

Deep, Dirty Secrets:

*2014 Archaeological Excavations
at the Isaiah
Davenport
House,
Savannah,
Georgia*



Volume 2



Davenport House Report Volume 2
(See Volume 1 for Archaeology Report)

Appendix A: Ground Penetrating Radar Report

Appendix B: Macrobotanical Report

Appendix C: Pollen, Phytolith, Starches, & Parasites Report

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Davenport House Report Volume 2

Appendix A

Ground Penetrating Radar

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Introduction

This report details the LAMAR Institute's Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPR) of a sample portion of the Isaiah Davenport House Museum property in Savannah, Georgia (Figure 1). This undertaking was commissioned by the Historic Savannah Foundation who operate the Isaiah Davenport House Museum. The Davenport has an important history beyond its obvious nineteenth century role. The pending destruction of this dwelling and its last-minute salvation marked a major milestone in the beginning of the historic preservation movement in Savannah. The property was saved and placed and it continues to operate as a historic house

museum and a showcase of Savannah's wonderful historic heritage.

Field researchers conducted this archeological project in December 2013. The GPR survey explored portions of the Davenport yard, the Davenport house basement, and two exterior brick walls of the Davenport house. The GPR report represents supporting research for a broader archaeological report authored by Rita Folse Elliott and Daniel T. Elliott (2014). That report contains a detailed historical background and context for the GPR study and for subsequent excavations and analyses. The background, research methods, findings and interpretations of the GPR survey are detailed in this report.

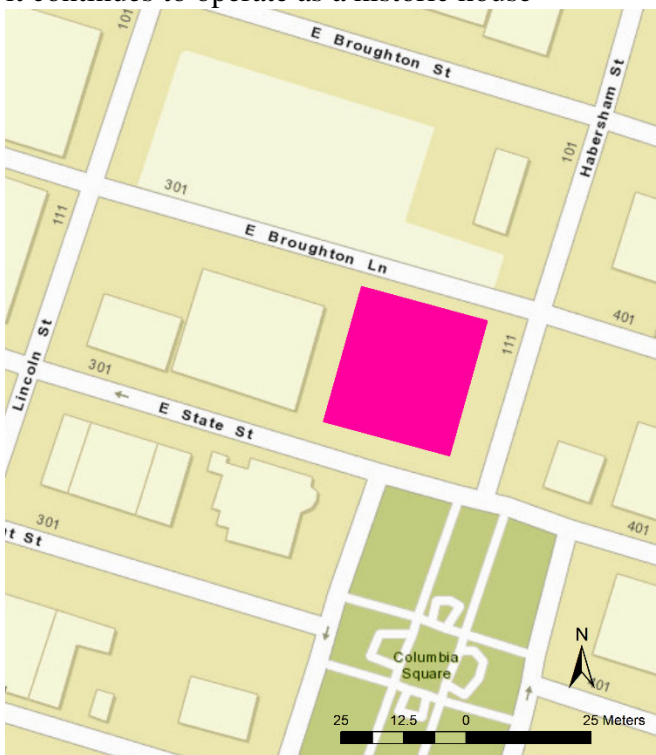


Figure 1. Project Location, Isaiah Davenport House Museum, Savannah, Georgia.

Methods

The LAMAR Institute conducted its GPR survey at the Isaiah Davenport House Museum in December 2013. The survey team consisted of Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott. Post-processing of the GPR data was done by Mr. Elliott during and immediately following the fieldwork.

The equipment used by the LAMAR Institute for the GPR survey at the Davenport House consisted of a RAMAC/X3M Integrated Radar Control Unit, mounted on a wheeled-cart and linked to a RAMAC XV11 Monitor (Firmware, Version 3.2.36). Both 500 and 800 megahertz (MHz) shielded antenna were used for the data gathering. MALÅ GeoScience's Ground Vision software (Version 1.4.6) was used to acquire and record the radar data (MALÅ GeoScience USA 2006). The radar information was displayed as a series of radargrams. Output from the survey was first viewed using GroundVision. This provided immediate feedback about the suitability of GPR survey in the area and the effective operation of the equipment. GPR-Slice software (Version 7.0) was used in post-processing the data. The same RAMAC X3M GPR system as that used in the present study has been used successfully by the LAMAR Institute on dozens of other archaeological sites in the southeastern United States. The methods employed for the GPR survey were consistent with previous LAMAR Institute projects.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is an important remote-sensing tool used by archaeologists (Conyers and Goodman 1997). The technology is particularly

effective in mapping historic cemeteries. The technology uses high frequency electromagnetic waves (microwaves) to acquire subsurface data. The device uses a transmitter antenna and closely spaced receiver antenna to detect changes in electromagnetic properties beneath them. The antennas are suspended just above the ground surface and are shielded to eliminate interference from sources other than directly beneath the device. The transmitting antenna emits a series of electromagnetic microwaves, which are distorted by differences in soil conductivity, dielectric permittivity, and magnetic permeability. The receiving antenna records the reflected waves for a specified length of time (in nanoseconds, or ns). The approximate depth of an object can be estimated with GPR, by adjusting for electromagnetic propagation conditions.

The GPR samples in this study area were composed of a series of parallel transects, or traverses, which yielded a two-dimensional cross-section or profile of the radar data. These samples are termed radargrams. This two-dimensional image is constructed from a sequence of thousands of individual radar traces. A succession of radar traces bouncing off a large buried object will produce a hyperbola, when viewed graphically in profile. Multiple large objects that are in close proximity may produce multiple, overlapping hyperbolas, which are more difficult to interpret.

The GPR signals that are captured by the receiving antenna are recorded as an array of numerals, which can be converted to gray scale (or color) pixel values. The radargrams are essentially a vertical map of the radar reflection off

objects and other soil anomalies. It is not an actual map of the objects. The radargram is produced in real time and is viewable on a computer monitor, mounted on the GPR cart.

GPR has been successfully used for archaeological and forensic anthropological applications to locate relatively shallow features, although the technique also can probe deeply into the ground. The machine is adjusted to probe to the depth of interest by the use of different frequency range antennas. Higher frequency antennas are more useful at shallow depths, which is most often the case in archaeology. Also, the longer the receiving antenna is set to receive GPR signals (measured in nanoseconds, or ns), the deeper the search. The effectiveness of GPR in various environments on the North American continent is widely variable and depends on solid conductivity, metallic content, and other pedo-chemical factors.

GPR signals cannot penetrate large metal objects and the signals are also significantly affected by the presence of salt water. Although radar does not penetrate metal objects, it does generate a distinctive signal that is usually recognizable, particularly for larger metal objects, such as a cast iron cannon or man-hole cover. The signal beneath these objects is often canceled out, which results in a pattern of horizontal lines on the radargram. For smaller objects, such as a scatter of nails, the signal may ricochet from the objects and produce a confusing signal. Rebar-reinforced concrete, as another example, generates an unmistakable radar pattern of rippled lines on the radargram.

The time window that was selected allowed data gathering to focus in the soil the zone most likely to yield archaeological deposits. Additional filters were used to refine the radar information during post-processing. These include adjustments to the gain. These alterations to the data are reversible, however, and do not affect the original data that was collected.

Upon arrival at the site the RAMAC X3M Radar Unit was set up for the operation and calibrated. Several trial runs were made on parts of the site to test the machine's effectiveness in the site's soils. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were dry. Some precipitation had fallen in the area in the days prior to the survey so some residual rainfall as shallow groundwater may have been present.

The GPR survey team collected radar data from eight sample grids on the museum property. Each grid was given a letter designation (A through H). The collection parameters for each survey grid is detailed in the following.

Two GPR sample blocks (A and H) were collected in the yard of the Davenport house. Most of the area of Blocks A and H was covered in high grass. Soils in both GPR blocks are comprised of sandy loam and sand grading to sandy clay. GPR Block A was located north and west of the house. This irregular-shaped GPR block examined an area approximately 24 m East-West by 23 m North-South. Radargrams were collected from south to north and progressed from west to east. Figure 2 shows the radargram plan for Block A. Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical

attributes for GPR Block A included the following:

- Time Window: 62.2 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 512
- Sampling Frequency: 7751.11 MHz
- Antenna: 500 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.18 m
- Trigger: 0.04 m
- Radargram orientation: Block A-South to North
- Radargram progress: Block A-West to East
- Radargram Spacing: 50 cm
- Total Radargrams: 69

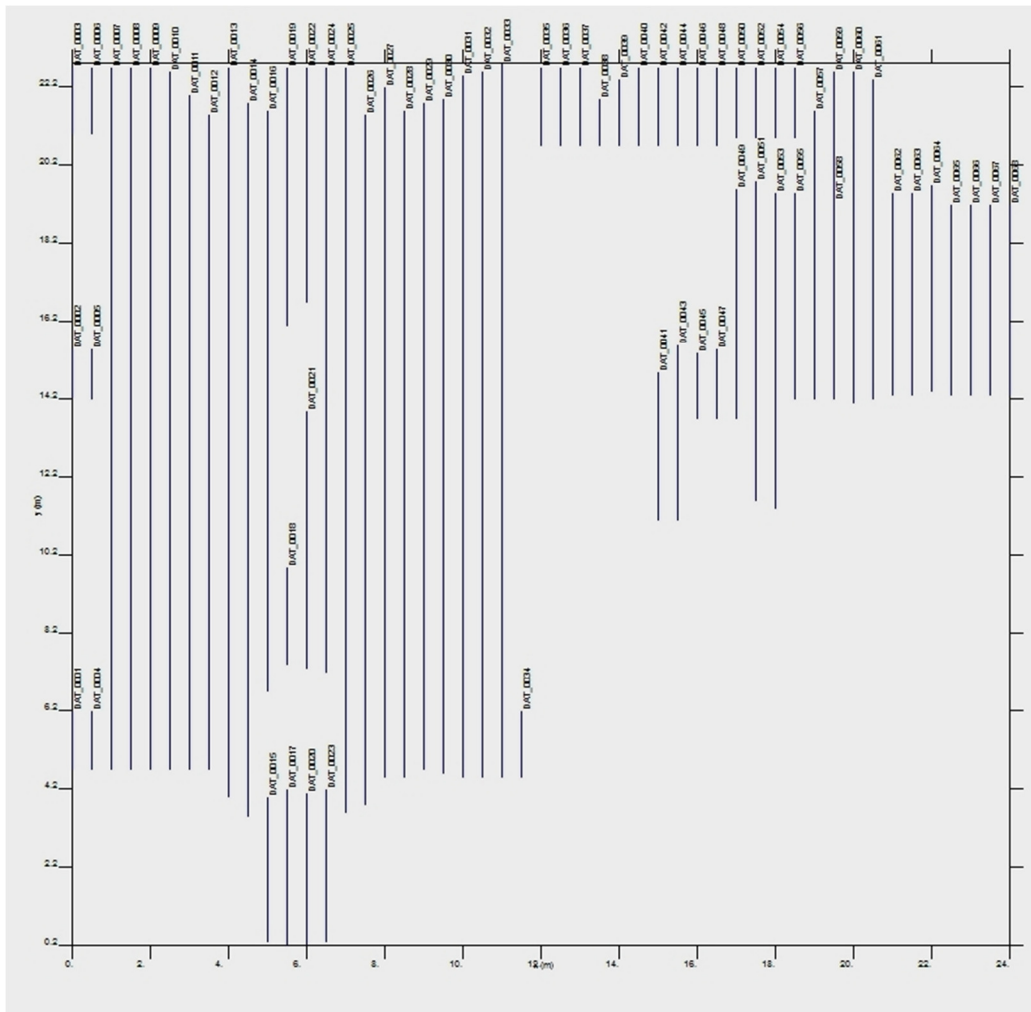


Figure 2. Radargram Plan for GPR Block A (Grid North is Up).

GPR Block B was located in the interior of the Davenport house. It covered an irregularly-shaped area measuring approximately 12 m north-south m by 10.4 m east-west (Figure 3). The 0,0 grid

point for this sample was located at the southwest interior corner of Mr. Jeff Freeman’s office. Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical attributes for GPR Block B included the following:

- Time Window: 53.8 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 512
- Sampling Frequency: 8954.56 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block B-South to North
- Radargram progress: Block B-West to East
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 148

