Unglazed		Rim			4050
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed			Spanish storage jar?		4052
1	Hollow	Coarse Buff	Unglazed		Body			4051

Context: 1036 **Unit:** S3E **Level:** 3b

Stoneware (4)

1	Tea Pot	Refined Jackfield Type	Plain		Handle			4123
1		Refined Jackfield	interior White		Body	overglaze enamel polychrome; white floral design; cream colored		4124
1		Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Buff	Salt-Glazed		Body	light brown salt-glazed exterior		4122
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Gray	Salt-Glazed		Body	brown interior slip		4121

Porcelain (8)

1		Over-glaze enamel			Body	polychrome		4066
1	Saucer	Plain			Rim			4067
1		Plain			Base			4068
1	Flatware	Underglaze painted Blue			Canton Rim			4069
1		Blue			Base	hand painted		4070
1		Blue			Body	hand painted		4071
1		Blue			Body	hand painted or transfer printed		4072
1	Hollow	Blue			Base	hand painted or transfer printed		4073

Earthenware (60)

2		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain		Body			4064
3		Refined Whiteware	Plain		Body			4115
1		Refined Whiteware	Overglaze painted Polychrome		Body			4117
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black					4118
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Body			4119
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim			4120
11		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body			4088
5		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					4089
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base			4090
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim			4091

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						4092
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim				edged		4093
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (riccoco rim)	Green	Rim			molded		4094
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Blue				edged		4095
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted							4096
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Underglaze painted Brown	Rim						4097
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim						4098
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body						4099
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Base						4100
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Base						4101
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Base						4102
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base						4103
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						4104
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Lid				rectangular		4105
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Lid				rectangular		4106
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body						4107
3		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body						4108
20		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						4109
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain							4110
11		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						4111
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim						4112
4		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						4113
1	Tea bowl	Refined Ironstone (White Granite)	Plain	Base						4116
4		Refined Creamware	Plain							4074
6		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim						4075
6		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						4076
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body						4077
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						4078
27		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						4079
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						4080
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim						4081
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim						4082
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim						4083
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated	factory-made Rim				orange and brown		4084
2		Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated	factory-made Body				orange and brown		4085
1		Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated Brown	factory-made Body						4086
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Black	Rim				"A N" printed under rim on exterior		4087
3		Refined	Plain	Body				burned		4114
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Lid						4053
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base						4054
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body						4055
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				both sides glazed		4056
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				interior glaze only		4057
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				interior glaze only		4058
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				interior glaze only		4059
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed							4060
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed							4061
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				exterior glaze only		4062
1		Tin Glazed Buff	yellow	Base				majolica?		4065
1		Tin Glazed	painted Purple (manganese)					delft?		4063

Context: 1037 **Unit:** S2W **Level:** clean up

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (2)							
1		Plain	Rim				4138
1	Hollow	Plain	Spout		poor quality		4139
Earthenware (14)							
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain		burned		4140
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim	burned		4141
1		Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim	edged		4142
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body			4143
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue				4144
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4147
5		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			4148
10		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			4149
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			4150
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			4151
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle	spindle from basketware?		4152
1		Refined	Molded painted Blue				4145
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue				4146
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			4137
Context: 1038		**Unit:** S2W	**Level:** 1a	51; PVC pipe post hole			
Earthenware (9)							
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			4131
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body	leaves design		4133
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			4134
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			4135
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue				4136
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue				4132
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	interior glaze only		4128
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			4129
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			4130
Context: 1039		**Unit:**	**Level:**				
Earthenware (2)							
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			398
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body		200	5
Context: 1041		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 1d				
Stoneware (9)							
2		Refined Jackfield Type	Plain	Body	thin		2541
2	Hollow	Coarse American gray Buff	Salt-Glazed	Body			2528
2	Hollow	Coarse American gray Buff	Salt-Glazed	Body			2529
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Buff	Salt-Glazed	Base			2530
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray	Salt-Glazed	Rim	thick rim		2526
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray	Salt-Glazed	Body			2527
1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown	Salt-Glazed	Body			2532
1	Bottle	Coarse Buff	smooth-glazed	Body	albany slip; American		2525
1	Bottle	Coarse Buff	Base		lead glaze		2531
Porcelain (3)							
3		Transfer printed Blue	Body		hand painted as well; burned		2533
2		Plain	Body				2534
1	Hollow	Plain	Body				2535
Earthenware (43)							
1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body			2575

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Blue Rim	edged		2567
1		Refined Whiteware	Sponged Blue Body			2568
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue Body			2569
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			2570
2		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body			2571
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain Handle			2572
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Black Body			2573
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown Body			2574
14		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			2542
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain Base			2543
4	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain Base			2544
2	Cup	Refined Pearlware	Plain Rim			2545
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			2546
5		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			2547
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			2548
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			2549
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			2550
1	Pot	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim	tapered mouth		2551
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated factory-made Body	checkered inlay		2552
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated factory-made Body	stamped		2553
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green Rim	edged		2554
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Green Body	edged		2555
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded Blue Rim	edged		2556
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome Body			2557
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome Body			2558
5		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body			2559
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2560
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Blue Body	edged		2561
1		Refined Creamware	painted Polychrome Body			2562
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Molded Rim			2563
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2564
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain Base			2565
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Rim			2566
1	Flatware	Refined	Blue Rim	edged		2576
1	Hollow	Refined	Transfer printed Blue Rim			2577
2		Refined	Plain Body			2578
1		Refined	Body			2579
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2536
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed Rim			2537
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	missing/unglazed interior		2538
1		Coarse Redware	missing glaze Body			2539
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze Body			2540

Context: 1042 **Unit:** S2W **Level:** 1b 51

Porcelain (1)

1		Plain				4333

Earthenware (1)

2		Refined Pearlware	Plain			4332

Context: 1043 **Unit:** S3E **Level:** 2c

Stoneware (4)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	glossy black Body	thin		3639
1		Refined Jackfield	Body	hand painted overglaze white; tea/coffee service; floral print		3637

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body			3635
1		Coarse American Brown Body			3636
Porcelain (4)					
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Body	polychrome		3631
1	Flatware	Blue Rim	hand painted		3632
1		Plain Body			3633
1		Blue Body			3634
Earthenware (39)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			3670
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3671
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Base			3672
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Base			3673
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3674
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Body			3675
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3643
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3644
8		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3645
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3646
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3647
2		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			3648
2		Refined Pearlware Banded painted Blue Rim			3649
1		Refined Pearlware Banded painted Blue Body			3650
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			3651
1		Refined Pearlware Banded painted Brown Rim			3652
1	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Lid			3653
2		Refined Pearlware painted Brown Rim			3654
1		Refined Pearlware Green factory-made Body	slipware; turned		3655
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Mocha (dendritic) Body			3656
23		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3657
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			3658
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			3659
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded painted Polychrome Body	burned		3661
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim	burned		3662
1		Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Transfer printed Blue Body			3676
1	Flatware	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Transfer printed Blue Rim	Nanking pattern		3677
22		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3663
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3664
4		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3665
3		Refined Creamware Plain Base			3666
1		Refined Creamware painted Blue Body			3667
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Rim			3668
1		Refined Creamware Banded slip decorated Body	orange		3669
4		Refined Body			3660
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			3638
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Rim	thin		3640
1		Coarse Redware Body	lead wash		3641
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3642

Context: 1044 **Unit:** S2W **Level:** 1b

Earthenware (4)					
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim			4336
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			4337
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4338

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body				4339
Context: 1045		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 4a				
Earthenware (7)						
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				4348
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				4349
1		Refined Creamware Plain				4350
1		Refined Creamware Plain				4351
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body		glazed interior only		4345
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body		glazed interior only		4346
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Rim		thin		4347
Context: 1046		**Unit:** S3E **Level:**	52			
Porcelain (1)						
1		Over-glaze enamel Body		iridescent purple		3432
Context: 1047		**Unit:** S2W **Level:** 1c				
Porcelain (1)						
1		Blue Body		hand painted		4340
Earthenware (4)						
4		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				4344
4		Refined Creamware Plain Body				4342
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim				4343
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body				4341
Context: 1048		**Unit:** **Level:**				
Earthenware (12)						
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Body			17	174
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Base			165	712
1		Refined Pearlware Undecorated Body				790
1		Refined Pearlware Undecorated Body				791
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body				417
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body				418
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body				419
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body				420
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body				421
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			201	7
1	Pan	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim			216	11
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body			203	70
Context: 1049		**Unit:** **Level:**				
Earthenware (7)						
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Edged Blue Rim		scalloped edge	123	528
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Blue Rim			128	534
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Rim		Underglaze hand painted too!	56	540
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			143	640
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Base			162	709
1		Refined Pearlware Undecorated Body				738
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Base			208	45
Context: 1050		**Unit:** S2W **Level:**	31			
Stoneware (1)						
1	Hollow	Refined Red Stoneware Molded Lustered Body				4331
Earthenware (28)						
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Rim				4328

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					4314
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					4315
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		4316
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			Asian pattern?		4317
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					4318
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					4319
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue				foot ring		4320
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					4321
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					4322
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			floral pattern		4323
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Green	Rim			burned		4324
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					4325
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					4326
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					4327
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Banded painted Brown	Rim					4303
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	painted Polychrome	Body			floral		4304
7		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					4305
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4306
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4307
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4308
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4309
5		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4310
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4311
1		Refined Creamware	Blue	Rim			edged		4312
3	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4313
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			unglazed exterior; brown speckled interior		4329
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			unglazed interior; brown speckled interior		4330

Context: 1051 **Unit:** SoE **Level:** 1e

Stoneware (5)

2		Refined Red Stoneware	Jackfield	Body					1106
6	Jug	Coarse American gray	painted cobalt	Body					1105
1		Coarse American gray	Salt-Glazed	Body			1705-1920		1110
2		Coarse American Brown	Glazed interior brown	Body			buff body; clear glaze brown interior slip		1136
1		American gray							1135

Porcelain (3)

3		Chinese	Canton Rim				1800-1830		1107
2	Plate	Chinese	Spearhead Rim	Blue	Rim		1730-1780		1108
1		Chinese	Scalloped Edge Underglaze painted Blue		Body		1660-1800		1109

Earthenware (26)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body					1103
4		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					1111
2		Refined Whiteware	Plain clear	Base					1112
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain painted Polychrome	Body			flower design		1113
1	Tea Pot	Refined Redware	Black manganese glaze	Base					1129
2		Refined Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					1130
3		Refined Redware	brown	Body			interior coiling		1131
1		Refined Redware	green	Body					1132
1		Refined Redware	clear	Body					1133
1		Refined Redware	brown	Body			flecked; interior coiling		1134
2		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim		1800-1835		1114
2		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge painted Blue	Rim					1115
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					1116

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
14		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			1117
14		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1118
1	Tureen	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			1119
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			1120
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Polychrome	Rim			1121
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body	1795-1820		1122
4		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body	1795-1830		1123
25		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			1124
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			1125
1		Refined Creamware	Banded Annular painted (rim) Black/brown	Body			1126
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			1127
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			1128
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			1104

Context: 1052 **Unit:** **Level:**

Porcelain (1)

1		Undecorated	Rim			195	140

Earthenware (2)

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			644
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			743

Context: 1053 **Unit:** S2W **Level:** 2 31

Earthenware (2)

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			4334
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4335

Context: 1054 **Unit:** 1 **Level:** 2

Stoneware (2)

1	Hollow	Refined gray/buff/pink	Salt-Glazed	Body		178	201
1		Coarse gray/buff/pink	exterior Brown	Body		181	199

Porcelain (2)

1	Bowl	Stenciled/Gilded Blue	Rim			191	145
1	Hollow	Underglaze painted Blue	Body			198	149

Earthenware (61)

1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Undecorated	Base	Blue "22" maker's mark present	188	175
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge Blue	Rim		52	533
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Blue	Rim		128	535
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Green	Rim		121	537
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Green	Rim		118	538
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Base		59	573
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			664
1	Basin	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base		168	729
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			742
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			765
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			766
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			767
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			768
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			769
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			770
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body		74	792
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body		74	793
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body		74	794
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body		74	795
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body		167	846

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				847
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Turned Undecorated	Body			31	268
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				278
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			109	286
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				302
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				303
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			37	310
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			37	311
1	Tureen	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			46	332
1	Tureen	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			46	333
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			48	344
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			48	345
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			112	346
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			112	347
1		Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body			101	348
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			48	349
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			48	350
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			48	351
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			111	352
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			112	353
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			112	354
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				355
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				356
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				357
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				358
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				359
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				360
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				361
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				362
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				363
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				364
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				365
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body			30	486
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body			30	487
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				875
1		Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body				876
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			200	3
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			216	12
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base				20
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			24	30
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body				35

Context: 1055 **Unit:** S2E **Level:** 1

Stoneware (1)

1	Refined Astbury	interior White	Body	4249

Porcelain (1)

1	Plain	Body	4247

Earthenware (10)

1	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body	4250
1	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base	4251
1	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Rim	4255
1	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base	4256
2	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body	4257

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					4252
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					4253
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					4254
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior only		4248
1		Tin Glazed	painted Polychrome				decorative tile		4258

Context: 1056 **Unit:** S3E **Level:** 1 53

Earthenware (1)

1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					3431

Context: 1058 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 1b

Earthenware (1)

1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					3756

Context: 1059 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 2

Stoneware (2)

1		Refined White Salt Glazed	Salt-Glazed	Body					3766
1		Coarse Rhenish	Plain	Body					3767

Porcelain (2)

1	Hollow	Plain	Rim						3764
1		Plain	Body						3765

Earthenware (7)

1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted	Body			yellow		3757
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base					3758
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3760
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Base					3761
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body					3762
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue						3763
9		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3759

Context: 1060 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 3a

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Coarse White	Body				pearlware glaze		3848

Porcelain (2)

1		Underglaze painted Blue							3846
2		Plain	Body						3847

Earthenware (29)

1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Rim					3845
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Base					3849
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body					3850
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3851
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			impressed; anchor stamped onto one side		3852
1		Refined Whiteware	Molded	Rim			flower on rim		3853
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			resembles pearlware		3854
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3855
3		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge	Rim					3856
4		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					3857
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3858
8		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3859
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3860
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated	Body			ginger slipped		3861
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3865
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3866
8		Refined Creamware	Plain						3867

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
9		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3868
1		Refined Buff yellow Body			3864
3		Refined Transfer printed Blue			3862
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3869
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3870
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3871
4		Coarse Redware missing glaze			3872
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3873
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim			3874
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Rim			3875
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body			3876
1		Tin Glazed painted Purple (manganese) Body			3863

Context: 1061 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 3b

Stoneware (6)

1		Coarse Rhenish Salt-Glazed Base			3698
1	Bottle	Coarse American gray Gray Body	brown exterior slip		3701
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Albany slip Body			3699
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Base			3702
2	Hollow	Coarse American Brown Buff Salt-Glazed Body			3697
1	Jug	Coarse Gray Body	domestic stoneware?		3700

Porcelain (5)

6		Underglaze painted Blue Body			3685
2		Plain Body			3686
1		Body	overglaze hand painted polychrome		3687
1		Body	overglaze hand painted purple		3688
1		Gilded Body	overglaze		3689

Earthenware (60)

1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Red Body			3731
3		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3732
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Body			3733
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black			3734
2		Refined Whiteware Overglaze painted Polychrome Body	green leaves; red tulip		3735
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Base	green leaves; red tulip		3736
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3737
5		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3738
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Base			3739
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware painted Blue Rim	floral pattern		3740
2		Refined Whiteware Overglaze painted Polychrome Body			3741
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body	chyrsanthemum pattern		3704
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3705
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Rim			3706
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3707
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3708
19		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3709
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3710
6		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	too small		3711
5		Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3712
1		Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		3713
3	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Brown Body	floral motif		3714
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Rim			3715
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Body			3716
5		Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Body			3717

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Brown	Body					3718
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded	factory-made Base			slipware		3719
3		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated Brown	factory-made Body					3720
32		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3721
13		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3722
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue						3723
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Handle					3724
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					3725
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					3726
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					3727
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3728
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3729
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body					3730
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3742
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Brown	factory-made Body			slipware; inlay		3743
1		Refined Creamware	Brown	factory-made Body			slipware; inlay		3744
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3745
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3746
43		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3747
8		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3748
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim			beaded rim		3749
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3750
4		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3751
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Lid					3752
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3753
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3754
2		Refined Creamware	slip decorated				yellow		3755
2		Refined	Plain						3703
1		Coarse Yellow Ware	Plain	Rim					3695
2		Coarse Yellow Ware	Plain						3696
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim					3690
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim					3691
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					3692
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					3693
4		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					3694

Context: 1062 **Unit:** S3E **Level:** 1 54

Porcelain (1)

1		Plain	Body				burned and melted		3511

Earthenware (20)

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3506
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Banded Annular painted (rim)	factory-made Base			slipware		3508
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					3509
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3510
2	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3512
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3513
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			maker's mark; stamped		3514
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		3515
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3516
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					3517
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3518
1		Refined Creamware	Mocha (dendritic)	Body					3505
14		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3507

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
3		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body				3519
1		Refined painted Green Body		burned		3520
1		Refined Plain Rim		burned		3521
1		Refined Body		burned		3522
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body		glazed interior		3523
2		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body				3524
1	Jar	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim		interior glaze only		3525
Context: 1063		**Unit:** S1E **Level:**	wall clean up			
Porcelain (1)						
3	Hollow	Underglaze painted Blue Body				3684
Earthenware (6)						
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body				3680
1		Refined Pearlware Plain				3681
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				3682
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim				3683
1		Refined Creamware Plain				3679
1		Refined Plain Body		burned		3678
Context: 1064		**Unit:** S3E **Level:**	south wall clean up, 0-50 cm			
Earthenware (2)						
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				3407
2		Refined Creamware Plain Body				3408
Context: 1068		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1f				
Porcelain (7)						
3	Flatware	Chinese Blue Canton Rim				2634
3		Blue Body				2635
1		Blue Base				2636
1		Rim		overglaze hand painted polychrome		2637
1		Plain Body				2638
1	Hollow	Molded Rim		rope like rim; brown band		2639
1	Bowl	Base		overglaze hand painted pink fern pattern		2640
Earthenware (54)						
1		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body				2652
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body				2683
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body				2684
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body				2685
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Rim				2686
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Base				2687
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Red Base				2688
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim		edged		2653
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim		edged		2654
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim		edged		2655
2		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim)	factory-made Body	slipware		2656
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body				2657
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body				2658
2		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body				2659
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim				2660
1		Refined Pearlware Molded painted Blue Rim				2661
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				2662
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed Blue Rim				2663
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				2664
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Body				2665

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2666
18		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2667
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2668
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2669
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2670
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Handle			2671
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2679
1	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware Plain	strainer?		2682
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			2672
14		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2673
2		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2674
4	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2675
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			2676
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2677
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Blue Rim	edged		2678
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2680
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2681
1		Refined slip decorated factory-made Body			2689
1	Flatware	Refined Transfer printed Body	teal		2690
1	Flatware	Refined Blue Rim	edged		2691
1	Flatware	Refined Plain Rim			2692
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			2693
1	Hollow	Refined Plain Base			2694
3	Pot	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	glazed interior		2641
4	Pot	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	glazed interior		2642
4	Pot	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interio		2643
1		Coarse Redware slip decorated North Midlands Body	glazed interior		2644
2		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body	glazed interior		2645
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2646
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	glazed interior		2647
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Handle	glazed interior		2648
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Base	glazed interior		2649
2		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2650
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2651

Context: 1069 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1

Earthenware (7)

1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Light blue Body	maker's mark? E		3231
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body	molded corner?		3232
1		Refined Whiteware Molded Body	burned		3233
1		Refined Whiteware Molded Rim	leaf pattern		3234
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3230
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body	piece of mortar adhered to it		3228
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Underglaze painted Green Body			3229

Context: 1070 **Unit:** S2W **Level:** north wall clean up;

Porcelain (4)

1		Chinese Plain Base			4165
2		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Canton Rim			4166
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Canton Body			4167
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Canton Base			4168

Earthenware (7)

2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Plain Base			4162

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						4163
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						4161
1		Refined	Body					burned		4164
4	Jar	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base				dark brown glazed interior; unglazed exterior		4169
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base				ginger glazed interior; unglazed exterior		4170
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				glazed interior; unglazed exterior		4171
Context: 1072		**Unit:**	**Level:**							
Porcelain (1)										
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Body							147
Earthenware (16)										
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body					55	545
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body						582
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					141	635
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base						732
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						750
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						751
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Pressed or molded Undecorated	Rim				Beaded pattern	100	264
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					111	367
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					111	368
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					109	369
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						370
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					109	371
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						372
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						373
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						374
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						375
Context: 1074		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 1a							
Earthenware (2)										
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						2828
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				missing/unglazed on one side		2827
Context: 1075		**Unit:** S1E	**Level:** 3c							
Stoneware (3)										
1	Hollow	Refined English	Body					ginger beer bottle; bristol glaze		3843
2		Refined Buff	Body					polished exterior		3844
1	Hollow	Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Gray	Salt-Glazed	Base						3842
Porcelain (7)										
1		Chinese	Blue	Canton Rim				hand painted; burned		3840
1		Over-glaze enamel	Rim					polychrome		3835
2		Blue	Body					hand painted; floral decoration		3836
6		Underglaze painted Blue	Body							3837
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Base							3838
2		Underglaze painted Blue	Rim							3839
3		Plain	Body							3841
Earthenware (49)										
6		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						3821
7		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						3822
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Handle						3823
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim						3824
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						3825
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				floral patter		3826
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						3827

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					3828
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Body			floral print		3829
10	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3786
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					3787
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			pagoda print		3788
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Base					3789
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim					3790
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body					3791
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown	Body					3792
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Green	Body					3793
4	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body					3794
1		Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	Rim			dipped diamond pattern; stamped		3795
2		Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim			edged		3796
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		3797
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Blue	Rim					3798
3		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		3799
5		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3800
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3801
4		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3802
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3803
5		Refined Pearlware	Plain						3804
9		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3805
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3806
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			burned		3807
4		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3809
8		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3810
9		Refined Creamware	Plain						3811
7		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3812
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3813
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3814
1	Mug	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3815
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3816
1	Tea Pot	Refined Creamware	Plain	Spout					3817
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Lid					3818
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Black	Body					3819
1		Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted Purple	Body					3820
1		Refined Creamware	factory-made Body				slipware; bands and dots		3830
1		Refined	Plain	Base			burned		3808
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Handle					3831
5		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					3832
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					3833
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					3834

Context: 1076 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 3

Stoneware (1)

1		Refined Red Stoneware Gray	glossy black	Body					3237

Earthenware (23)

4	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body					3253
8		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					3254
2		Refined Whiteware	Molded	Rim					3255
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Dark Blue	Body					3256
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Body					3257
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Light blue	Base			burned		3258

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
6		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				3242
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body		burned		3243
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Body				3244
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Dark Blue Body				3245
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Green Body		curved handle		3246
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Body		burned		3247
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Mocha (dendritic) Brown Rim		annular bands		3248
7		Refined Creamware Plain Body		burned		3249
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base				3250
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim				3251
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim				3252
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Red Black/dark brown Body				3235
1		Coarse Redware Red brown Rim				3236
1		Coarse Redware Red Rim		green/brown mottled glaze		3238
1		Coarse Redware Red Lead glazed Body				3239
3		Coarse Redware Red Unglazed Base		flower pot? drilled hole		3240
2		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body		red/orange paste		3241
Context: 1077		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** 5c	57 W			
Porcelain (1)						
1		Plain Body				2706
Earthenware (6)						
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim				2710
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				2711
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base				2712
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body				2708
1	Hollow	Refined Plain Handle		burned		2709
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body		glazed interior		2707
Context: 1079		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 2a				
Stoneware (1)						
1		Coarse American Brown Buff Body		exterior glazed; interior missing/unglazed		3446
Earthenware (8)						
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body				3441
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body				3442
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base				3443
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim				3444
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Body				3445
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body				3440
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim		glazed interior		3447
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Handle				3448
Context: 1080		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1b				
Porcelain (2)						
1		Blue Body		hand painted; strange form		2870
2		Blue Body				2871
Earthenware (8)						
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body				2873
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Body				2874
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				2875
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim		edged		2876
1		Refined Pearlware factory-made Body		slipware		2877
7		Refined Creamware Plain Body				2878
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim				2879

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			2872
Context: 1081		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 2b			
Porcelain (2)					
1		Plain Body			4470
1		Transfer printed Blue Body	burned; hand painted as well?		4471
Earthenware (13)					
1		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			4477
4		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4472
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			4473
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			4474
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			4475
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Rim			4476
8		Refined Creamware Plain Body			4464
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Blue Body			4465
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			4466
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			4467
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4468
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4469
2		Refined White Body	teal glaze		4478
Context: 1083		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1g			
Stoneware (2)					
1		Refined Jackfield Type Body	missing glaze		2736
1		Coarse Salt-Glazed Body			2735
Porcelain (3)					
1		Japanese Over-glaze enamel Blue Imari Body	hand painted also		2728
1		Blue Body	hand painted		2726
2		Plain Body			2727
Earthenware (33)					
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Rim			2758
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Body			2759
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed Blue Body			2743
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2744
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2745
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2746
1		Refined Pearlware Blue Body	edged		2747
1		Refined Pearlware Banded slip decorated factory-made Body			2748
4		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2749
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			2750
3		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2751
1		Refined Pearlware Molded painted Blue Body			2752
27		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2753
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2754
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			2755
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2756
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2757
30		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2737
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2738
3		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2739
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2740
1		Refined Creamware Marbled ware (or granite inlay factory-made Body	slipware		2741
1		Refined Creamware Banded painted Brown Rim			2742

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Pan	Refined	Base	glazed		2734
1		Refined	slip decorated factory-made Body			2760
2		Refined	Blue Body	edged		2761
2		Refined	Transfer printed Blue Body			2762
1		Refined	missing glaze Body			2763
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze Body	glazed interior		2729
4		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2730
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed Body			2731
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2732
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	one side missing glaze		2733

Context: 1084 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (4)

1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Red Body		152	576
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Turned Undecorated Body		31	267
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated Body			275
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated Body			276

Context: 1085 **Unit:** S2E **Level:** 3

Stoneware (1)

1		Coarse American gray	Body			1462

Earthenware (3)

1		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body	burned?		1461
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain Rim			1459
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			1460

Context: 1087 **Unit:** S2E **Level:** 1 eastern half

Earthenware (5)

1		Refined Whiteware	Overglaze painted Polychrome Body			4504
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body			4505
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			4501
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			4502
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Base			4503

Context: 1089 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 56

Earthenware (12)

1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black Body			3779
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3771
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body			3772
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body	flower pattern		3773
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body	flower pattern		3774
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			3775
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			3777
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain Base			3778
9		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			3776
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze Handle			3768
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body			3769
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed Body			3770

Context: 1092 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1c

Stoneware (2)

1		Refined Astbury	Glazed Body	brown glaze		3151
1	Bottle	Coarse English Gray	Salt-Glazed Body			3153

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (1)					
1	Flatware	Blue Body	hand painted		3152
Earthenware (14)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			3163
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3164
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Molded Transfer printed Blue Rim			3165
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3166
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3155
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3156
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3157
4		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3158
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3159
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3160
1		Refined Creamware Green Rim	edged		3161
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3162
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			3167
1		Tin Glazed Tin Glaze Body	blueish glaze		3154
Context: 1093		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 1b eastern half			
Earthenware (1)					
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3433
Context: 1094		**Unit:** **Level:**			
Earthenware (1)					
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Green Rim		119	518
Context: 1095		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 2			
Stoneware (1)					
2	Hollow	Coarse Glazed Rim	green/turquoise glaze; square planter?		4512
Earthenware (6)					
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4508
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			4509
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			4510
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			4511
4		Refined Creamware Plain Body			4507
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	brown interior glaze		4506
Context: 1097		**Unit:** N9W **Level:** 4			
Porcelain (2)					
1		Plain Body			3259
1		Plain Rim	modern? electrical casing?		3269
Earthenware (9)					
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Base	pink; mark "19" at bottom		3264
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Body	burned		3265
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3260
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Body	manufacturing stamp "trade"		3261
1		Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Body			3262
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim	burned; some glaze missing		3263
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3266
2		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			3267
1		Coarse Underglaze painted Brown	tile; back says: "PPC/IDE, D TILE W, TRENT" on alternating		3268
Context: 1098		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** wall 1a-1g; 0-65 cm			

AMH Ceramics

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Stoneware (1)					
1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type Plain Body	angular		2305
Porcelain (1)					
1		Plain Body			2297
Earthenware (14)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2315
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2306
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2307
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed Blue Body			2308
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2309
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2310
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			2311
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2312
4		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2313
2		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Blue Body			2314
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2298
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			2299
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			2300
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body			2304
Context: 1099		**Unit:** **Level:**			
Earthenware (4)					
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Brown Body	banded	56	548
1		Refined Pearlware Undecorated Body			752
1		Refined Pearlware Undecorated Body			753
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware Undecorated Body		114	422
Context: 1100		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 2B			
Porcelain (2)					
1	Flatware	Blue Body	hand-painted		1449
1		Blue Body			1450
Earthenware (12)					
3		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1451
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Body			1452
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1453
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1454
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1455
1		Refined Pearlware Mocha (dendritic) Body			1458
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			1456
10		Refined Creamware Plain Body			1457
1	Jar	Refined Plain Rim	threaded lip		1445
1	Hollow	Refined dark green Handle			1447
1		Refined Body	orange glaze		1448
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			1446
Context: 1101		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1d			
Stoneware (4)					
1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type Glazed Rim			2926
1	Hollow	Coarse Rhenish Brown Body	cobalt design		2929
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body			2928
1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown Buff smooth-glazed Albany slip Body			2927
Porcelain (4)					
1	Flatware	Chinese Blue Canton Base			2914