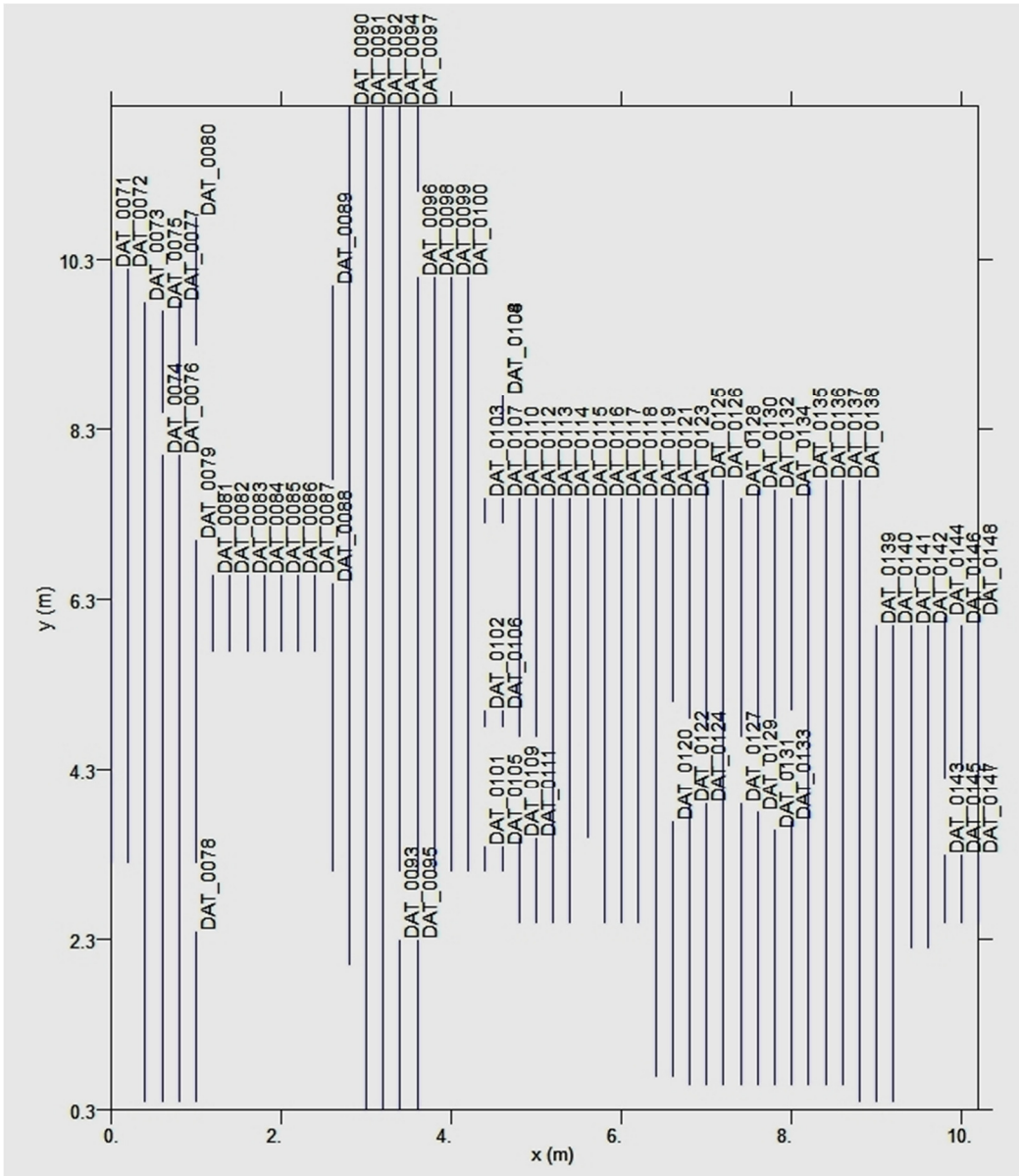


Figure 3. Radargram Plan of GPR Block B (Grid North is Up).

GPR Block C mapped the lower portion of the exterior western brick wall of the Davenport house. It covered an area

measuring approximately 1.9 m vertical by 8 m north-south (Figure 4). Equipment settings and other pertinent

logistical attributes for GPR Block C included the following:

- Time Window: 32.4 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 320
- Sampling Frequency: 8954.55 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded

- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block C-Bottom to Top
- Radargram progress: Block C-North to South
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 19

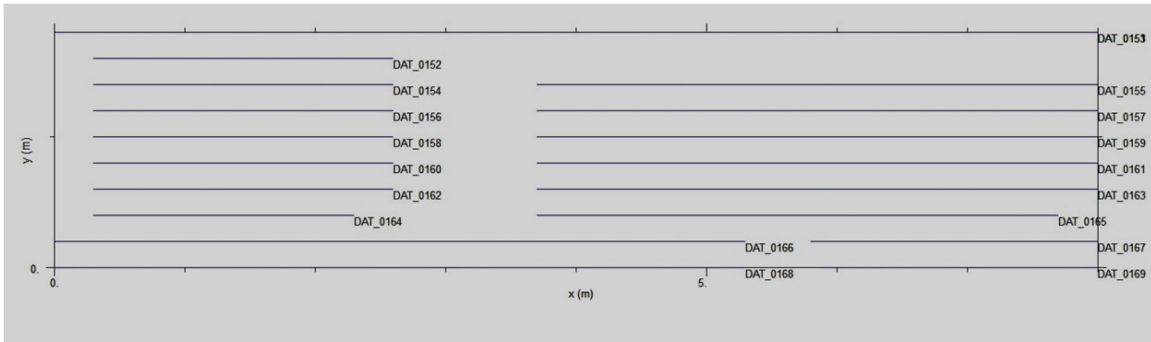


Figure 4. Radargram Plan for GPR Block C (Grid North is to Left).

GPR Block D mapped the lower portion of the exterior eastern brick wall of the Davenport house. It covered an area measuring approximately 2.2 m vertical by 7.6 m north-south (Figure 5). Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical attributes for GPR Block C included the following:

- Time Window: 32.4 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4

- Number of Samples: 320
- Sampling Frequency: 8954.55 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block D-Bottom to Top
- Radargram progress: Block D-South to North
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 20

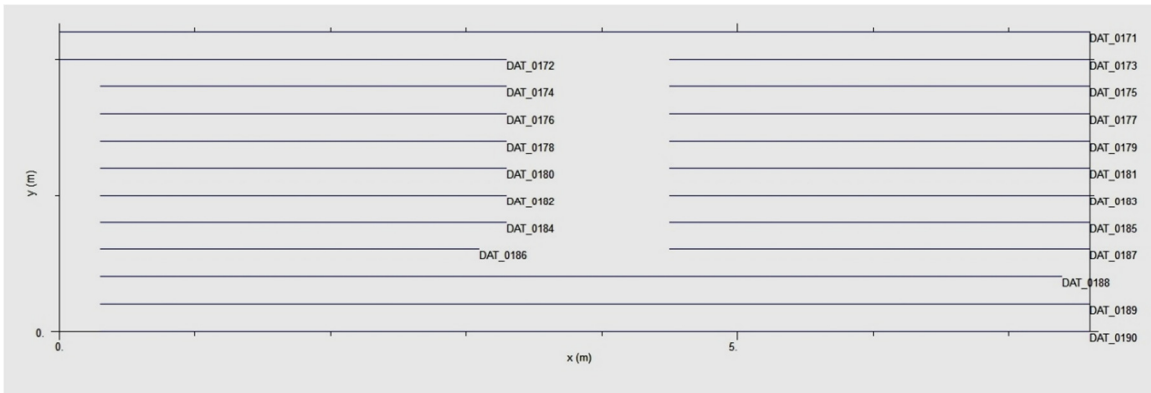


Figure 5. Radargram Plan for GPR Block D (Grid North is to Right).

GPR Block E was located in the interior of the Davenport house, specifically

Director Jamie Credle's office. It covered an area measuring

approximately 2 m east-west by 3.8 m north-south. The 0,0 grid point for this sample was located approximately 76 cm east of the southwest interior corner of Director Credle’s office wall (Figure 6). Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical attributes for GPR Block E included the following:

- Time Window: 53.8 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 512
- Sampling Frequency: 8954.56 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block E-South to North
- Radargram progress: Block E-West to East
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 10

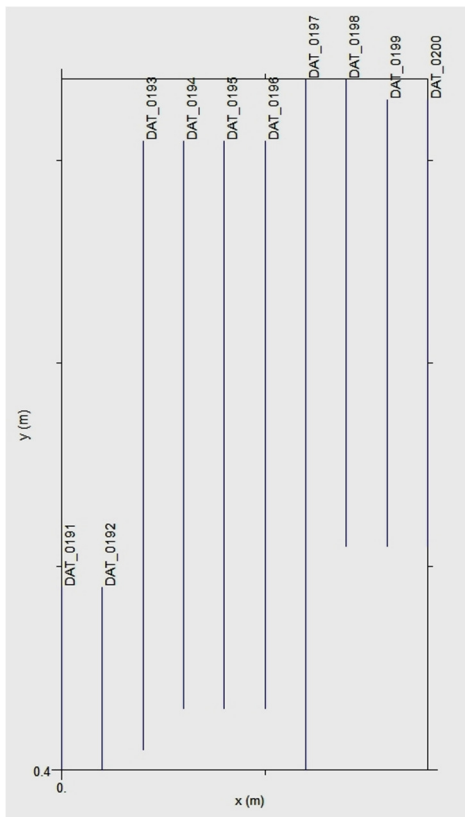


Figure 6. Radargram Plan for GPR Block E.

GPR Block F was located in the interior of the Davenport house, specifically the bookroom. It covered an area measuring approximately 1.6 m east-west by 1.75 m north-south (Figure 7). The 0,0 grid point for this sample was located approximately 73 cm east and 30 cm north of the inside wall corner of the south bookroom wall. Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical attributes for GPR Block F included the following:

- Time Window: 53.8 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 512
- Sampling Frequency: 8954.56 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block F-South to North
- Radargram progress: Block F-West to East
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 7

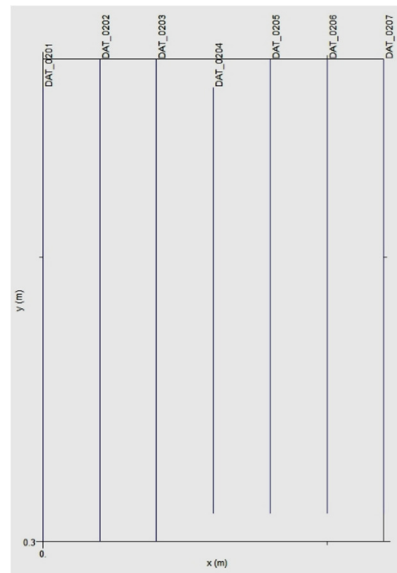


Figure 7. Radargram Plan of GPR Block F.

GPR Block G was located in the interior of the Davenport house, specifically the

kitchen. It covered an area measuring approximately 1.3 m north-south m by 5.4 m east-west. (Figure 8) The 0,0 grid point for Block G was located 1.3 m north of the southwestern inside corner wall and 80 cm south of the north wall. Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical attributes for GPR Block G included the following:

- Time Window: 53 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4

- Number of Samples: 512
- Sampling Frequency: 8954 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block G-West to East;
- Radargram progress: Block G-North to South
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 7

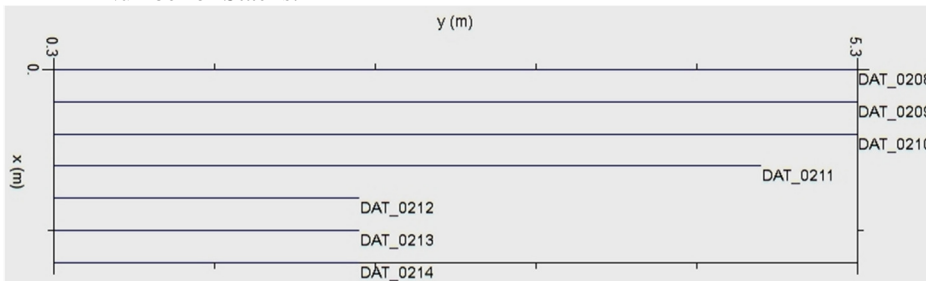


Figure 8. Radargram Plan of GPR Block G (Grid North is Up).

GPR Block H also explored a minor portion of the yard northwest of the Davenport house. This grid was within the area covered by GPR Block A. Using an 800 MHz antenna this researchers mapped an area measuring approximately 13 m north-south m by 2 m east-west (Figure 9). Equipment settings and other pertinent logistical attributes for GPR Block G included the following:

- Time Window: 53.8 ns
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 512
- Sampling Frequency: 8954.56 MHz
- Antenna: 800 MHz shielded
- Antenna Separation: 0.14 m
- Trigger: 0.19 m
- Radargram orientation: Block H-South to North
- Radargram progress: Block H- West to East
- Radargram Spacing: 20 cm
- Total Radargrams: 11

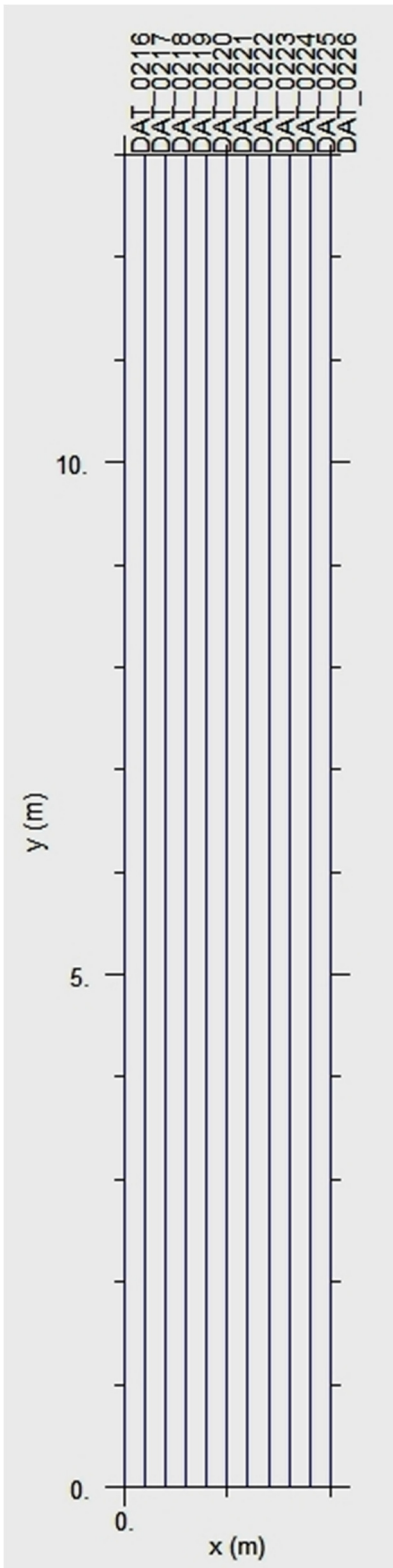


Figure 9. Radargram Plan of GPR Block H (Grid North is up).

GPR Survey Results- Davenport Yard

GPR Block A explored the yard of the Davenport house. Researchers attempted complete coverage of the yard, except where various obstacles, including planted vegetation (shrubs and trees) and permanent fixtures (fountains, pond, utility boxes, etc.) precluded ready access to the ground survey. Brick walkways and other pavement were surveyed. Sixty-eight radargrams, totaling 519.9 meters, were collected in Block A. It covered an irregularly-shaped area measuring 24 m east-west by 23 m north-south.

Figure 10 shows a plan view of GPR reflections in Block A near the ground surface. The brick walkways are clearly discernable in this view, as are several other linear anomalies.

Figure 11 shows a representative plan view of GPR reflections in Block A below ground. This map shows stronger radar reflections in the upper left (or southeastern corner) of the grid. This

pattern may represent groundwater differences across the sampled area. This map exhibits no apparent architectural pattern.

Figure 12 shows a representative radargram (or side view) of GPR reflections in Block A.

Figure 13 shows an overlay view of GPR reflections in Block A. This view combines data from a range of depths. Overlay maps combine radar information from several levels and often reveal important radar anomalies that are not always apparent on individual time slices.

Figure 14 shows an isometric view of the GPR reflections in Block A. This is yet another way of viewing GPR data, although this output is best viewed in animation mode, where the viewer can rotate the view and observed the image from various angles.

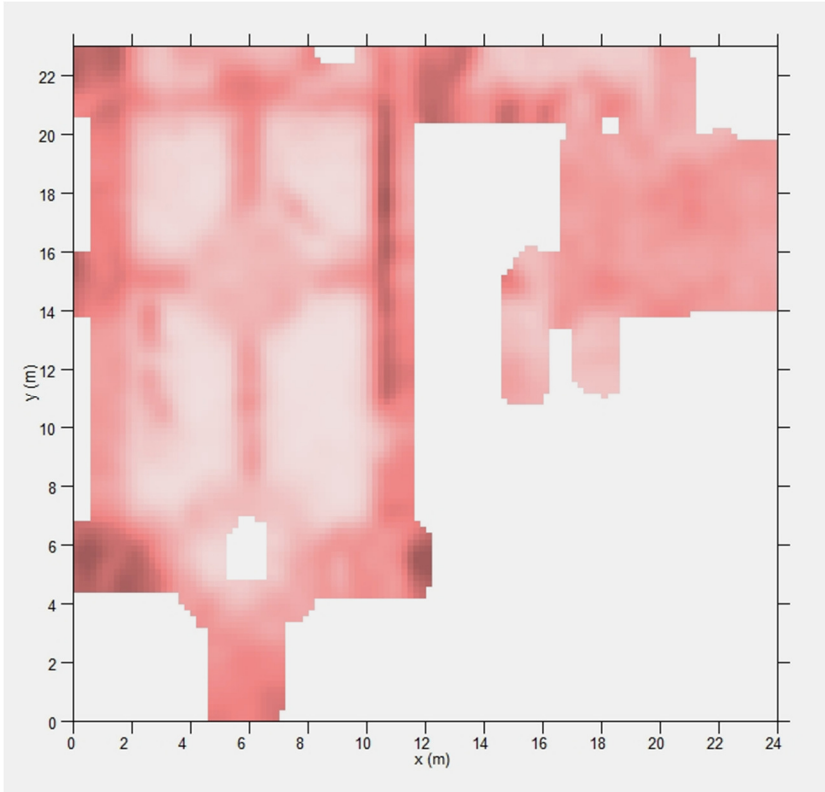


Figure 10. Plan View of GPR Block A, Davenport House yard at near ground surface (Grid North is up).

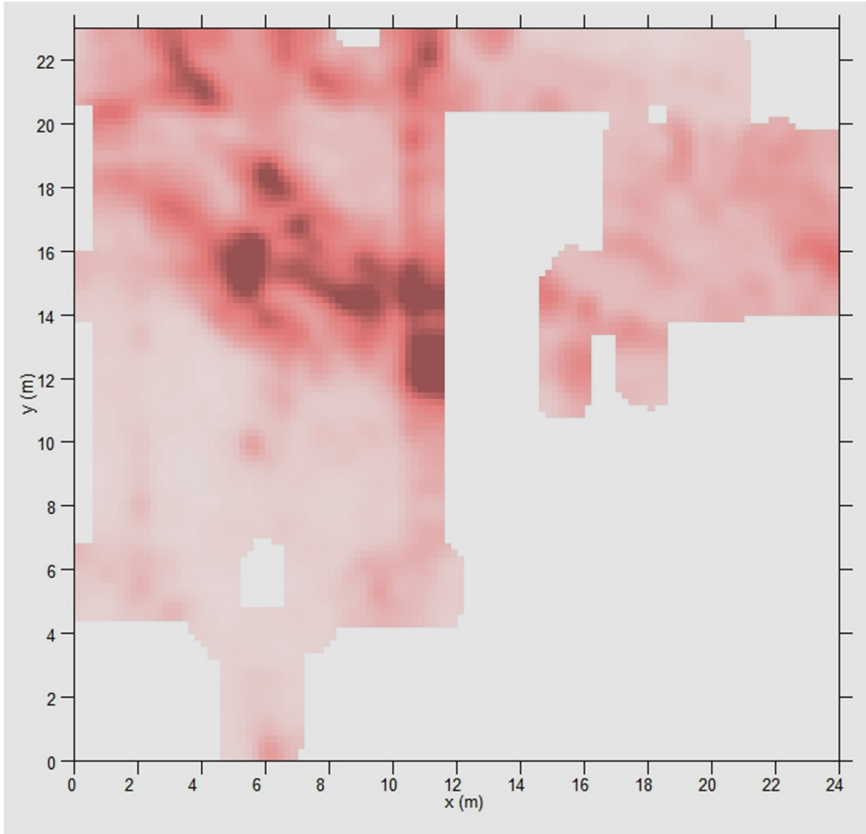


Figure 11. Representative Plan View of GPR Block A, Davenport House yard (Grid North is up).

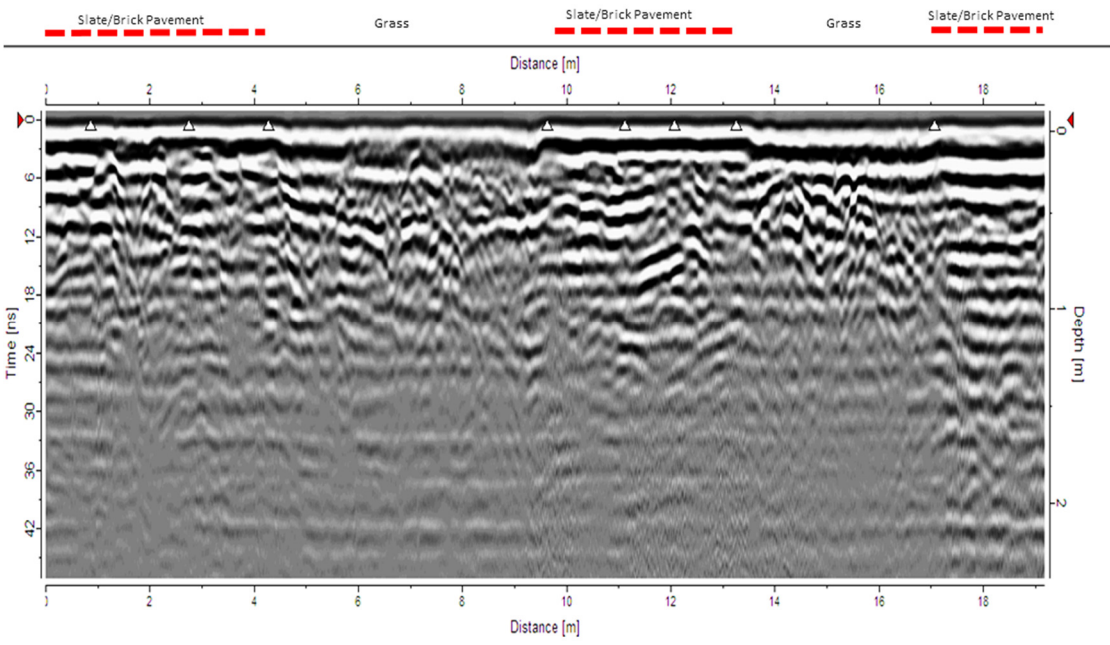


Figure 12. Radargram DAT_0025, GPR Block A.

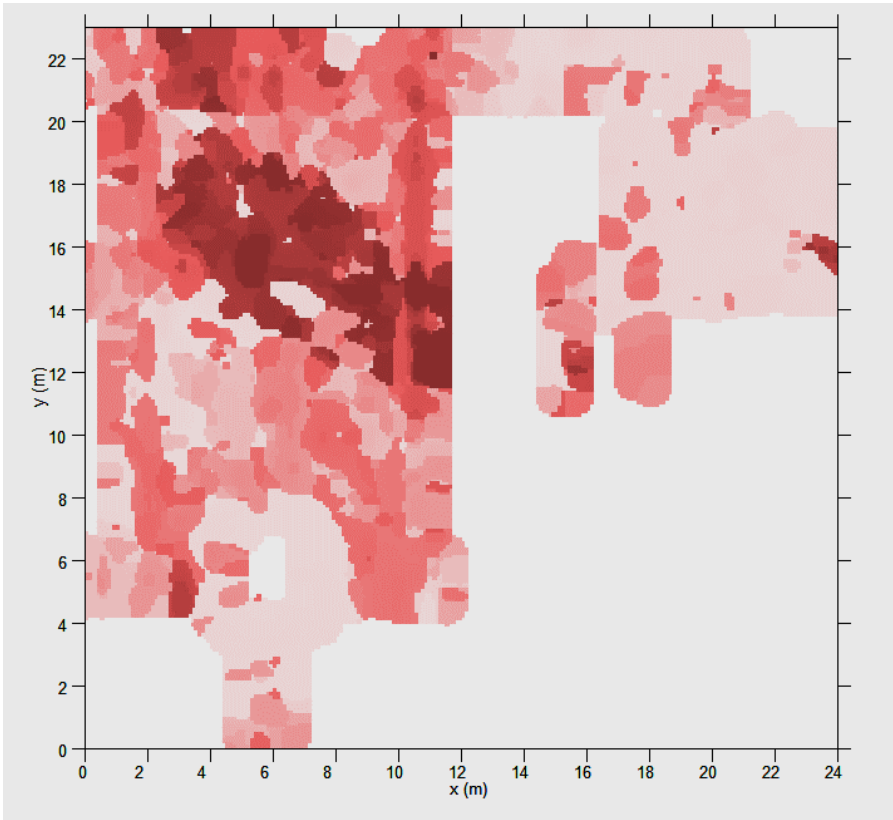


Figure 13. GPR Overlay Plan View of Block A, Davenport House yard.

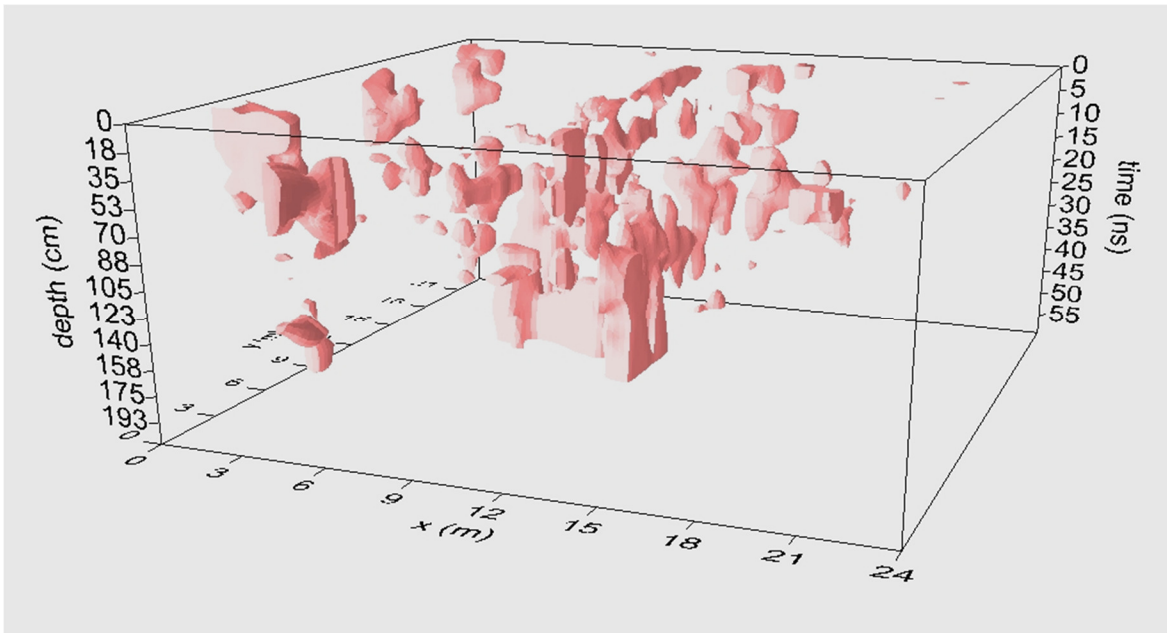


Figure 14. Isometric Plan View of GPR Block A, Davenport House Yard.

GPR Block H examined a portion of the same area sampled by Block A but using an 800 MHz antenna rather than the 500 MHz antenna. Transects also were more closely spaced in Block H (20 cm apart rather than 50 cm as in Block A). Eleven radargrams, totaling 143 meters, were collected in Block H. The project schedule only allowed for a small

rectangular sample of 2 m east-west by 13 m north-south to be collected in this manner. Nevertheless, the results from Block H demonstrate that a more fine grained GPR collection strategy provides better subsurface imagery. Figures 15 and 16 provide two views of GPR Block H.