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2			Blue	Body					2915
2			Plain	Body					2916
1	Hollow		Molded	Body			burned		2917
Earthenware (51)									
4		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					2956
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim					2957
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Body					2958
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Rim					2959
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body					2960
2		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Body					2961
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	painted Green	Rim					2962
1		Refined Whiteware	Overglaze painted Red	Body					2963
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					2964
2		Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					2965
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			maker's mark: "REG..."		2966
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		2930
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded Green	Rim			edged		2931
1		Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	Body					2932
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded	factory-made Body			slipware; stamped		2933
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated	Body					2934
7		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2935
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					2936
1	Sugar bowl	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Brown	Body			sunflower print		2937
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					2938
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim					2939
5		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					2940
29		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					2941
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					2942
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					2943
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					2944
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					2945
34		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					2946
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2947
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2948
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2949
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					2950
1	Jar	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2951
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2952
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Blue	Rim			edged		2953
1		Refined Creamware	Mocha (dendritic)	Body					2954
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Cable/ cats eye	factory-made Body			slipware		2955
1		Refined	painted Polychrome	Body					2967
1	Hollow	Refined	Plain	Handle			burned		2968
2		Refined	Plain	Body					2969
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2970
1	Hollow	Refined	slip decorated	factory-made Body			banded, stamped		2971
1		Refined	painted Blue	Body					2972
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		2918
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		2919
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Base					2920
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			glazed interior		2921
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					2922
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					2923

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Coarse Redware	Body		green glaze		2924
2		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body	glazed interior		2925
Context: 1102		**Unit:**	**Level:**				
Earthenware (4)							
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			393
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			394
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			395
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			396
Context: 1103		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 3a	57			
Stoneware (1)							
1		Coarse American gray	Salt-Glazed	Body			3168
Earthenware (25)							
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			3186
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			3187
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			3188
1		Refined Whiteware	Molded	Body			3189
1	Tea cup	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			3190
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Body			3191
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			3173
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			3174
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim	edged		3175
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim	edged		3176
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body			3177
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			3178
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			3179
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			3180
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			3181
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			3182
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			3183
6		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			3184
1	Cup	Refined Creamware	Banded	factory-made Base	slipware		3185
1	Flatware	Refined	Green	Rim	edged; burned		3192
1	Flatware	Refined	Blue	Rim	edged; burned		3193
1	Mug	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	glazed interior		3169
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			3170
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body	glazed interior		3171
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			3172
Context: 1106		**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 5	58b			
Earthenware (8)							
5		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			3270
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			3271
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			3272
1		Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Green	Base			3273
1		Refined Whiteware	Sponged Green	Body	burned; underglaze		3274
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			3275
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Rim	burned		3276
4		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			3277
Context: 1107		**Unit:** S2E	**Level:** 2c	eastern half			
Stoneware (4)							
1		Refined Jackfield Type	interior White	Body			3479

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Plain Rim			3480
1	Bottle	Coarse American Brown Plain Body			3481
1		Coarse American Brown Plain Body			3482
Porcelain (1)					
1	Hollow	Plain Base			3478
Earthenware (24)					
1		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			3476
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3472
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Red Body			3473
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			3474
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3475
8		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3461
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			3462
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3463
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Brown Body			3464
2		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			3465
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			3466
2		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			3467
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			3468
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3469
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3470
10		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3471
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3454
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Blue Body			3455
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			3456
20		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3457
3		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body			3458
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Rim			3459
1		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body			3460
1	Flatware	Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			3477
Context: 1108		**Unit:** S0E **Level:** Wall			
Stoneware (1)					
1		Refined Astbury Plain Body			1444
Earthenware (2)					
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1442
1		Refined Creamware Plain Transfer printed Blue Body			1443
Context: 1109		**Unit:** S2E **Level:** 2c			
Stoneware (1)					
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body	gray exterior; tan interior		3487
Porcelain (4)					
1		American	painted/stamped;complete bottle stopper; H. Swartz & Co.,		3483
1	Saucer	Blue Rim	hand painted		3484
1		Plain Body			3485
1	Saucer	Rim	overglaze hand painted; purple; bands around rim		3486
Earthenware (17)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3502
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3503
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			3504
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			3494
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Rim			3495
5		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3496

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
5		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3497
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Handle			3498
1		Refined Pearlware factory-made Body	slipware; brown band		3500
8		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3491
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3492
1	Cup	Refined Creamware Plain Handle	applique		3493
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware painted Blue Body	floral		3501
1		Refined Rim	edged		3499
2		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			3488
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			3489
4		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3490

Context: 1110 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (4)

1		Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware) Undecorated Base			873
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Base			385
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Base			386
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			387

Context: 1111 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1a

Stoneware (4)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type Plain Body			4370
1	Hollow	Coarse Rhenish/Westerwald painted cobalt Body			4360
1	Jar	Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Tan exterior Brown Rim			4362
1	Jar	Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Gray exterior Brown Base	stanoed lines		4361

Porcelain (5)

4		Plain Body			4355
4		Blue Body	hand painted		4356
1		Blue Base			4357
2	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Blue Rim	enamel dissolved to residue		4358
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Body	polychrome paint; pink roses with green leaves; gilding		4359

Earthenware (53)

1		Refined Yellow Ware Plain			4353
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Green Body			4390
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Body	teal		4391
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Body			4392
1		Refined Whiteware painted Black Body			4393
7		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			4395
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			4396
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Plain Handle			4397
37		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4371
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			4372
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			4373
1	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware Molded Marbled ware (or granite inlay Body			4374
3		Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		4375
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed Blue Body			4376
5		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			4377
8		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Body			4378
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			4379
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Rim	leaf on rim		4380
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Body			4381
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			4382
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			4383

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body				4384
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				4385
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Body				4386
1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Brown	Body				4387
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded slip decorated Brown	Body				4388
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded slip decorated Blue	Body				4389
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle		basket/cord style		4398
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle				4399
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle				4400
28		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				4401
1	Mug	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				4402
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				4403
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				4404
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				4405
1		Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted Polychrome	Rim		enamel reside only		4406
1		Refined Creamware	Banded Overglaze painted Brown	Rim				4407
2		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body				4408
1		Refined Creamware	slip decorated Brown	factory-made Body		turned; inlay		4409
1		Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated Brown	Body				4410
1		Refined Creamware	slip decorated	Body		cat's eye or cable		4411
1		Refined Creamware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay	factory-made Body		slipware		4412
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Mocha (dendritic)	Body				4413
1		Refined Buff	Body					4394
1		Refined Plain	Rim			burned		4354
7		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		one side glazed only		4363
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base		interior glazed only		4364
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		interior glazed only		4365
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				4366
5	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				4367
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body				4368
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	interior White	Rim		slipped and glazed		4369
1		Tin Glazed Buff	Tin Glaze	Body				4352

Context: 1113 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (11)

1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body			188	178
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Purple	Rim		hand painted iridescent overglaze band-luster?	148	544
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Light blue	Rim			130	633
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				400
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				401
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				402
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				403
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				404
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				405
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	124
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Undecorated Lead glazed	Body			11	879

Context: 1114 **Unit:** S2E **Level:** 2d

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Coarse Tan	Base					4454

Porcelain (4)

1		Blue	Body			hand painted		4429
1	Hollow	Plain	Rim					4430

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Plain	Base				4431
1		Plain	Body				4432
Earthenware (27)							
1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body			4433
3	Sugar bowl	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			4435
3		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			4436
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body			4437
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			4438
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			4439
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			4440
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			4441
8		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			4442
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			4443
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			4444
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim	edged		4445
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim			4446
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body			4447
1	Mug	Refined Pearlware	Stamped	Rim	slipware		4448
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Green	Body			4456
2	Bowl	Refined Ironstone (White Granite)	Transfer printed Blue	Body			4434
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			4449
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			4450
25		Refined Creamware	Plain				4451
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			4452
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Black	Body			4453
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body	burned		4455
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body			4457
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	glazed interior		4426
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim	glazed interior		4427
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body	glazed interior		4428
Context: 1115		**Unit:** N9	**Level:** 1b	58b			
Porcelain (1)							
1	Flatware	Rim			hand painted overglaze polychrome		3278
Earthenware (9)							
8		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body	burned; ironstone		3282
1		Refined Whiteware	Molded	Body	ironstone		3283
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Annular painted (rim) Polychrome	Rim			3279
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			3280
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	printed or painted?		3281
1		Refined Creamware	Lead glazed	Body	orange glaze on one side; lead on the other		3285
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body	burned		3286
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			3287
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			3284
Context: 1116		**Unit:**	**Level:**				
Earthenware (3)							
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body		154	577
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base		134	681
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base		213	41
Context: 1119		**Unit:** S2E	**Level:** 9	59			
Porcelain (6)							
2		Blue	Body		hand painted		4513

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Body	hand painted overglaze; red		4514
1		Plain Body			4515
1		Blue Body			4516
1	Bowl	Over-glaze enamel Rim	gilded		4517
2	Bowl	Plain Base			4518
Earthenware (33)					
2	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware Banded slip decorated Body			4532
3		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			4536
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			4537
2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Plain Base			4538
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Blue Rim	edged		4539
3		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			4540
1		Refined Whiteware Overglaze painted Black Body	green underglaze		4541
1		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body			4542
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim			4519
4		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body	creamer		4520
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim	creamer		4521
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			4522
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Rim			4523
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			4524
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			4525
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Lid			4526
1	Sugar bowl	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4527
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Banded slip decorated factory-made Body	cat's eye?		4528
11		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			4529
1	Pitcher	Refined Pearlware Molded Handle			4530
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body	burned		4543
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			4544
1	Hollow	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Plain Handle			4531
12		Refined Creamware Plain Body			4533
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			4534
1		Refined Creamware slip decorated Brown factory-made Body	inlay		4535
1		Refined Lead glazed Body			4545
1		Refined Body	burned		4546
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			4547
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			4548
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			4549
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	unglazed interior		4550
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	unglazed interior		4551
Context: 1120		**Unit:** S2W **Level:** soil 30			
Stoneware (1)					
1		Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body			3925
Porcelain (3)					
2		Chinese Canton Body	underglaze		3922
1	Plate	Chinese Canton Base			3924
1		Underglaze painted Blue	burned		3923
Earthenware (28)					
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3943
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body	floral		4153
1		Refined Staffordshire Slipware Body			3944
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3932
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3933

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					3934
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					3935
14		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3936
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3937
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3938
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim			flower print		3939
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded painted Blue	Body					3940
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Rim					3941
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base			maker's mark stamped, heart		3942
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim					4154
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim					4155
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					4156
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					4157
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain						4158
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3929
9		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3930
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3931
1		Refined Creamware	Plain						4160
1		Refined	Mocha (dendritic)	Body			slipware		3945
1		Refined					burned		4159
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					3926
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim					3927
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			interior glaze only		3928

Context: 1122 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (1)

1	Plate	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Polychrome	Rim			Modern- 20th c. !!		193

Context: 1123 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (6)

1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim				157	584
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					744
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					838
1	Fruit basket	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			check ctx 1123, 1011 transposed?	33	296
1	Fruit basket	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				33	297
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				213	36

Context: 1124 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (19)

1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body					581
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				144	645
1	Basin	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Rim				168	735
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					771
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					772
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					773
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					842
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				102	290
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					295
1	Tea cup	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				105	376
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				113	377
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					378
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					379
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					380
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					381

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined White	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				210
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			214	26
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				38
1	Jar	Coarse Buff	Undecorated	Body		Iberian Storage jar?	170	226

Context: 1125 **Unit:** **Level:**

Porcelain (1)

1	Tea cup	Undecorated	Rim				192	142

Earthenware (44)

1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown	Body		banded	151	549
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Body				676
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Body				677
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Body				678
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				684
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			141	685
1	Basin	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Rim			168	707
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			75	717
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				726
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				774
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				775
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				776
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			72	777
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			75	807
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			75	808
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				812
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				843
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body			23	241
1	Jar	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			106	274
1	Cup	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			103	285
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				426
1		Refined White	Undecorated	Body				207
1		Coarse Redware	Body					15
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			212	37
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim			216	39
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	114
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	115
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	116
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	117
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	118
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	119
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	120
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	121
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	122
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	123
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base			11	125
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base			11	126
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			11	127
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			11	128
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	129
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	130
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	131
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			11	132
1	Jar	Coarse	Undecorated	Body		Iberian Storage jar?	169	232

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Context: 1126	**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 1c		58b			
Porcelain (1)							
1	Plain	Body					3293
Earthenware (9)							
2	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim		ironstone		3288
1	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body		ironstone		3289
1	Refined Whiteware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Rim				3290
1	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base		ironstone		3291
1	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Handle		flattened cylindrical shape; ironstone		3292
1	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base		some burnt		3294
1	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim				3295
1	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				3296
1	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				3297
Context: 1128	**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 2a		64			
Stoneware (3)							
1 Hollow	Refined Black Basalt	Undecorated	Body			171	197
1 Hollow	Coarse American gray	Glazed Albany slip	Body			180	198
1	Coarse	exterior Brown	Body		interior ginger-brown slip		3303
Porcelain (4)							
1 Saucer	English Bone China	Stenciled/Gilded	Rim			15	168
1 Hollow	Underglaze painted Blue	Body				190	170
1 Hollow	Plain	Body					3307
1	Underglaze painted Blue	Nanking Body			burned		3308
Earthenware (119)							
1	Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	yellow	Body	burned		3302
1 Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Rim		burned		3298
1	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Body		burned		3299
1	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim		burned		3300
1	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body		burned		3301
1 Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff	Undecorated	Body			22	213
1 Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff	Undecorated	Body			22	214
1 Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff	Undecorated	Body			22	220
1 Bowl	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Banded slip decorated Polychrome			factory-made Body	89	860
1 Bowl	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Banded slip decorated Polychrome			factory-made Body	89	861
1 Bowl	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Banded slip decorated Polychrome			factory-made Body	89	862
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge	Blue	Rim		51	516
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge	Blue	Rim		51	517
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim		52	519
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim		52	520
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim		52	521
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim		52	522
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Fish scale border	Blue	Rim		125	524
1 Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim	scalloped edge w/ molded rococco rim	53	525
1 Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome		Rim		152	556
1 Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Rim		58	566
1 Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Rim		58	567
1 Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body		58	568
1 Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body		58	569
1 Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body		58	570
1 Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body		58	571
1 Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Base		154	575

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Brown	Body				129	589
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Pink	Body			overglaze residue/ toile pattern	137	591
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				60	621
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body				138	637
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				134	643
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				142	646
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				133	651
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					652
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					653
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				65	658
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				133	659
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				133	660
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				142	661
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				142	669
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				142	670
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				143	673
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					679
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					682
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					686
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					687
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	molded (floral patterns Undecorated	Body				160	704
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Rim				165	708
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base					728
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					778
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					779
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					780
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					781
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					782
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					783
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				72	800
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				72	801
1	Canister	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Lid				73	802
1	Canister	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Lid				73	803
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				74	804
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				74	805
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				74	806
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				81	826
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				81	827
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					828
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base					829
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					839
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	factory-made Rim				88	857
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	factory-made Rim				88	858
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	factory-made Body				88	859
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			burned		3304
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim			blue and yello		3305
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			burned		3306
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body				30	265
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body				30	266
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Turned Undecorated	Body				31	269
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					282
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					314
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					315

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base						316
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						397
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					110	450
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	451
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	452
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	453
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	454
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	455
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					114	456
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						457
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						458
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						459
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						460
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						461
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						462
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						463
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						464
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						465
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						466
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						467
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						468
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						469
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						511
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated Light blue	factory-made Body				Annular banded	90	515
4		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				burned		3309
1		Coarse Redware	missing glaze	Body						8
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body						16
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					214	17
1		Coarse Redware	Body							21
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					214	42
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					2	51
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					2	52
1	Pot	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					207	66
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					205	71
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					10	90
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					11	112
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					11	113
1	Milk Pan	Coarse Redware	Undecorated	Lead glazed	Body				11	878
1	Hollow	Coarse	Incised Undecorated	Lead glazed	Body				183	231

Context: 1129 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1b

Stoneware (4)

4	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	Rim							1468
2	Bottle	Coarse American Brown Gray	Salt-Glazed	Body				brown exterior		1469
1		Coarse Buff	Salt-Glazed	Body				brown exterior, slip interior		1470
1	Hollow	Coarse Buff	Salt-Glazed	Body				brown exterior, slip interior		1471

Porcelain (4)

4		Indeterminate	Blue	Body				hand painted		1464
2	Hollow	Indeterminate	Blue	Body				hand painted		1465
1	Hollow	Indeterminate	Body					hand painted overglaze		1466
2	Hollow	Indeterminate	Molded	Body				hand painted overglaze		1467

Earthenware (73)

2	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Rim						1481

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body					1482
8		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					1523
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Spout					1524
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1525
1		Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					1526
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					1527
12		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					1528
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base					1529
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base					1530
3		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body					1531
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body					1532
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body			"_ED F"		1533
3		Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Body					1534
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Molded painted Polychrome	Body					1535
1		Refined Whiteware	Body				factory slipware		1536
1		Refined Whiteware	Body				factory slipware, turned		1537
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					1538
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base					1539
2		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim					1540
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					1541
1	Hollow	Refined Whieldon Ware	Lead glazed	Spout					1480
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Brown	Body					1483
15		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					1484
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					1485
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1486
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1487
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1488
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1489
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1490
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		1491
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged		1492
2		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim					1493
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim					1494
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Body				factory slipware		1495
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Body				factory slipware		1496
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body			sunflower		1497
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded painted Black	Rim					1498
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded painted Black	Body					1499
4		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					1500
3	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					1501
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					1502
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body					1503
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body					1504
45		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					1505
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					1506
4	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					1507
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					1508
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					1509
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					1510
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					1511
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					1522
65		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					1512
3	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					1513

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
6	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				1514
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				1515
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				1516
4		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body				1517
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay	Body		factory slipware		1518
1		Refined Creamware	painted Brown	Body				1519
2		Refined Creamware	Body			factory slipware		1520
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body				1521
5		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		interior glaze		1472
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		interior black glazeglaze		1473
2		Coarse Redware	Body			black glaze		1474
4		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				1475
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				1476
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				1477
3		Coarse Redware	missing glaze	Body				1478
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				1479
2	Tea Pot	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Spout				1572
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze			strainer		1573
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body				1574

Context: 1130 **Unit:** S2E **Level:** 1b 59

Porcelain (3)

2		Plain	Body					4218
1		Over-glaze enamel	Rim			blue enamel; gilded stars		4219
1	Flatware	Blue	Nanking Rim					4220

Earthenware (29)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Base				4223
4		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body				4241
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Brown	Rim				4224
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Brown	Body				4225
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Polychrome	Rim				4226
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Polychrome	Rim		brown stem and blueberries		4227
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Polychrome	Body		brown stem and blueberries		4228
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain					4229
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim				4230
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				4231
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				4232
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim		edged		4234
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				4235
4		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				4236
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Green					4237
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				4238
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue					4239
1	Jar	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim				4240
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				4264
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				4265
1		Refined Creamware	slip decorated	Body		"cat's eye"		4242
1		Refined Creamware	slip decorated	Body		"cat's eye"		4243
2		Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated Brown	Body				4244
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				4245
8		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				4246
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				4263
1		Refined	yellow	Body		not yelloware?		4233

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			4221
3		Coarse Redware Lead glazed			4222

Context: 1131 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1d 58b

Porcelain (1)

1		Plain Body	white glaze		3318

Earthenware (5)

1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3310
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3317
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern) painted Blue Rim	burned		3320
2		Refined Creamware Plain Body	burned		3321
1		Coarse Redware brown Body			3319

Context: 1132 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1a 60

Stoneware (3)

1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown smooth-glazed Body			3046
1	Hollow	Coarse Brown Glazed Body	two-tone?		3044
1		Coarse Brown Salt-Glazed Body			3045

Porcelain (4)

1	Plate	Blue Canton Rim			3036
1		Blue Body	hand painted		3037
1		Plain Body			3038
1	Bowl	Plain Rim			3039

Earthenware (35)

1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3071
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3072
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Base			3075
1		Refined Whiteware painted Green Body			3076
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Body			3077
2	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3047
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3048
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3049
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3050
7		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3051
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3052
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Lid			3053
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Body			3054
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		3055
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3056
2		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			3057
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3058
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			3059
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			3060
1		Refined Pearlware Molded slip decorated factory-made Body	brown slip		3061
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3062
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware slip decorated factory-made Body	cable		3063
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3073
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			3074
24		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3064
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Body			3065
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3066
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3067
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Green Body	edged		3068

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware slip decorated Blue Body			3069
1		Refined Creamware Cable/ cats eye factory-made Body	slipware		3070
1		Refined painted Polychrome Body			3078
5		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		3041
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body	unglazed interior		3042
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black/dark brown Body	borderline "Jackfield-type"		3043
(1)					
1			glazed tile; modern architectural tile		3040

Context: 1133 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1c

Stoneware (7)

1	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed Debased scratch blue Body			1936
2	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type Plain Body			1709
2	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type Plain Body			1710
1	Bottle	Coarse American Brown Salt-Glazed Body	brown interior slip		1712
1	Hollow	Coarse Gray Salt-Glazed Body	light brown interior slip		1711
1	Hollow	Coarse Brown Salt-Glazed Body			1713
1		Coarse Brown Salt-Glazed Body			1714

Porcelain (15)

1		Chinese Plain Blue Body	hand painted		1927
1	Flatware	Chinese Blue Body			1928
1	Flatware	Chinese Blue Rim			1933
1	Hollow	Molded Over-glaze enamel Rim			1920
1		Body	hand painted overglaze; pink		1921
1		Over-glaze enamel Rim	gilded		1922
4		Plain Body			1923
2		Plain	tile?; residue on back		1924
1	Hollow	Plain Base			1925
1	Hollow	Plain Base			1926
1	Hollow	Blue Body			1929
3		Blue Body			1930
1	Hollow	Blue Base			1931
1	Flatware	Blue Base			1932
3		Blue Rim			1934

Earthenware (138)

8		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			1715
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Base			1716
2	Flatware	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Base			1717
2		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Rim			1718
10		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1781
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1782
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1783
1	Pitcher	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Spout			1784
2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1785
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1786
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue			1787
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1788
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1789
3		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			1790
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			1791
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Rim			1792
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Green Rim			1793
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Green Body			1794

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Body						1795
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Rim						1796
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Body						1797
4		Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Body						1798
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Rim						1799
2		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Body						1800
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Black	Rim						1801
2		Refined Whiteware	painted Black	Body						1802
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Rim						1803
14		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						1804
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						1805
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						1806
3	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base						1807
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base						1808
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim						1809
64		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						1720
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						1721
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1722
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1723
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						1724
4	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1725
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1726
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1727
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim						1728
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain							1729
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1730
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body						1731
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Rim						1732
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Blue	Rim					1733
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Blue	Rim					1734
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Fish scale border	Blue	Rim					1735
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Blue	Rim			wheat stalk and sheaf design		1736
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Blue	Rim			edged		1737
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim				edged		1738
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim				edged		1739
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay	factory-made Body						1740
1		Refined Pearlware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay	factory-made Body						1741
2		Refined Pearlware	factory-made Body							1742
2		Refined Pearlware	Stamped	factory-made Body						1743
4		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body						1744
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim						1745
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base						1746
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Handle						1747
1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Red	Body						1748
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Lid						1749
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Rim						1750
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Body						1751
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body						1752
19		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						1753
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						1754
6		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body						1755
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						1756
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						1757

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Rim				1758
2		Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Rim				1759
1	Hollow	Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Rim				1760
2	Flatware	Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Base				1761
2	Hollow	Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Base				1762
1	Bowl	Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Base				1763
1	Hollow	Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Base				1764
1	Hollow	Refined	Pearlware	Transfer printed	Blue	Rim				1966
26		Refined	Creamware	Plain	Body					1765
1	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Body					1766
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Body					1767
4	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Base					1768
2	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Body					1769
2	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1770
1		Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1771
1		Refined	Creamware	painted Blue	Body					1772
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	painted Blue	Rim					1773
1		Refined	Creamware	painted Brown	Body					1774
2		Refined	Creamware	Molded	Body					1775
2		Refined	Creamware	factory-made	Body					1776
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Molded	Handle					1777
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	factory-made	Rim					1778
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Stamped	factory-made	Body		turned		1779
1		Refined	Creamware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay	factory-made	Body				1780
3		Refined	Creamware	painted Black	Body			scrimshaw-like pattern		1937
81		Refined	Creamware	Plain	Body					1946
2	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Body					1947
1	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1948
1	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1949
4	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1950
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Lid					1951
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1952
1		Refined	Creamware	Plain	Rim					1953
2		Refined	Creamware	Plain	Base					1954
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Base					1955
1	Plate	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Base					1956
5	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Base					1957
2	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Plain	Handle					1958
2	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Molded	Body					1959
1		Refined	Creamware	Molded				applique?		1960
2	Flatware	Refined	Creamware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Rim					1961
1		Refined	Creamware	Molded	Rim					1962
1	Hollow	Refined	Creamware	Molded	Rim					1963
1		Refined	Creamware	factory-made	Body			slipware, inlay		1964
1		Refined	Creamware	Stamped green/yellow	factory-made	Body		stamped LLLL, glazed with moons		1965
1	Hollow	Refined	Molded	green/yellow	Base			clouded; creamware?		1719
3	Flatware	Refined	Blue	Rim				edged		1810
2	Flatware	Refined	Green	Rim				edged		1811
1	Hollow	Refined	Molded	Transfer printed Green	Body					1812
1		Refined	Transfer printed	Green	Body					1813
1		Refined	Transfer printed	Brown	Body					1814
1		Refined	painted Polychrome	Body						1815
8		Refined	Transfer printed	Blue	Body					1816

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
3		Refined	Plain	Body				1817
2		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				1818
2		Refined	Plain	Body				1967
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body				1707
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Rim				1708
5		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		glazed interior		1938
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		glazed interior		1939
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim		glazed interior		1940
6		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		missing/unglazed on one side		1941
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				1942
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				1943
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				1944
1		Coarse Redware	green/turquoise glaze					1945
2	Hollow	Tin Glazed	Plain	Body		blue hue		1935

Context: 1134 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed	Plain	Rim		thin		2201

Porcelain (3)

1	Hollow	Blue	Base			hand painted		2202
1		Plain	Body					2203
1		Blue	Rim			hand painted		2227

Earthenware (24)

2		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body				2221
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body		letter "A" and words written		2222
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body				2223
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Body				2224
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				2205
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2206
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated	factory-made Body				2207
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				2208
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body				2209
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded Blue	Body		edged		2210
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				2211
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				2212
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim		edged		2226
12		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				2213
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				2214
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				2215
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2216
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2217
2		Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim		dot and diamond pattern		2218
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim				2219
1		Refined Creamware	painted Brown	Rim		band around rim		2220
3		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2225
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		glazed interior		2204
1		Tin Glazed	painted Blue	Body				2200

Context: 1136 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 4b

Earthenware (2)

2		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim		ironstone		3322
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body		burned; ironstone		3323

Context: 1138 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1d

AMH Ceramics

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Stoneware (8)					
2		Refined White Salt Glazed Scratch Blue Body	1765-1795		1250
1		Coarse Westerwald Gray Body	1690-1775		1252
1		Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Body			1251
15		Coarse Brown Body			1249
5		Coarse Brown Body			1253
1		Coarse Brown Body	incised lines		1254
1		Coarse Brown Body	incised lines		1255
1		Astbury Red Body	1725-1750		1238
Porcelain (4)					
2		Indeterminate Over-glaze enamel Rim	1660-1800		1261
9	Saucer	Chinese Canton Rim	1800-1830		1258
2		Chinese Canton Body			1259
10		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Body	1660-1800		1260
Earthenware (57)					
2		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body	1830-1940		1256
1		Refined Yellow Ware Banded White Rim	1840-1930		1257
4	Saucer	Refined Whiteware painted Blue Rim	1820+		1262
11		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body	1828+		1263
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Green Body	1828+		1264
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Red Body	1820+		1265
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body	1820+		1266
4		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Body	1820+		1267
2		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body	1820+		1268
15		Refined Whiteware Plain Body	1820+		1269
1		Refined Whiteware Pressed or molded Rim			1270
1		Refined Tin Glazed Blue Body	1620-1800		1271
4	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			1224
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Molded painted Blue Rim	rope molded rim with black design		1225
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim	1815-1830		1226
3		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body	1815-1830		1227
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body	flies depicted		1228
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			1229
1		Refined Pearlware Mocha (dendritic) Body	1795-1830		1230
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1231
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1232
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base	1783-1830		1233
105		Refined Pearlware Plain Body	1775-1830		1234
4		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			1235
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Handle			1236
44		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body	1783-1830		1237
2		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge painted Blue Rim	1780-1820		1239
5		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim	1820-1835, embossed		1240
1		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Green Rim	1820-1835, scalloped, embossed		1241
2		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Body	1780-1830		1242
3		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			1243
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Dark Blue Body			1244
7		Refined Pearlware Banded painted Rim			1245
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim	1783-1830		1246
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim	1783-1830		1247
4		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body	1795-1820		1248
1	Saucer	Refined Creamware Plain Base			1273

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						1274
100		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						1275
2	Mug	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						1276
6		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						1277
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						1278
7		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim						1279
1		Refined Creamware	Annular painted (rim) Brown	Body				1770-1825		1280
3		Refined Creamware	Annular painted (rim)	Body				1780-1820		1281
1		Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted	Body				1765-1815		1282
1		Refined	Body							1272
1		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Rim			brown glaze		1283
4		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Body			brown glaze		1284
5		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Body			brown glaze		1285
2		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Body					1286
1		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Body			clear glaze, curved incised lines		1287
1		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Body			green glaze		1288
4		Coarse Redware	Plain	Lead glazed	Rim			brown glaze		1289
6		Coarse Redware	Plain	missing glaze	Body			incised lines		1290
6		Coarse Redware	Plain	Unglazed	Body					1291
5		Coarse Redware	Plain	Black manganese glaze	Body			18th-19th cent.		1292

Context: 1139 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 5a

Earthenware (1)

1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						3324

Context: 1142 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1e south half of unit

Stoneware (3)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	Lustered	Body				silver glaze		3108
1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield	Plain	Body						3107
1	Hollow	Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-Glazed	Body						3105

Porcelain (2)

1	Tea cup	Over-glaze enamel	Rim					blue band with gilt		3102
1		Plain	Handle					creamer?		3103

Earthenware (32)

2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body						3132
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						3133
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						3134
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body						3135
1	Soup plate	Refined Whiteware	Blue	Rim				edged		3136
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						3109
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						3110
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						3111
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base						3112
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base						3113
6		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						3114
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Purple	Base						3115
1	Tea Pot	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Lid						3116
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim						3117
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body						3118
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim						3119
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim				edged		3120
7	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Molded	Base						3121
9		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						3122