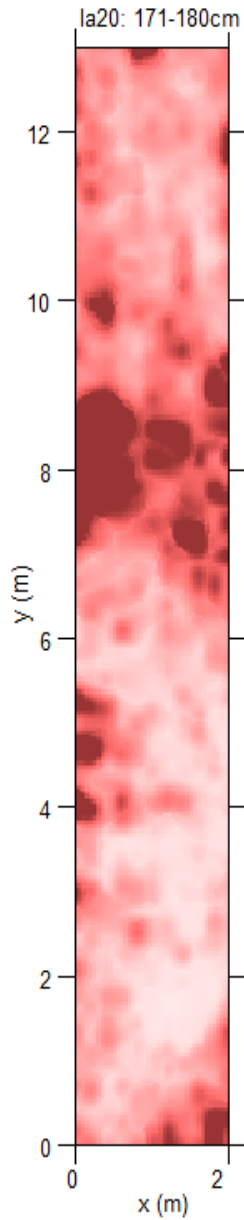


Figure 15. GPR Overlay View of Block H (Grid North is up).

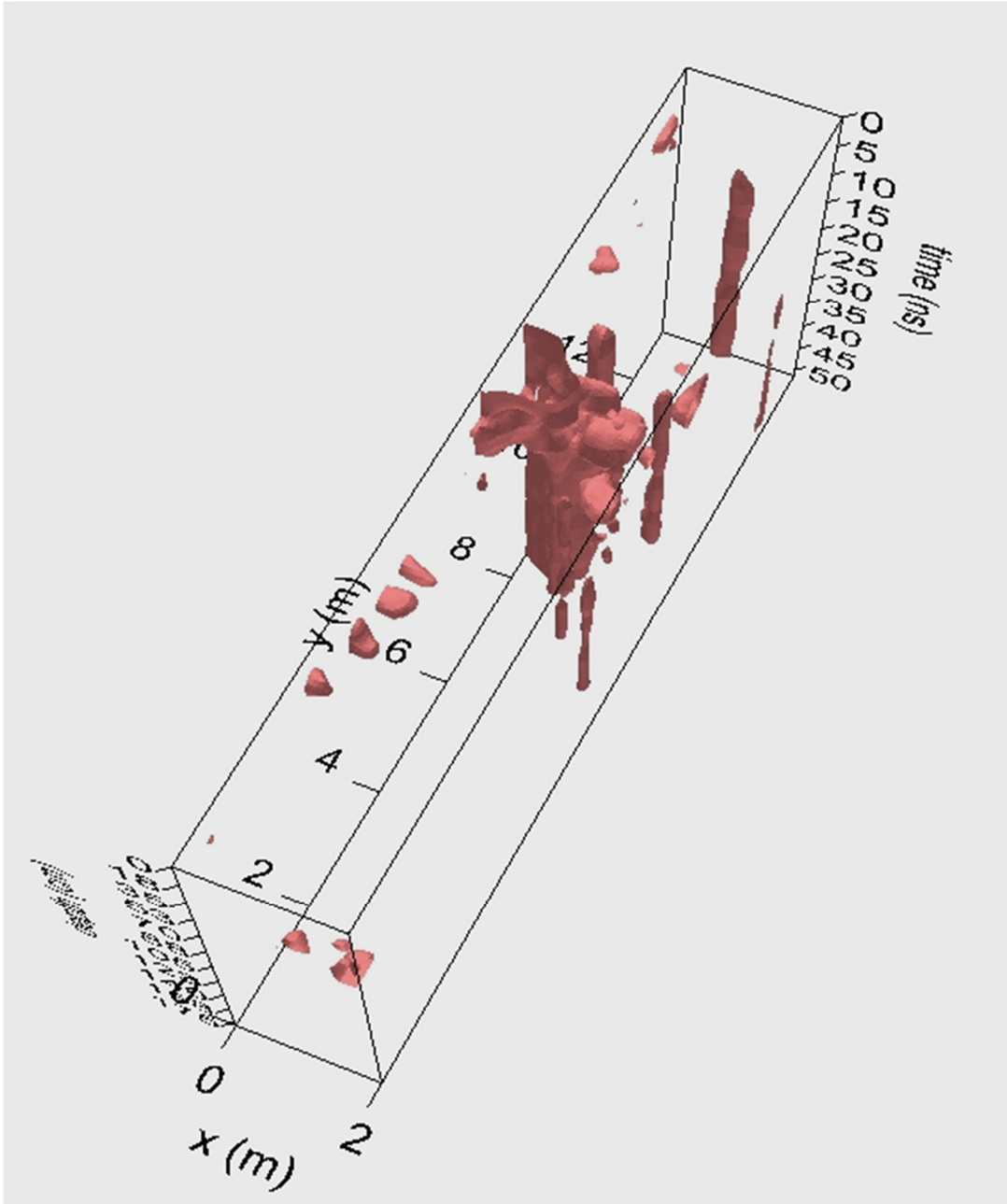


Figure 16. GPR Block H, Isometric View.

GPR Survey Results- Davenport Basement

GPR Block B examined an interior portion of the Davenport house basement floor. This sample represents most of the interior of the basement.

Seventy-eight radargrams, totaling 284.7 meters, were collected in Block B. It covered an irregularly-shaped area measuring 12 m north-south by 10.5 m east-west. Two views of Block B are shown in Figures 17 and 18.

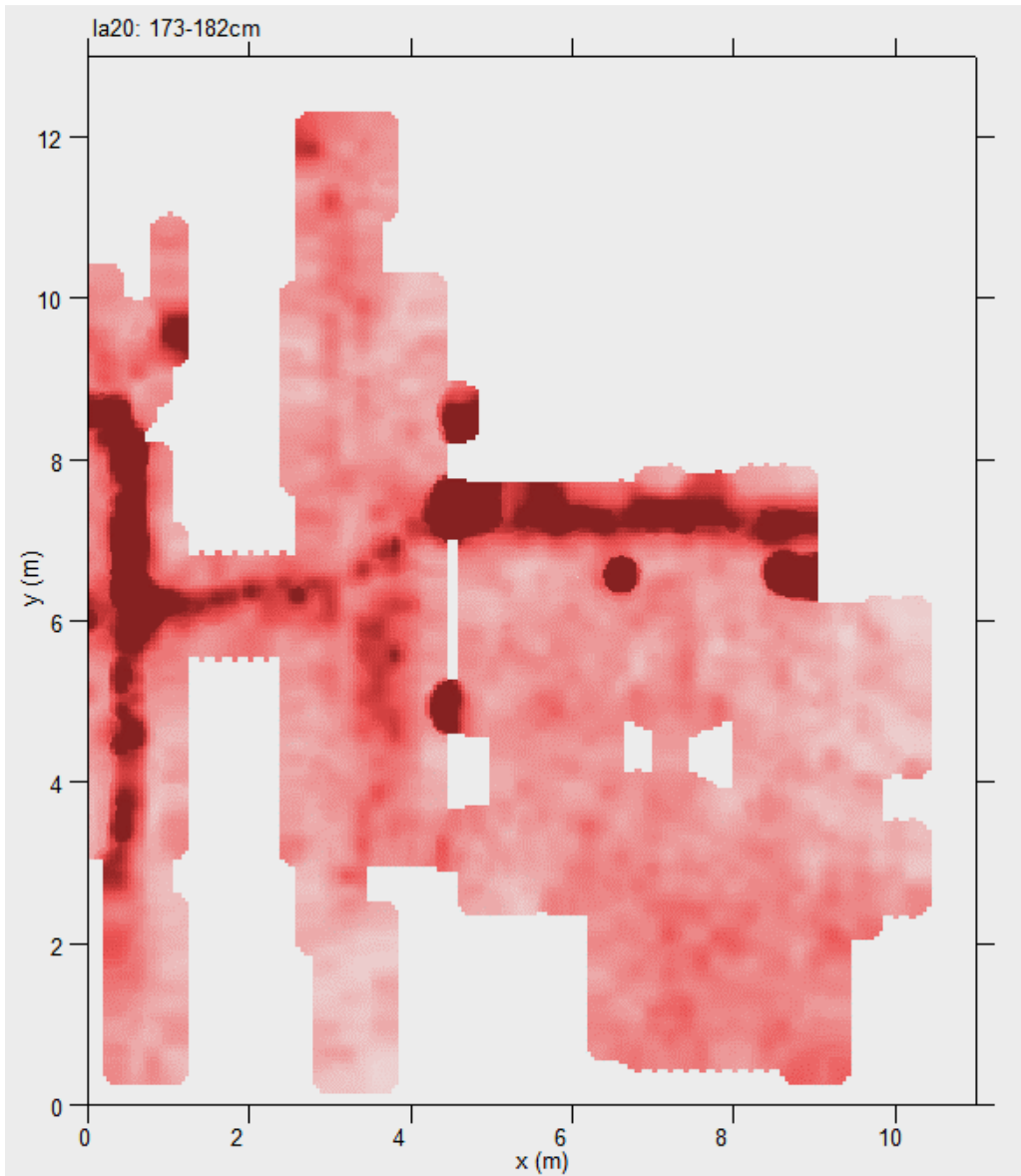


Figure 17. GPR Overlay View of Block B (Grid North is Up).

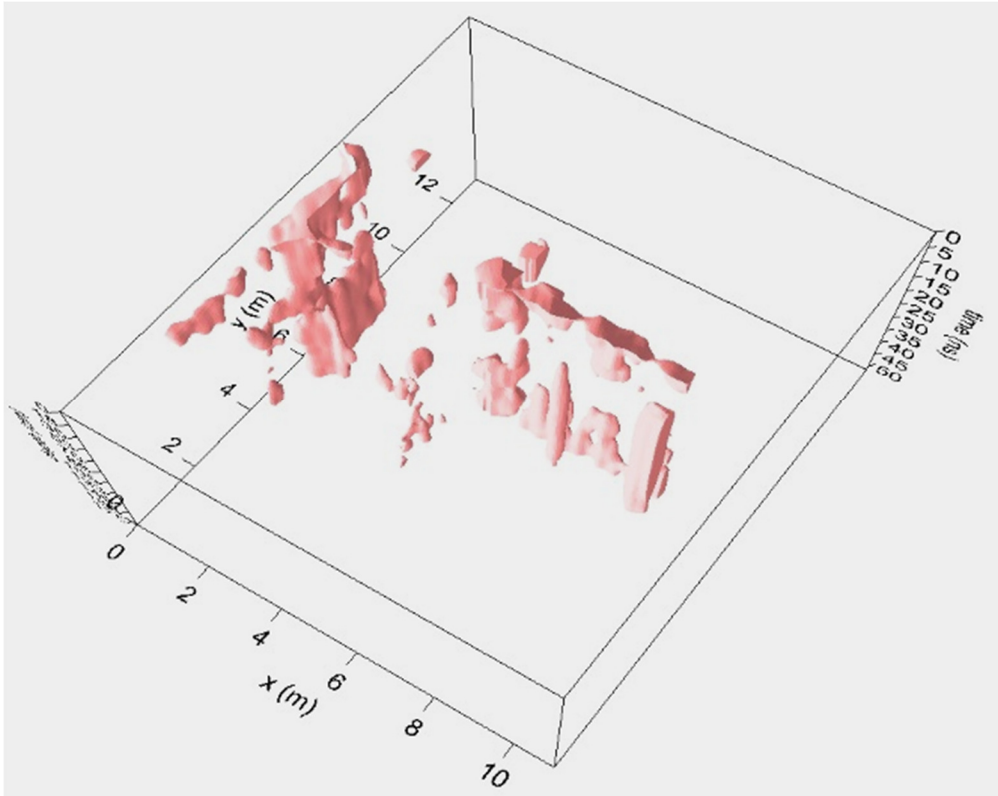


Figure 18. GPR Block B, Isometric View.

The findings included modern utility lines and related excavation pits. While some of these ditches may pertain to the historical period of the dwelling's use, most probably date to the twentieth century and do not have any archaeological significance. A review of ground disturbing activities in the basement from recent times strongly suggests that any earlier cultural deposits in this area have been compromised. This seems to be borne out by the GPR data.

GPR Block E examined a small, interior portion of the Davenport house basement floor. This area currently contains the office of Jamie Credle. Archaeologists collected 10 radargrams, totaling 23.3 meters in Block E. It covered an irregularly-shaped area measuring 3.8 m north-south by 2 m

east-west. Two views of Block E are shown in Figures 19 and 20.

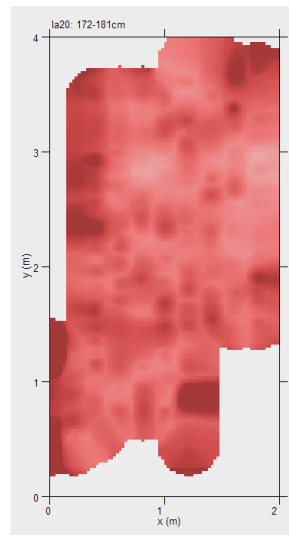


Figure 19. GPR Overlay View of Block E (Grid North is up).

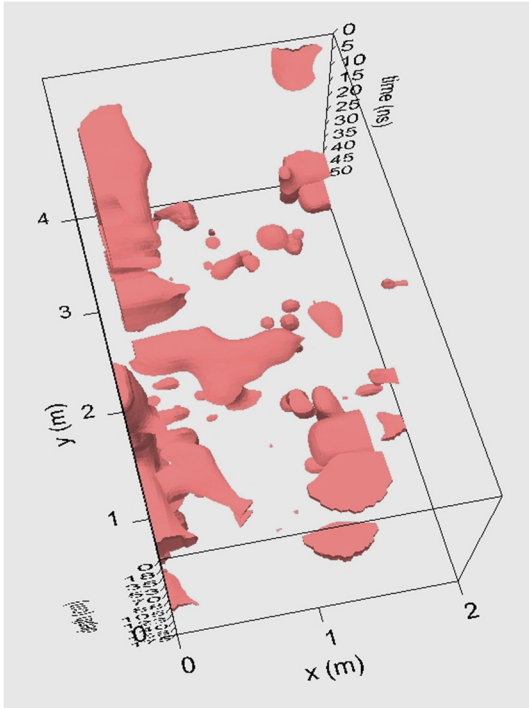


Figure 20. GPR Block E, Isometric View.

GPR Block F explored the floor of the bookroom on the west side of the Davenport basement. Archaeologists collected seven radargrams, totaling 11.3 meters in Block F. It covered an irregularly-shaped area measuring 1.75 m north-south by 1.6 m east-west. Two views of Block F are shown in Figures 21 and 22.

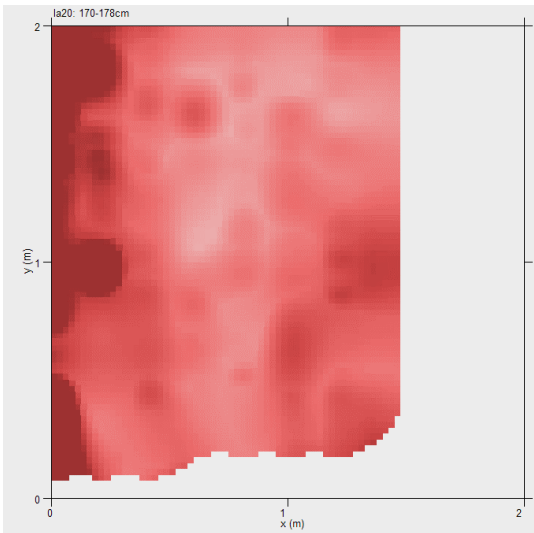


Figure 21. GPR Overlay View of Block F (Grid North is Up).

GPR Block G examined the kitchen area of the Davenport basement. Archaeologists collected seven radargrams totaling 25.1 meters in Block

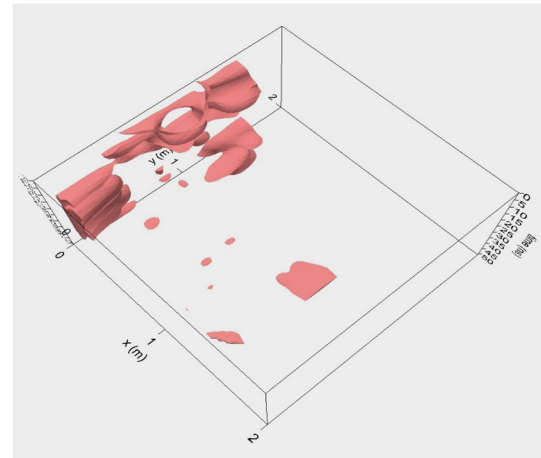


Figure 22. GPR Block F, Isometric View.

G. It covered an irregularly-shaped area measuring 5.4 m east-west by 1.3 m north-south. Two views of Block G are shown in Figures 23 and 24.

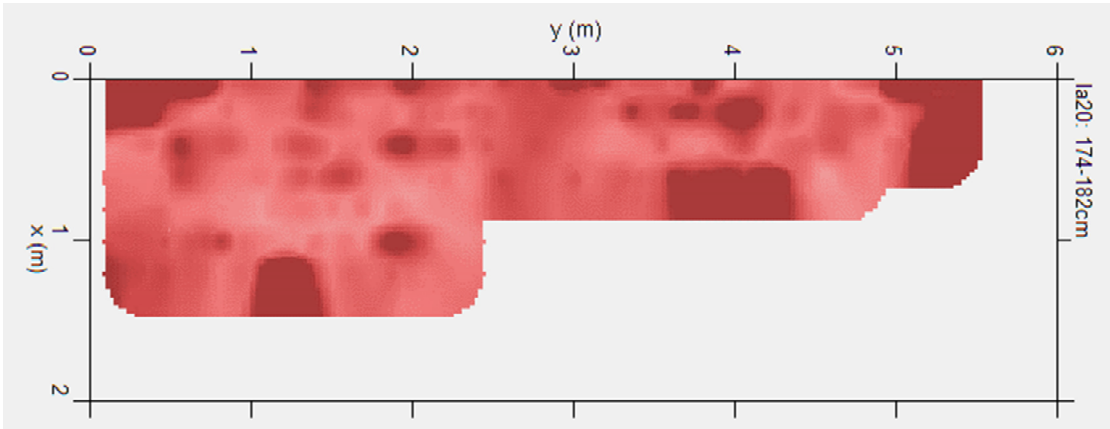


Figure 23. Overlay View of Block G (Grid North is Up).

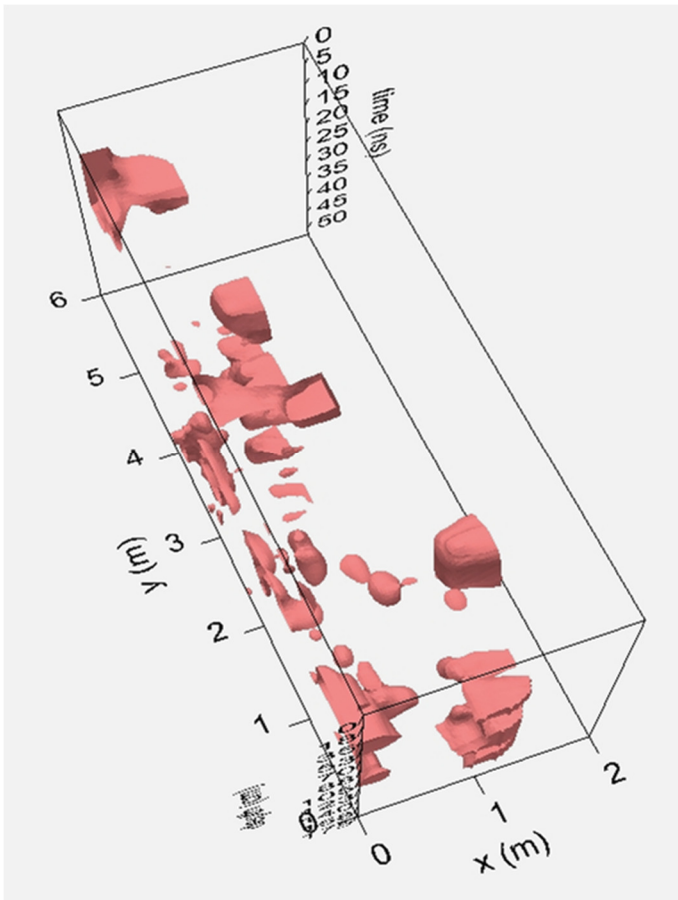


Figure 24. GPR Block G, Isometric View.

GPR Survey Results- Davenport Exterior Walls

Two GPR sample grids (GPR Blocks C and D) were collected from the vertical exterior west and east walls of the Davenport house. GPR Block C mapped the lower section of the exterior west

brick wall of the Davenport house. This wall section presently contains three window openings. The grid sample measured 8 m east-west by 2 m vertical (from the ground surface). Researchers collected radar data from 19 radargrams, totaling 68.5 meters in combined length. Two views of Block C are shown in Figures 25 and 26.

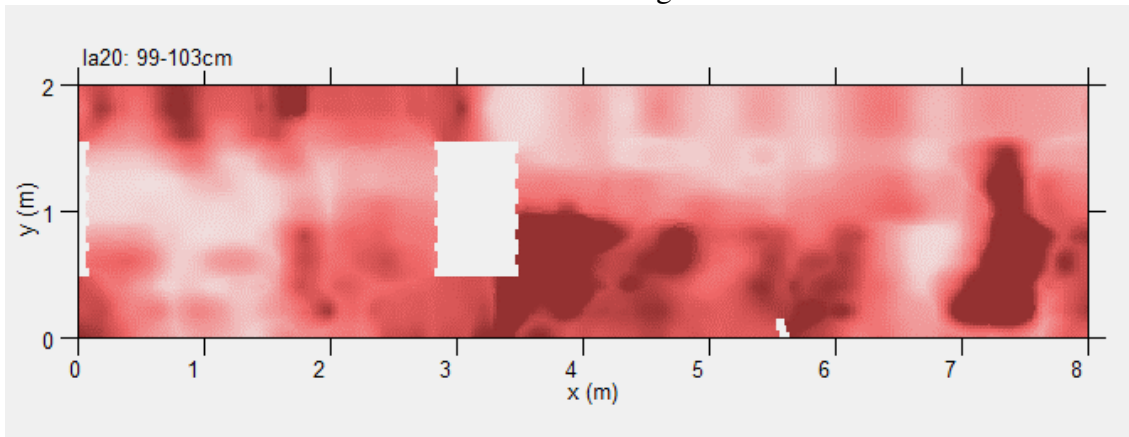


Figure 25. GPR Overlay View of Block C (Grid North is to Left).

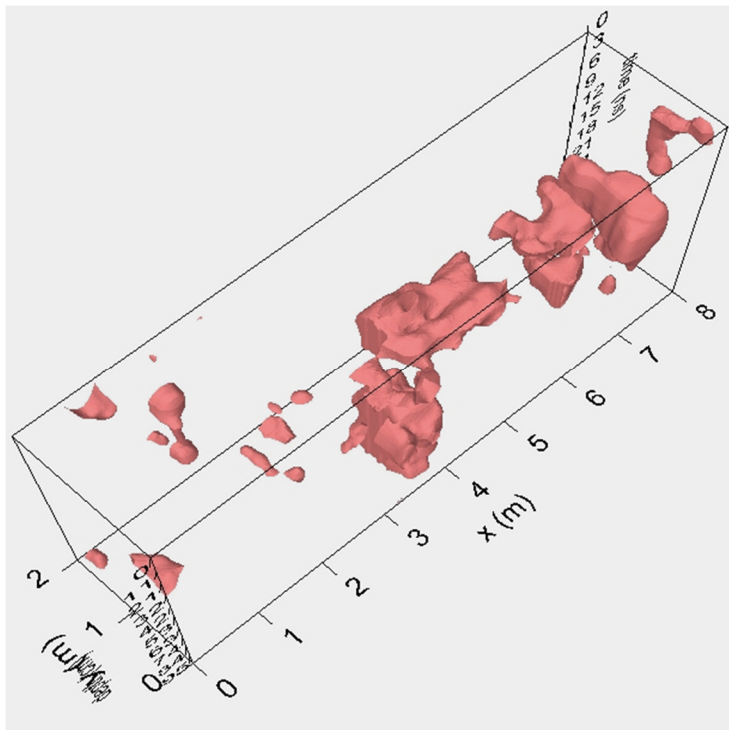


Figure 26. GPR Block C Isometric View.

GPR BLOCK D—GPR Block D mapped the lower section of the exterior east brick wall of the Davenport house. The GPR survey covered an area measuring approximately 2.2 m vertical by 7.6 m north-south. Researchers collected 20 radargrams, totaling 78.2 meters in combined length in Block D.

Two views of Block D are shown in Figures 27 and 28. This wall section contains one exterior door and two window openings. Within the dwelling a brick fireplace and hearth is located just north of the doorway. This chimney is not apparent on the exterior wall.

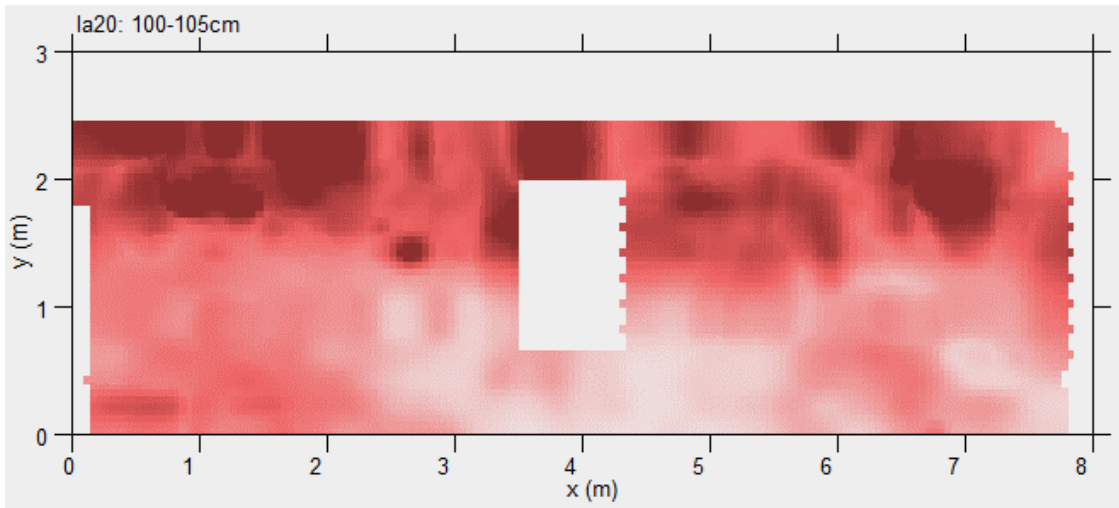


Figure 27. GPR Overlay View of Block D (Grid North is to Right).

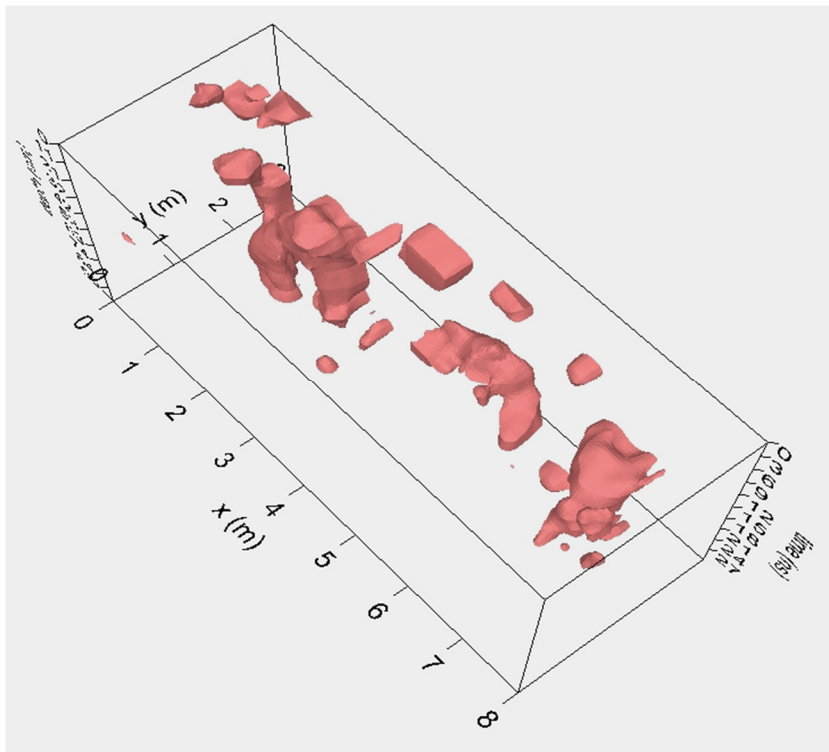


Figure 28. Isometric View of GPR Block D.