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			3123
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3124
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3125
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Handle			3126
2		Refined Creamware slip decorated factory-made Body	factory slipware; brown inlay		3127
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Banded Annular painted (rim) Body	brown/b lue		3128
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware slip decorated Base	orange		3129
1		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body			3130
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Molded Body			3131
1	Hollow	Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			3137
1	Hollow	Refined Plain Base			3138
2		Coarse Redware Body	glazed		3104
1	Plate	Coarse Redware slip decorated North Midlands Rim			3106

Context: 1143 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1b

Stoneware (3)

1		Coarse Buff Salt-Glazed Body			2236
2		Coarse Brown Salt-Glazed Body			2234
1		Coarse Salt-Glazed Albany slip Body	"Charlestown, MA"		2235

Porcelain (2)

2		Plain Body			2228
1		Body	overglaze hand painted		2229

Earthenware (34)

2	Bowl	Refined Whiteware Plain Body	sage green and white		2254
1		Refined Whiteware Molded Rim			2255
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Base	maroon		2256
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Rim	maroon		2257
6		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2258
4		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2259
1		Refined Whiteware Blue Rim	edged		2260
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Fish scale border Body			2261
6		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2237
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2238
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2239
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Rim	orange		2240
3		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2241
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Rim			2242
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Rim			2243
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2244
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Rim			2245
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2246
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			2247
11		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2248
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2249
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2250
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2251
1		Refined Creamware painted Blue Body			2252
1		Refined Creamware slip decorated factory-made Body			2253
1		Refined yellow Body			2262
3		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			2263
1	Hollow	Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			2264
1		Refined Lead glazed Body			2265
1		Refined Plain Body			2266

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Unglazed Rim			2230
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	glazed interior		2231
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim			2232
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			2233

Context: 1144 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 3b 57

Stoneware (3)

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Coarse Rhenish Blue Body	incised with cobalt		2463
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body			2490
1	Bottle	Coarse American Brown Salt-Glazed Body	rose colored interior		2464

Porcelain (4)

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Rim	overglaze hand painted polychrome		2461
1		Blue Body			2462
1	Hollow	Plain Rim			2483
2	Hollow	Rim	overglazed hand painted (residue)		2484

Earthenware (42)

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2289
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2480
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2481
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2482
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2474
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2475
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2476
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2477
6		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2478
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Body	edged		2491
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		2492
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2493
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2494
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			2495
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2496
1		Refined Pearlware Overglaze painted Body	residue		2497
2		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2498
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2499
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2500
7		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2501
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		2502
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			2503
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Body	slip decorated		2504
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Rim			2471
11		Refined Creamware Body			2472
1		Refined Creamware painted Blue Rim			2473
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Blue Body			2479
1	Flat ware	Refined Blue Rim	edged		2290
1		Refined Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2291
1		Refined Green Rim	edged		2292
1		Refined Plain Body			2303
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2465
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	unglazed/missing interior glaze		2466
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body	glazed interior		2467
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Unglazed Rim			2468
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2469
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2470

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim						2485
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim						2486
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body						2487
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body						2488
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body						2489
Context: 1146		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:**		wall clean up; 20-50 cm					
Earthenware (7)										
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						2829
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						2831
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						2832
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body						2833
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim				edged		2834
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						2830
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				glazed interior		2835
Context: 1147		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 1b		60					
Stoneware (6)										
1	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed	Scratch Blue	Body						3035
1		Refined Lustered Red Stoneware	Molded	Body				silver glaze; tea service		2980
1		Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Body					buff/pink body		2986
1		Coarse American Brown Buff	smooth-glazed	Body						2988
1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown	Salt-Glazed	Body						2985
1		Coarse	Glazed	Body				burned		2987
Porcelain (4)										
2		Blue	Body					hand painted		2973
1	Hollow	Blue	Base					hand painted		2974
1		Plain	Body							2975
2	Hollow	Rim						hand painted overglaze; polychrome		2976
Earthenware (51)										
5		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body						3019
2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						3020
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						3021
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						3022
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim						3023
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body						3024
1		Refined Whiteware	Overglaze painted Polychrome	Body						3025
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Body						3026
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed	Body				teal paint		3027
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						3028
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body						3029
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim				edged		2989
1		Refined Pearlware	Green	Body				edged		2990
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body						2991
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Lid						2992
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim						2993
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base						2994
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base						2995
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body						2996
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim						2997
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body						2998
4		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						2999
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Body						3000

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3001
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					3002
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3003
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3004
17		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					3005
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim					3018
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Blue	Rim			edged		3006
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					3007
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded	Body					3008
1		Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted Red	Body					3009
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3010
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle					3011
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3012
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3013
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					3014
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3015
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					3016
33		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					3017
5		Refined	Plain	Body			burned		3030
1	Flatware	Refined	Transfer printed Green	Body			burned		3031
1	Hollow	Refined	Black	Base			burned; bat printed		3032
1		Refined	Plain	Rim			burned		3033
1		Refined	Plain	Rim			burned		3034
		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					2977
		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					2978
1		Coarse Redware		Body			green glaze		2979
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					2982
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			glazed iterior		2983
1		Coarse Redware	painted Green	Body					2984
1	Flower pot	Coarse	Plain	Rim			terra cotta		2981

Context: 1149 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 5 57 W

Earthenware (12)

1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					2724
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Rim					2725
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim					2719
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2720
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					2721
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					2722
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					2723
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					2715
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					2716
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2717
2	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					2718
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		2714

Context: 1150 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1e

Stoneware (10)

1	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed	Debased scratch blue	Body					1601
1	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed	Debased scratch blue	Body					1602
2	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	Plain	Body			two tone		1603
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Buff	Salt-Glazed	Body			gray exterior		1607
2		Coarse American Brown Gray	Salt-Glazed	Body			ginger-colored exterior		1605
1	Hollow	Coarse Gray	exterior Brown Albany slip	Body					1606

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Hollow	Coarse	Buff		Body		gray exterior, partially glazed		1604
3	Hollow	Coarse	Buff	smooth-glazed	Body		brown exterior, brown slip		1608
2		Coarse	Buff	Salt-Glazed	Body		brown interior and exterior		1610
1		Coarse			Body		pink body, interior brown slip		1609
Porcelain (10)									
6		Plain			Body				1591
6		Blue			Body		hand painted		1592
1		Blue			Body		hand painted tile?		1593
1	Flatware	Blue	Canton Body						1594
1	Flatware	Blue			Body				1595
1	Hollow				Rim		overglaze hand painted		1596
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Blue			Lid				1597
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Blue			Rim				1598
1	Hollow				Rim		overglaze hand painted red		1599
1					Body		overglaze hand painted pink		1600
Earthenware (122)									
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Plain		Base				1612
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Plain		Base				1613
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Plain		Body				1614
1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain		Body				1615
1		Refined Yellow Glazed			Body				1611
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red		Body				1689
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown		Body				1690
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black		Rim				1691
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black		Body				1692
11		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1693
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				1694
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1695
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1696
1		Refined Whiteware	Molded		Rim				1697
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Blue		Rim		edged		1698
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain		Base				1699
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain		Rim				1700
2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome		Rim				1701
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue		Body				1702
3		Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome		Body				1703
16		Refined Whiteware	Plain		Body				1704
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				1705
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1706
68		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1616
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1617
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1618
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				1619
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue						1620
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				1621
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				1622
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				1623
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				1624
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				1625
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				1626
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				1627
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				1628
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded		Rim				1629

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Transfer printed	Blue	Rim				1630
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Transfer printed	Brown	Rim				1631
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Transfer printed	Blue	Body				1632
7	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim				edged		1633
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim				edged		1634
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Green	Body					1635
1		Refined Pearlware	Green	Base				edged		1636
3	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Base					1637
5	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Rim					1638
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Body					1639
2		Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Base					1640
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Base					1641
5		Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Body					1642
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Body					1643
4	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Rim					1644
2		Refined Pearlware	painted	Blue	Rim					1645
2		Refined Pearlware	painted	Polychrome	Body					1646
3		Refined Pearlware	painted	Polychrome	Body					1647
8		Refined Pearlware	painted	Polychrome	Body					1648
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Brown	Body					1649
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted	Polychrome	Rim					1650
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Overglaze	painted	Red	Body				1651
1		Refined Pearlware	factory-made	Body				factory slipware, cable		1652
1		Refined Pearlware	Stamped	factory-made	Rim					1653
2		Refined Pearlware	factory-made	Rim						1654
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	factory-made	Base				turned		1655
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed	and hand painted	Blue	Handle				1656
2	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed	Black	Rim					1657
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed	Black	Rim					1658
104		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						1659
7	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1660
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						1661
5	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body						1662
4	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1663
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1664
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				stamped maker's mark		1665
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base						1666
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				statue		1667
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Blue	Rim				edged		1668
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Blue	Rim						1669
3		Refined Creamware	factory-made	Body						1670
2		Refined Creamware	factory-made	Rim				turned		1671
1		Refined Creamware	factory-made	Body				turned		1672
1		Refined Creamware	factory-made	Body				engine-turned, raised checkered pattern		1673
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	factory-made	Rim						1674
146		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						1675
3		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body						1676
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	painted	Black	Body		scrimshaw-like design		1677
1		Refined Creamware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay			factory-made	Body	factory slipware		1678
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						1679
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						1680
4		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body						1681
14	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base						1682

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
11	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1683
11	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					1684
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1685
6	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1686
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle					1687
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					1688
1	Flatware	Refined	Plain	Body					1542
1	Hollow	Refined	Plain	Base					1543
1		Refined	Plain	Rim					1544
6		Refined	Plain	Body					1545
1		Refined	Blue	Body			edged		1546
1		Refined	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body					1547
4		Refined	missing glaze	Body					1548
1	Hollow	Refined	Overglaze painted	Body			pink paint		1549
1	Flatware	Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1551
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Stamped	Body			glazed, incised lines		1575
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Stamped	Body					1576
5	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					1577
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		1578
5	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					1579
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim					1580
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					1581
7		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		1582
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			glazed interior		1583
5		Coarse Redware	missing glaze	Body					1584
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim					1585
10		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					1586
4		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					1587
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			exterior glaze only		1588
1		Coarse Redware	missing glaze	Base			burned		1589
1	Hollow	Tin Glazed	painted Blue	Base					1550
5		Tin Glazed	Plain	Body					1590

Context: 1152 **Unit:** **Level:**

Earthenware (2)

1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body				55	546
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					399

Context: 1154 **Unit:** SOW **Level:** 2

Stoneware (1)

1		Coarse American Brown	Brown exterior	American Body					983

Porcelain (3)

1	Bowl	Late	Rim						985
5		Late	Gilded Purple/Red/Gold	Body					986
2		Late	Plain	Base					987

Earthenware (49)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body					1026
3		Refined Whiteware	Incised Annular painted (rim)	Body					1027
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1028
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1029
2	Plate	Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome	Body					1030
4		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body					1031
92		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body					988

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
4		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					989
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim					990
8	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					991
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					992
9	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim					993
2	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Base						994
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome						995
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					996
2	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim					997
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					998
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					999
1		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern)	Blue	Rim				1000
1		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern)	Green	Rim				1001
2		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim				1002
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1003
21		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue						1004
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1005
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1006
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Handle					1007
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim					1008
4		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue						1009
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Body						1010
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body					1011
2		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim)	Body					1012
1		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim)	Body					1013
19	Tureen	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1014
64		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					1015
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1016
2	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1017
3	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1018
1	Tea cup	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1019
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1020
5		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					1021
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					1022
3		Refined Creamware	Incised	Body					1023
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Annular painted (rim)	Rim					1024
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Annular painted (rim) Yellow/Black	Body					1025
2		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					1032
2		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					1033
1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					1034
3		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					1035
1		Tin Glazed	Blue Tin Glaze	Body					984

Context: 1158 **Unit:** **Level:**

Porcelain (2)

1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body					154
1	Hollow	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim				190	155

Earthenware (11)

1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Cable/ cats eye	factory-made Body				89	864
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					784
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					785
1	Hollow	Refined Ironstone (White Granite)	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				174	204
1	Saucer	Refined Creamware	Pressed or molded Undecorated	Rim			Dot & diamond pattern	98	259

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					388
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					389
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					390
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					391
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					392
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				201	9
Context: 1159		**Unit:**	**Level:**						
Porcelain (2)									
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Base					148
1	Tea cup	Undecorated	Rim					196	141
Earthenware (11)									
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown	Body				149	551
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Light blue	Body				144	634
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					740
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				48	283
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					336
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					338
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					423
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					424
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body					2
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					23
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					69
Context: 1161		**Unit:**	**Level:**						
Porcelain (1)									
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body					160
Context: 1162		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 5		57 west; balk column				
Porcelain (1)									
1		Blue	Body				hand painted		2766
Earthenware (3)									
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2767
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					2768
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					2769
Context: 1163		**Unit:**	**Level:**						
Porcelain (1)									
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Base					150
Earthenware (20)									
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Molded Undecorated	Body			Light blue slip design underglaze	189	180
1		Refined Tin Glazed Buff	Undecorated	Body				176	203
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge Blue	Rim				124	532
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Black	Body				136	590
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Rim				74	705
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base					731
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base					734
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body					745
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body				23	234
1		Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body				91	238
1	Fruit basket	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				33	299
1	Fruit basket	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				33	300
1	Fruit basket	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim				33	301
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					427

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			428
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware Undecorated Body		36	429
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			430
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			431
1		Refined Creamware Undecorated Body			432
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim			19

Context: 1165 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 5 balk/wall NE-SE

Earthenware (4)

1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			2700
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2699
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2698
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2697

Context: 1166 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1a-1e 1a-2a wall cleaning

Stoneware (1)

1		Refined White Salt Glazed Debased scratch blue Body			2040

Porcelain (4)

1	Hollow	Chinese Blue Nanking Body	hand painted		2025
1	Flatware	Blue Rim	hand painted		2026
1		Over-glaze enamel Body	polychrome		2027
1		Plain Body	burned		2028

Earthenware (25)

1		Refined Yellow Ware Body			2034
5		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2051
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			2052
1		Refined Redware Slip-trailed North Midlands Body			2029
2		Refined Redware Black manganese glaze Body			2030
2		Refined Redware Lead glazed Body			2031
3		Refined Redware Lead glazed Body	missing/unglazed on one side		2032
1	Hollow	Refined Redware Lead glazed Rim			2033
11		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2041
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2042
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		2043
1		Refined Pearlware Green Body	edged		2044
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded painted Blue Body			2045
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2046
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2047
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2048
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base			2049
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2050
11		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2035
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			2036
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2037
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2038
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2039
1	Hollow	Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			2053
1		Refined Rim	edged; burned		2054

Context: 1167 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2b

Stoneware (2)

15		Refined White Salt Glazed Body			1058
2		Red Stoneware Jackfield Body			1087

AMH Ceramics

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (6)					
4	Plate	Chinese Over-glaze enamel Base			1079
1		White Base			1059
6	Plate	Blue Canton Rim			1045
1		Rim			1046
1		Base			1047
4		Body	cross hatch lattice		1048
Earthenware (59)					
9	Mug	Refined Whiteware Banded Annular painted (rim) Blue Rim			1042
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			1089
2		Refined Tin Glazed Blue Tin Glaze			1044
6	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Green Rim			1036
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Rim			1037
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Base			1038
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Green Rim			1039
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Green Rim			1040
17	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1043
8	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			1052
11	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Rim			1053
30	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Base			1054
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Base			1055
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Base	blue line around base		1060
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1061
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Green/brown Body	1780-1830		1066
4		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown Rim			1067
3		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim			1068
9		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1069
15		Refined Pearlware painted Body			1070
61		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1071
14		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1072
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Handle			1073
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			1077
8		Refined Pearlware Banded Brown Rim			1078
8	Plate	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1085
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1086
1		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim	molded		1088
10		Refined Pearlware painted Body			1091
33		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1092
7		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1093
8		Refined Pearlware Plain Banded Brown Rim			1094
2		Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Plain Base			1063
1		Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Plain Base			1064
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain			1041
9	Plate	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1049
5		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1050
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1051
1	Plate	Refined Creamware Plain Body			1056
4	Platter	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1057
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Base			1062
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			1065
6		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1074
1		Refined Creamware Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown/red Rim			1075
43		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1076

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Plate	Refined Creamware Molded Rim	octagonal		1080
1	Plate	Refined Creamware Plain Base			1081
4		Refined Creamware Plain Base			1082
7		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1083
33		Refined Creamware Plain Base			1084
1		Refined Creamware Mocha (dendritic) Body			1090
2		Coarse Redware Plain			1095
13	Bottle	Coarse Redware Plain Brown Lead glazed Base			1096
7	Bottle	Coarse Redware Plain Brown Lead glazed Body			1097
2		Coarse Redware Plain Handle			1098
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			1099
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body	3 wavy lines		1100
7		Coarse Redware Body			1101
1		Coarse Redware Jackfield Body			1102

Context: 1169 **Unit:** **Level:**

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown gray/buff/pink Turned exterior Brown Body		179	200

Porcelain (5)

1	Tea cup	English Bone China Over-glaze enamel Polychrome Body		14	166
1	Saucer	English Bone China Stenciled/Gilded Base		15	169
1	Hollow	Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Body		190	151
1		Chinese Imari Underglaze painted over-glaze enamel Blue Base			152
1	Tea cup	Over-glaze enamel Body		14	164

Earthenware (162)

1	Mug	Refined Yellow Ware Turned Undecorated Rim	Turned white lines	21	194
1	Mug	Refined Yellow Ware Turned Undecorated Handle		21	195
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Rim		18	176
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Base		18	177
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Body		22	215
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Body		22	216
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Body		22	217
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Rim		22	218
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Body		22	219
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Body		22	221
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Handle		22	222
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Handle		22	223
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Base		22	224
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware) Banded Sponged Polychrome factory-made Rim	slip banded	87	866
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware) Molded Underglaze painted Brown Body		146	869
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware) Molded Underglaze painted Brown Body		146	870
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim		52	523
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim		53	526
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim	scalloped edge	122	527
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim	scalloped edge	126	529
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Green Base		150	552
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Green Base	banded	150	553
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Green Base		150	554
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Body		152	557
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Body		62	558
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Body		56	559
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Rim		56	560
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Rim		56	561

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Underglaze painted Blue		Rim		57	562
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Base		No mend	59	572
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body			62	580
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome		Body		152	586
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim			159	587
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			61	596
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			61	597
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue		Rim		62	598
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue		Rim		62	599
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue		Rim		62	600
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue		Rim		62	601
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			155	602
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body		chinoiserie pattern	60	603
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			60	604
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			60	605
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			60	606
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			60	607
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			60	608
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			65	628
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			65	629
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			65	630
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			65	631
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			65	632
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			135	638
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				639
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				655
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			133	662
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			141	665
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				666
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				667
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				668
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				671
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				672
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				683
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			68	691
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			68	692
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			68	693
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			68	694
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			162	711
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			163	721
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			164	722
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			164	724
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			79	733
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				746
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				747
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				748
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			71	796
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			71	797
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			71	798
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			71	799
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				821
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				822
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				823

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base						837
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						840
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						841
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base						848
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base						849
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base						850
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base						851
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						852
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						853
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body						854
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body					23	239
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim					24	244
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim					24	245
1	Saucer	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body					92	246
1		Refined Creamware	Cut out and inlaid Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body				stamped	26	249
1		Refined Creamware	Cut out and inlaid Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body					26	250
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					28	256
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					28	257
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Turned Undecorated	Body					96	262
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Pressed or molded Undecorated	Rim				"pie crust" rim	99	263
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body					101	271
1	Tea bowl	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body					32	272
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					116	279
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					116	280
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					116	281
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					114	287
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim					114	288
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					36	308
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					36	309
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base						317
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base						318
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						319
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					43	325
1	Basin	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					43	326
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base						334
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						339
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					47	341
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					47	342
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					47	343
1	Cup	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Handle					104	470
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						471
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					114	472
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						474
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						475
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						476
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						477
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						478
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						479
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						480
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body						481
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	482
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					48	483
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body					101	484

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			27	485
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				509
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				510
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			50	512
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			50	513
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base			50	514
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			7	6
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body			216	13
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				24
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				29
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				32
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			215	40
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	72
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Handle			10	86
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Rim			10	87
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	89
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	94
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	95
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	99
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	100
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	101
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	102
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	103
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	104
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	110
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	111
1	Hollow	Coarse Buff	Lead glazed	Body			183	227
1	Hollow	Coarse	Undecorated Lead glazed	Body			183	230

Context: 1170 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1a 62

Stoneware (1)

1		Coarse Gray	Body					2055

Porcelain (3)

1		Plain	Body					2057
1		Blue	Body				hand painted	2058
1		Blue	Base				hand painted	2059

Earthenware (36)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Rim				2056
3	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base				2084
4		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body				2085
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2086
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body				2087
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Body				2088
1		Refined Whiteware	Molded	Rim				2089
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Brown	Body			banded rim?	2090
16		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				2069
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				2070
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim				2071
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				2072
1		Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged	2073
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim			edged	2074
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				2075
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base				2076

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded painted Brown	Rim				2077
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Body				2078
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body				2079
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2080
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2081
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body				2082
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Base				2083
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	slip decorated Black/dark brown	factory-made Rim		turned		2094
24		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				2063
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				2064
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				2065
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2066
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2067
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2068
3		Refined	Plain	Body		burned		2091
1	Hollow	Refined	painted Polychrome	Rim				2092
1		Refined	painted Brown	Body				2093
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		glazed interior		2060
2		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body		unglazed/missing glaze on one side		2061
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		unglazed/missing glaze on one side		2062

Context: 1171 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 5a 57 west

Earthenware (2)

1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2764
1	Flatware	Refined	Green	Rim		edged		2765

Context: 1172 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1c 60

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Coarse	Glazed	Rim		grooved interior		3101

Porcelain (3)

1	Bowl	Chinese	Blue	Base		poor quality; hand painted		3079
1		Blue	Body			hand painted		3080
1		Plain	Body					3081

Earthenware (19)

1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body				3095
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				3096
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				3097
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base				3098
1	Mug	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim				3099
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Banded slip decorated Brown	factory-made Body				3082
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				3083
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				3084
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				3085
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body				3086
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				3087
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				3088
10		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				3089
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				3090
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				3091
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				3092
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle				3093
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				3094
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body				3100

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Context: 1173		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 5b				
Earthenware (6)							
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			1439
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim			1440
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			1441
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			1436
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			1437
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			1438
Context: 1175		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:** 1d	60			
Earthenware (9)							
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2836
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2837
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			2840
1		Refined Pearlware	Green	factory-made Body	slipware, edged		2841
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim			2842
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			2843
6		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2838
1		Refined Creamware	painted	Body	gilt		2839
1		Refined	missing glaze	Body			2844
Context: 1178		**Unit:** S0W	**Level:** 2a	62			
Stoneware (4)							
1	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed	Debased scratch blue	Body			1871
1	Bottle	Coarse American Brown	smooth-glazed Albany slip	Body			1868
1	Hollow	Coarse Gray	Glazed	Body			1869
1	Hollow	Coarse Brown	Salt-Glazed	Handle			1870
Porcelain (3)							
2		Blue	Body		hand painted		1865
1	Flatware	Blue	Body		hand painted		1866
1		Blue	Body				1867
Earthenware (48)							
1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body			1875
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Banded Slip-trailed Blue	Body			1876
7		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1902
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			1903
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1904
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1905
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body			1906
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body			1907
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body	maker's mark		1908
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Base			1909
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Rim			1910
10		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			1911
2	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			1912
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			1913
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			1914
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Sponged Brown	Body			1915
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Molded	Rim			1916
13		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1877
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			1878
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			1879
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body			1880

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
5		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			1881
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		1882
1		Refined Pearlware Green Body	edged		1883
1		Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		1884
23		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1885
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1886
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1887
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Body			1888
1		Refined Pearlware Mocha (dendritic) Body			1889
3		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			1890
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			1891
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			1892
21		Refined Creamware Plain Body			1893
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1894
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			1895
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Body			1896
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			1897
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			1898
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Molded Rim			1899
1		Refined Creamware Banded factory-made Body	slipware		1900
1		Refined Creamware factory-made Body	inlay		1901
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1919
1	Hollow	Refined painted Black Rim			1917
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			1918
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		1872
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body	one side glazed only		1873
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body	"Jackfield-esque"		1874

Context: 1179 **Unit:** **Level:**

Stoneware (3)

1	Hollow	Refined Salt-Glazed Body		177	202
1	Hollow	Coarse gray/buff/pink Salt-Glazed Albany slip Body		182	211
1		Coarse gray/buff/pink Body		181	212

Porcelain (6)

1	Tea cup	English Bone China Over-glaze enamel Polychrome Body		14	167
1	Platter	Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Base		197	146
1	Flatware	Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Rim		199	156
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Body			157
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Base			158
1	Tea cup	Over-glaze enamel Polychrome Base		14	165

Earthenware (197)

1	Mug	Refined Yellow Ware Turned Undecorated Base		21	196
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware Underglaze painted Chrome colors Body	AMH S0/W4 has same design	186	184
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware Underglaze painted Chrome colors Rim		187	185
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim		20	186
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body		20	187
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim		20	188
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body		20	189
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim		20	190
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Rim		20	191
1	Saucer	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body		20	192
1	Chamber	Refined Tin Glazed Buff Undecorated Body		22	225
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware) Banded slip decorated Polychrome factory-made Body	molded beading/ roulette at rim	87	855

AMH Ceramics

								Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Banded slip decorated Polychrome					factory-made Body	87	856
1	Pitcher	Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Molded Undecorated	Body					30	872
1		Refined Pearlware-glazed slipware (dipt ware)	Undecorated Blue	Body						874
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim			scalloped edge w/ molded rococco rim	127	530
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge	Blue	Rim			scalloped	53	531
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Underglaze painted Brown		Base				146	543
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Underglaze painted Blue		Rim				57	563
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Molded Underglaze painted Blue		Body				57	564
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Rim				155	579
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Rim				158	583
1	Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body				58	585
1	Egg Cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body				58	588
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base			Maker's mark "...stone" "japan"	60	592
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	593
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	594
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	595
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	609
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	610
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	611
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	612
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	613
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	614
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	615
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	616
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				60	617
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	618
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				60	619
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body					620
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	622
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	623
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				60	624
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				60	625
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				60	626
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				60	627
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				132	636
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				60	641
1	Platter	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				131	642
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body					647
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				135	648
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				139	649
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base					650
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body				133	656
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base					657
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body					674
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				144	675
1	Tyankard	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Base				140	680
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				67	688
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				67	689
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Rim				68	690
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body					695
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated		Rim				75	706
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated		Rim				81	710
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated		Base				162	715

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			79	716
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			75	719
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			79	727
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				730
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			74	737
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				754
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				755
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				756
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				757
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				758
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				759
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				760
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				761
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				762
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				763
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				764
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			71	809
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			71	810
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body			71	811
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				813
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base				814
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded Undecorated	Body				815
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded Undecorated	Body				816
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				817
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			79	818
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			79	819
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Base			79	820
1		Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Body				834
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown	Body			56	835
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown	Body			56	836
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Handle			85	844
1	Cup	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Handle			85	845
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	factory-made Body			88	863
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			94	235
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			93	236
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim			23	240
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Rim			25	247
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Rim			25	248
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			27	251
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			27	252
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			27	253
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			27	254
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			27	255
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Pressed or molded Undecorated	Rim		Feather edge pattern	97	258
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Turned Undecorated	Body			31	270
1	Tea bowl	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated	Body			32	273
1	Cup	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			103	277
1	Pitcher	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Spout			31	289
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			116	293
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Rim			116	294
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			35	304
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			35	305
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body			35	306

AMH Ceramics

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				35	307
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted Brown		Rim			38	312
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted		Rim			38	313
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				42	322
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				42	323
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				42	324
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					327
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					328
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				28	329
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				28	330
1	Platter	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				28	331
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					335
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					337
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					340
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Molded Undecorated		Base		line near base		488
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					489
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					490
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base					491
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					492
1	Chamber	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				108	493
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Base				36	494
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					495
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					496
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					497
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					498
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					499
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					500
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					501
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					502
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					503
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					504
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					505
1		Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body					506
1	Serving	Refined Creamware	Undecorated	Body				27	508
1		Refined White	Undecorated	Base					208
1		Refined White	Undecorated	Rim					209
1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				6	1
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Turned	Unglazed	Body			202	4
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				215	25
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body					33
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				214	43
1	Pot	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				9	53
1	Pot	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				9	54
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base				4	55
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Base				4	56
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				5	57
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				5	58
1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Base				6	59
1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Base				6	60
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				7	61
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				7	62
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				7	63
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				7	64

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				65
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			206	67
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			9	74
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			9	75
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Molded brown	Rim			9	78
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	79
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	80
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	81
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	82
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	83
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	84
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	brown	Body			9	85
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Rim			10	88
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	91
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	92
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	93
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	96
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	97
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	98
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	105
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	106
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	107
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	108
1	Jug	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			10	109
1	Hollow	Coarse	Undecorated Lead glazed	Body			184	228
1		Coarse	Undecorated Lead glazed	Body			185	229

Context: 1181 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 1a 63

Porcelain (3)

1		Plain	Body					2892
3		Blue	Body				hand painted	2893
1	Flatware	Blue	Body				hand painted	2894

Earthenware (19)

1		Refined Whiteware	Molded	Body			floral/leaf pattern	2911
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Green	Base			fruit pattern	2912
12		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				2898
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				2899
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue	Rim			edged	2900
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				2901
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body				2902
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				2903
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim				2904
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim				2905
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				2906
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body				2907
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body				2908
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2909
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				2910
1		Refined	Plain	Body				2913
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim				2895
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim				2896
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				2897