Discussion

The application of GPR technology in the archaeological study of the Isaiah Davenport House Museum in Savannah, Georgia proved quite successful. LAMAR Institute researchers obtained the best results from their examination of the yard of the Davenport house, particularly on the northwestern section of the museum property. The basement floor of the Davenport house has been extensively altered from its historical form and the GPR information from within the house was largely of the negative sort. Figure 29 shows a

composite GPR plan map of the survey of the Isaiah Davenport House Museum.

Preliminary results from the GPR research helped in the placement of test units in January, 2014. Suspicious radar anomalies were targeted and, conversely, areas likely to contain modern utility ditches or other modern features that were identified by the GPR mapping were avoided by the test excavation samples. This proved to be a successful strategy, particularly in the placement of Test Units 1 and 5, where early historic features and midden deposits were located.

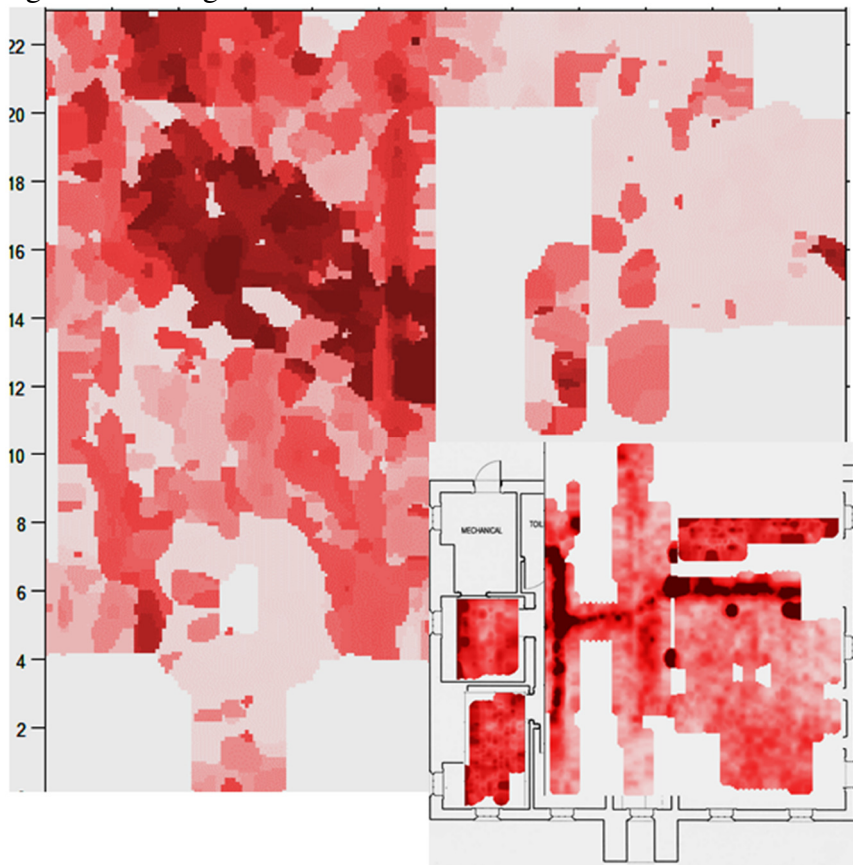


Figure 29. Composite GPR Overlay Plan of Isaiah Davenport House Museum Property.

Radar reflections observed in this vicinity of GPR Block A revealed a

linear concentration or band of radar anomalies that may relate to the

colonial-era feature/midden. This group of radar anomalies is outlined in green in Figure 30.

GPR imaging in the basement of the Davenport house confirmed the extensive ground disturbance associated with the remodeling and upgrading of utilities serving the house, most of which likely date to the twentieth century.

Some of the smaller radar anomalies may represent historic period features. The most promising locations for these were observed in the kitchen, bookroom and Director Credle's office. Figure 31 shows a composite view of GPR Blocks B, E, F and G and the relationship of each to the building's architectural basement plan.

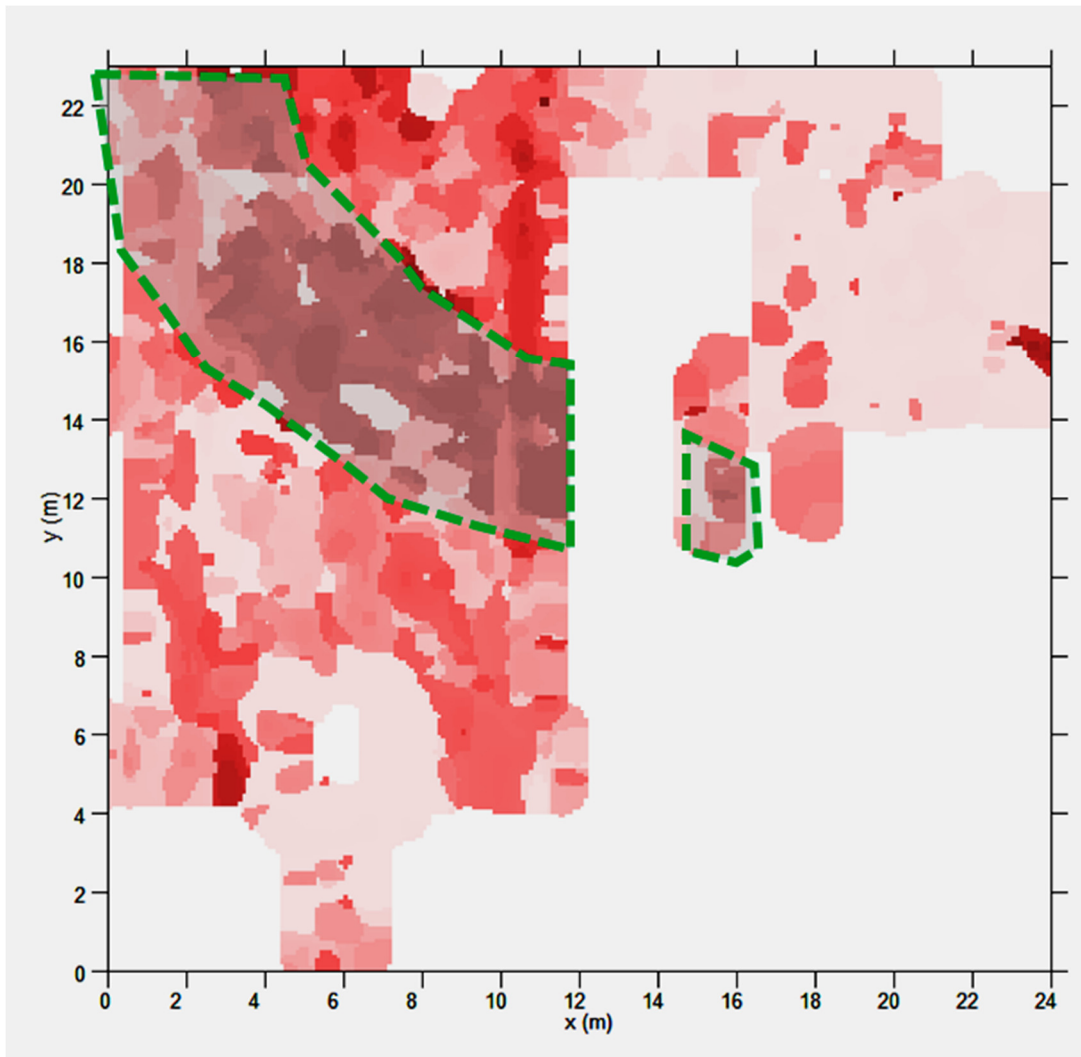


Figure 30. Linear Radar Anomaly Cluster, Block A (Outlined in Green), Davenport House yard (Grid North is Up).

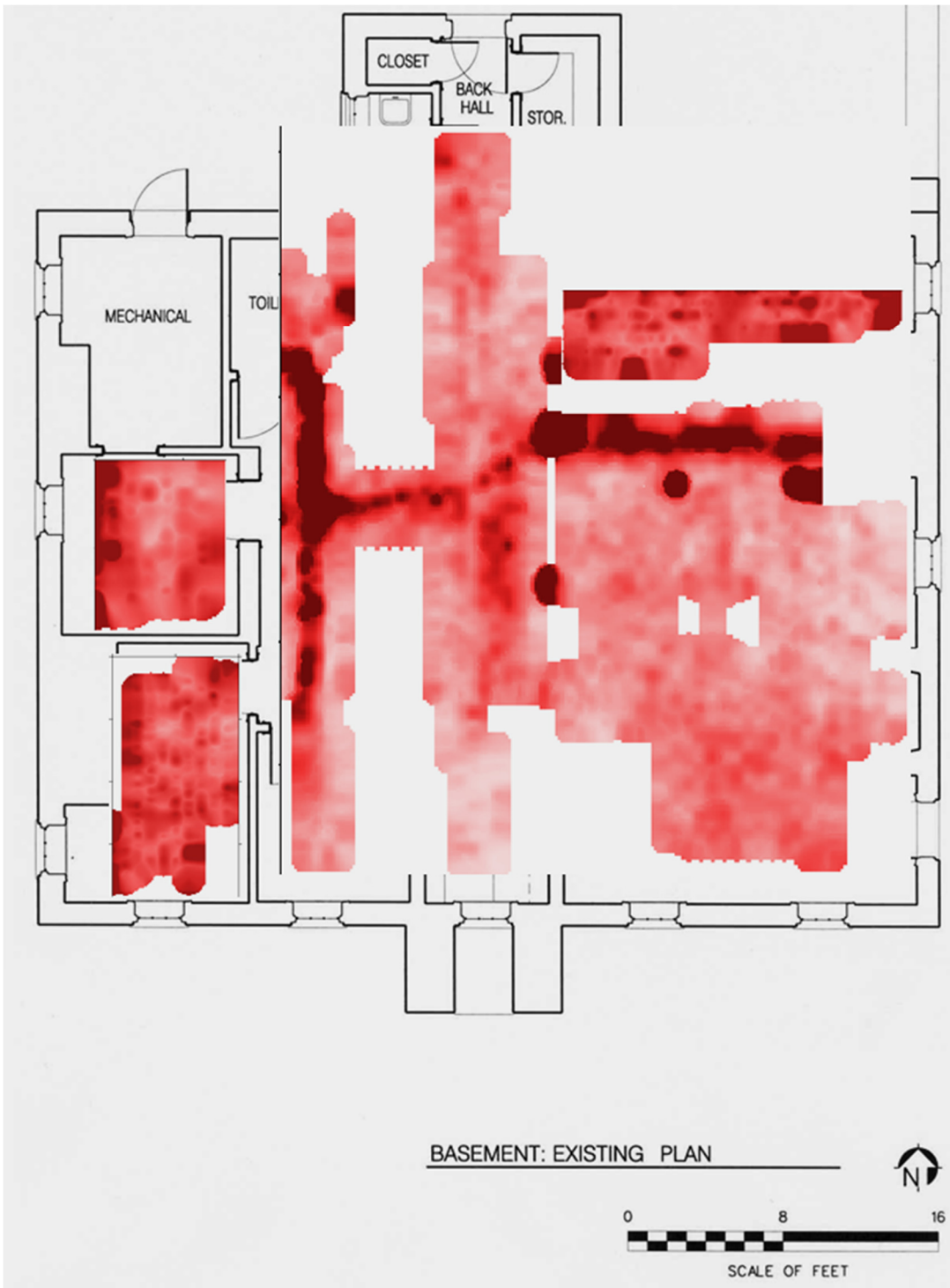


Figure 31. Composite GPR overlay of Blocks B, E, F and G in Davenport house basement (Grid North is up).

GPR examination of the lower story of the eastern and western exterior brick walls of the Davenport house provide a

glimpse inside the building's exoskeleton. GPR mapping of a vertical brick wall proved challenging for the

research team. One of the main reasons for examining the brick walls was to better understand the brickwork associated with the chimney(s), which has since been boarded up on the interior of the house. GPR imaging of the brick walls produced no clear evidence of any chimney structures. As historical records indicate the Davenport house has undergone extensive modifications through the years and some evidence of the original building's fabric has been removed. The GPR maps of the two brick walls provide new information although its meaning remains to be fully interpreted (Figure 32).

The museum staff had several questions about the building's construction and were hopeful that GPR might provide some answers. Two massive chimneys, one on each side of the house, formed part of the exterior brick wall. The hearths had been covered over and obscured from view. In their efforts to restore the house museum with historical accuracy, the staff wondered if the chimneys contained any ovens or other early nineteenth century design features that were hidden from view.