Context: 1182 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 5a 57 W

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (1)					
1		Blue Body	hand painted		2702
Earthenware (4)					
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2703
1	Plate	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2704
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			2705
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2701
Context: 1183		**Unit:** N9W **Level:** 8			
Earthenware (4)					
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Light blue Body	burned		3325
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base	pooling		3326
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base	burned		3327
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3328
Context: 1184		**Unit:** S0W **Level:** side wall collapse			
Earthenware (1)					
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2147
Context: 1185		**Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2c			
Stoneware (2)					
2		Refined White Salt Glazed Plain Body			907
1		Refined Black Basalt Incised Interior Body			906
Porcelain (6)					
2	Plate	Chinese Nanking Rim			899
3		Chinese Canton Body			900
1		Chinese Rim			901
2		Chinese Rim			902
1		Chinese Body			903
2		Chinese Body			904
Earthenware (76)					
1		Refined Whiteware Plain			980
1		Refined Whiteware Banded Annular painted (rim) Body			981
9	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Blue			930
1		Refined Pearlware Handle			931
4	Ladle	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Green			932
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			933
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Base			934
5		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim			935
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim			936
5		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			937
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			938
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			939
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			940
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			941
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			942
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			943
1	Mug	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			944
44		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			945
4		Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Green Rim			946
1		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Green Rim			947
1		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Green Rim			948
2	Plate	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Rim			949

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
14	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Transfer printed				950
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				951
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					952
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					953
10		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					954
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					955
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				956
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome					957
1		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim) Blue	Rim				958
3		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim) Brown					959
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim) Brown	Rim				960
3		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body		painted on rim		961
3		Refined Pearlware	Banded					962
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Brown	Body				963
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome					964
2	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Base				965
3		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome					966
5	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome					967
9	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome					968
2	Basket	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Handle				969
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Banded Annular painted (rim)	Base				970
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim				971
1		Refined Pearlware	Brown					972
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					973
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Rim				974
3		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome					975
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue					976
1		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim) Brown	Rim				977
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				978
1		Refined Pearlware	Green/brown	Body				979
12	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain					908
64		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				909
4		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				910
1	Tyankard	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				911
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				912
2	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain					913
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				914
1		Refined Creamware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Rim				915
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim				916
8		Refined Creamware	Rim					917
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Base					918
6	Tea Pot	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Spout				919
4		Coarse Redware	brown	Body				920
1		Coarse Redware	brown	Body				921
1	Pan	Coarse Redware	Base					922
1	Cup	Coarse Redware	Handle					923
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Base					924
1	Jar	Coarse Redware	Base					925
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Rim					926
1		Coarse Redware	Incised	Body				927
3		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				928
1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim				929
3		Tin Glazed White	Plain	Body				905

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Tin Glazed missing glaze				982
Context: 1187		**Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2b	62			
Porcelain (4)						
3		Blue Body		hand painted		1819
1		Blue Canton Body				1820
1		Body		hand painted overglaze; pink		1821
1		Rim		hand painted overglaze; red		1822
Earthenware (42)						
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Base				1829
3		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body				1830
10		Refined Whiteware Plain Body				1856
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Plain Rim				1857
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Molded Transfer printed Green	Rim			1858
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body				1859
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Molded Transfer printed Brown	Rim			1860
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body				1861
2		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body				1862
11		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				1832
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				1833
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base				1834
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim				1835
1		Refined Pearlware painted Brown Body				1836
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Brown Handle				1837
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body				1838
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body				1839
1		Refined Pearlware Stamped factory-made Body		glazed		1840
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim		edged		1841
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim		edged		1842
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Fish scale border Blue	Rim	molded edge		1843
1		Refined Pearlware factory-made Body		slipware		1844
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Rim				1845
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Body				1846
25		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				1847
4	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base				1848
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base				1849
28		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				1850
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body				1851
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base				1852
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base				1853
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim				1854
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Banded Annular painted (rim)	Body			1855
1		Refined Body		green glaze; slipware?		1831
1		Refined Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Rim			1863
1		Refined Plain Body				1864
4		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body		interior glaze		1823
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Base				1824
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Handle				1825
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze	Body			1826
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body				1827
2		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body				1828
Context: 1188		**Unit:** **Level:** 1b	63			

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Stoneware (1)					
1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown Buff smooth-glazed Albany slip Body			2316
Porcelain (1)					
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Rim			2318
Earthenware (14)					
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2329
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Blue Rim	edged		2330
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Green Body			2331
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		2321
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		2322
5		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2323
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2324
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2325
7		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2326
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2327
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2328
5		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2319
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2320
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Unglazed Base	terra cotta? drainage hole present		2317

Context: 1191 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 3a southern half

Stoneware (1)					
1	Ink Bottle	Coarse American Brown Salt-Glazed Base			3195
Porcelain (1)					
1	Hollow	Plain Body			3194
Earthenware (32)					
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware painted Blue Body			3196
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			3200
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3226
4	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3213
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3214
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		3215
8	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			3216
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3217
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3218
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base			3219
5		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3220
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			3221
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			3222
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			3223
1	Serving	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base	fancy		3224
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3225
1		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body			3204
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3205
11		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3206
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			3207
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3208
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3209
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3210
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware Green Rim	edged		3211
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware Green Rim	edged		3212
2	Chamber	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3227

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Body			3201
1	Bowl	Refined Plain Body	burned		3202
1	Bowl	Refined Plain Body	burned		3203
5		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3197
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3198
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			3199

Context: 1192 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1a 61b

Stoneware (2)

1	Hollow	Coarse Buff Salt-Glazed Body	light brown slip interior		3348
1		Coarse exterior Brown Albany slip Body	possibly American gray		3347

Porcelain (1)

1	Hollow	Rim	hand painted purple overglaze; leaf pattern		3336

Earthenware (10)

1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			3341
2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			3337
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Underglaze painted Green Body			3338
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3339
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Base	little rust; base is oblong		3340
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			3342
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim	rust stain evident		3343
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3344
7		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3345
1		Coarse Redware Body	glazed interior surface		3346

Context: 1193 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2

Porcelain (4)

1	Hollow	Japanese Over-glaze enamel Rim			1995
1		Japanese Over-glaze enamel Body			1996
3		Plain Body			1997
1	Flatware	Over-glaze enamel Blue Rim	overglaze gilt		1998

Earthenware (26)

13		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2011
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2012
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		2013
3		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2014
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Rim	orange		2015
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2016
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2017
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2018
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed Blue Body			2019
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body	bird patterns		2020
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2021
24		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2004
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2005
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2006
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2007
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Body			2008
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2009
1		Refined Creamware painted Polychrome Body			2010
2		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			2023
2		Refined slip decorated factory-made Body	mochaware?		2024
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		1999

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	glazed interior; turned		2000
4	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed Rim			2001
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed Base			2002
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed Base			2003
2	Hollow	Tin Glazed	Rim			2022

Context: 1194 **Unit:** S0E **Level:** 4a south half

Stoneware (2)

1	Hollow	Coarse Burslem Buff	Salt-Glazed Body	ginger glazed interior and exterior		2846
2	Hollow	Coarse buff and two-tone American	Salt-Glazed Body	unglazed interior		2845

Porcelain (1)

1		Plain	Body			2847

Earthenware (22)

1		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body			2866
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Blue Rim	edged		2867
1		Refined Pearlware	factory-made Body	slipware; cats' eye, cable/marble design		2856
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Base			2857
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue Rim	edged		2858
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Rim			2859
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body			2860
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body			2861
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome Lid			2862
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Brown Body			2863
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			2864
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain Base			2865
6		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2849
3	Sugar bowl	Refined Creamware	Plain Lid			2850
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Base			2851
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain Rim	scalloped		2852
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain Base			2853
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Green Rim	edged		2854
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded Body	leaf pattern		2855
2		Refined	Plain Body			2868
1	Flatware	Refined	Plain Base			2869
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body			2848

Context: 1195 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1a 64

Stoneware (3)

1	Hollow	Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-Glazed Base	orange/brown slip interior		3352
2	Hollow	Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Molded Salt-Glazed Body	orange/brown slip		3354
1	Hollow	Coarse	Salt-Glazed Albany slip Body			3353

Porcelain (2)

1	Flatware	Molded	Rim	purple painted overglaze		3361
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Body	burned		3362

Earthenware (16)

1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black Body			3357
2		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body	burned		3358
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain Rim			3359
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Plain			3360
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Base	date palm chinoiserie, 1805-1820		3355
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			3356
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Annular painted (rim) factory-made Rim	glazed slipware		3363
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Body			3364

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			3365
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body	burned		3366
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			3367
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body	burned		3368
1		Refined Creamware Plain Body			3369
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Molded Unglazed Body			3349
1		Coarse Redware Molded Black manganese glaze Body	mottled glaze		3350
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware Molded Body	glazed interior		3351

Context: 1198 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 1a 65 drain extension

Porcelain (2)

1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Rim	blue rim with gilt		2880
1		Plain Body			2881

Earthenware (14)

3		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2293
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2295
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2296
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body	pink flower with green foliage design		2890
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2884
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			2885
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2886
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2294
6		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2887
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Molded Rim	feather edge		2888
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base	wavy?		2889
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			2891
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2882
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body	missing/unglazed interior		2883

Context: 1199 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2c 62

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Plain Base			2096

Earthenware (16)

1	Flatware	Refined Yellow Ware Plain Rim			2099
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			2110
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			2111
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Green Rim	edged		2106
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2107
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Body			2108
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2109
11		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2100
3		Refined Creamware Molded Body			2101
1		Refined Creamware Body	blue glaze		2102
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2103
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2104
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2105
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			2097
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2098
1		Tin Glazed Plain Body			2095

Context: 1201 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 1a 0

Porcelain (1)

1	Hollow	Body	figurine?		2425

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Earthenware (9)					
3		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2420
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			2421
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Purple Body			2422
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2418
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Brown Rim			2419
2		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2416
1		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2417
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body			2423
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body			2424
Context: 1202		**Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2d			
Stoneware (2)					
1		Refined White Salt Glazed Debased scratch blue			881
1		Refined White Salt Glazed Plain Body			890
Porcelain (1)					
1	Plate	Chinese Spearhead Rim Base			882
Earthenware (17)					
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Banded Polychrome Rim			883
21		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			884
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			885
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Blue Base			886
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Brown Rim			887
5		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim			888
5		Refined Pearlware Rim			889
1	Plate	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			891
3		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			892
12		Refined Creamware Plain			893
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Body			894
4		Refined Plain Body	burned		2162
1		Refined Plain Rim	burned		2163
1	Tyankard	Coarse Redware interior tin glaze Base			895
5		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Base			896
3		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze			897
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze			898
Context: 1203		**Unit:** S1E **Level:** 2a			
Porcelain (1)					
1		Plain Body			2287
Earthenware (1)					
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2288
Context: 1204		**Unit:** S1E **Level:** 3a			
Stoneware (2)					
1		Indeterminate Gray Underglaze painted Body			1318
1		Indeterminate Buff/Brown Underglaze painted Body			1319
Porcelain (4)					
1		Indeterminate Underglaze painted Blue Rim			1314
1		Indeterminate Underglaze painted Rim			1315
2		Indeterminate Underglaze painted Body			1316
1		Indeterminate Underglaze painted Body			1317
Earthenware (21)					
2		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			1297

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
3		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue Body			1311
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body			1312
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown Body			1313
1		Refined Redware	Unglazed Body			1307
2		Refined Redware	brown Body			1308
1		Refined Redware	Black Body			1309
1		Refined Redware	Black Body			1310
2		Refined Pearlware	Banded Annular painted (rim) blue/brown Body	cut outs, rope pattern		1298
2		Refined Pearlware	Feather-edge Blue Rim			1299
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Rim			1300
17		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			1301
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			1302
5		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue Body			1303
1		Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic) Body			1304
1		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim) Red, brown, orange Body			1305
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Brown Rim			1306
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Base			1293
4		Refined Creamware	Plain Base			1294
10		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			1295
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Rim			1296
Context: 1205		**Unit:** S0W	**Level:** 2d 62			
Porcelain (2)						
1	Hollow	Plain Base				1559
1		Blue Rim		hand painted		1560
Earthenware (13)						
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			1567
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain Base			1568
3		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			1569
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green Rim	edged		1570
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Body	factory slipware inlay		1561
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain Rim			1562
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Rim			1563
4		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			1564
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain Rim			1565
1		Refined Creamware	Molded Rim			1566
1		Refined	Body			1571
1	Flatware	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Base	interior glaze		1557
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze Body	interior glaze		1558
Context: 1206		**Unit:** S1E	**Level:** 4a			
Stoneware (4)						
1		Coarse Astbury Brown	Glazed Body	1840-1920		1349
1		Coarse American gray	Body			1348
1		Coarse American Brown Brown	Body	1750-1900		1350
1	Jar	Coarse American Brown	Rim			1347
Porcelain (1)						
1		Indeterminate White	Over-glaze enamel Red Rim	dots and bands		1337
Earthenware (26)						
3		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body			1338
1	Tea cup	Refined Whiteware	painted Polychrome Rim			1339
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue Base			1340
2	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (impressed) Green Rim	1809-1831		1320

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim	1800-1835		1321
13		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1322
1	Tyankard	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1323
4		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1324
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown Body			1325
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown, blue, green Rim	diamond cross hatch pattern		1326
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Brown, orange Body			1327
1	Ink Bottle	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1328
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1329
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Base			1330
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Base			1331
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			1332
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			1333
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			1334
5		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1335
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1336
17		Refined Creamware Plain Body			1343
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base			1344
1		Refined Creamware Molded Base	wheel-turned molding		1345
1		Refined Creamware Molded Base			1346
4		Coarse Redware clear Body			1341
1		Coarse Redware clear Rim			1342

Context: 1207 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 4b

Stoneware (3)

1		Coarse American gray painted cobalt Body			1356
2		Coarse American gray Body			1357
2		Coarse American Brown Brown Buff Body			1358

Porcelain (2)

2		Indeterminate Over-glaze enamel Red Body			1351
2		Indeterminate Underglaze painted Blue Body			1352

Earthenware (30)

1		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			1359
3		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			1360
1		Refined Whiteware Shell-edge Blue Rim	1829+		1362
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Rim			1363
1	Tea cup	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Base			1364
1		Refined Whiteware Slip-trailed Body	1820-1865		1366
4		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1367
1	Tureen	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1368
2		Refined Whiteware Molded Transfer printed Purple Body			1369
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1370
1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body	pineapple decoration		1371
1		Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	Rococo style, 1780-1820		1361
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			1365
9		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1375
5		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1376
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1377
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1378
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			1379
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1380
1		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Green Rim			1381
2		Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Green Rim	1809-1831		1382

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				1383
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				1384
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim				1385
12		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				1372
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				1373
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				1374
2	Tea Pot	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Base				1353
8		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				1354
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				1355

Context: 1208 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1b 61b

Earthenware (12)

1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body		burned, dog design	3381
1		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim		3372
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body		diamond pattern	3373
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			3374
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			3375
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body		burned	3376
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body			3377
5		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			3378
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			3379
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			3380
1		Coarse Redware	Body			green glaze on one side; gritty paste	3370
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			3371

Context: 1209 **Unit:** **Level:**

Stoneware (1)

3		Coarse American Brown	Brown	Body			1435

Porcelain (3)

4		Indeterminate	Underglaze painted Blue				1386
1		Indeterminate					1388
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Canton				1387

Earthenware (46)

1		Refined Yellow Ware	Plain	Body			1413
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Rim			1408
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			1414
1	Bowl	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			1415
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body			1416
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Red	Rim			1417
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1418
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body			1419
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Dark Blue	Rim			1420
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1421
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1422
1		Refined Redware	Black manganese glaze	Rim			1432
1		Refined Redware	Lead glazed	Base			1433
4		Refined Redware	Lead glazed	Body			1434
19		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			1389
20		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1390
1		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Green	Rim		1391
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Blue	Rim		1392
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Dark Blue	Rim			1393
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Base			1394

							Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2		Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic)	Rim					1395
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1396
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1397
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					1398
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Base					1399
1		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim)	Body			with roulette		1400
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					1401
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base					1402
1		Refined Pearlware	Annular painted (rim)						1403
1		Refined Pearlware	Molded						1404
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					1405
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim					1406
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body					1407
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body			flower pattern		1409
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body			Chinese motif		1410
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					1411
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Blue/orange	Rim					1412
17		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					1423
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base					1424
1		Refined Creamware	painted	Rim					1425
1		Refined Creamware	Banded Annular painted (rim)	Black/brown	Body				1426
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1427
1		Refined Creamware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	Rim					1428
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body					1429
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim					1430
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body					1431

Context: 1210 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** wall clean up

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Coarse American Brown	Salt-Glazed	Body			glazed interior		2587

Porcelain (7)

3	Flatware	Chinese	Blue	Canton Body			hand painted		2580
2		Blue	Body				hand painted		2581
1		Blue	Base				hand painted		2582
1	Hollow	Plain	Base						2583
1	Tea cup	Plain	Handle						2584
1		Plain	Body						2585
1		Plain	Body				burned		2586

Earthenware (46)

2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2622
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base					2623
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Molded	Body					2624
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Base					2625
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Rim					2626
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body					2627
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed	Body			pink; floral on one side		2628
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Overglaze painted Polychrome	Base					2629
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Green	Rim			edged		2594
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body					2595
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base					2596
5		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2597
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body					2598
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Blue	Body					2599

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			2600
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body			2601
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	slip decorated	factory-made Body	bands and stamped		2602
1	Jar	Refined Pearlware	Banded slip decorated	factory-made Base			2603
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Green	Body			2604
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2605
15		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			2606
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Rim			2607
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			2608
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			2609
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			2610
2		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body			2611
23		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2612
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim	octagonal/hexagonal		2613
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2614
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			2615
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted	Base			2616
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle			2617
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	painted Green	Base			2618
2		Refined Creamware	painted Polychrome	Body			2619
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Blue	Rim	edged		2620
3		Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated	factory-made Body	cat's eye		2621
2		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2630
1	Hollow	Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2631
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2632
1		Refined	Plain	Body			2633
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	glazed interior		2588
2		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			2589
1		Coarse Redware		Body	green glaze		2590
2		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	missing glaze on one side		2591
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			2592
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			2593

Context: 1211 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2a 62 (level 1a-2d)

Earthenware (5)

1		Refined Pearlware		Body	factory slipware inlay		1554
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1555
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			1552
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			1553
1	Flatware	Refined	Plain	Body			1556

Context: 1212 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 2a 65 drain

Earthenware (20)

1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Blue	Rim	edged		2512
3		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			2513
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Rim			2514
1		Refined Whiteware	Banded Annular painted (rim)	factory-made Body	slip decorated		2515
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2516
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2517
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base			2518
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			2519
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base			2520
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim			2505
16		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2506

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2507
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2508
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Handle			2509
3		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2510
3	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2511
1	Flatware	Refined Plain Base			2521
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body			2522
2	Hollow	Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			2523
1		Refined painted Polychrome Body			2524

Context: 1213 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2c 62

Stoneware (1)

2	Hollow	Refined White Salt Glazed Debased scratch blue Body			2133

Porcelain (1)

1		Blue Body	hand painted		2132

Earthenware (11)

1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2142
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2134
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Body	edged		2135
4	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2136
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2137
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2138
7		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2139
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2140
1		Refined Creamware Blue Body	edged		2141
1		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2130
1		Tin Glazed painted Blue Body			2131

Context: 1214 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 3a

Porcelain (1)

1	Hollow	Rim	overglaze hand painted; polychrome		2173

Earthenware (29)

1		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2196
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2197
3	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2174
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2175
5		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2176
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2177
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2178
2	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		2179
4		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2180
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Base			2181
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Base			2182
3		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2183
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2184
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2185
1	Jar	Refined Pearlware slip decorated Polychrome Base			2186
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Stamped Blue Body			2187
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Rim			2188
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Body			2189
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2190
7		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2191
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2192

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Bowl	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2193
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2194
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2195
1	Flatware	Refined	Blue	Rim	edged		2198
1		Refined	Plain	Body			2199
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			2170
3		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	missing/unglazed on one side		2171
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Rim			2172

Context: 1215 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1b 64

Stoneware (3)

3	Hollow	Coarse American gray	Albany slip	Body			3382
2	Hollow	Coarse	Salt-Glazed	Body	light brown interior slip		3383
1	Hollow	Coarse	Salt-Glazed	Base	light brown interior slip		3384

Earthenware (9)

1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim	burned		3392
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body	burned		3393
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			3386
2	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	blue leaf pattern		3387
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body	burned		3388
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim			3389
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted	Body	burned		3390
3		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body	burned		3391
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim			3385

Context: 1216 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 2f 62

Porcelain (3)

1	Flatware	Chinese	Blue	Rim	poor quality; hand painted		2114
1		Over-glaze enamel		Body	polychrome		2115
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel		Body	gilt and brown; leaf patterns		2116

Earthenware (15)

1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body			2128
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2129
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2121
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body			2122
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body			2123
1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted	Body	pink		2124
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Rim			2125
4		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			2126
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			2127
8		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2117
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2118
2		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body			2119
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	slip decorated	factory-made Body			2120
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	missing/unglazed interior		2112
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body	thin		2113

Context: 1217 **Unit:** N9W **Level:** 1c 61b

Earthenware (5)

1		Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body			3330
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			3329
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body	burned		3331
1		Coarse Redware Red	green/yellow	Body	brown spots on glaze		3333
1		Coarse Redware	slip decorated	Body	gritty paste		3332

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Context: 1218		**Unit:** S0W	**Level:**	side wall collapse			
Earthenware (5)							
2		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body			2148
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			2149
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2150
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2151
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Banded slip decorated Blue	Rim			2152
Context: 1219		**Unit:** S0W	**Level:**	"shutter exposure"			
Earthenware (27)							
4		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1988
2		Refined Whiteware	Body				1989
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Rim			1990
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Rim			1991
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	painted Blue	Rim			1992
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body			1993
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome	Body			1978
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Rim			1979
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Black	Rim			1980
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			1981
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			1982
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed and hand painted Blue	Body			1983
5		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			1984
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			1985
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			1986
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base			1987
7		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			1972
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			1973
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			1974
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded	Body			1975
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded	Body			1976
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Marbled ware (or granite inlay	factory-made Body			1977
1		Refined	Plain	Rim			1994
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body	glazed interior		1968
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			1969
1		Coarse Redware		Body	green glaze on one side		1970
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body	interior glaze		1971
Context: 1220		**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 2a	61b			
Earthenware (2)							
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body	burned		3334
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			3335
Context: 1221		**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 1c	64			
Porcelain (2)							
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Rim		burned		3401
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Body		burned		3402
Earthenware (9)							
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body	burned		3394
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern) Blue	Rim	burned blue dots around edge		3397
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Green	Rim	burned		3398
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	brown slip on one side, burned		3399
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Annular painted (rim) Blue	Rim	burned		3400

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain Rim	burned		3395
1		Coarse Redware	brown Body	straight rim; burned		3396
1		Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze Body			3403
						3404

Context: 1222 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 3b

Stoneware (1)

1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	Plain Body			2267

Earthenware (9)

1		Refined Pearlware	Plain Body			2165
1		Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome Body			2166
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	painted Polychrome Body			2270
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue Rim	edged		2271
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			2273
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2164
3		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2268
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	painted Rim	orange		2269
1		Refined	Blue Rim	edged		2272

Context: 1223 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 1 66

Stoneware (1)

2	Hollow	Refined	White Molded Body			2285

Earthenware (15)

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			2168
1		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2167
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Black Body			2169
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2274
1		Coarse Pearlware	Plain Body			2280
1		Coarse Pearlware	Molded Body			2281
1	Hollow	Coarse Pearlware	painted Polychrome Rim			2282
1	Flatware	Coarse Pearlware	Molded Blue Rim	edged		2283
1	Hollow	Coarse Pearlware	Molded Transfer printed Black Body			2284
1	Hollow	Coarse Pearlware	slip decorated Blue Handle			2286
1	Flatware	Coarse Creamware	painted Polychrome Body			2275
1		Coarse Creamware	Plain Body			2276
1	Hollow	Coarse Creamware	Plain Rim			2277
1	Flatware	Coarse Creamware	Plain Base			2278
1	Hollow	Coarse Creamware	Plain Body			2279

Context: 1224 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 1a

Porcelain (1)

1		Blue	Body	hand painted		2426

Earthenware (12)

1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown Body			2433
2		Refined Whiteware	Plain Body			2434
1		Refined Whiteware	painted Blue Body			2435
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Blue Rim	edged		2431
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Body			2432
7		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2427
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain Rim			2428
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain Base			2429
2		Refined Creamware	Plain Body			2430
1	Hollow	Refined	Transfer printed Blue Body			2436
1		Refined	Transfer printed Blue Body			2437

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1		Refined Plain Body			2438

Context: 1225 **Unit:** S0W **Level:** 3b wall clean-up

Porcelain (1)

1		Body	overglaze hand painted; purple		2153

Earthenware (8)

2		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2157
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2158
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			2159
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2160
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			2161
4	Bowl	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2155
4		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2156
1		Coarse Redware Unglazed Body			2154

Context: 1226 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 1b

Stoneware (7)

1		Refined White Salt Glazed Debased scratch blue Body			2390
2	Jar	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body	poor quality matte interior		2339
2	Jar	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body	poor quality matte interior		2340
1	Jar	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Base			2341
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Salt-Glazed Body	slipped interior		2342
1	Hollow	Coarse American gray Molded Salt-Glazed Rim	very thick		2344
2	Bottle	Coarse American Brown Body	ginger exterior		2343

Porcelain (7)

1	Flatware	Chinese Blue Nanking Rim	hand painted		2335
4		Plain Body			2332
1		Blue	hand painted; tile?		2333
1	Hollow	Over-glaze enamel Body	polychrome		2334
1	Flatware	Blue Rim			2336
1		Blue Body	hand painted		2337
2		Blue Body	hand painted		2338

Earthenware (63)

2		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Body			2349
6		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			2392
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Base			2393
2		Refined Whiteware Plain Base			2394
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware Plain Rim			2395
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Black Body			2396
1		Refined Whiteware Molded Transfer printed Black Rim			2397
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body			2398
5		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2399
2	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			2400
1		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body			2401
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Rim			2402
2		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body			2403
37		Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2360
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			2361
6		Refined Pearlware painted Black Body			2362
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2363
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Base			2364
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded painted Blue Body			2365
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			2366

AMH Ceramics

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Blue Rim	edged		2367
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Green Rim	edged		2368
3		Refined Pearlware Blue Body	edged		2369
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Blue Body	edged		2370
1		Refined Pearlware slip decorated Brown Body			2371
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2372
1		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Body			2373
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			2374
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Brown Rim			2375
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim			2376
16		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2377
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2378
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			2379
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Molded Transfer printed Blue Body			2380
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2381
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			2382
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Rim	blue and black		2383
2	Hollow	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2384
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2385
1	Tureen	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			2387
1	Tureen	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Lid			2388
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware Transfer printed and hand painted Blue Base			2391
1		Refined Creamware Green Rim	edged		2350
1		Refined Creamware factory-made Body	factory slipware; turned		2351
1		Refined Creamware Molded Body			2352
47		Refined Creamware Plain Body			2353
2		Refined Creamware Plain Base			2354
2	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2355
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Base			2356
2	Hollow	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2357
3	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2358
2		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			2359
1		Refined Creamware Plain	decorative "nub"		2386
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Molded Body			2389
2		Refined Body			2404
1	Hollow	Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			2405
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Rim			2406
1		Refined painted Polychrome Body			2407
1	Hollow	Refined slip decorated Green Body	inlaid geometric pattern; glazed		2408
3	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2345
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2346
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Body	glazed interior		2347
2		Coarse Redware Lead glazed Rim	glazed interior		2348

Context: 1227 **Unit:** S1E **Level:** 2a

Stoneware (6)

1		Refined Red Stoneware Red clear Body			1223
1	Jug	Refined Red Stoneware Engine Turned Glazed Body	1790-1830		1214
1		Refined Red Stoneware Jackfield Body	1740-1800		1215
1		Refined American gray Albany slip Body			1217
1		Refined American Brown			1216
29	Jug	Coarse American gray Gray Blue Base	Goodwind and Webster, Hartford, CT, 1720-1900		1213

			Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (6)					
1		Late White Stenciled/Gilded Body			1211
1		Chinese White Underglaze painted Blue Body			1210
1	Plate	Chinese Canton Body			1207
1	Plate	Chinese Canton Rim	1800-1830		1208
11		Chinese Body			1209
1		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Base			1212
Earthenware (44)					
1		Refined Yellow Ware Banded White Body	1840-1930		1190
1		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Base			1191
6		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Base	1 Rim, 1820+		1197
13		Refined Whiteware Plain Body			1198
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Purple Body	1820+		1199
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Red Body			1200
5		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1201
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Plain Base			1202
1		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body	strawberry design		1203
1		Refined Whiteware painted Polychrome Body	leaf design		1204
7		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body			1205
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Body			1206
68		Refined Pearlware Plain Body	1775-1830		1168
1		Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Blue Rim	1820-1835		1169
1		Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Blue Rim	1800-1835		1170
3		Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Green Rim	1820-1835		1171
1		Refined Pearlware Fish scale border Blue Rim	1800-1820		1172
3	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome Rim	1795-1820		1173
3	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim			1174
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Body			1175
20		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1176
2	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted Brown Body			1177
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body			1178
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim	odd shaped vessel		1179
11		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1180
1	Soup plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1181
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Base			1182
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware Plain Body			1183
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			1184
1		Refined Pearlware Plain Rim			1185
2		Refined Pearlware Banded Blue Rim			1186
2		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Rim			1187
2		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body			1188
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Body			1189
60		Refined Creamware Plain			1193
1	Ointment	Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1194
8		Refined Creamware Plain Base			1195
4		Refined Creamware Plain Rim			1196
1		Refined missing glaze			1192
1		Coarse Redware Red Black manganese glaze Handle			1218
2	Cup	Coarse Redware Red Plain Lead glazed Rim			1219
1		Coarse Redware Red Plain Lead glazed Rim	storage vessel?		1220
1		Coarse Redware Red Unglazed			1221
17		Coarse Redware Red clear Body			1222

				Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Context: 1229		**Unit:** N9	**Level:** 2b 61b			
Earthenware (3)						
1		Refined Pearlware Molded painted Polychrome Rim		blue flowers and leaves design		4126
3		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Black Rim		temple design		4127
1		Coarse Redware Black manganese glaze Body				4125
Context: 1230		**Unit:** S1E	**Level:** 2b			
Stoneware (3)						
1		Refined Red Stoneware Jackfield Body		beaded design		1139
1		Coarse Brown Stoneware (German) Unglazed Body				1137
1		Coarse Brown Stoneware (German) Glazed Base				1138
Porcelain (2)						
5		Chinese Underglaze painted Blue Body				1143
1		Rim				1144
Earthenware (26)						
2		Refined Yellow Ware Plain Rim		1830-1940		1157
4		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue Body		1828+		1162
2		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Red Body		1820+		1163
3		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body		1820+		1164
1		Refined Whiteware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Transfer printed Brown Rim		1828		1165
1		Refined Whiteware painted Blue Body				1166
1		Refined Red Stoneware brown Rim				1141
2		Refined Red Stoneware Black manganese glaze Body				1142
18		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Body				1145
2	Plate	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Green Rim				1146
4		Refined Pearlware Feather-edge Blue Rim				1147
35		Refined Pearlware Plain Base				1148
1		Refined Pearlware Fish scale border Rim		1800-1820		1149
2		Refined Pearlware painted Polychrome brown/orange Rim				1150
4		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) Polychrome brown/orange Body				1151
1		Refined Pearlware Banded Annular painted (rim) blue Body		roulette; 1780-1830		1152
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Rim		leaf and vine		1153
1		Refined Pearlware Molded Annular painted (rim) green/brown Body		marbelling		1154
5		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body				1155
2	Saucer	Refined Pearlware painted blue Rim				1156
2		Refined Indeterminate				1167
1	Saucer	Refined Creamware Plain Rim				1158
4		Refined Creamware Plain Rim				1159
1		Refined Creamware Plain Base				1160
47		Refined Creamware Plain Base				1161
4		Coarse Redware Glazed Body				1140
Context: 1232		**Unit:** S1E	**Level:** floor clean up			
Earthenware (8)						
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Brown Body				2453
3		Refined Pearlware Plain Body				2457
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware painted Blue Rim				2458
1		Refined Pearlware painted Blue Body				2459
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware Molded Body				2454
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware Plain Rim				2455
3		Refined Creamware Plain Body				2456
1		Refined Transfer printed Blue Body				2460

					Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Context: 1233		**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 2c	61b			
Earthenware (1)							
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			3405
Context: 1234		**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 1a	67			
Porcelain (1)							
1		Underglaze painted Blue	Rim		burned		3423
Earthenware (21)							
1		Refined Yellow Ware	Molded Banded	Body	burned; white bands		3429
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Base	burned		3420
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim	burned		3421
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	burned		3422
1		Refined Tin Glazed	Tin Glaze	Body	light blue glaze; salmon-colored body		3427
1		Refined Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue	Base			3428
1		Refined Tin Glazed	Base		blue glaze; salmon-colored body		3430
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern) Underglaze painted Green	Rim			3411
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted	Body	blue, brown, green paint; burned		3412
7		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body	burned, clearer glaze		3413
6		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body	burned, bluish glaze		3414
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	burned		3415
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	burned		3416
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	burned		3417
1		Refined Pearlware	Flow blue or black Blue	Body	burned		3418
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	burned		3419
23	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body	burned		3424
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim	burned		3425
1		Refined Creamware		Body	brown slip on one side; burned		3426
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body			3409
1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body			3410
Context: 1235		**Unit:** S1E	**Level:** 1a	65			
Stoneware (1)							
1	Hollow	Refined Jackfield Type	Molded exterior Brown	Body			2439
Earthenware (13)							
1	Hollow	Refined Yellow Ware	Molded exterior Brown	Body	molded bands		2440
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body	maker's mark: -m/n h		2450
1	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Rim			2451
3		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body			2452
2		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body			2441
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2442
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim			2443
5		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2444
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2445
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim			2446
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Base			2447
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Handle			2448
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Plain	Body			2449
Context: 1236		**Unit:** N9W	**Level:** 1b	67			
Stoneware (1)							
1	Hollow	Coarse	smooth-glazed	Body	incised with letters FTE; buff/gold glaze		3406
Context: 1238		**Unit:** S2E	**Level:** 1b	60			

						Comments	Vessel Number	Line Number
Porcelain (2)								
1	Hollow	Plain	Body					3452
1		Plain	Base			burned		3453
Earthenware (3)								
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Base				3449
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	painted Blue	Body				3450
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				3451
Context: 1241		**Unit:** S2W	**Level:**		open house clean up			
Earthenware (19)								
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body		floral		4172
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Base		floral		4173
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Base				4179
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body				4180
1	Pitcher	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim				4181
3		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				4182
1	Bowl	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Base				4183
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Blue	Rim				4174
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Base				4175
2		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				4176
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Banded painted Polychrome	Rim				4177
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	painted Polychrome	Base		floral		4178
1	Hollow	Refined	Plain	Body				4184
2	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body				4185
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Black manganese glaze	Body				4186
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body				4187
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		brown sand glaze on interior; missing or no glaze exterior		4188
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		mottled exterior		4189
1	Hollow	Coarse Redware		Body		burned?; glazed interior; unglazed exterior		4190
Context: 1243		**Unit:** S0E	**Level:**		open house clean up			
Porcelain (1)								
1		Blue	Body			hand painted		2410
Earthenware (6)								
1	Hollow	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body				2411
1		Refined Whiteware	Plain	Body				2412
1		Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				2413
5		Refined Creamware		Body				2414
1	Hollow	Refined Creamware	Molded	Body				2415
1		Coarse Redware	Lead glazed	Body		glazed interior		2409
Context: 1245		**Unit:** S0W	**Level:**		open-house clean up			
Earthenware (4)								
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body				2145
1	Hollow	Refined Pearlware	Plain	Body				2146
1		Refined Creamware	Plain	Body				2143
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware	Plain	Rim				2144

Appendix 2. Catalogs

B. Minimum ceramic vessel count for non-midden, non-privy contexts.

Please note: the midden and privy minimum vessel counts are included in the report text, so this only the other contexts.

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Creamware

Plain

Mends: 1061, 1075, 1035, 1193, 1157, 1226, 1150
Rims: 277
MVC: 204

Molded

Bead and Reel pattern: 1
Feather-edged: 1
Royal pattern: 2
Indet. Molding: 2
Banded Diamond Dot pattern: 2
Faux feather-edged: 2
Feather applique: 2
Banded: 17
MVC rims: 15
MVC with patterns: 29

Edged

Green: 3
Blue: 7
MVC: 10

Mochaware

Rims: 1
Patterns: 3
MVC: 1

Clouded Ware

Pattern: 1
MVC: 1

Transfer Print

Bat printed: 1
Black print: 3
Brown print: 1
Blue print: 7
Rims: 2
MVC rims: 2
MVC with patterns: 12

Factory Slipware

1150 and 1129 marbleized slipware mend
Stamped: 1
Molded: 6
Inlaid: 4
Annular banded: 1

Banded: 1
Cat's Eye: 1
Marbleized: 2
Turned: 1
Misc.: 6
Rims: 11
Bases: 2
MVC rims: 7
MVC with patterns: 23

Hand painted
Overglaze: 4
Underglaze: 6
Blue and White: 3
Brown banded: 4
Misc.: 12
MVC rims: 10
MVC with patterns: 23

Totals
Rims: 330
Patterns: 47
MVC rims only: 250
MVC rims and patterns: 303

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Refined Earthenware

Transfer-printed/Hand-painted Blue and White
Patterns: 20
Rims: 14
MVC: 16

Edged
1103 and 1144 mend
Blue: 4
Green: 4
MVC: 8

Hand-painted
Patterns: 4

Transfer-printed
Patterns: 2

Slipware
Patterns: 5

Misc.
Patterns: 4
Rims: 11
MVC: 15

Totals
Rims: 54
MVC rims only: 37
MVC rims and patterns: 50

Earthenware (misc.)

Misc.
North Midlands/Staffordshire - same vessel?
Mochaware: 2
MVC: 3

Tin-glaze
Rims: 2
Patterns: 5
MVC: 5

Yellow Ware
1129 and 1133 rims mend; 1199 and 1133 same vessel?
1133 and 1150 mend

1231 and 1178 same vessel; 1129 and 1166 mend
Rims: 9
Patterns: 7
MVC: 2

Totals
Rims: 11
MVC rims only: 4
MVC rims and patterns: 10

Ironstone
Plain
Frags: 4
MVC: 1

Transfer-print
Rims: 3
MVC: 2

Totals
Rims: 3
Patterns: 3
MVC rims and patterns: 3

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Pearlware

Edged

Green shell-edged: 24
Blue shell-edged: 43

Hand-painted

Blue monochrome: 41
Brown polychrome: 39
Body frags: 50
MVC rims: 80
MVC patterns: 50

Transfer-print

Rims: 70
Body frags: 79
MVC rims: 70
MVC patterns: 75

Slipware

Factory turned green: 5
Molded: 7
Blue and Brown: 4
Checker inlay: 3
Brown: 6
Cable: 3
MVC: 14

Totals

Vessels: 245
Shell-edged: 67
Hand-painted: 80
Transfer-print: 57
Slipware: 28
Plain: 13
MVC rims and patterns: 245

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Porcelain

Overglaze gilded
Rims and lids: 11
MVC: 1

Overglaze Enamel
1115 and 1105 mend
Rims: 14
MVC: 15

Plain
Rims: 6
MVC: 6

Hand-painted/Transfer-printed
1205 and 1070 same vessel; 1028 and 1070 mend
1109 and 1224 same vessel; 1035 mend
Rims: 35
MVC: 31

Totals
Rims: 66
MVC rims and patterns: 53

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Redware

Slipped
White: 4
North Midlands: 3
MVC: 3

Jackfield Type
Body frags: 6
MVC: 4

Astburyware
Body frags: 1
MVC: 1

Dark brown glaze
Body frags: 4
MVC: 3

Green glaze
Body frags: 8
MVC: 2

Yellow/Green Mottled glaze
Body frags: 2
MVC: 1

Green sandpaper-like glaze
Body frags: 2
MVC: 1

Painted
Body frags:1

Black glazed
Rims: 6
Patterns: 14
MVC: 6

Unglazed
Rims: 21
Patterns: 15
MVC: 21

Lead glazed
Rims: 25
Patterns: 30
MVC: 25

Totals
Rims: 52
Patterns: 76
MVC rims only: 52
MVC patterns and rims: 69

Modern
Rims: 3
Patterns: 2
MVC patterns and rims: 5

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Whiteware

Hand-painted

1129 and 1198 mend; 1061 mend
Rims: 25
Patterns: 6
MVC: 6

Transfer-printed

Floral motif: 4
Blue: 29
Green: 5
Black and Brown: 9
1178 and 1041 same vessel; 1112, 1001, 1096, 1127 same vessel
1133 and 1150 same vessel
MVC: 47

Slipware

Body frags: 1

Overglaze

Patterns:1
MVC: 1

Plain

Rims: 35
MVC: 8

Totals

Rims: 118
MVC patterns and rims: 65

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Stoneware

American Gray
Rims: 2
Body frags: 18
MVC: 4

British Brown
Body frags: 7
MVC: 2

White salt-glazed
Rims:2
MVC: 2

American stoneware
Body frags: 8
MVC: 4

Brown stoneware
Body frags: 8
MVC: 4

Molded
Body frags: 2
MVC: 1

Bristol glaze
Body frags: 2
MVC: 1

Gray salt-glaze
Body frags: 2
MVC: 1

Brown salt-glaze
Body frags: 4
MVC: 1

Nottingham Slip
Body frags: 3
MVC: 2

Astbury Type
Body frags: 2
MVC: 1

Jackfield Type

Body frags: 14
MVC: 3

Rhenish cobalt
Body frags: 2
MVC: 2

Misc.
Maker's mark: 1
Rim: 1
Modern: 2
MVC: 3

Totals
Rims: 9
MVC patterns and rims: 31

AMH Minimum Vessel Count

Totals

Creamware:	303
Refined Earthenware:	50
Misc. Earthenware:	10
Pearlware:	245
Porcelain:	53
Ironstone:	3
Redware:	69
Stoneware:	31
Whiteware:	65
Modern:	5
Total MVC:	834

Total MVC sans Refined Earthenware (due to possible repeats): 784

Appendix 2. Catalogs

C. Ceramic cross mend catalog

Introduction

In spring 2008, a cross-mend analysis was conducted on the African Meeting House (AMH) ceramics assemblage between ceramics from the privy, midden, and remaining (referred to as non-midden) units from the 2005 excavations at the AMH site. Every ceramic type was investigated for direct mends and noncontiguous sets (similar patterns indicating most likely the same vessel or set). Ceramics analyzed include: porcelain, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, redware, and stoneware.

Direct mends have been repaired, attempting to reconstruct as many vessels as possible between the privy, midden, and non-midden assemblages. Many noncontiguous vessels have been grouped together in bags for reference and future investigation. Some mends (only two small fragments, for example) have not been glued, as it is likely there are more fragments of the vessel—either still in the archaeological record or within the excavated collection that were not identified as related by this study.

The results of this analysis have been collected in an Excel spreadsheet. Each ceramic type studied has a spreadsheet section with similar categories. Context refers to the stratigraphic levels excavated within each unit. Each context was labeled in order of excavation, starting with number 1000. The units distinguish the separate areas excavated in 2005. The letter and number combinations are aids in determining the location of the unit within the bounds of the AMH site, all from a central point at the south wall of the meeting house. For example, a unit with a northwest corner two meters south and three meters west of the central point makes unit S2W3. As each context was excavated, levels and features were noted for ease of interpretation. Levels were followed stratigraphically, labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Those levels larger then 10 cm thick were divided into arbitrary levels marked as A, B, C, D, etc. Features were numbered according to their discovery, starting at number 50.

If ceramics directly mended, it is marked in the crossmend category. If the fragments were noncontiguous, it was noted in that category instead. These two denominations would never overlap. Additional information regarding the ceramics can be found in the vessel type category. Any details on the type, form, decoration, or other information would be delineated here. If the specific type of vessel could be identified, it would be marked here, otherwise a general flatware or hollowware would be included. Details on decoration are essential for how these fragments relate, and are added here as well.

Cross-Mends Results

Porcelain

No porcelain fragments cross-mended from the midden, non-midden, or privy collections. Several fragments of blue and white porcelain from the midden and non-midden collections appeared to be from the same vessel or set by displaying the same pattern. In total, 6 noncontiguous sets were determined. The porcelain patterns were Canton (two) or hand-painted blue and white designs (four). Similar patterns came from only three different units in the midden—S0W4, S0W8.54, and S1E1. The non-midden sherds came from a variety of contexts and units: S2W3, N4W8.54, S0W4, and S0E2. The Canton vessels were found in S0W4 contexts 1138, 1216 and 1205, and S2W3 contexts 1120, 1028, 1070. The hand-painted blue and white vessels displayed slightly more variety in deposits. Within the midden units, hand-painted sherds were found in S0W8.54, S1E1 and S0W4, contexts 1185, 1230, and 1138, respectively. Related sherds were found in similar non-midden units, including S0E2, S2W3, and N4W8.54 as well.

Whiteware

Only two different pairs of whiteware fragments mended. These fragments were from the midden and non-midden collections, in units S0E1 and S0W8.54, contexts 1051 and 1167 from the midden, and S0E1 and N9W8.54, contexts 1034 and 1096 from the non-midden. One mend was a blue and white transfer print pattern on flatware (S0E1 units); the other was the base of plain whiteware (S0W8.54/N4W8.54 units). No mends were found within the midden to privy or privy to non-midden collections. There were eight noncontiguous patterns determined from the entire whiteware collection. These spanned from blue and white (three), red (two), brown (one), and green (one) transfer printed, and polychrome (one) painted whitewares. The blue and white transfer printed noncontiguous wares were found in midden units S1E2 and S0W4 and non-midden units S3E3, N9W8.54, S1E1, S3E4, S1E2, and S0W4. All but one vessel (S0E1 midden and non-midden vessel) are hollowware. One hollowware green transfer printed vessel was found within midden unit S0W4 and non-midden unit S0E2. The two red transfer printed vessels were also hollowware, from midden units S1E2, S1E1, and S0W4. The brown transfer printed flatware vessel was found in midden unit S1E1, and non-midden units S1E1, S1E2, S0E2, S0W4—spanning several clean-up contexts and possibly two features. The only polychrome noncontiguous bowl was found between midden unit S0W4, context 1138 and non-midden unit S0W4, context 1133.

Creamware

The creamware collection was unique in that it was the only collection to find direct mends with the privy collection, which was the only mend in the creamware assemblage. The mend was between two fragments of a molded bead pattern plain creamware in privy unit S4.5W8, context 1072 and non-midden unit S1E4, context 1061. The privy and non-midden collections yielded two noncontiguous vessels in the blue and white pattern. Both vessels were hollowware with a floral pattern, found in privy units S4.5W8, contexts 1125, 1169, 1163, and 1179, relating to non-midden units S3E4, S2E5, S0W4, and S0E1. The second pattern was found in privy unit S4.5W8, context 1179, relating to non-midden units S3E4 and S1E4. A third privy to non-midden noncontiguous vessel was found in privy unit N9W8.54 and non-midden units S0E2 and S0W4; a royal pattern molded plain flatware vessel. Two vessels were identified as having fragments in all three collections—the midden, non-midden, and privy. These vessels have very distinct patterns, but do not directly mend. One noncontiguous set includes polychrome factory turned inlay slipware with a diamond pattern. This was found in midden unit S0W8.54, privy unit S4.5W8, and non-midden unit S2E5. The second noncontiguous set across all three types of units includes four fragments of a dot and diamond molded plain creamware pattern. These fragments were found in privy unit S4.5W8, midden unit S0W8.54, and non-midden units S0W4 and S0W8.54. The only noncontiguous vessel found between the midden and non-midden (both from unit S0W4) is a painted underglaze flatware vessel, displaying a scrimshaw-like design.

Redware

Like whiteware, the only direct mend in the redware collection was between the midden and non-midden assemblages. A lead glaze mug was mended between midden unit S1E1, context 1227 and non-midden unit S0E1, context 1068. Three other noncontiguous vessels were identified—two between the midden and non-midden, and one within the privy and non-midden collections. A green lead glazed jug was found in privy unit S4.5W8, context 1049 to relate to non-midden unit S0E2, context 1101. Two lead glaze hollowware noncontiguous vessels were found between midden units S1E2 and non-midden units S0E1 and S0W8.54.

AMH Pearlware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1214	S0/W8.54	3a	yes		floral pattern polychrome
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a	yes		teacup, handpainted
AMH 1154 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a	yes		
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c	yes		
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c	yes		matching teacup
AMH 1154 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a	yes		
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a	yes		
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e			matching saucer

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1157	N4/W8.54	F.61, 1		yes	polychrome floral and
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a	yes		butterfly pattern saucer,
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c	yes		handpainted
AMH 1200	N4/W8.54	F.61, 1e		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1202	S0/W8.54	2d	yes		handpainted polychrome
AMH 1214	S0/W8.54	3a	yes		teacup
AMH 1206	S1/E2	4a		yes	
AMH 1142	S0/E2	1e		yes	
AMH 1222	S0/W8.54	3b		yes	matching saucer
AMH 1234	N9/W8.54	F.67, 1a		yes	
AMH 1209 (m)	S1/E2	4c		yes	
AMH 1214	S0/W8.54	3a		yes	
AMH 1193	S0/W4	2a		yes	
AMH 1143	S0/W8.54	1b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c		yes	polychrome vessel,
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a		yes	handpainted
AMH 1225	S0/W8.54	wall clean, 3b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c		yes	handpainted polychrome
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a		yes	
AMH 1222	S0/W8.54	3b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1043	S3/E4	2c	yes		handpainted polychrome
AMH 1021	S3/E4	2a	yes		

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a		yes	Handpainted orange
AMH 1112	N4/W8.54	F.58, 2		yes	vessel

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1195	N9/W8.54	F.64, 1a	yes		Factory made brown
AMH 1141	N4/W8.54	6a	yes		annular banded slipware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	handpainted brown,
AMH 1170	S0/W4	F.62, 1a		yes	annular banded

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1143	S0/W8.54	1b		yes	handpainted orange,
AMH 1214	S0/W8.54	3a		yes	annular banded
AMH 1193	S0/W4	2a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1130	S2/E5	F.59, 1b		yes	handpainted polychrome,
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	teacup (?)
AMH 1130	S2/E5	F.59, 1b		yes	matching vessel
AMH 1021	S3/E4	2a		yes	(painted on outside)
AMH 1035	S2/W3	3a			matching bowl

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1035	S2/W3	3a		yes	handpainted green floral
AMH 1061	S1/E4	3b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1129	S0/W4	1b	yes		handpainted brown
AMH 1170	S0/W4	F.62, 1a	yes		annular banded
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		possibly	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c		yes	handpainted blue
AMH 1225	S0/W8.54	wall clean, 3b		yes	floral saucer

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a	yes		handpainted blue
AMH 1230 (m)	S1/E1	2b	yes		floral saucer
AMH 1120	S2/W3	F.30	yes		
AMH 1185	S0/W8.54	2c		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1119	S2/E5	F.59, 1	yes		handpainted blue,
AMH 1130	S2/E5	F.59, 1b	yes		creamer?

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1036	S3/E3	3b		yes	handpainted blue
AMH 1032	S3/E4	2b		yes	
AMH 1150	S0/E4	1e		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1089	S1/E4	F.56, 1	yes		handpainted blue floral
AMH 1198	S0/E2	F.65, 1a	yes		
AMH 1133	S0/W4	1c		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1168	N4/W8.54	F.61, 1d	yes		handpainted blue lid
AMH 1200	N4/W8.54	F.61, 1e	yes		

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1036	S3/E3	3b		yes	handpainted blue
AMH 1031	S2/W3	2a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1089	S1/E4	F.56, 1		yes	handpainted blue
AMH 1210	S1/E2	wall clean		yes	
AMH 1035	S2/W3	3a		yes	same design on outside,
AMH 1210	S1/E2	wall clean	yes		likely matched vessel
AMH 1194	S0/E2	4a	yes		
AMH 1061	S1/E4	3b		yes	
AMH 1089	S1/E4	F.56, 1		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1098	S0/E1	wall clean	yes		handpainted blue
AMH 1232	S1/E1	clean up	yes		
AMH 1018	S2/W3	1e		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1141	N4/W8.54	6a		yes	Transfer print blue
AMH 1096	N4/W8.54	4a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1142	S0/E2	1e		yes	Handpainted blue
AMH 1120	S2/W3	F.30		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1074	S0/E1	1a	yes		Transfer print blue,
AMH 1043	S3/E4	2c	yes		chinese motif, base

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1035	S2/W3	3a		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	floral motif

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1193	S0/W4	2a		yes	floral motif

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1086	N4/W8.54	3a		yes	Transfer print blue
AMH 1096	N4/W8.54	4a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1003	S2/W3	1b		yes	Transfer print blue
AMH 1111	S0/W4	1a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1018	S2/W3	1e		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1212	S1/E2	F.65, 2a		yes	floral motif

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type

AMH 1095	S2/E4	2		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1000	surface	surface		yes	floral motif
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1227 (m)	S1/E1	2a	yes		Transfer print blue, base
AMH 1226	S1/E1	1b	yes		
AMH 1120	S2/W3	F.30		yes	
AMH 1178	S0/W4	F.62, 2a		yes	
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1051 (m)	S0/E1	1e		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1192	N9/W8.54	F.61B, 1a		yes	tureen (?) base
AMH 1191	S0/E2	3a		yes	
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1167 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1034	S0/E1	1c		yes	floral print plate
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1206 (m)	S1/E2	4a		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1226	S1/E1	1b		yes	gemoetric motif
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1096	N4/W8.54	4a		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1117	N4/W8.54	F.58, 2b		yes	geometric motif
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1210	S1/E2	wall clean		yes	Transfer print blue, rim
AMH 1191	S0/E2	3a		yes	
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d	yes		Transfer print blue,
AMH 1023	S3/E3	3a	yes		floral motif
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1189	N4/W8.54	10c		yes	Transfer print blue
AMH 1112	N4/W8.54	F.58, 2		yes	
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1235	S1/E1	F.65, 1		yes	Transfer print blue rim
AMH 1043	S3/E4	2c		yes	
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1050	S2/W3	F.31, 1		yes	Transfer print blue rim
AMH 1212	S1/E1	F.65, 2a		yes	
Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1133	S0/W4	1c		yes	Transfer print blue,
AMH 1129	S0/W4	1b		yes	Roman numeral rim and
AMH 1178	S0/W4	F.62, 2a		yes	floral motif
AMH 1041	S0/E1	1d		yes	
AMH 1210	S1/E2	wall clean		yes	

AMH 1187	S0/W4	F.62, 2b		yes	
AMH 1025	S0/E1	1b		yes	
AMH 1198	S0/E2	F.65, 1a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1187	S0/W4	F.62, 2b		yes	"Fish scale" molded/
AMH 1133	S0/W4	1c		yes	edged blue

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1040	S2/W3	3a	yes		Molded/Feather edged
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d	yes		rim

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1204 (m)	S1/E2	3a		yes	Annular banded brown
AMH 1210	S1/E2	wall clean		yes	factory slipware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1206 (m)	S1/E2	4a		yes	Annular banded/molded,
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d		yes	polychrome slipware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1209 (m)	S1/E2	4c		yes	Annular banded blue w/
AMH 1227 (m)	S1/E1	2a		yes	roulette
AMH 1230 (m)	S1/E1	2b		yes	
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1138 (m)	S0/W4	1d		yes	Turned factory slipware/
AMH 1185 (m)	S0/W8.54	2c		yes	mochaware, polychrome
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d		yes	
AMH 1193	S0/W4	2a		yes	
AMH 1043	S3/E4	2c		yes	
AMH 1034	S0/E1	1c		yes	
AMH 1187	S0/W4	F.62, 2b		yes	
AMH 1192	N9/W8.54	F.61B, 1a		yes	
AMH 1129	S0/W4	1b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1133	S0/W4	1c	yes		Factory slipware:
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e	yes		"cable"/"cat's eye"

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1111	S0/W4	1a		yes	slip banded brown
AMH 1132	S0/E2	1a		yes	factory ware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	Stamped factory slipware
AMH 1187	S0/W4	F.62, 2b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1210	S1/E2	wall clean	yes		Stamped factory
AMH 1041	S0/E1	1d	yes		slipware, polychrome

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1138 (m)	S0/W4	1d		yes	Handpainted circle & dot pattern, black, w/rope molded rim
AMH 1129	S0/W4	1b	possibly		
AMH 1187	S0/W4	F.62, 2b	possibly		

AMH Stoneware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel type
AMH 1227 (m)	S1/E1	2a	yes		American Gray Stoneware jug
AMH 1051 (m)	S0/E1	1e	yes		w/ cobalt decoration: Goodwin
AMH 1226	S1/E1	1b	yes		and Webster
AMH 1109	S2/E5	2c	yes		
AMH 1041	S0/E1	1d	yes		
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e	yes		
AMH 1034	S0/E1	1c	maybe		

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1154 (m)	S0/W8.54	2a		yes	American brown stoneware w/
AMH 1143	S0/W8.54	1b		yes	brown exterior slip

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1204 (m)	S1/E2	3a	yes		American Gray Stoneware
AMH 1207 (m)	S1/E2	4b	yes		
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d	yes		
AMH 1226	S1/E1	1b		yes	
AMH 1120	S2/W3	F.30		yes	
AMH 1031	S2/W3	2a		yes	
AMH 1043	S3/E4	2c		yes	
AMH 1041	S0/E1	1d		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1138 (m)	S0/W4	1d		yes	General Brown Stoneware
AMH 1206	S1/E2	4a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1051 (m)	S0/E1	1e		yes	American Gray Stoneware w/
AMH 1061	S1/E4	3b		yes	Albany slip

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1172	S0/E2	F.60, 1c		yes	brown glazed exterior,
AMH 1034	S0/E1	1c		yes	poss. Modern

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1014	S3/E3	1b		yes	Nottingham type stoneware
AMH 1007	S2/W3	1d		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1075	S1/E4	3c	yes		Bristol Glaze ginger
AMH 1226	S1/E1	1b	yes		beer bottle

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1061	S1/E4	3b		yes	American Brown Stoneware
AMH 1147	S0/E2	F.60, 1b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1230 (m)	S1/E1	2b		yes	Buff and 2-tone American
AMH 1194	S0/E2	4a		yes	Stoneware

AMH 1061	S1/E4	3b		yes	
AMH 1132	S0/E2	1a		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1207 (m)	S1/E2	4b		yes	Gray American Stoneware w/
AMH 1206 (m)	S1/E2	4a		yes	painted cobalt
AMH 1036	S3/E3	3b		yes	
AMH 1133	S0/W4	1c		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1138 (m)	S0/W4	1d		yes	English Brown w/int. slip
AMH 1129	S0/W4	1b		yes	
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1192	N9/W8.54	F.61B, 1a		yes	Brown salt-glazed stoneware w/
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	Brown slip interior

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e		yes	Molded Stonware w/Brown
AMH 1112	N4/W8.54	F.58, 2		yes	glaze interior slip

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1195	N9/W8.54	F.64, 1a	yes (1215)		British Brown Stoneware
AMH 1215	N9/W8.54	F.64, 1b	yes (1195)		
AMH 1195	N9/W8.54	F.64, 1a	yes (1192)		
AMH 1192	N9/W8.54	F.61B, 1a	yes (1195)		
AMH 1215	N9/W8.54	F.64, 1b		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1065	S2/W3	clean up		yes	American Brown smooth
AMH 1178	S0/W4	F.62, 2a		yes	glazed w/Albany slip
AMH 1101	S0/E2	1d		yes	
AMH 1188	S0/E2	F.63, 2b		yes	
AMH 1041	S0/E1	1d		yes	
AMH 1215	N9/W8.54	F.64, 1b		possibly	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1138 (m)	S0/W4	1d	yes		Debased Scratch Blue
AMH 1178	S0/W4	F.62, 2a	yes		
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e	yes		
AMH 1213	S0/W4	F.62, 2e	yes (1150)		
AMH 1150	S0/W4	1e	yes (1213)		
AMH 1060	S1/E4	3a		yes	
AMH 1166	S0/W4	wall clean		yes	
AMH 1223	S0/W8.54	F.66, 1		yes	

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
AMH 1021	S3/E4	2a	yes		Jackfield type w/white slip
AMH 1036	S3/E3	3b	yes		and overglaze floral design
AMH 1043	S3/E4	2c		yes	
AMH 1023	S3/E3	3a		yes	

AMH 1138 (m)	S0/W4	1d	yes	
AMH 1107	S2/E4	2c	yes	
AMH 1032	S3/E4	2b	yes	
AMH 1141	N4/W8.54	6a	possibly	lustered w/white slip
AMH 1142	S0/E2	1e	possibly	