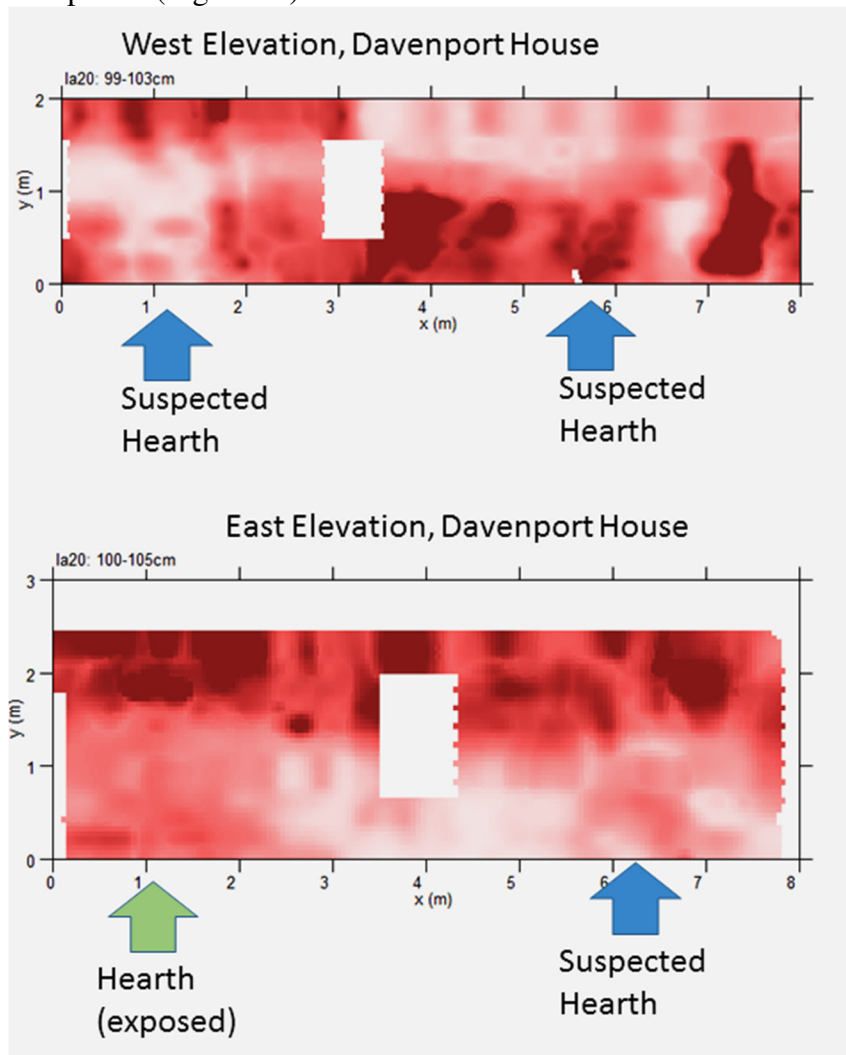


Figure 32. Comparison of GPR Maps, Western and Eastern Elevations, Davenport House.

Summary

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey by the LAMAR Institute's research team was completed for portions of the Isaiah Davenport House Museum property in Savannah, Georgia in December 2013. This undertaking provided an enlightening glimpse of the subsurface characteristics of this significant historic site both inside and outside the dwelling. Many radar anomalies were mapped, including radar reflections from the subsurface and two vertical scans of the Davenport house's substantial brick walls. The GPR data gathered from the Davenport's yard helped provide direction for the placement of archaeological test excavations that were

completed by a larger team of LAMAR Institute researchers in January, 2014 under the direction of Rita Folse Elliott (Elliott and Elliott 2014). In that report, Elliott relates what she and her colleagues unearthed at the targeted locations. GPR mapping proved quite useful in maximizing return, as demonstrated by the discoveries in Test Units 1 and 5, where GPR maps indicated a strong buried radar anomaly. At a more mundane (put practical) level, GPR maps reveal the locations of buried utilities and drains on the property. Overall, GPR proved a useful tool in the archaeologist's toolkit at the Davenport house and future studies in the Savannah area should take advantage of this remote sensing aid.

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Davenport House Report Volume 2

Appendix B

Macrobotanical

Davenport House
Archaeobotanical Study

Savannah, Georgia

PALEOBOT CONSULTING

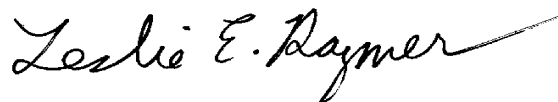
Davenport House Archaeobotanical Study,
Savannah, Georgia

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Paleobot Consulting Report # 15

October 8, 2014

DRAFT REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

This archaeobotanical study evaluates macrofloral remains collected from five eighteenth through nineteenth-century deposits and cultural features during Phase II archaeological evaluation of yard areas associated with the Davenport House in Savannah, Georgia. The Davenport House, which was preserved in 1955, was the catalyst for the robust historic preservation movement in Savannah and the establishment of the Historic Savannah Foundation, which continues to own and protect this important historic site today. Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of a number of test units in yard areas surrounding the extant buildings. Two-liter soil samples were collected from within midden deposits and cultural features for processing by flotation to recover macrofloral remains and fine faunal materials.

The current archaeobotanical investigation includes the identification and analysis of macrofloral remains from 10 flotation samples totaling 20 liters in volume. The sampled proveniences included 1 probable eighteenth-century deposit (LN 101, TU 1, Level 9), 1 probable eighteenth-century feature (LN140, Feature 17, TU1, Level 10), 1 nineteenth-century indeterminate feature (LN148, Feature 18, TU5, Level 7), 1 nineteenth-century privy deposit (LN 133, Feature 15, TU 6, Level 6), and 1 shaft privy dating from circa 1810 to 1830 (Feature 10—Lot Numbers 87, 96, 103, 153, 159, 169; TU's 1 and 5). The study was conducted by Ms. Leslie Branch-Raymer of Paleobot Consulting. The objectives of this subsistence study are: (1) to assess macroplant preservation at this site and (2) to assess of historic floral-based subsistence practices and plant use.

Macroplant remains were present in all 10 samples, however charred and uncharred plant remains other than wood charcoal were extremely scarce. The majority of the recovered macrofloral assemblage consisted of carbonized wood charcoal and resin, with small quantities of nutshell, seeds, and other plant parts (Tables 1-4). Uncharred and mineralized seeds from plant food remains, which are typically extremely abundant in eighteenth and nineteenth-century shaft features associated with urban dwellings, were completely absent from the sampled features (see Raymer 1993, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2007; Raymer and O'Steen 1993, 1994; Wheaton et al. 1990). Over 90 percent of each flotation light fraction consisted of carbonized macrofloral material, which suggests that the sampled privies were regularly cleaned out during their use. The carbonized wood and other carbonized plant remains were likely dumped into the features at the end of their use life as privies. Hence, the macrofloral remains were too scarce to assess past subsistence practices and plant use.

The following report includes presentations of the Analysis Methods (Chapter II), Results (Chapter III), and Conclusions (Chapter IV). The recovered macroplant remains are presented in Tables 1 through 4. The sample volumes, light fraction weights, carbonized remains, faunal remains, and coal is summarized in Table 1. The specifically identified charred and uncharred seeds are tabulated in Table 2. Identified wood charcoal specimens are presented in Tables 3 and 4. The total number of identified wood specimens from six priority samples (LN's 87, 101, 133, 140,

148, 159) is tabulated in Table 3. The relative proportions of identified specimens are tabulated by sample, feature, and the entire assemblage in Table 4.

Table 1a. Sample Volume, Light Fraction Weight, Carbonized Remains, Faunal Remains, and Coal.

Level	Lot No.	Sample Volume	Light Fraction Weight	Wood Charcoal	Resin	Hickory/Walnut Shell	Hickory/Walnut Shell
5	87	2	7.34	0.73	0.11	5	0.03
6	103	2	11.41	1.85	0.45		
9	96	2	11.1	0.55	0.08		
10	153	2	8.34	1.87	0.11	6	0.02
Base	169	2	6.52	0.85	0.22	1	0.01
	159	2	13.23	1.22	0.14		
	F 10 Total	12	57.94	7.07	1.11	12	0.06
6	133	2	9.9	0.77	0.12		
10	140	2	7.85	1.52	0.02		
7	148	2	13.86	0.92	0.17	2	0.01
9	101	2	13.12	1.54	0.11		
	Total	20	102.67	11.82	1.53	14	0.07

Table 1b. Sample Volume, Light Fraction Weight, Carbonized Remains, Faunal Remains, and Coal.

Level	Lot No.	Bark	Pine Needle	Pine Cone Scale	Grass Stem	Total Charred Seeds	Fish Scale	Bone	Coal
5	87	0.02	18		2		1	3	
6	103		17				10	2	0.5
9	96						5	7	2.54
10	153		16	1	1	1		5	
Base	169		24	3		2	2	1	0.04
	159		27	2	3	1	6	19	1.06
	F 10 Total	0.02	102	6	6	4	24	37	4.14
6	133		2	1					0.23
10	140		8				3	12	
7	148		14					5	
9	101					1			1.12
	Total	0.02	126	7	6	5	27	54	5.49

Table 2. Charred and Uncharred Seeds.

Unit	Feature	Level	Lot No.	Total Charred Seeds	St Johns Wort (charred)	Nutlet (charred)	UID Seed Fragment (charred)	Uncharred Goosefoot	Uncharred Sida
5	10	5	87						
5	10	6	103						1
1	10	9	96					1	
1	10	10	153	1			1		7
5	10	Base	169	2	1		1		
1/5	10		159	1			1		4
			F 10 Total	4	1		3	1	12
5	15	6	133						3
1	17	10	140						2
5	18	7	148						2
1		9	101	1		1			14
			Total	5	1	1	3	1	33

Table 3. Identified Wood Charcoal Fragments.

Unit	Feature	Level	Lot No.	Total	Hardwood	Pine	Hickory	Oak
5	10	5	87	12	2	9	1	
1/5	10		159	10	1	9		
			F. 10 Total	22	3	18	1	
5	15	6	133	15		14	1	
1	17	10	140	15	2	5	6	2
5	18	7	148	10	3	7		
1		9	101	12	1	10	1	
			Total	74	9	54	9	2

Table 4. Relative Proportions of Identified Wood Specimens.

Unit	Feature	Level	Lot No.	Hardwood	Pine	Hickory	Oak
5	10	5	87	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%	
1/5	10		159	10.0%	90.0%		
			Total	13.6%	81.8%	4.5%	
5	15	6	133		93.3%	6.7%	
1	17	10	140	13.3%	33.3%	40.0%	13.3%
5	18	7	148	30.0%	70.0%		
1		9	101	8.3%	83.3%	8.3%	
			Total	12.2%	73.0%	12.2%	2.7%

II. ANALYSIS METHODS

Archaeobotanical analysis is based upon macroplant remains derived from flotation of 20 liters of sediment from 10 two-liter soil samples. Prior to archaeobotanical analysis, each sample was subjected to machine-assisted water separation by LAMAR Institute personnel. The dried light fractions and heavy fractions were submitted to Branch-Raymer for archaeobotanical analysis.

In the laboratory, each flotation light fraction was first weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (4.0 mm, 2.36 mm, 2.0 mm, 1.18 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.85 mm, 0.71 mm, 0.5 mm). The resulting sample fractions were fully sorted under a binocular microscope (10-25x). All charred and uncharred plant remains that were greater than 2.0 mm were pulled from the sample matrices and quantified by material type, by weight, and by count. Light fraction material that was smaller than 2.0 mm was sorted, but only charred nutshell and charred/uncharred seeds were removed. Six flotation heavy fractions from the priority samples (LN's 87, 101, 133, 140, 148, 159) was also scanned to assess the success of the flotation process. Minute quantities of carbon and no uncharred seeds were noted during the heavy fraction scans. The extremely low proportion of carbonized macrofloral remains in the heavy fractions indicated that the flotation process was successful.

Identifications were attempted on a subsample of randomly selected wood charcoal fragments from the six priority flotation samples (LN's 87, 101, 133, 140, 148, 159). Whenever possible, wood specimens are identified to genus. Segments that are too fragmentary or poorly preserved to specifically identify are placed in the more general category of unidentifiable hardwood. Wood taxa are identified by comparison with charred and natural transverse, tangential, and radial thin sections of modern wood, as well as textbook illustrations. The transverse view is emphasized due to magnification limitations, size of the specimens, and time constraints. As needed, dichotomous keys are employed. Since these are geared toward fresh wood they are of limited use, but by employing both the microscopic and macroscopic keys, following multiple paths, and with frequent reference to the comparative collection, a genus can generally be determined. The identified wood charcoal assemblage is summarized in Tables 3 and 4.

Seeds are identified with standard reference texts (e.g. Martin and Barkley 1961, Montgomery 1977; USDA 1974) and a modern reference collection that is housed at Paleobot Consulting. In this analysis, the macroplant data are quantified by the site as a whole, feature, and individual sample. The analytical procedure of Species Density was used to quantify the wood charcoal remains associated with each feature and the entire assemblage. Species Density measures the count or weight of a plant taxon per liter of processed soil. This measure allows a comparison of the relative densities of different plant taxa and is useful for standardizing raw count/weight data.

III. RESULTS

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF EIGHTEENTH TO EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY MACROPLANT REMAINS

The Davenport House archaeobotanical study produced a moderately abundant, but non-diverse macrofloral assemblage consisting of carbonized wood, seeds, bark, pine needles, pine cone scales, and grass stem fragments. Uncharred and mineralized seeds were extremely scarce in these samples. As has already been mentioned, uncharred and mineralized seeds from plant food remains that are typically extremely abundant (up to hundreds of seeds per liter of floated soil) in Historic period shaft features, were completely absent from the sampled features (see Raymer 1993, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2007; Raymer and O'Steen 1993, 1994; Wheaton et al. 1990).

The complete lack of uncharred plant food remains suggests the sampled privies were regularly cleaned out during their use life. The carbonized wood and other carbonized plant remains likely represent burned fuel or structural wood that was dumped into the features at the end of their use life as privies.