AMH Whiteware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	green transfer print
1181	S0E2	1A/ F. 63			hollowware
1206 (M)	S1E2	4A		yes	blue and white
1023	S3E3	3A			transfer print
1234	N9W8.54	1A/ F. 67			hollowware
1226	S1E1	1B			
1043	S3E4	2C			
1051 (M)	S0E1	1E	yes		blue and white, transfer print
1034	S0E1	1C			flatware
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	blue and white
1209 (M)	S1E2	4C			transfer print
1210	S1E2	wall cleanup			soup plate
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	blue and white, transfer print
1150	S0W4	1C			hollowware
1167 (M)	S0W8.54	2B	yes		plain
1096	N4W8.54	4			hollowware
1209 (M)	S1E2	4C		yes	red
1101	S0E2	1D			transfer print
1133	S0W4	1C			hollowware
1170	S0W4	1A/F.62			
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	red
1230 (M)	S1E1	2B			transfer print
1068	S0E1	1F			bowl?
1107	S2E4	2C Eastern half			
1061	S1E4	3B			
1101	S0W4	1D			
1133	S0W4	1C			
1075	S1E4	3C			
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	polychrome, hand-painted
1133	S0W4	1C			bowl
1230 (M)	S1E1	2B		yes	brown
1227 (M)	S1E1	2A			transfer print
1235	S1E1	7/ F.65			flatware
1210	S1E2	wall cleanup			
1133	S0E2	1C			
1232	S1E1	floor cleanup			
1178	S0W4	2A/F.62			

AMH Creamware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	painted underglaze, scrimshaw pattern
1133	S0W4	1C			flatware
1167 (M)	S0W8.54	2B		yes	molded plain
1158	S4.5W8				dot and diamond pattern
1133 (P)	S0W4	1C			plate
1134 (P)	S0W8.54	1			
1154 (M)	S0W8.54	2A		yes	factory turned inlay
1169	S4.5W8				slipware
1119 (P)	S2E5	9/ F. 59			hollowware
1125 (P)	S4.5W8			yes	blue and white
1169 (P)	S4.5W8				hand painted
1163 (P)	S4.5W8				floral pattern
1179 (P)	S4.5W8				hollowware
1032	S3E4	2B			
1109	S2E5	2C			
1129	S0W4	1B			
1144	S0E1	SB/ F. 57			
1133	S0W4	1C			
1021	S3E4	2A			
1179 (P)	S4.5W8			yes	blue
1032	S3E4	2B			transfer print
1060	S1E4	3A			hollowware
1106 (P)	N9W8.54	5		yes	molded plain
1194	S0E2	4A			royal pattern
1133	S0W4	1C			flatware
1072 (P)	S4.5W8		yes		molded plain; bead pattern
1061	S1E4	3B			hollowware

AMH Redware

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
1204 (M)	S1E2	3A		yes	lead glaze
1068	S0E1	1F			hollowware
1206 (M)	S1E2	4A		yes	lead glaze
1143	S0W8.54	1B			hollowware
1227 (M)	S1E1	2A	yes		lead glaze
1068	S0E1	1F			mug
1049 (P)	S4.5W8			yes	green lead glaze
1101	S0E2	1D			jug

AMH Porcelain

Context	Unit	Level/Feature	Crossmend	Noncontiguous	Vessel Type
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	Canton
1120	S2W3	F.30			flatware
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	Canton
1028	S2W3	1F			flatware
1185 (M)	S0W8.54	2C		yes	hand-painted
1112	N4W8.54	2/ F. 58			flatware
1185 (M)	S0W8.54	2C		yes	blue and white
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D			hand-painted
1216	S0W4	2F/F.62			flatware
1205	S0W4	2D/F.62			
1028	S2W3	1F			
1070	S2W3	North wall cleanup			
1230 (M)	S1E1	2B		yes	blue and white
1133	S0W4	1C			hand-painted
1178	S0W4	2A/F.62			flatware
1138 (M)	S0W4	1D		yes	hand-painted
1181	S0E2	1A/ F. 63			small plate

Appendix 2. Catalogs

D. Pipe catalog

Pipe inventory

Context	Unit	Level	Feature	Quantity	Material	Object	Portion	Bore	Comments
1005	S2/W3	1C		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1008	S3/E3	1A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1019	S3/E3	1C		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1060	S1/E4	3A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1080	S0/E2	1B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1092	S0/E2	1C		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1101	S0/E2	1D		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1113	S4.5/W8	4C	50 EAST 1/	1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1133	S0/W4	1C		2	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	1 burned
1138	S0/W4	1D		2	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	one w/small spur
1138	S0/W4	1D		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1143	S0/W8.54	1B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1154	S0/W8.54		2	2	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1165	S0/E1		5	1	red clay?	pipe	stem	4/64	baulk/wall, NE-SE
1167	S0/W8.54	2B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1178	S0/W4	2A	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1178	S0/W4	2A	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	w/spur
1181	S0/E2	1A	63	1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1215	N9/W8.54	1B	64	1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1227	S1/E1	2A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	
1234	N9/W8.54	1A	67	2	white clay	pipe	stem	4/64	one w/part of spur
				25					
1005	S2/W3	1C		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	burned
1021	S3/E4	2A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1022	S0/E1	1A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1031	S2/W3	2A		2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1036	S3/E3	3B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1040	S2/E3			1	white clay	pipe	stem/bowl	5/64	w/bowl & spur attached, sun & flowers design
1041	S0/E1	1D		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1043	S3/E4	2C		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	spure attached
1051	S0/E1	1E		2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1060	S1/E4	3A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	w/long spur
1075	S1/E4	3C		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1096	N4/W8.54	4A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1101	S0/E2	1D		2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1102	S4.5/W8	4A	50 EAST	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1103	S0/E1	3A	57	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1111	S0/W4	1A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1114	S2/E5	2D		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1117	N4/W8.54	2B	58	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	molding mark?
1121	S2/W3		32	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	drain contents
1126	N9/W8.54	1C	58B	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1129	S0/W4	1B		2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1133	S0/W4	1C		2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1138	S0/W4	1D		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1139	N9/W8.54	5A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1141	N4/W8.54	6A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1143	S0/W8.54	1B		1	white clay	pipe	bowl	5/64	5 pieces crossmended, stemped w/HOME RULE, flowers w/harp
1147	S0/E2	1B	60	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1150	S0/W4	1E		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1166	S0/W4	WALL cleanup		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1167	S0/W8.54	2B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1167	S0/W8.54	2B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	burned/ "AINERTON"?
1167	S0/W8.54	2B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	attached to bowl frag w/spur
1169	S4.5/W8	6E	50 WEST	1	white clay	pipe	bowl	5/64	w/spur, stamped coat of arms, TD
1169	S4.5/W8	6E	50 WEST	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1170	S0/W4	1A	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1178	S0/W4	2A	62	2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1185	S0/W8.54	2C		2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1187	S0/W4	2B	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	dot decoration
1187	S0/W4	2B	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1187	S0/W4	2B	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem/bowl	5/64	ribbed decoration on bowl, dots on stem
1191	S0/E2	3A		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	southern 1/2
1199	S0/W4	2C	62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	trench

Pipe inventory

1202	S0/W8.54	2D			1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1203	S1/E2	2A			1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1207	S1/E2	4B			2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1209	S1/E2	4C			2	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1210	S1/E2	WALL cleanup			1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	design on stem
1212	S1/E2	2A		65	1		pipe	stem	5/64	orange slip?
1213	S0/W4	2E		62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	trench
1219	S0/W4	2F		62	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1221	N9/W8.54	1C		64	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1226	S1/E1	1B			1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	very thick stem
1226	S1/E1	1B			1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	stamped: 'G', 'ON'
1226	S1/E1	1B			1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1231	S1/E1		3		1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
1234	N9/W8.54	1A		67	1	white clay	pipe	stem	5/64	
					65					
1074	S0/E2	1A			1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	
1075	S1/E4	3C			1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	
1111	S0/W4	1A			1		pipe	stem	6/64	
1119	S2/E5	1A		59	1	white clay	pipe	stem/bowl	6/64	stamped, "417" on stem
1128	S4.5/W8	4E	50 EAST		1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	brown slip?
1128	S4.5/W8	4E	50 EAST		1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	WOODSTOCK P/TE GLASGOW
1130	S2/E5	1B		59	1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	dot decoration
1132	S0/E2	1A	57B		1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	
1164	N4/W8.54	1C		61	1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	
1202	S0/W8.54	2D			1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	w/plant design
1212	S1/E2	2A		65	1	white clay	pipe	stem	6/64	
					11					
1147	S0/E2	1B		60	1	white clay	pipe	stem	7/64	
1172	S0/E2	1C		60	1	white clay	pipe	stem	7/64	
					2					
1194	S0/E2	4A			1	white clay	pipe	stem	9/64	southern 1/2

Appendix 2. Catalogs

E. Zooarchaeological Catalog

Key sheet for faunal catalog

- Context is the context number.
- QTY is the number of fragments included in individual record.
- C is taxonomic class.
  M = mammal,
  B = bird,
  F = fish,
  R = reptile,
  A = amphibian,
  P = pelecypod (bivalve shells),
  G = gastropod (snails),
  V = vertebrate
  O = Other.
- TAXON is the most specific taxonomic identification possible. This can be a family name, genus and species name, or a size.
  Size Categories
  (used for mammals only)
  Small. Smaller than a rabbit.
  Medium. Rabbit to pig.
  Large. Larger than large pig.

- BP is skeletal part, modified after Gifford and Crader (1977). *Italics are parts unique to birds.*
  1. CRA = cranial
  2. MAXT = maxilla with teeth
  3. DEN = dentary
  4. DENT = dentary with teeth
  5. TTH = loose tooth
  6. ATL = atlas
  7. AXI = axis
  8. CER = cervical vertebra
  9. THO = thoracic vertebra
  10. LUM = lumber vertebra
  11. SYN = synsacrum
  12. SAC = sacrum
  13. CAU = caudal vertebra
  14. VRT = unspecified vertebra
  15. RIB = rib
  16. SCP = scapula
  17. COR = coracoid
  18. FUR = furcula
  19. STE = sternum
  20. HUM = humerus
  21. RAD = radius
  22. ULN = ulna
  23. CAR = carpal
  24. CMC = carpometacarpus
  25. MC = metacarpal
  26. PHA1 = first phalanx
  27. PHA2 = second phalanx
  28. PHA3 = third phalanx
  29. PHAA = anterior phalanx
  30. PHAP = posterior phalanx
  31. PHA = unspecified phalanx
  32. PEL = pelvis
  33. INN = innominate
  34. ACE = acetabulum
  35. ILM = ilium
  36. ISC = ischium
  37. PUB = pubis
  38. FEM = femur
  39. PAT = patella
  40. TIB = tibia
  41. TBT = tibiotarsus
  42. FIB = fibula
  43. TAR = tarsal
  44. TMT = tarsometatarsus
  45. MT = metatarsal
  46. LBN = unspecified long bone
  47. NID = not identified
  48. OTH = other
  49. SHL = shell
  50. SLH = shell with hinge portion present (bivalves)
  51. MET = unspecified metapodial
  52. COS = costal cartilage

- POR is portion, modified after Gifford and Crader(1977)
  1. fr = fragment not otherwise specified

2. sh = shaft
3. co = complete
4. ant = anterior
5. mid = middle or central
6. pos = posterior
7. inf = inferior
8. sup = superior
9. hfl = half-longitudinal
10. px = proximal end
11. psh = proximal plus partial shaft
12. pse = proximal shaft minus epiphysis
13. cp = complete shaft/bone and proximal end
14. cs = complete shaft
15. cd = complete shaft/bone and distal end
16. ds = distal end
17. dsh = distal end and partial shaft
18. dse = distal shaft minus epiphysis

- PF is proximal/anterior fusion state.
  F = fused,
  U = unfused,
  E = epiphyseal line,
  Blank = no data.
- DF is distal/posterior fusion state.
- SYM is symmetry.
  L = left,
  R = right,
  A = axial,
  LLMR = lateral left or medial right,
  MLLR = medial left or lateral right,
  Blank = unknown.
- WE is the number of bones weathered greater than or equal to Stage 2 (Behrensmeyer).
- BN is the number of burned bones.
- BT is the number of fragments with butchery marks. Whenever possible, the location of butchery marks is recorded on a line drawing of cattle, pig and sheep skeletons.
  <u>Butchery mark types</u>
  Cut-A straight mark on the bone that gouges the surface.
  Chop-A cut that removes a section of the bone.
  Shear-A straight edge left from butchering through the bone.
  Saw-A series of parallel striations left by a toothed cutting tool.

- CT is the total number of cut marks observed.
- CH is the total number of chop marks observed.
- SH is the total number of shear marks observed.
- SW is the total number of saw marks observed.
- RD is the number of fragments with rodent gnaw marks.
- CN is the number of fragments with carnivore gnaw marks.
- Wt is the weight of the specimens in grams.
- Comments contains any additional comments about the bones. This includes any surface discoloration (iron contact), more specific identification, notes on mends and other information. For birds, check open areas of long bones for medullary bone. Medullary bone is a granular, bony deposit that forms in open cavities inside the bones of female birds as a mineral storehouse for eggshell creation. It is typically deposited shortly in advance of egg laying, and potentially is a seasonal indicator.

Backlot faunal catalog

Context	QTY	Class	Taxon	BP	POR	PF	DF	SYM	WE	BN	BT	CT	CH	SH	SW	RD	CN	WT	Comment
1041	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										0.5	facet
1227	1	M	OC	ACE	fr			L										3.1	from ISC and ILM
1007	1	M	OC	AST	co			R										4.9	
1007	3	M	mammal	NID	fr					3								1.2	all calcined
1007	3	M	mammal	NID	fr					3								1.2	all calcined
1050	1	M	medium	CER	fr	U	U	A										1.1	
1101	1	M	medium	CER	fr	F	F	A										2.4	
1016	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.4	
1016	1	M	cf. Sus scrofa	TIB	sh			L			1	3						9.7	
1018	8	M	mammal	NID	fr					4								3.5	4 calcined
1138	1	M	Sus scrofa	AST	co			L										10.6	
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	ATL	fr			A			1				1			5.5	
1083	1	M	Sus scrofa	CALC	co		U	R			1		1					12.8	
1024	1	B	bird	HUM	sh			R										0.3	
1024	1	B	bird	RAD	sh			R										0.1	
1024	1	B	bird	TBT	psh	U		R										0.1	
1025	1	B	columbidae	CMC	psh			R										0.1	
1025	1	B	bird	COR	fr			L										0.1	probably columbidae
1025	1	B	columbidae	COR	co			R										0.2	
1025	1	B	bird	HUM	fr			R										0.2	probably columbidae
1025	1	B	columbidae	HUM	co			L										0.6	
1025	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.1	
1025	1	B	bird	RAD	sh													0.1	small bird
1025	1	M	Felis familiaris	SCP	fr			R										1.3	
1025	1	B	columbidae	ULN	dsh			L										0.1	
1120	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										1.2	
1031	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr					1								1.7	
1138	2	M	medium	CER	fr			A										1.6	facet
1031	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.4	
1031	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr					2								0.4	
1031	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr					2								0.5	
1031	8	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.2	
1031	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.3	
1031	22	M	mammal	NID	fr					22								5.5	
1031	2	M	mammal	NID	fr					2	1			1				0.4	
1031	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								1	facet off VRT?
1031	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.4	
1031	1	B	bird	PHA	dsh					1								0.2	foot phalangy
1144	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										0.3	
1007	1	M	OC	AST	co			R										4.9	
1051	1	M	OC	AST	co			L										2.9	
1120	1	M	large	COST	fr													3	probably Bos t.
1034	1	M	Rattus	DENT	co			R										0.6	
1041	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	fr			L										0.4	
1034	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	

Backlot faunal catalog

1083	1	M	large	CRA	fr													1.6	has socket for tooth, MAX or DEN
1034	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.9	
1170	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										0.4	facet
1034	1	M	small	LBN	sh													0.2	
1034	11	M	mammal	NID	fr													6.6	
1034	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1034	1	M	mammal	THO	fr			A										0.4	spinous process
1092	1	M	Sus scrofa	CALC	co			L								1		10.5	small round hole in side
1034	1	M	mammal	TTH	fr													0.2	
1034	1	B	cf. anatidae	ULN	psh	F		R										0.3	
1050	1	M	Bos taurus	***	fr		F	R										11.5	older animal, robust
1083	1	M	OC	AST	co			L			1			1				3.6	
1035	1	B	bird	COR	fr			L										0.4	NOT galliformes
1226	1	M	Sus scrofa	CALC	fr			L								1	1	8.1	
1138	1	M	OC	AST	co			L										3.7	
1150	1	M	OC	AST	co			R										3.5	
1035	1	B	cf. Gallus gallus	HUM	px			L		1								0.3	
1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	CALC	co		U	R										10.4	
1147	1	M	large	CRA	fr						1	6						8	
1187	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										0.4	facet
1191	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										1.5	facet
1194	1	M	medium	CER	fr	F		A										2.9	
1035	1	V	vertebrate	LBN	fr					2								0.1	probably bird, calcined
1041	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	hfl	U	U	A			1			1				5.5	
1035	19	M	mammal	NID	fr					19								8.3	
1035	48	M	mammal	NID	fr													24.8	
1035	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2	unfused, SAC or STE
1035	13	M	mammal	NID	fr													7.1	
1035	25	M	mammal	NID	fr					25								9.8	calcined
1035	4	M	mammal	NID	fr													5.3	1x unfused epiphysis, maybe LBN
1035	3	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.3	
1035	7	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.4	calcined
1150	1	M	OC	AST	co			L										3.9	articulates with OC CAR
1227	2	M	medium	CER	fr			A										4.3	small Bos t?
1144	1	M	OC	ATL	fr			A										4.2	has iron stain
1034	1	M	large	LBN	fr													2.7	
1230	1	M	medium	CER	fr													0.5	facet
1120	1	M	medium	COST	sh						1			1				1.5	probably OC
1031	1	M	medium	CRA	fr					1								1.9	MAX/DEN
1068	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	hfl	U	U	A										3	unfused to body or epiphs
1120	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	hfl	U	U	A										2.3	
1035	1	B	bird	STE	fr			A										0.2	
1150	1	M	Bos taurus	AST	fr			L										11	
1191	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	fr			A										1.5	spinous process

Backlot faunal catalog

1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	fr	U	U	A										2.6	
1178	1	M	Sus scrofa	CRA	fr			L			1				1			12.2	occipital - unfused
1035	3	M	large	LBN	sh					1	1				1			31.6	1 exfoliating
1050	1	M	large	LBN	fr													8.5	possibly proximal HUM
1103	1	M	large	LBN	fr													4.5	
1142	1	M	medium	CRA	fr													0.6	possibly caprine
1035	1	M	small	VRT	fr						1			1				0.5	
1037	5	M	mammal	NID	fr					5								0.7	calcined
1037	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr					1								0.1	calcined
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	DEN	fr			R										8.1	
1038	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1038	1	B	bird	RIB	fr													0.1	
1040	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.7	
1040	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.3	
1040	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	TBT	psh	U	U	R										4.7	
1143	1	M	medium	CRA	fr													1.4	inner ear bone
1230	1	M	Sus scrofa	DEN	sup			L										3.2	
1121	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	co			L										0.6	
1041	2	M	mammal	CRA	fr													2.3	sutures
1041	1	M	Sus scrofa	DENT	mid			L										55.9	roots of lower P1-3??, co M1/2 little wear, M3 erupting
1051	1	M	Sus scrofa	DENT	ant			L										51.2	male - large canine. Has I1 and I2 in eruption.
1041	5	B	bird	LBN	fr													2.1	
1041	4	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1				2			5	
1166	1	M	medium	CRA	fr													1	part of inner skull
1120	1	M	large	LBN	fr						1				1			23.8	
1098	1	M	medium	DEN	fr													2.3	
1121	1	M	large	LBN	fr						1		1					13.5	
1041	16	M	mammal	NID	fr													15.9	
1041	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.3	calcined
1041	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.9	cranial?
1041	5	V	vertebrate	NID														0.7	bird?
1121	1	M	OC	CAR	co			R								1		0.4	
1132	1	M	medium	HUM	fr			L										4.6	distal fragment
1050	1	M	Sus scrofa	FEM	dx		F	R								1		2.7	
1150	1	M	OC	CAR	co			L										2.7	navicular - articulates with OC AST
1216	1	M	OC	CAR	co			R										0.9	NVC
1068	1	M	Sus scrofa	FEM	px	F		R										5.2	ball of femur
1143	1	M	large	LBN	fr	U					1				1			29.6	
1042	2	M	mammal	NID	fr					2								0.1	calcined
1047	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.1	
1143	1	M	Bos taurus	AXIS	fr			A										13.3	
1150	1	M	medium	HUM	px	U												2.1	fragment of unfused epiphysis

Backlot faunal catalog

1035	1	M	OC	CER	hfl	U	U	A			1			1				5	
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	FEM	px	U		L										3.7	unfused ball of femur
1187	1	M	Sus scrofa	FEM	psh	U		L			1	1						16.3	
1147	1	M	large	LBN	fr													7	
1132	1	M	medium	INN	fr													0.6	has ACE
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	CALC	co			R			1		2	1				18	1 chop appears fresh, from trowel?
1003	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.4	
1050	18	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								7.8	
1050	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.7	
1050	4	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								2.6	
1050	21	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.5	
1050	24	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.7	
1034	2	M	medium	LBN	fr						2				4			1.7	possibly tibia
1150	1	M	large	LBN	fr													5.3	
1120	1	M	OC	CER	hfl	U		A								1		3.4	
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	CALC	fr			R			1	1	2	1				5.7	
1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	FEM	sh	U		R										4.4	fetal/neonate size
1035	2	M	medium	LBN	sh					2								2.5	
1035	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													3.3	
1035	1	M	medium	LBN	fr	U												3.4	
1227	1	M	OC	CER	hfl	U	U	A										5.5	
1129	1	M	Bos taurus	CALC	fr			L										17.2	heavily worn
1129	1	M	Sus scrofa	FIB	co	U	U	L			1	3						7.3	
1227	1	M	OC	CER	fr		U	A										3.5	
1051	23	B	bird	LBN	fr													3.1	most probably from same bird
1051	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.2	
1051	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													1.9	
1070	1	M	OC	CRA	fr			A										1.2	basi-occipital
1051	14	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								16.4	
1051	8	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1098	1	M	OC	DEN	sup			R										2.5	
1041	1	M	medium	LBN	sh													4	caprine distal tibia?
1050	6	M	medium	LBN	fr													6.5	
1051	1	B	Anatidae	SCP	psh			R										0.5	
1035	1	M	OC	FEM	dsh		U	R			1		1	1				10.6	
1051	1	B	bird	TBT	fr			R										0.5	distal end
1065	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													0.9	
1077	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.3	probably tibia
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	FIB	fr			R			1	1						0.8	
1143	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	fr			R										1.2	
1053	2	M	mammal	NID	fr					2								1.2	calcined
1053	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.1	one has unfused epiphysis
1188	1	M	large	LBN	fr											1		14.2	

Backlot faunal catalog

1120	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			R										2.5	ulnar carpal, small individual
1098	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	1						0.6	maybe fresh cut?
1065	3	M	mammal	NID	fr					3								1.2	all calcined
1065	12	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.5	
1065	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.1	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	dx		F	R										6	
1041	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	dsh		F	L			1	2						85	
1142	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	sh			R			1	1						2.9	very small individual
1035	1	M	OC	FEM	sh			L										12.8	
1068	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.5	
1098	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	1						1.2	has unfused epiph, LBN, MT, etc
1068	6	M	mammal	NID	fr													4.5	
1068	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.8	
1068	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													7.4	
1068	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													10.3	
1147	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	dsh			R										0.3	
1050	1	M	OC	FEM	dx		U	L									1	6.1	
1068	1	B	galliformes	TBT	psh	F		R										4.2	turkey or chicken?
1101	1	M	OC	FEM	sh			R			1	3						12.7	
1111	1	M	OC	FEM	fr			L			1	1						6.3	
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			L								1		6.1	radial, small-young
1074	1	B	cf. columbidae	COR	fr													0.1	
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	dsh		F	L			1	3	1					32.1	
1077	1	B	bird	COR	fr			L										0.2	pigeon sized
1138	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			R										19	3rd carpal
1101	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1				2			7.4	
1077	5	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								1.5	
1077	2	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.2	
1101	3	M	medium	LBN	fr													3.3	
1147	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			R			1	20		2				18.7	
1077	1	F	fish	VRT	co													0.7	body, no spine
1080	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.6	
1080	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.1	
1080	3	V	vertebrate	LBN	fr													0.1	bird?
1080	1	B	bird	RAD	dsh			R			1	1						0.3	
1080	1	B	bird	STE	fr			A										0.1	probably galliform
1103	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	6						1.1	
1121	1	M	OC	FEM	dsh		F	R			1	6				1		11.4	exfoliating
1187	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	fr		F	L										12.6	heavy exfoliation
1150	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			R										13.8	lunate, heavy exfoliation
1227	2	M	large	LBN	fr						2			4				5.7	sawed flat across
1083	3	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.9	
1083	4	M	mammal	LBN	fr													3.2	probably medium mammal
1120	6	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	4				1		6.8	

Backlot faunal catalog

1083	2	F	fish	NID														0.4	
1083	18	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.6	
1083	9	M	mammal	NID	fr					9								1.8	calcined
1035	1	M	Bos taurus	CAU	fr	U		A										1.1	
1083	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													0.4	
1121	3	M	medium	LBN	fr													7.5	
1150	1	M	OC	FEM	px	U		L										1.8	unfused ball of femur
1083	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.3	
1050	1	M	Sus scrofa	ISC	fr	U		R										1.4	has ACE
1092	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													1.1	
1092	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.9	
1092	1	B	bird	STE	fr													0.2	
1092	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.2	
1129	3	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	1				1		2.6	
1227	1	M	OC	FEM	dsh		F	L										19.9	
1132	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													5	probably TIB
1132	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	1						2.9	possibly pig femur
1098	7	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.5	
1098	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.1	prob cranial
1098	2	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1199	1	M	Sus scrofa	ISC	fr	U		L										12.2	
1133	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													3.8	
1138	2	M	medium	LBN	fr					2								1	calcined
1227	1	M	OC	FEM	dx		U	R										14.5	
1101	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1138	3	M	medium	LBN	fr													5.8	
1142	4	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.5	
1101	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.2	
1101	20	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.7	
1101	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													2	
1101	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.8	
1101	3	M	mammal	RIB	fr													6.5	
1144	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.2	1 fr with unfused epyphisis
1101	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										0.2	
1144	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													0.4	
1051	1	M	Bos taurus	CER	fr		U	A										4.4	
1103	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1227	1	M	large	LBN	fr													40.5	
1147	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2	
1103	1	M	mammal	LUM	fr	U	U	A										0.6	
1103	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.5	
1103	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.9	
1103	1	B	bird	PHA	co													0.5	turkey sized
1051	1	M	OC	HUM	psh	U		R										6	2 pieces of epiphysis plus unfused shaft
1150	4	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	8						5	

Backlot faunal catalog

1111	1	B	cf. columbidae	COR	psh			R										0.1	
1111	1	M	Rattus	DENT	co			L										0.3	has all teeth
1181	1	M	OC	HUM	dsh		F	R			1		1					10.9	
1111	1	M	small	FEM	psh	U		R										0.3	
1111	1	B	bird	HUM	sh			R										0.5	
1111	1	B	bird	INN	fr													0.3	
1111	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1111	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1	1						3.7	
1227	1	M	OC	HUM	dsh		U	R										6.1	
1111	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.6	
1111	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.2	
1111	1	B	bird	PHA	dsh													0.2	
1111	1	M	Rattus	RAD	co	F	F	R										0.1	
1111	1	B	bird	TBT	sh			R										0.4	copper stain, chicken size
1111	1	B	cf. columbidae	TBT	co	U	U	R										0.3	
1194	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	sh			R										0.6	
1111	1	F	fish	VRT														1.6	
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	CER	fr			A			1				3			16.4	
1150	1	M	medium	LBN	fr					1								0.2	calcined
1227	1	M	OC	HUM	dsh		F	L			1		1	1				8.9	
1202	1	M	Sus scrofa	ISC	fr			L		1								1.4	calcined, has ACE
1041	1	M	large	LUM	fr			A										4.4	facet
1150	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.8	
1120	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													4	
1120	1	B	bird	INN	fr													0.1	probably PUB
1120	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.3	
1120	5	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.4	
1121	1	M	large	LUM	fr			A			1			1				5	facet
1120	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1	2						2.9	medium or large
1120	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													2.3	medium or large
1166	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.5	
1120	1	M	small	LBN	fr													0.4	cat-dog size
1120	1	M	Sus scrofa	LUM	fr			A			1		1	1				2.2	
1120	13	M	mammal	NID	fr													10.6	
1120	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.4	
1120	8	M	mammal	NID	fr					2								3	
1120	2	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1143	1	M	Sus scrofa	LUM	fr			A										0.7	has foramen
1120	1	B	galliformes	PUB	fr			R										0.2	
1068	1	M	OC	ILM	fr			L										4	w/ ACE
1120	1	B	bird	RIB	sh													0.1	
1154	1	M	Bos taurus	CER	fr			A										5.1	
1120	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													1.2	
1170	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.8	heavy exfoliations, 3 mendable pieces
1170	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.6	

Backlot faunal catalog

1178	1	M	Sus scrofa	MC	dx													2.3	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U												1	
1120	1	B	bird	TBT	fr													0.2	has fusion for FIB
1146	1	M	large	LUM	fr													4.5	
1175	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.3	
1120	1	B	Branta canadensis	ULN	co	F	F	L			1	1				1		5.5	broken, does not look fresh
1138	1	M	OC	ILM	fr	U		R			1		1					1.9	
1129	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U												0.8	
1120	2	F	fish	VRT	co													0.5	body, no spine
1181	1	M	large	LUM	fr			A										6.1	spinous process
1178	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.3	
1120	1	F	fish															0.1	
1065	1	M	Bos taurus	COST	fr													27.7	
1077	1	M	Bos taurus	CRA	fr			R										4.2	maxilla, anterior to teeth
1083	1	M	Bos taurus	CRA	fr			L										19.5	inferior portion of frontal
1188	1	M	OC	ILM	sh			R										8.4	has ACE
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	CRA	fr													11.5	young calf
1121	1	B	cf. Meleagris gallopavo	COR	fr			R										0.4	heavy exfoliation
1226	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	co			R										1.1	red stain, iron?
1187	1	M	Bos taurus	DENT	sup			L			1		1	1				29.1	
1132	1	M	OC	ISC	fr			R			1	1	1					4.4	has ACE
1121	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	HUM	dsh			R										6.5	
1121	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.9	
1121	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1227	1	M	large	LUM	fr			A										5.5	facet, probably Bos taurus
1121	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr													9.2	
1181	1	M	medium	LBN	dsh													0.4	small individual
1121	1	M	small	LBN	fr													0.3	
1227	2	M	large	LUM	fr			A			1				1	1		10.2	facet, probably Bos taurus
1187	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.2	
1143	1	M	OC	ISC	fr			L			1	2						4.3	
1103	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	fr	U		R										4.4	young animal, unfused
1150	1	M	OC	ISC	fr			R										1.5	
1194	1	M	OC	ISC	fr			L										6.8	
1121	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.8	
1121	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.2	
1121	3	M	mammal	NID	fr					3								2.9	
1121	16	M	mammal	NID	fr													13.1	
1121	6	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													1	
1230	1	M	large	LUM	fr	F	U	A										32.3	body + unfused epiphysis
1121	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr			L										0.3	young OC?
1191	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.1	
1138	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	dsh													1.6	
1121	2	B	bird	STE	fr													0.3	

Backlot faunal catalog

1121	1	M	mammal	STE	co	U	U				1			1				3.7	
1121	1	B	cf. Gallus gallus	TBT	sh			L										2.9	
1121	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	TBT	sh			L										5.2	
1034	1	B	Gallus gallus	HUM	psh	F		R										1.8	
1181	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	sh			L			1	10			2		1	220.7	tons of cuts
1121	1	M	mammal	TTH	fr													1	
1121	1	F	fish	VRT	co			A										0.2	no spines
1041	1	M	large	NID	fr													9.8	
1191	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	psh	U		R			1	5	1					31.8	
1129	1	M	mammal	CER	fr			A										0.4	
1144	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U												1	
1129	1	B	cf. Gallus gallus	HUM	sh			L										0.6	
1129	1	M	Sylvilagus	HUM	dsh		F	R										0.6	
1129	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.3	
1129	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1193	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													0.8	copper stained
1191	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	px	U		L			1	20						5.3	
1224	2	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	1						3.6	
1227	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.5	
1187	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	dsh													1.8	
1129	1	B	bird	NID	fr													0.5	
1129	36	M	mammal	NID	fr					3	1			1				14.1	
1129	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.5	
1129	7	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1129	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1187	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	sh													0.2	small, fetal?
1129	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													1.3	
1241	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.4	
1227	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	fr			L										20.6	
1129	1	B	cf. Gallus gallus	TMT	sh			L			1	3						0.9	very worn. Male - has spur growth area
1147	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA1	co	U		MLLR										3.8	
1129	1	B	bird	ULN	sh			L										0.4	
1129	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										2.3	
1028	1	M	medium	LUM	fr	U	U	A										2.1	
1041	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.9	spinous process
1226	1	M	OC	ISC	fr	F		R										2.3	w/ ACE
1132	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1132	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr													2.2	
1050	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.8	
1068	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										1.1	not big, probably caprine
1083	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.6	has facet
1132	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.1	
1037	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co		U	MRLL		1								0.2	calcined
1121	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.3	wing
1133	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													3.1	

1074	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MLLR		1								0.4	small individual, suckling?
1133	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.5	
1133	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.7	
1133	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1133	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr													1.9	
1129	2	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.5	wings
1133	25	M	mammal	NID	fr													14.1	
1133	14	M	mammal	NID	fr					14								3.8	
1133	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.8	
1133	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.3	
1133	11	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.6	
1111	1	M	OC	LUM	fr													2.4	
1133	1	B	bird	RIB	psh			L										0.1	
1133	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													0.3	
1132	1	M	medium	LUM	hfl												1	3.3	probably OC, no foramen
1134	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.4	possibly tibia
1138	1	M	Bos taurus	HUM	fr		U	L			1	1						8.8	
1138	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.9	
1120	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co		U	MLLR								1		1.9	heavily gnawed
1121	1	M	OC	LUM	fr			A			1			1				3.6	exfoliating
1132	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MLLR										1.1	small individual
1133	1	B	bird	TMT	dsh			L										5.6	prob. Turkey
1133	1	M	mammal	TTH	fr													0.6	copper stained
1191	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MLLR										2.5	
1199	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	fr			MRLL								1		1.8	heavily gnawed
1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MRLL										2.7	
1018	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co			MLLR		1								0.5	calcined
1133	1	B	bird	VRT	fr			A										0.3	
1133	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										0.9	LUM or SAC
1133	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										2.1	
1133	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A			1	3			1			4.8	
1133	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										2.1	
1133	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr	U		A			1			1				0.1	unfused epiphysis
1142	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										1.9	facet
1133	1	F	fish															0.1	
1134	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.4	has an unfused epiphysis
1147	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A			1	1		1				1	wing
1134	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.1	
1134	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.3	
1142	1	M	OC	LUM	fr		U	A										5.8	
1146	1	M	OC	LUM	fr						1			1				1.6	no foramena
1138	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co			MLLR		1								0.3	VERY small, calcined
1147	1	M	Bos taurus	HUM	fr	U		L			1			1				3.4	part of epiphysis
1138	1	M	mammal	CER	fr			A										3.5	
1170	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										1.2	
1138	1	B	bird	COR	dsh			R										0.5	

Backlot faunal catalog

1138	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													0.7	copper stain, has tooth socket
1227	1	M	Bos taurus	HUM	psh	U		R										141.6	shaft and unfused epiphysis
1227	1	M	OC	LUM	pos		F	A									1	4.5	
1138	18	B	bird	LBN	fr													4.2	
1138	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													6.5	copper stain
1138	4	M	mammal	LBN	fr													1.8	
1170	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.6	facet
1191	1	M	medium	LUM	fr	U		A										3.8	
1199	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.2	wing
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co			MLLR										1.9	
1138	2	B	bird	NID	fr													0.1	
1138	2	B	bird	NID	fr													0.2	probably STE
1138	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.7	
1138	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1	
1138	20	M	mammal	NID	fr					20								6.6	calcined
1138	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.5	
1138	57	M	mammal	NID	fr													29	
1138	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													6	
1129	1	M	Sus scrofa	PUB	co			R			1		1					2	
1138	2	M	mammal	RIB	fr													0.7	
1211	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.3	wing
1227	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.6	spinous process
1138	1	B	bird	STE	fr			A										0.4	
1230	1	M	OC	LUM	co	U	U	A										3.5	
1121	1	M	OC	MC	fr													2.2	
1185	1	M	OC	MC	psh			R										7.3	
1154	1	M	Bos taurus	ILM	fr			L			1				2			27.7	
1182	1	M	Bos taurus	ILM	fr			R			1				1			17.7	
1138	1	M	cf. Sus scrofa	TTH	fr													1	canine, hard to side
1178	1	M	large	NID	fr						1				2			4.6	
1227	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										0.4	facet, probably Bos taurus
1065	1	M	Sus scrofa	RAD	px	F		L										4	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	fr			R										1.2	
1051	1	M	OC	MET	ds		U											1.9	
1138	1	B	bird	VRT	fr			A		1								0.1	calcined
1138	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr		U	A										2.1	body
1138	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.5	
1142	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													0.3	
1129	1	M	medium	MAX	fr													0.6	4 spaces for roots
1041	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	sup	F		L			1				1			8.8	
1178	1	M	medium	NID	fr						1			1				1.8	
1050	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A			1	1						7.9	has posterior facet
1035	1	M	medium	POD	fr													1.9	TAR or CAR
1121	1	M	OC	MT	sh						1	5		1				5.7	exfoliating

Backlot faunal catalog

1142	7	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.4	
1142	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.3	
1142	1	M	mammal	NID	fr						1			1				1	
1142	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2	
1170	1	M	OC	MT	dsh		F											8.7	
1142	1	M	cf. Bos taurus	RIB	fr													2.5	
1007	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										0.8	
1007	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										0.8	
1142	1	B	bird	SYN	fr			A										0.2	
1227	1	M	OC	MT	psh			R										15.9	
1142	1	B	bird	TMT	psh			L										1.7	5 pieces that mend
1142	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.1	
1129	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A										14.2	copper stain
1178	1	B	Gallus gallus	PUB	fr			L										0.2	has ACE
1031	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.4	
1143	1	B	bird	FEM	fr			R										1.2	probably turkey
1143	1	B	Branta canadensis	FEM	psh	F		R										2.4	
1143	1	B	Branta canadensis	HUM	sh			L			1	1						4.4	
1150	1	M	OC	PAT	co			R			1	6						2.6	
1143	5	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.8	
1035	2	M	large	RIB	fr						2		1	1				12.8	
1143	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.8	
1120	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	psh			R										1.2	
1143	4	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.5	
1143	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.5	
1143	1	B	bird	PHA	co													0.2	
1120	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	fr			L								1		1.9	
1142	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A			1				2			20.1	
1143	1	M	Sylvilagus	TIB	dsh		F	R										0.4	
1143	1	B	bird	TMT	sh			L										0.2	smaller than chicken
1121	1	M	large	RIB	fr			L			1			1				7.4	exfoliating
1144	9	M	mammal	NID	fr													5.1	
1035	3	M	medium	RIB	mid													5.3	
1035	2	M	medium	RIB	fr													3.7	
1144	1	M	small	LBN	fr													0.2	possibly FEM or HUM
1144	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.3	
1121	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	sh			L			1				1			2.2	
1035	1	M	OC	PHA1	co	F		MLLR										0.9	
1035	2	M	medium	RIB	fr					1								0.9	calcined
1143	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	fr			R										2	
1144	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.5	possibly podial
1172	1	M	large	RIB	fr						1			2				1.9	possibly SW instead of SH
1142	1	M	OC	PUB	fr	F		L										1.8	has ACE
1146	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.3	
1146	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1041	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.3	

Backlot faunal catalog

1146	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	sh			L			1			1				4.8	
1150	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A								1		7.4	
1150	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A			1	3	2	1				15	
1068	1	B	Gallus gallus	RAD	dsh		F	L										0.2	
1194	1	M	large	RIB	inf													15.9	3 pieces
1185	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	hfl	U	U	A			1		1					11	young individual
1194	1	M	large	RIB	inf													1.8	
1050	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										0.7	
1051	1	M	medium	RIB	fr						1	3	1					1.1	
1147	11	M	mammal	NID	fr						2				2			5.7	
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	fr			R										0.9	
1147	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													0.7	
1147	3	M	mammal	RIB	fr													1.2	
1051	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													0.5	
1077	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										0.6	
1083	2	M	medium	RIB	fr													1.3	
1185	1	M	OC	PUB	fr			R		1								1.2	calcined
1227	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A										22.2	
1101	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.4	
1147	1	B	galliformes	ULN	dsh			L										0.6	big chicken or small turkey
1149	1	V	vertebrate	LBN	fr													0.1	small mammal or bird
1149	7	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.2	
1194	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	psh			L										4.7	2 pieces
1194	1	M	OC	PUB	fr			R										2.7	has ACE
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	MC	sh						1	1				1		8.8	small, young individual
1150	1	B	Branta canadensis	COR	psh			L										1.9	
1150	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													1.1	DEN or MAX, has socket for tooth
1035	1	M	OC	RAD	px	U		R										1	unfused epiphysis
1150	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1150	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.7	
1219	4	M	large	RIB	fr													8	probably same rib as Bos T. left rib
1150	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr					1								0.9	calcined
1120	1	M	medium	RIB	dsh			R			1	1						1.7	broken along cut
1120	2	M	medium	RIB	fr													1.4	
1194	1	M	Bos taurus	PHA1	sup	U		MLLR								1		6.8	
1150	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													5.1	heavily fragmented
1150	14	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.5	
1150	21	M	mammal	NID	fr					21								5.6	calcined
1150	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.4	probably Sus MP
1150	1	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	1						0.1	copper stain
1150	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.4	
1150	1	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		2.1	
1041	1	M	OC	RAD	psh			L			1	4						13.2	cuts are where ulna would be

Backlot faunal catalog

1121	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.2	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	SCP	fr			L										4.2	
1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	SCP	mid			R										7	
1150	1	B	bird	VRT	fr			A										0.9	turkey size
1083	1	M	Bos taurus	PHA3	co			MRLL										3.3	small, young individual
1051	1	M	OC	RAD	dsh		U	L			1			1				9.1	distal end sheared off
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	THO	fr			A			1	2						7.4	trasitional vert
1068	1	M	OC	RAD	sh			R			1	1						8.8	
1120	1	M	OC	RAD	psh	F		R										13	articulates with OC ULN, heavy exfoliation
1018	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	sh			L										11.3	heavy exfoliation
1129	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			L										2.4	
1034	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	dx		U	L		1								2.7	calcined
1150	6	B	bird	LBN	fr													1.2	
1150	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1	1						2.5	
1132	2	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.9	
1070	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	fr			R										1.9	first rib
1150	1	B	bird	NID	fr													0.1	probably STE
1150	34	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								13.2	
1150	5	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.2	
1150	1	B	bird	pha	dsh													0.2	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	sh			R										2.2	small - fetal?
1133	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			L										0.4	
1120	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	px	U												0.7	unfused epiphysis
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	dx		U	L										2.1	
1170	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	sh			R										3.2	heavy exfoliation
1191	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	fr	U		L										4.4	
1050	1	M	large	THO	fr			A										2.6	spinous process
1150	3	M	mammal	VRT	fr						1	1						2.6	
1133	5	M	medium	RIB	fr													2.5	
1154	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.9	
1154	4	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.3	probably frags from ILM
1219	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	psh			L			1		1					13.4	
1154	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1154	1	B	cf. Gallus gallus	TBT	sh			L										1.3	
1154	1	B	bird	ULN	sh			L								1		1.8	
1231	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	sup			F			1		1					9.2	
1120	1	M	large	THO	fr			A										2.7	
1162	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.3	
1162	1	B	Branta canadensis	PUB	fr			R										0.3	
1129	1	M	Bos taurus	SAC	fr			A			1			1				1.1	facet
1138	1	M	medium	RIB	psh													0.5	
1138	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													2.1	
1166	5	M	mammal	NID	fr					2								2.8	
1133	1	M	OC	RAD	fr			R										4.4	
1142	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			R										3.7	
1170	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	

Backlot faunal catalog

1146	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.3	
1147	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			L										0.7	
1147	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			R										0.6	
1147	2	M	medium	RIB	fr					1								1	
1134	1	M	OC	RIB	psh	F		L										2.2	
1170	16	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								6.2	
1170	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1	
1170	12	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.7	
1150	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.3	
1150	3	M	medium	RIB	fr					1								0.7	
1154	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										0.8	
1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	TIB	psh	U		R										11	
1170	1	M	mammal	TTH	fr													0.2	
1170	1	M	Rodentia	TTH	co													0.1	probably rattus
1170	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.1	
1171	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.2	
1171	1	B	bird	RIB	psh			R										0.2	
1171	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr													0.1	
1172	1	B	bird	FEM	sh			L										0.7	
1172	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.7	
1172	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													1	
1232	1	M	large	THO	fr		U	A										2.1	unfused epiphysis
1172	1	M	Bos taurus	SAC	fr			A			1	3						13.1	
1172	1	M	small	TIB	sh													1.9	
1172	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										0.7	probably cervical
1175	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1170	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													1.2	
1175	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.8	
1018	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										1.6	upper P3
1178	1	M	Rattus	HUM	psh			R										0.2	
1178	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	chicken size
1170	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			R										0.4	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	inf			L										2.1	2 pieces, perm upper P4
1138	1	M	large	TTH	fr													0.6	lower incisor
1178	21	M	mammal	NID	fr					1	2			2				16.3	
1178	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.7	
1178	2	M	medium	RIB	fr													1	
1178	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1188	1	B	Gallus gallus	SCP	psh			R										0.2	
1178	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													0.4	
1178	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R										0.9	
1185	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										2.1	
1185	1	M	medium	RIB	fr					1								0.4	
1178	1	B	bird	STE	fr			A										0.2	chicken size
1178	1	B	bird	SYN	fr			A										0.1	chicken size
1178	1	B	bird	TMT	fr			L										0.3	chicken size
1031	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A			1			2				4.6	LUM or SAC

Backlot faunal catalog

1178	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A			1	1		1				4.7	
1178	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										0.4	
1185	1	M	Bos taurus	SAC	fr	U		A			1			1	1			30	mortar attached
1147	1	M	OC	RIB	psh			L										1.7	heavy exfoliation
1187	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			L										1.4	
1035	1	M	large	VRT	fr													2	epiphysis
1181	9	M	mammal	NID	fr													7.6	
1143	1	M	Bos taurus	SCP	fr			L			1				2			11.4	heavy exfoliation
1181	1	B	cf. Gallus gallus	TMT	dsh			R										0.3	
1147	1	M	Bos taurus	SCP	fr			L			1				1			11.2	
1185	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.4	possibly ulna
1133	1	M	Bos taurus	THO	fr			A			1	1		1				17	facets misaligned. Arthritis?
1227	1	M	OC	RIB	px	U		R										1	
1185	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.4	
1185	6	M	mammal	NID	fr					6								1.7	calcined
1185	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													5.7	
1051	1	M	OC	SCP	psh			R										16.3	
1188	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													0.7	
1188	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													1.8	2 pieces that mend
1181	1	M	Bos taurus	THO	fr			A			1			1				5.2	
1185	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.2	
1185	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										6.6	
1191	5	M	medium	RIB	sh						1	4					1	6.2	
1191	1	M	Bos taurus	THO	fr			A										9.2	
1187	1	B	bird	FEM	dsh			R										2.5	
1035	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	sup			R										0.8	P4, little wear
1041	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			R										0.4	lower right incisor I3
1187	3	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.3	
1191	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										2	
1050	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr			R										1.4	lower adult canine, not fully formed
1051	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr													1.9	young individual - roots unformed
1187	2	B	bird	NID	fr													0.1	
1187	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.7	
1187	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.5	
1187	9	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.5	
1193	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			R										1.8	
1194	2	M	medium	RIB	sh													2.7	
1194	1	M	OC	SCP	px			R										4	
1035	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A			1			1				7.4	wing or spinoug process
1188	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr													2.4	
1188	6	M	mammal	NID	fr													14.1	
1188	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.2	
1188	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	PUB	fr	U		L										0.3	unfused at ACE
1194	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													1.9	

Backlot faunal catalog

1202	1	M	medium	RIB	fr					1								0.3	calcined
1227	1	B	Gallus gallus	SCP	psh			R										0.1	
1098	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										1.8	2 pieces. Upper left 1st incisor - little wear
1035	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A										5.7	probably LBN
1188	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr		U	A										1.8	possibly LUM
1205	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.1	
1129	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										0.2	lower I
1205	1	M	Bos taurus	THO	fr	U		A			1			1				4.6	unfused epiphysis
1035	1	M	Bos taurus	TIB	sh			R			1		3					17.5	small - veal
1191	3	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.8	
1213	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										1.2	
1219	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.1	
1191	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.2	
1191	2	M	mammal	NID	fr					2								1	calcined
1191	8	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.6	
1191	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.3	bird rib?
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										0.7	upper left M1, roots unformed
1226	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			L										2.1	
1226	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.2	
1191	1	M	small	RIB	sh													0.2	
1050	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			A										2.9	little wear, incisor
1050	1	M	OC	THO	fr	U	U	A			1				1			1.4	
1103	1	M	OC	THO	fr		U	A										1.6	
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr			L										0.5	lower left canine, adult
1121	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	fr													1.3	upper P adult, roots unformed
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										0.4	lower left incisor, copper stained
1133	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr			R										1.6	lower right M1, no wear
1191	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr		U	A										1.3	
1227	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										2.4	
1193	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.3	
1193	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr					1	1				1			0.4	calcined
1227	4	M	medium	RIB	sh													5.1	
1193	4	M	mammal	NID	fr					4								1.3	calcined
1193	32	M	mammal	NID	fr													7.8	
1193	5	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.4	
1227	3	M	medium	RIB	fr													1.3	
1193	1	B	Gallus gallus	TBT	dsh			L										1.9	
1041	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U		A										1.7	epiph
1230	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										1.6	
1121	1	B	Gallus gallus	TMT	px	U		R										0.2	
1031	1	M	OC	TIB	px	F		R			1			1				8.2	
1194	9	M	mammal	NID	fr													6	
1194	11	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.8	

Backlot faunal catalog

1138	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			L										5.6	lower P4, moderate wear
1041	1	M	OC	TIB	sh			R										18.3	
1053	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U	U	A			1			1				6.2	probably cow
1120	1	M	large	VRT	fr		U	A			1			1				0.7	unfused epiphysis
1231	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.5	two pieces
1232	1	M	medium	RIB	sup			R										1.1	
1138	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										3	lower M2, young, no roots
1068	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		U	R										3.4	
1194	1	F	fish	VRT	co			A										0.4	
1235	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										1.2	smaller
1138	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr													0.2	premolar or incisor
1241	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			R			1	1		2				1.6	
1149	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			R										2.8	lower I1, some wear
1199	1	B	bird	RAD	sh			L										0.3	progbably Gallus gallus
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr													0.4	canine, hard to side
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			R										2	lower I2, no wear, root not fully formed
1202	1	B	bird	LBN	fr					1								0.1	calcined
1202	3	M	mammal	LBN	fr					3								2.6	calcined
1202	10	M	mammal	NID	fr					10								3	calcined
1202	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.5	calcined
1142	1	M	medium	SAC	co	U	U	A			1			1				3.6	
1205	1	M	Rattus	HUM	dsh		F	L										0.1	
1205	6	M	mammal	NID	fr					3								1.3	calcined
1205	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													6.2	
1205	3	V	vertebrate	NID	fr					3								0.1	calcined
1178	1	M	medium	SAC	fr			A			1			1				4.6	
1138	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co													2.3	young, not fully formed
1083	1	M	OC	TIB	psh	F		R			1	3						20	
1170	1	M	medium	SCP	px													1	
1213	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.3	
1213	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1213	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.5	
1213	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.2	
1213	3	M	mammal	NID	fr						1				1			0.6	
1213	2	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1213	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.2	
1051	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										1.5	spinous process
1146	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			R										0.4	lower incisor, probably I3. root still forming
1214	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.1	
1214	7	M	mammal	NID	fr					7								3.2	all calcined
1214	1	B	Branta canadensis	RAD	psh			L										0.8	
1214	1	B	bird	TMT	fr													0.1	
1214	1	B	Gallus gallus	TMT	sh			L										0.6	no spur, female
1133	1	M	OC	TIB	sh			R			1		1					1.7	

1216	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													1.9	
1216	1	B	bird	NID	fr													0.3	probably LBN
1216	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.3	
1219	6	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.4	
1150	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	fr													1.8	
1121	1	M	large	VRT	fr						1			1	2			3.4	
1051	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										1.4	
1120	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A			1		1					1.8	
1223	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr					1								1.1	calcined
1223	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.3	calcined
1223	16	M	mammal	NID	fr					16								2.7	calcined
1223	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr					1								0.2	calcined
1224	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.8	
1133	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										1.6	last THO
1224	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.4	
1147	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A			1		2					1.9	process and one facet
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			R										2.1	upper canine, root not fully formed
1051	1	B	Gallus gallus	ULN	dsh			R										0.3	
1138	1	M	OC	TIB	dx		U	L										2.3	
1226	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.4	
1226	4	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1	4						5.8	
1226	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													2.7	
1226	15	M	mammal	NID	fr													9.7	
1226	5	M	mammal	NID	fr					5								1.8	4 calcined
1226	1	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	1						0.3	
1224	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										1.2	spinous process
1227	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										0.9	spinous process
1226	1	M	small	RIB	fr													0.2	
1226	1	B	Branta canadensis	SCP	psh			L								1		1.5	
1226	1	B	galliformes	TBT	sh			R										2.3	cf. Meleagris gallapavo
1138	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		F	R			1	3						15.4	
1226	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr	U												0.1	small epiphysis
1226	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr	U												0.1	epiphysis
1138	1	M	medium	TTH	co													0.2	incisor, probably pig
1138	1	M	OC	TIB	px	U		L										2.2	
1188	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			R										2.1	lower incisor
1035	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	U		A		1								0.7	
1142	1	M	OC	TIB	sh			L										3.3	distal sh
1191	1	M	OC	TIB	psh	F		R										18.2	
1191	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										1.1	lower I2
1227	1	B	bird	COR	dx			R										0.6	possibly same individual as COR dx
1227	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	COR	psh			R										2.2	possibly same individual as COR psh
1162	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			L										2.2	lower incisor, moderate wear

Backlot faunal catalog

1191	1	M	OC	TIB	dx		U	L										1.1	exfoliating
1226	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		U	L										2	
1199	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										1.8	upper I1, heavy wear
1191	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	fr													1.6	adult P, roots not fully formed
1031	1	M	OC	TTH	co			L										3.6	
1041	1	M	OC	TTH	co			L										2.3	lower left M1, possibly M2
1227	1	B	bird	INN	fr													0.2	
1227	6	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.9	
1227	3	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.6	
1143	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A										3.1	
1150	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A										3.4	possibly AXIS
1227	4	M	mammal	LBN	fr													5.1	
1227	3	M	mammal	LBN	fr													5.5	2x unfused, 1 shaft and 1 epiphysis
1050	1	M	medium	VRT	fr		U	A			1			1				2.7	
1227	1	M	small	LBN	sh													0.1	
1213	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			L										3.2	lower incisor, slight wear
1154	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A										7	probably CER
1178	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A										3.5	
1050	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	U	U	A			1			1				2.4	
1050	2	M	medium	VRT	fr	U		A										1.2	
1166	1	M	OC	TTH	co			R										3.6	upper M1, no wear
1120	1	M	OC	ULN	fr			R										3	articulates with OC RAD
1227	1	B	bird	NID	fr													0.1	
1227	2	F	fish	NID	fr													0.1	
1227	6	M	mammal	NID	fr													9.6	
1227	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.8	
1227	76	M	mammal	NID	fr												1	33.7	
1227	3	M	mammal	NID	fr					5								0.6	
1227	4	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	20						9.7	
1227	43	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													11.2	
1120	1	M	Sus scrofa	ULN	psh	U		R										5.9	
1227	1	B	bird	RIB	sh													0.1	
1080	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	U		A										0.5	unfused epiphysis
1098	1	M	medium	VRT	fr													1	
1101	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A										0.8	
1138	1	M	OC	ULN	mid			L										2.9	
1111	1	B	Gallus gallus	ULN	dsh			R										0.2	
1144	1	M	Sus scrofa	ULN	sh			L			1	1						8.2	
1103	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A										1.2	
1150	1	M	Sus scrofa	ULN	dx		U	R										2.5	
1227	1	B	galliformes	TMT	psh			L										2.4	
1227	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			L										5.6	upper dp3
1191	1	M	Sus scrofa	ULN	sh			L										18.3	
1188	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U		A			1			1				10.3	

Backlot faunal catalog

1193	1	M	large	VRT	fr													5.1	
1227	1	M	large	VRT	fr		U	A										4	
1227	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.5	possibly THO
1227	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1	
1120	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A										1.4	probably CER
1133	1	M	medium	VRT	fr													0.1	spinous process, prob. THO
1227	1	M	Sus scrofa	ULN	mid			L										15.6	
1230	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.4	
1227	1	M	large	VRT	fr		U	A										1.3	epiphysis
1205	1	M	OC	ULN	fr			R										1	
1230	1	B	bird	NID	fr													0.1	
1187	1	M	medium	VRT	fr		F	A			1			1				2.1	probably lumber, wider body
1230	1	F	fish															0.6	
1231	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.1	
1077	1	M	Bos taurus	ULN	px	U		L			1	2			1			9.8	
1191	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	U	U	A										1.3	
1194	1	M	medium	VRT	pos		U	A										0.8	unfused epiphysis
1227	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A										2.1	facet
1235	1	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		0.4	
1219	1	M	medium	VRT	fr													1.3	
1226	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	U												1.9	body
1227	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	F	F	A			1			1				4.5	
	2137																	3678	

Privy faunal catalog

Context	QTY	Class	Taxon	BP	POR	PF	DF	SYM	WE	BN	BT	CT	CH	SH	SW	RD	CN	WT	Comment
1048	1	M	large	CER	fr			A										6.9	
1006	1	M	mammal	NID							1		1			1		3.8	
1099	1	M	medium	CER	fr	R		A			1	2				1		4.2	
1084	1	M	OC	AST	co											1		5.1	
1124	1	M	OC	AXIS	fr			A										16	
1009	1	M	mammal	LUM	fr			A										1.4	spinous process
1049	1	M	OC	CALC	mid			L								1		3.8	
1011	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													2.8	tooth sockets - MAX or DEN
1011	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													2.8	
1011	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.1	probably VRT
1169	1	M	OC	CALC	dsh		U	R										1	unfused cap
1125	1	M	Sus scrofa	ATL	hfl			A										21.6	iron staining
1012	1	M	Bos taurus	AST	fr			L										8.5	light weight. Lots of wear
1012	1	B	Gallus gallus	PUB	fr	U		R										0.6	unfused at ACE
1179	2	M	large	LBN	fr													34.7	
1128	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										0.6	facet
1152	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										4.1	
1179	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A			1			1				2.3	
1015	1	B	bird	SCP	psh			R										0.4	
1049	1	M	Bos taurus	ATL	fr			A										4.6	
1012	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1		2			1		9.1	
1048	1	M	Bos taurus	AXIS	fr			A			1		1					53.4	
1048	1	M	OC	CAR	co			L										1.5	3rd carpal
1169	1	M	OC	CAR	co			R										1.1	navicular
1027	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.7	
1033	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.7	
1033	1	B	columbidae	FEM	psh						1	2						0.3	
1033	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1	1		1				0.4	
1033	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.3	
1084	1	M	OC	CER	fr			A								1		0.6	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	CAR	co			L										1.2	accessory
1039	1	M	Felis familiaris	CRA	fr													0.6	zygomatic
1125	1	M	large	LUM	fr			A										15.8	
1039	4	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.9	
1015	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.9	
1039	1	M	Rattus	CRA	fr			A										1	has both frontals, right MAX, preMAX, incisor + teeth
1084	1	M	Rattus	DENT	co			R										0.2	has possible abscess
1054	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	fr			A			1				1			2.1	facet
1049	1	M	Bos taurus	CALC	fr			R			1	5	2					61	

Privy faunal catalog

1039	1	M	large	NID	fr													6.7	probably end of LBN
1048	1	M	large	NID	fr													8.8	
1161	1	M	large	NID	fr													6.9	
1048	11	M	mammal	NID	fr						1				1			11.7	
1048	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.2	calcined
1048	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr	U		A										1.2	unfused epiphysis
1169	1	M	OC	CER	hfl	F	U	A			1			1				10.1	probably sheared
1054	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	fr											1		0.7	
1049	1	B	bird	RIB	psh			L										0.1	
1179	1	M	Bos taurus	CALC	co		U	L										27.9	small individual, young
1084	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			R								1		29.3	4th carpal
1179	1	M	large	NID	fr													5.9	
1049	5	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.5	
1049	1	M	mammal	NID	fr						1			1				4.5	
1049	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										3.1	
1049	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A			1			1				1.7	
1054	1	M	medium	LBN	sh						1	2						2.4	
1072	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													7.3	1 has iron stain
1072	1	M	medium	LBN	sh						1	20						3.5	lots of small cuts
1179	1	M	OC	CER	hfl	F		A			1			1				9.8	*
1033	1	M	OC	FEM	dx		F	R								1	1	7.8	
1153	1	M	Sus scrofa	CER	fr			A								1		0.8	
1015	1	M	Bos taurus	CER	fr			A										2.8	small Bos. Discolored, dark.
1006	1	M	large	RIB														8	worn
1048	1	M	large	RIB	sh						1				1			18.1	
1052	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.6	
1052	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr	U												3.9	unfused epiphysis
1052	1	M	Sus scrofa	CRA	fr			L								1		15.9	jugal + lacrimal
1054	1	B	bird	HUM	sh			L								1		2.7	goose size
1054	3	B	bird	LBN	sh											2		2.3	
1054	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1054	1	B	bird	NID	fr						1	1						0.7	
1054	1	B	bird	PUB	fr			L										0.4	probably chicken
1054	1	B	bird	RAD	dsh			L										0.2	
1054	1	F	fish	VRT	fr													0.2	
1054	1	M	large	RIB	fr						1	2						3.3	
1072	1	M	large	RIB	sh			R										6.4	
1054	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr											1		1.7	
1054	9	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	1				1		5	
1072	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1				2	1		5.5	
1072	1	M	medium	LBN	fr											1		8.7	probably HUM
1084	2	M	medium	LBN	fr											2		0.5	
1084	1	M	medium	LBN	fr											1		3.9	

Privy faunal catalog

1113	1	M	medium	LBN	fr					1								0.6	
1124	2	M	medium	LBN	fr											1		3.1	
1125	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													5.8	
1072	1	M	OC	FEM	sh	U		L			1	7				1		19	
1072	1	M	OC	FEM	sh			R								1		15.8	heavy rodent gnawing
1102	1	M	OC	FEM	co	F	F	R			1	3				1		64.5	
1128	1	M	Rattus	DENT	co			L										0.6	has all teeth, adult
1054	1	M	Rattus	FEM	co	U	U	R										0.2	
1054	1	M	Rattus	FEM	co	U	U	R										0.2	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	CRA	fr													0.6	
1128	1	M	Sus scrofa	DEN	sup			R										10.7	
1039	1	M	Sus scrofa	DENT	mid			R			1		2					22.9	has permenant M1, P4, P3, P2. Heavy wear on M1
1054	1	M	Sus scrofa	FIB	sh			L			1				1			4.9	
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	FIB	fr			L			1	1						3.1	
1054	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.2	
1072	1	B	bird	HUM	fr			R								1		1.3	probably turkey
1072	6	B	bird	LBN	fr													3.2	
1072	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.3	
1072	1	B	bird	NID	fr													0.3	
1072	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	fr			L			1	1			1	1		26.5	also has possible shear
1052	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr		F				1			1	1			37.4	
1072	1	B	cf. Meleagris g	COR	psh			R								1		3.6	
1072	1	B	cf. Meleagris g	COR	psh			L								1		1.7	
1072	1	F	fish	NID														0.1	
1118	1	M	large	RIB	sh													15.2	heavy exfoliation
1072	2	M	mammal	LBN	fr													0.9	smallish
1072	6	M	mammal	NID	fr											3		7.3	
1072	1	M	mammal	SCP	fr			L								1		9.1	heavy rodent gnawing
1072	1	M	mammal	SCP	fr													4.1	
1072	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr											1		2.6	
1169	2	M	medium	LBN	fr													5.8	
1179	1	M	medium	LBN	fr					1								1.2	
1012	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A								1		2.9	spinous process
1049	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A			1			1				2.5	
1054	1	M	medium	LUM	ant	F		A			1				2			4.7	probably caprine
1072	1	M	medium	LUM	fr	F		A										1.5	
1072	1	M	medium	LUM	fr		U	A										0.9	
1094	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A								1		3	wings
1153	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A								1		2.9	
1006	1	M	medium	RIB														1.4	
1012	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R			1	2						1.3	
1125	1	M	OC	FEM	co	U	U	R			1	10				1		78.9	

Privy faunal catalog

1054	1	M	OC	HUM	dsh		F	R			1				1			22.5	
1084	1	M	OC	HUM	sh			L			1	1						4.5	
1072	1	M	Rattus	FEM	sh			R										0.3	
1084	1	M	Rattus	FEM	co		U	R										0.4	
1084	1	M	Rattus	HUM	dsh		F	R										0.2	
1033	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	sh			L										17.5	
1054	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	sh			L			1			1		1		6.7	
1153	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	sh			R								1		16.2	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	HUM	co	U	U	R										3.7	small individual, young
1072	2	V	vertebrate	NID	fr											1		0.5	
1084	1	B	bird	FEM	sh			L										1.1	chicken size
1084	1	B	bird	TBT	sh			L										0.4	chicken size
1179	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	fr			A			1				1			34.9	cracking apart
1084	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													2.6	
1084	3	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	1						2.4	
1039	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L			1	1		1				2.9	
1049	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R										1.7	
1054	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			R										0.8	
1054	8	M	medium	RIB	fr													6.1	
1054	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R								1		1.4	heavily gnawed
1099	1	M	OC	HUM	sh			L								1		12.7	
1124	1	M	OC	HUM	dsh		F	L			1	3				1		13.4	
1153	1	M	OC	HUM	dx		F	L								1		6.7	
1094	1	M	OC	ILM	fr			L								1		8.5	
1084	1	M	Rattus	HUM	co	U	F	L										0.2	
1099	1	M	Rattus	HUM	dsh			L										0.1	
1125	1	M	Rattus	HUM	co	U		R										0.4	
1179	1	M	Rattus	HUM	co	F	F	R										0.4	
1084	1	M	Rattus	ILM	mid			L										0.1	
1054	1	M	Rattus	INN	co			R										0.2	
1072	1	M	Rattus	INN	co			R										0.2	all but pubis
1094	1	M	Rattus	INN	co			L										0.3	
1094	5	M	Rattus	LUM	co	U	U	A										0.7	all articulate
1094	1	B	cf. Gallus gallu	TBT	sh			L										0.9	
1094	1	M	cf. Rattus	MP	co													0.1	
1179	1	M	large	RIB	sh			R			1				1			21	heavier than it should be
1094	4	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		1.1	
1072	2	M	medium	RIB	sh											1		2.7	
1072	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.6	iron stain
1128	1	M	OC	ISC	fr			L										2.4	has ACE, bone degrading
1084	1	M	OC	LUM	mid			A								1		4.9	
1094	1	M	OC	LUM	hfl	F	U	A			1		1		2			12.3	

Privy faunal catalog

1084	1	M	Rattus	RAD	dsh		F	L										0.1	
1039	1	M	Rattus	TIB	dsh		U	L										0.1	
1072	1	M	Rattus	TIB	psh			R										0.2	
1072	1	M	Sus scrofa	LUM	hfl	U	U	A			1	10			1			3.8	cuts on wing
1094	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1099	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1099	1	B	bird	TBT	sh			R										0.5	
1099	1	M	cricetidae	FEM	co	U	U	R		1								0.1	probably mouse
1099	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													2.2	
1099	3	M	mammal	RIB	fr													1.1	
1072	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													1.3	
1072	3	M	medium	RIB	psh						1	10				1		6.9	
1099	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L								1		3.9	
1099	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R			1			1		1		2.7	probably pig
1153	1	M	OC	LUM	fr			A								1		3.2	
1084	1	M	Rattus	TIB	dsh		F	L										0.4	
1094	1	M	Rattus	TIB	co	U	U	R										0.4	
1099	1	V	vertebrate	LBN	fr													0.1	possibly bird
1102	1	M	mammal	NID	fr						1				2			1.3	
1128	1	M	OC	MC	psh			R										11.3	
1110	1	B	bird	FEM	sh			R								1		0.5	Gallus gallus size
1110	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1110	1	F	fish	NID														0.1	
1110	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr						1				2			0.7	probably Bos Taurus
1110	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.3	possibly bird LBN
1113	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													1	
1113	1	F	fish	NID	fr													0.1	
1113	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr													1.4	
1118	1	M	medium	RIB	sup			R			1			1				2.8	
1116	1	M	mammal	SCP	co			L										9.4	
1054	1	M	large	SCP	fr						1		1	1				5.3	
1118	2	M	mammal	RIB	fr											1		0.5	small/medium
1118	1	M	mammal	SCP	fr													1.9	
1118	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A								1		1.7	
1123	2	M	medium	RIB	fr											1		1.4	dark stained, heavy gnawing
1122	1	B	bird	STE	fr			A									1	0.4	chicken sized
1122	1	F	fish															0.1	
1123	1	B	bird	LBN	sh											1		0.7	dark stained, heavy gnawing
1123	2	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		0.9	dark stained, heavy gnawing
1123	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			R										2.9	
1128	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										1.8	

Privy faunal catalog

1072	1	M	Sus scrofa	MC	dsh			R								1		5.9	heavy rodent gnawing, MC 3?
1124	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													3	
1124	1	M	mammal	RIB	fr					1								0.3	calcined
1128	1	M	medium	RIB	inf			R										1.5	
1159	1	M	OC	MC	psh			L			1	3						16.6	
1128	1	M	OC	PAT	fr			L								1		2.2	
1179	1	M	OC	PHA3	co	F		MLLR										2.1	*
1072	1	M	Sus scrofa	MC	dsh			L								1		2.1	MC 5?
1125	1	M	cf. Sus scrofa	FEM	sh			L										30.9	heavy exfoliation
1125	1	R	Chelydridae	FEM	psh						1	1						3.8	
1012	1	M	large	THO	fr			A										5.6	
1125	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													6.2	
1152	3	M	medium	RIB	fr													4.8	one is iron stained
1169	1	M	OC	PUB	co			L										3.9	unfused at pubis
1084	1	M	Rattus	TTH	co			L										0.1	lower incisor
1125	1	M	small	RIB	psh			L										0.2	
1048	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	fr		U											2.4	
1128	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													1.4	
1128	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1128	1	B	bird	RIB	fr													0.1	
1128	1	B	bird	RIB	co			R										0.6	large - turkey, goose sized
1128	1	B	bird	STE	fr						1	3						0.6	
1128	1	B	bird	TBT	sh			L								1		5.6	could be goose?
1128	1	B	bird	TMT	dsh		U											1	
1128	25	F	fish	NID														0.1	
1094	1	M	large	THO	fr			A			1				1	1		11.2	
1128	2	M	mammal	NID	fr					2								0.4	calcined
1128	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.5	
1128	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													3.6	
1128	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.2	calcined
1128	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr						1	2						2.6	
1152	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R										3.9	3 pieces mendable
1152	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													2.1	
1153	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R								1		3.6	
1153	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			R										1.9	
1009	1	M	OC	RAD	px	F		R										5.3	
1124	1	M	OC	RAD	psh	U		R										8.2	
1128	1	M	OC	RAD	psh			R										21.6	
1054	1	M	OC	RAD/U	psh			L			1	1						21.9	RAD and ULN fused, heavy exfoliation
1084	1	M	Rattus	TTH	co			R										0.1	lower incisor
1128	1	M	small	VRT	ant	U		A										0.2	unfused epiphysis

Privy faunal catalog

1072	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	sh											1		6.1	heavy rodent gnawing
1123	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	sh											1		3.9	dark stained, heavy gnawing
1152	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	sh													1.5	
1128	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1152	1	B	bird	TBT	fr													4.1	
1152	4	F	fish	NID														0.4	
1152	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													2	
1153	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			L			1	10						2.2	large number of small cuts
1153	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R								1		3.1	
1155	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			R										2.6	
1169	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			R										0.9	
1152	1	B	Meleagris Gall	SCP	psh			R										1.3	iron attached to bone
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	sh											1		5.3	heavily gnawed
1153	1	B	bird	TMT	sh			L			1	5				1		3.3	possibly turkey
1153	1	B	Gallus gallus	TMT	sh			R										1.3	
1153	1	B	Gallus gallus	TMT	sh			L			1	5				1		2.1	
1153	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr											1		2.1	
1153	2	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		0.8	
1153	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.1	
1169	2	M	medium	RIB	fr						1	1						1.8	
1179	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			L			1	1	2					6	
1179	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													1.6	
1054	1	M	medium	SCP	fr						1	3			1			1.6	
1084	1	M	medium	SCP	fr													1.8	
1179	1	M	medium	STE	hfl	U	U	A			1			1				5.1	
1179	1	M	OC	RIB	psh			R			1		1					7	
1011	1	M	OC	SCP	fr			L										6.8	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U		R										4.4	broken near distal end
1179	2	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U		R			1		2					3.9	broken near distal end
1155	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1155	1	B	bird	SCP	fr			R										0.8	
1179	1	M	Bos taurus	RAD	psh	U		R			1			1				104.9	exfoliating
1049	1	M	medium	THO	fr		U	A			1			1				0.5	unfused epiphysis
1158	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													3	
1026	1	M	OC	SCP	psh			L			1	3						6.8	
1128	1	M	large	THO	fr	U		A										19.9	
1163	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.2	
1163	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.1	
1163	1	V	mammal	NID	fr													0.1	
1179	3	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U		L										8.2	broken near distal end
1169	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1169	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	

Privy faunal catalog

1169	1	B	bird	RIB	sh													0.1	
1169	1	B	Branta canade	RAD	dsh			R										2	exfoliating
1169	21	F	fish	NID														12.5	
1169	1	B	Gallus gallus	ACE	fr			R										0.9	has ISC, ILM, and PUB
1169	1	B	Gallus gallus	PUB	fr			R										0.4	has ACE
1049	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U		A										3.3	unfused epiphysis
1169	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.6	
1169	1	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		0.4	
1169	10	M	mammal	NID	fr													11.5	
1169	4	M	mammal	NID	fr					4								1.5	
1169	1	M	mammal	THO	fr	U		A										4.5	probably sheared, very worn - rodent?
1169	2	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A										1.6	
1072	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A			1				1	1		2.7	
1094	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A								1		1.8	
1099	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A		1								0.5	dark, burned
1128	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										0.9	spinous process
1153	2	M	medium	THO	fr			A								1		3.2	
1179	1	M	OC	TAR	fr													5.9	NVC, heavily worn
1072	1	M	OC	THO	fr		U	A								1		5.7	
1094	1	M	OC	THO	fr	U	U	A										3.6	has unfused epiphysis present
1006	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		F	R								1		14.6	
1169	1	M	Procyon lotor	TTH	co			R										0.7	lower canine
1169	1	M	Procyon lotor	TTH	co			L										0.7	lower canine
1169	1	M	small	FEM	sh			R										0.1	probably Rattus
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh	U												8.1	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	dsh													1.4	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	psh													2.8	heavy exfoliation
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	MT	co	U												15	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	MT	dsh											1		7.8	
1128	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA1	co	F		MLLR										2.1	just beginning to fuse
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA1	co	F		MRLL										7.7	
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA1	dx	U		MLLR										1.9	unfused epiphysis
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA1	co	U		MLLR										1.3	small individual, young
1169	3	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.3	
1169	3	V	vertebrate	NID	fr					3								0.4	
1179	3	B	bird	LBN	fr													1	
1179	1	B	bird	RAD	dsh			L										0.1	
1179	1	B	bird	RAD	co													2.3	
1179	1	B	bird	SCP	fr			R										0.1	
1179	1	B	bird	TBT	sh			L										1.5	
1072	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	psh			L			1	10			1	1		35.2	heavy rodent gnawing
1155	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	fr			R			1				1	1		17	

Privy faunal catalog

1179	1	M	Bos taurus	SAC	fr			A			1			1				19.9	
1026	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			L										22.5	upper molar, some wear
1179	1	M	Felis familiaria	MP	co													0.1	
1179	1	M	Felis familiaria	RAD	co			R										2.3	
1179	35	F	fish															21.9	
1179	1	B	Gallus gallus	CMC	co	F	F	R										0.9	adult individual
1052	1	M	large	VRT	fr		U				1				1			19	probably LUM
1052	1	M	large	VRT	fr						1				1			5.4	
1169	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U		A			1			1				7.2	probably sheared, unfused epihpysis
1179	1	M	large	VRT	fr						1			1				6	
1179	8	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								4.2	
1179	4	M	mammal	NID	fr					4								1.4	
1179	1	M	mammal	TTH	fr													1	3 pieces, fragmented
1169	1	M	medium	THO	fr	F		A										1.9	
1054	1	M	medium	VRT	fr													0.6	
1084	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A								1		0.5	epiphysis
1084	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A								1		1.8	small iron stain
1169	1	M	medium	VRT	co			A										0.1	caudal, probably OC
1179	1	M	medium	VRT	fr		U	A										1.7	
1179	1	M	medium	VRT	fr	U	U	A										0.8	body
1179	2	M	medium	VRT	fr													1.4	
1049	1	M	OC	TIB	dx		U	L								1		2.6	unfused epiphysis
1179	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		U	R										16.9	
1006	1	M	OC	TTH				L										5.1	lower molar, little wear
1026	1	M	OC	ULN	sh			R			1	1						0.8	
1054	1	M	OC	ULN	fr			R										4.9	
1099	1	M	Rattus	TTH	fr													0.1	
1179	1	M	small	RIB	sh			R										0.3	
1094	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	fr	F		MRLL								1		1.4	
1124	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MRLL								1		3.1	
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MRLL										3.2	heavy remodelling, injury?
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	fr	F		MLLR								1		2.1	heavily gnawed
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MRLL										4.9	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA2	co	F		MRLL										1.1	small individual, young
1128	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co			MLLR										2.1	
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co	F		MLLR										0.8	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co	F		MLLR										4	small individual, young
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co	F		MLLR										0.9	
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co			MLLR										1	
1011	1	M	Sus scrofa	RAD	sh			R			1		1					8.8	heavy exfoliation
1054	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	psh			R			1	2				1		3.8	has possible shear

Privy faunal catalog

1163	1	M	Sus scrofa	SCP	fr			R			1				1			3.7	
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	SCP	psh			R			1			1				5.5	
1049	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										0.5	deciduous lower incisor
1169	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	co			L										6	upper M2, some wear
1179	1	M	Sus scrofa	TTH	fr													0.8	Molar, unformed roots

West Alley faunal catalog

Contex	QTY	Class	Taxon	BP	POR	PF	DF	SYM	WE	BN	BT	CT	CH	SH	SW	RD	CN	WT	Comment
1069	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			R										3.4	lower incisor, slight wear
1076	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.1	
1076	1	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								0.5	calcined
1076	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.2	
1076	1	M	Sus scrofa	PHA3	co			MLLR										1.7	
1160	1	M	medium	CER	fr			A										1.7	mortar attached
1086	1	M	Rattus	TIB	co	U	U	R										0.1	
1189	1	M	medium	CER	ant		F	A			1		1	1	1			7.8	small deer or large caprine
1141	1	M	OC	ATL	co			A			1	3						22.2	cuts on articulation with AXIS
1105	1	M	Sus scrofa	AXIS	fr		U	A			1	1	2					5.3	
1112	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.3	
1195	1	M	OC	AXI	fr			A									1	1.6	
1106	1	M	Rattus	DENT	ant			R										0.3	adult, has all teeth
1106	1	M	Sus scrofa	MP	dsh													1	smaller, outside MP
1106	2	F	fish	NID														0.4	
1106	1	B	bird	ULN	sh													0.1	smaller than chicken
1112	1	M	Sus scrofa	ATL	fr			A										6	
1160	1	M	medium	LBN	fr						1	10						8.9	possibly small Bos T.
1160	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.4	2 pieces that mend
1115	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.4	cranial or VRT?
1117	1	M	Sylvilagus	HUM	dsh			L										0.9	
1117	1	M	large	INN	fr													6	pronanly ILM
1117	1	M	mammal	LUM	fr			A										2.4	wing
1117	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.3	
1195	1	M	OC	AXI	fr			A			1		3	1		1		3.2	
1215	1	M	OC	AXI	ant			A			1				1			4.5	
1141	1	M	Bos taurus	CER	hfl	U	U	A			1				2			70.2	has unfused epiphysis
1141	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													0.7	MAX or DEN, has spot for tooth
1141	1	B	bird	LBN	sh													0.5	probably TBT
1141	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.6	
1141	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.2	
1141	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.5	3 mendable pieces
1148	1	M	small	LBN	fr													0.4	
1106	1	M	OC	CALC	co			L										3.6	very worn, light weight
1151	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.3	
1156	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.9	
1164	1	M	medium	LBN	fr					1								0.9	partially calcined
1215	1	M	OC	CALC	co			L								1		9.3	
1157	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	px	U		L								1		112.1	proximal end plus unfused epiphysis
1157	6	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.9	
1157	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1157	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U		A										1.7	unfused epiphysis
1186	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.8	
1160	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	px	U		L										28.9	mends with FEM in 1157

1151	1	M	OC	DENT	mid			L										6.9	
1195	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.5	
1200	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													1.2	
1195	1	M	OC	FEM	dx		U	R										18.5	unfused epiphysis
1160	2	M	mammal	NID	fr											1		0.6	
1160	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	SCP	psh			L										2.3	
1215	1	M	OC	FEM	co	U	U	R			1	10						26	missing the epiphyses
1160	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	TMT	mid			L										5.8	male, has spur
1160	1	B	bird	ULN	sh	U		R										0.2	young individual
1217	1	M	medium	LBN	fr													2.2	
1096	1	M	medium	LUM	fr			A										2.7	wing and facet
1160	1	F	fish															0.2	
1164	1	B	bird	LBN	fr					1								0.2	blackened
1168	1	M	medium	PUB	fr	U		L										2	
1164	1	M	mammal	NID	gr													1.4	
1164	1	M	Bos taurus	TTH	co			R										6	upper P2 or P3, little wear
1168	1	B	columbidae	HUM	dsh			L										0.3	
1168	1	B	columbidae	HUM	px			L										0.2	
1168	2	M	mammal	NID	NID													1.7	
1112	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			L			1		1					1.4	exfoliating
1168	1	M	large	RIB	psh			L			1				1			26.5	exfoliating
1156	3	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.7	
1174	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.1	
1168	1	M	medium	RIB	sh						1	3						3.4	
1180	1	M	mammal	CRA	fr													0.6	
1180	3	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								1.5	
1176	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L			1			1				1.5	
1180	1	F	fish															0.4	
1186	1	B	Meleagris Gallopavo	ACE	fr			R										1.8	has ILM and small parts of ISC and PUB
1180	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													0.7	
1186	1	M	large	RIB	fr						1	2		1				1.7	
1186	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.4	
1186	1	M	large	THO	fr	U		A										1.2	unfused epiphysis
1189	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													1.1	
1189	1	B	bird	HUM	sh			R										0.7	
1189	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.1	
1192	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													0.9	
1189	1	M	Bos taurus	SAC	fr			A										23.8	stained green, copper
1189	1	B	bird	STE	fr			A										0.5	
1160	1	M	OC	FIB	co			L								1		0.5	matches with OC TIB
1192	1	M	Bos taurus	CAR	co			L										22.4	3rd carpal
1192	1	M	large	CRA	fr													8.3	exfoliating
1192	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													1.7	
1192	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	psh			R			1		1					2.8	small individual
1195	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.6	
1192	1	M	cf. OC	SCP	px			L										2.2	
1217	1	M	OC	HUM	psh	U		L			1	1		1				11	

1221	1	M	OC	HUM	fr			R			1	2	1			1		10.3	
1195	1	M	Bos taurus	CALC	dx		U	L									1	14.8	unfused epiphysis
1195	1	M	large	CRA	fr													5.8	
1195	1	M	rattus	CRA	fr	U	U	A/R										0.4	
1215	1	M	OC	INN	fr			L			1				1			12.5	complete PUB, ISC, ACE, part of ILM. Very light weight
1195	1	M	rattus	INN	co	F	F	R										0.5	
1195	1	M	Rattus	INN	co			R										0.4	
1195	1	M	Bos taurus	ISC	fr	F		R			1				2			33.6	has ACE
1195	1	M	medium	RIB	psh			L			1	2						0.7	
1195	2	M	mammal	NID	fr					1								1.1	
1195	3	M	mammal	NID	fr													2.1	
1195	1	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.4	
1195	1	B	bird	PHA	fr													0.4	
1160	1	M	OC	MTT	psh			L										12.8	
1195	1	M	Rattus	RAD	co	U		R										0.1	
1195	1	B	bird	RIB	fr			L										0.1	
1215	1	M	medium	RIB	sh													1.6	
1221	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.3	
1195	1	B	anserinae	TBT	psh	F					1			1				3.1	
1195	1	M	Bos taurus	THO	hfl	U		A			1		1	1				27.9	
1195	1	F	fish	VRT	fr													0.1	
1196	1	B	bird	PHA	dsh													0.1	
1200	1	B	Branta canadensis	FEM	psh			L										2.7	
1200	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.2	
1228	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R										1.8	
1200	1	M	large	NID	fr													4.1	
1200	6	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.9	
1200	1	M	Bos taurus	PUB	fr			R										8.6	
1200	1	M	large	RIB	fr													1.8	unfused epiphysis
1200	1	M	large	VRT	fr	U		A			1				1			0.7	unfused epiphysis
1208	1	M	small	LBN	fr													0.1	rib
1208	1	M	Bos taurus	LUM	hfl			A			1				3			56	heavy exfoliation, in 3 pieces
1208	1	F	fish	NID														0.1	
1208	7	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	1						2.2	
1215	1	M	Bos taurus	ATL	fr			A			1			1				20.2	
1195	1	M	OC	RAD	sh			R										7.8	
1234	1	M	OC	RIB	psh			L										3.5	copper stain
1215	1	M	Sus scrofa	CRA	fr			R										4.4	frontal with eye socket
1215	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	px	U		R										9.6	small - calf
1234	1	M	OC	SCP	mid			R										5.6	
1215	1	M	Bos taurus	FEM	sh	U		R			1	10		1			1	64.6	cuts across bone, young individual
1215	1	B	bird	HUM	sh			R										1	prob. Chicken
1215	1	M	OC	TAR	co			R								1		1	cuboid
1215	2	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.4	

1215	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													3.9	
1215	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr													3.4	unfused on one end
1215	1	M	Sus scrofa	MAXT	fr			L										6.8	has dp4 and M1
1215	5	B	bird	NID	fr													0.8	
1215	1	M	mammal	NID	fr						1	3		1				0.7	
1215	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	sup	U		R			1				1			85.9	has unfused epiph
1228	1	M	medium	RIB	fr			R								1		0.9	
1215	1	M	Sus scrofa	RIB	sh			R										5.8	2 pieces
1156	1	M	OC	THO	fr						1		1					0.6	
1096	1	M	OC	TIB	fr			A										1.2	
1215	1	B	bird	VRT	co			A										0.9	prob. Turkey
1215	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr			A			1			1				7.6	has facet
1215	1	M	mammal	VRT	fr	F		A			1			1				2	
1217	1	B	Gallus gallus	COR	cp			L										1.2	
1127	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		F	L										9.3	fragmented, 6 mendable pieces
1234	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			L										1.6	
1221	1	B	Gallus gallus	HUM	co			L			1	3						3.1	
1160	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		F	L			1	10				1		17.4	matches with OC FIB
1221	1	B	Gallus gallus	INN	fr			L									1	1.2	ACE, PUB, ISC,and ILM
1221	1	B	bird	PHA	co											1		0.8	large bird, turkey/goose
1221	1	B	cf. Meleagris gallopav	RAD	dsh			R										1.5	probably turkey
1234	1	M	medium	RIB	sh			R			1	1		1				1.1	
1221	1	B	bird	STE	fr													0.5	
1221	1	M	Bos taurus	THO	fr	U	U	A								1		22.9	
1234	1	M	medium	RIB	fr													0.6	
1215	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		U	L										2.3	unfused epiphysis
1228	2	M	small	CRA	fr													0.3	very young, probably cat
1228	2	M	mammal	NID	fr													0.2	
1228	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1076	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										1.8	spinous process
1221	1	M	medium	THO	fr			A										1.9	spinous process
1228	1	M	cf. felis domesticus	THO	co	U	U	A										0.2	body unfused, very young
1221	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		U	R			1	3						13.1	
1234	1	B	bird	LBN	fr													0.4	
1234	1	M	mammal	LBN	fr						1		1					3	
1234	9	M	mammal	NID	fr					4								2.7	
1234	2	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.1	
1234	1	V	vertebrate	NID	fr													0.4	
1234	1	M	Bos taurus	RIB	fr			L			1	10			1			59.3	4 pieces, many cuts on inferior side
1105	1	M	medium	TIB	fr													1.9	
1160	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A										0.5	spinous process
1160	1	M	medium	VRT	fr			A										0.9	
1228	1	M	OC	TIB	dsh		U	L			1		1					7.6	
1234	1	M	OC	TIB	sh			L									1	9.6	
1234	1	B	bird	TBT	dsh		U	L										6.8	

1189	1	M	OC	TTH	co			L										0.4	lower incisor, immature - root unformed
1234	1	B	Gallus gallus	ULN	psh			L										1.5	
1234	1	M	large	VRT	fr			A									1	10.7	probably THO