Carbonized macroplant remains recovered from the 20 liters of floated sediment (light fraction weight of 102.7 grams) consisted of 11.82 grams of wood charcoal, 1.53 grams of resin, 14 carbonized indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments (0.07 grams), 5 charred seeds (1 *St. John's Wort*, 1 nutlet, 3 unidentifiable seed fragments), 0.02 grams of bark, 126 pine needle fragments, 7 pine cone scales, and 6 grass stem fragments. Eighty to 100 percent of the carbonized plant remains were recovered from the six Feature 10 privy samples. Other remains recovered from these samples included 27 fish scales, 54 bone fragments, and 34 uncharred seeds (33 *sida*, 1 *goosefoot*). Unlike the carbonized remains, only 36 percent of the uncharred seeds were recovered from the Feature 10 privy samples. Sixty-four percent of the uncharred seeds were found in the two possible eighteenth-century contexts (LN's 101, 140) and other nineteenth-century features (Features 15, 17, 18).

The condition, species composition, and feature associations of these remains indicate the uncharred seeds represent relatively modern intrusions into the archaeological deposit. First, all of the seeds were intact and un-weathered, and none of the specimens were mineralized. Second, *sida* and *goosefoot* are herbaceous weedy taxa with fragile seeds that do not preserve for long periods in yard features. Finally, the fact that the majority of these seeds were associated with non-privy midden samples and non-privy features (which are much less conducive to long term preservation than privies and wells) lends support to our assertion that the uncharred seeds are not archaeological remains. The uncharred seeds, which are considered to represent modern remains that were post-depositionally inserted into the archaeological deposit, are not further discussed in this report.

DENSITY (COUNT/WEIGHT PER LITER OF FLOATED SOIL) OF CARBONIZED WOOD, SEEDS, AND NUTSHELL

Wood byproducts (wood charcoal and resin), which accounted for almost 99 percent of the recovered carbonized macrofloral remains by weight, were recovered from 100 percent of the sampled features. The overall weight density of wood charcoal was 0.67 grams per liter of floated soil (g/L), which is a fairly typical average for both prehistoric and historic sites in the Southeast Coastal Plain. Wood charcoal densities associated with each sampled context ranged from a low of 0.45 g/L (Feature 18) to a high of 1.32 g/L (Feature 17).

The overall count density of carbonized nutshell was 0.70 fragments per liter of floated soil. Indeterminate hickory/walnut shell, like the carbonized seeds, was most abundant in the Feature 10 privy samples, which yielded 86 percent of the charred nutshell fragments (N=12). Two fragments were found in the Feature 18 (LN 148, nineteenth-century circular stain) flotation sample. Nutshell was absent in the LN 101, 133, and 140 samples (Table 1).

Carbonized seeds were extremely scarce and uncharred archaeological plant remains were completely absent in the sampled contexts. The sampled features exhibited a low overall count density of 0.25 charred seeds per liter of floated soil. As has already been discussed, shaft features such as the Feature 10 privy typically yield hundreds of seeds representing plant food remains per liter of floated soil. Eighty percent of the recovered carbonized seeds were found in the Feature 10 privy samples (N=4). A single indeterminate nutlet was collected from the LN 101 sample (potential eighteenth-century deposit). Three sampled contexts (LN's 133, 140, 148) lacked carbonized seeds (Table 2).

The low seed density from non-shaft features is typical of southeastern coastal plain settings, where soil conditions are less conducive to long-term preservation. However, exceptionally low seed counts within the Feature 10 privy was surprising, given the generally high densities of plant food remains that are more often than not associated with historic period wells and privies. These features generally exhibit excellent preservation of both faunal and floral remains due to the damp conditions, stable micro-environment, and protection from chemical and physical weathering offered by these deep, frequently lined features that often extend into the water table. The lack of uncharred seed remains and scarcity of carbonized seeds in the privy suggests that it was cleaned out prior to its abandonment.

DISTRIBUTION AND POTENTIAL USES OF THE IDENTIFIED NUT AND SEED TAXA

Hickory and Indeterminate Hickory Walnut Shell

Fourteen fragments of indeterminate hickory/walnut shell were recovered from the sampled features. Eighty-six percent of the hickory shell was found in the Feature 10 privy samples. Hickories (*Carya* sp.) are found in both dry upland habitats and wet alluvial bottomlands throughout the eastern United States (Radford et al 1968). Twelve species, which fruit between September and November, occur naturally in the northern United States and Canada (Britton and

Brown 1970). Hickories provide a rich source of fuel, building materials, food, and medicine, and also are deliberately planted in yards and gardens as shade trees and for their succulent nuts. Hickory nuts provide a rich and reliable food source for both humans and wildlife. The nuts are eaten raw, crushed and boiled for their oil, roasted and ground for flour, and candied. According to Gillespie (1959), hickory nuts were seldom pickled. The sap was collected in the spring and made into syrup. Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) syrup is considered a delicacy.

Hickories were not as highly esteemed as walnuts as a source of medicine in the past. Rafinesque, in his *Medical Flora: or Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of North America* (1828-1830), was the first American medical authority to record the medicinal uses of hickories. He stated that hickory could be used in the same manner as walnut. There is evidence that hickories were somewhat popular as a folk remedy in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most commonly mentioned use is the internal consumption of a mixture of hickory ashes and water for reducing fevers and curing dyspepsia. Hickories were widely used by the Cherokees and other southern Indians as a diuretic, a laxative, a treatment for skin ailments, a tonic, and for gynecological problems.

St. Johns Wort

One St. John's wort seed was found in the Feature 10 privy (LN 169). St. John's Wort (*Hypericum* sp) is a perennial herb that is a common invasive weed of old fields, pastures, and roadsides throughout North America. *Hypericum* plants crowd out pasture grasses and are poisonous to livestock. These taxa, which fruit between June and September, are commonly found in dry sandy soils with full sun exposure. St. John's Wort was reputedly imported into Philadelphia in 1696 by Rosicrucian pilgrims who used this taxon as a topical astringent medicine and also for religious and magical purposes. It was used in the United States throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as a topical treatment for sores, bruises, and skin problems (Cox 1985; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Radford et al. 1968).

IDENTIFIED WOOD CHARCOAL ASSEMBLAGE

Identifications were attempted on from 74 fragments of wood charcoal from six high priority samples (LN 87, 101, 133, 140, 148, 159, see Tables 3-4). Wood charcoal found in features may not be representative of the full spectrum of tree species growing in the site locality at the time of occupation, since the inhabitants likely selectively utilized certain species for fuel and/or building materials. The origin of wood charcoal found in the privies and indeterminate pits likely represents post-use dumping of burned fuelwood, trash, or building materials into these facilities. The effects of selective gathering can be mitigated somewhat by examining overall wood charcoal assemblages from a site complex, but it is always a source of bias.

Wood charcoal from all of the features was examined in an effort to reconstruct the local environment and to discern patterns of selective resource exploitation. In this analysis wood counts, rather than weights, were used to evaluate the significance of taxa. This was in recognition of varying properties of different wood types, resulting in more or less thorough combustion, and

ultimately differential archaeological preservation. Wood charcoal was analyzed from temporal, spatial, and functional perspectives.

The Davenport House identified wood charcoal assemblage was dominated by pines (*Pinus* sp.) with lesser proportions of hickories (*Carya* sp.) and oaks (*Quercus* sp.). Pine wood represented the highest proportion specifically identified wood specimens, accounting for 73 percent of the identified wood. Pine was found in 100 percent of the features containing wood charcoal. The high proportion and ubiquity of pines mirrors the dominance of pines in local coastal plain forests. Hickories were next most common, accounting for a 12 percent proportion of the identified wood charcoal. Hickory wood was identified in 67 percent of the sampled features. Oaks, which were identified in Feature 17 (17% ubiquity) accounted for a three percent proportion of the overall wood charcoal assemblage. Finally, indeterminate hardwood specimens, which accounted for a 12 percent proportion of the identified wood, were found in 83 percent of the samples

The high proportion of pine (and its 100% ubiquity) and high ubiquity and modest proportion of hardwoods suggested that the project area was surrounded by a pine dominated mixed evergreen and hardwood forest (pine/hickory/oak association).

DISTRIBUTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ASSEMBLAGE IN EACH SAMPLED CONTEXT

The Davenport House archaeobotanical study focused on macroplant remains collected by flotation from two possible eighteenth-century and three nineteenth-century contexts. The eighteenth-century contexts consisted of a deposit above Feature 17 (LN 101) and Feature 17. The nineteenth-century features include the Feature 10 privy, Feature 15, and Feature 18. The sampled contexts were located in Test Units 1, 5, and 6.

Possible Eighteenth-Century Contexts

Test Unit 1, Level 9 (LN 101)

This cultural anomaly represents a potential eighteenth-century deposit located above Feature 17. The flotation sample yielded 13.12 grams of light fraction that consisted of approximately 90 percent carbonized material. Flotation of two liters of sediment yielded a modest carbonized macroplant assemblage consisting of 1.54 grams of wood charcoal, 0.11 grams of resin, and 1 charred nutlet. Nutshell was not recovered from this anomaly. The overall weight density of wood byproducts (wood and resin) was 0.83 grams per liter of floated soil. The resin likely originated from completely carbonized coniferous taxa. Twelve wood charcoal fragments from three taxa were identified (pine, hickory, indeterminate hardwood). Pine represented an 83.3 percent proportion of the identified wood specimens. Indeterminate hardwood and hickory each accounted for 8.3 percent of the identified wood.

Feature 17, Test Unit 1, Level 10 (LN 140)

Two liters of soil was retained for flotation from this cultural anomaly, which consisted of an organic stratum filled with oyster shell and large faunal bone fragments. The flotation sample yielded 7.85 grams of light fraction that contained 1.52 grams of carbonized wood charcoal, 1.11 grams of resin, and 8 charred pine needle fragments. Faunal remains found in the sample included 3 fish scales and 12 bone fragments. Neither carbonized nutshell nor seeds were recovered from this sample. The overall weight density of wood byproducts was a high 1.32 grams per liter of floated soil. Fifteen wood charcoal specimens were identified as 34 percent pine, 40 percent hickory, 13 percent oak, and 13 percent indeterminate hardwood.

Nineteenth-Century Contexts

Feature 10, Test Units 1 and 5 (LN 87, 103, 96, 153, 159, 169)

This cultural feature represents a shaft privy dating from circa 1810 to 1830. Six two-liter soil samples were collected from this feature. Three samples were taken from Levels 5 (LN 87, Zone C), 6 (LN 103, Zone C), and 9 (LN 96, Zone B) of Test Units 1 (LN 96) and 5 (LN 87, 103). The LN 96 sample was taken from the privy shaft and a possibly intrusive post. Three samples (LN 153—111 to 136 cmbd, LN 159—136 to 162 cmbd, LN 169—162 to 165 cmbd) were collected between 111 and 165 cmbd in Test Units 1 and 5. The LN 153 sample was collected from the shaft fill and a possibly intrusive post. The LN 169 sample was taken from the base of the privy shaft (Tables 1-3). In the following summary, the macrofloral remains from this feature will be summarized together.

The Feature 10 flotation samples yielded 57.94 grams of light fraction consisting of 90 percent carbonized remains (Table 1). The carbonized macrofloral assemblage from this feature included 7.07 grams of wood, 1.11 grams of resin, 12 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments weighing 0.06 grams, 4 seeds (1 St. John's Wort, 3 unidentifiable fragments), 102 pine needle fragments, 6 pine cone scales, 0.02 grams of bark, and 6 grass stem fragments. The Feature 10 flotation sample faunal assemblage consisted of 24 fish scales and 37 bone fragments. As has already been discussed, the majority of the carbonized non-wood specimens recovered from the Davenport House archaeobotanical study were found in the Feature 10 privy (86% of the nutshell, 80% of the seeds, 81% of the pine needles, 86% of the pine cone scales, 100% of the grass stem fragments). Additionally, 89 percent of the fish scales and 67 percent of the faunal bone recovered by flotation was found in this feature. The overall weight density of wood byproducts was a modest 0.67 grams per liter of floated soil. Twenty-two wood charcoal specimens from two high priority samples (LN 87, LN 159) were identified as 12 percent indeterminate hardwood, 73 percent pine, 12 percent hickory, and 3 percent oak.

The almost exclusive recovery of carbonized plant remains and high density of wood byproducts, coupled with the complete lack of uncharred weathered and mineralized seeds in this shaft feature suggests that this privy was regularly cleaned out during its use. The carbonized wood and other carbonized plant remains were likely dumped into the feature at the end of its use life.

Feature 15, Test Unit 6, Level 6 (LN 133)

This cultural anomaly consists of privy soil taken between the privy shaft and a brick foundation. The two-liter flotation sample yielded 9.9 grams of light fraction that consisted of approximately 90 percent carbonized material (Table 1). Flotation yielded a sparse carbonized macroplant assemblage consisting of 0.77 grams of wood charcoal, 0.12 grams of resin, 2 pine needle fragments, and 1 pine cone scale. Neither nutshell nor seeds were recovered from this anomaly. The overall weight density of wood byproducts was 0.45 grams per liter of floated soil. Twelve wood charcoal fragments from two taxa were identified (pine, hickory). Pine represented a 93 percent proportion of the identified wood specimens. Hickory accounted for the remaining seven percent proportion of identified wood specimens.

Feature 18, Test Unit 5, Level 7 (LN 148)

Two liters of soil was retained for flotation from this cultural anomaly, which consisted of a dark circular stain representing either a surface depression or privy (located in the South wall of TU 1 and 5). The flotation sample yielded a 13.86 gram light fraction consisting of 90 percent carbonized remains (Table 1). The macrofloral assemblage from this feature consisted of 0.92 grams of carbonized wood charcoal, 0.17 grams of resin, and 14 charred pine needle fragments. Five faunal bone fragments were also recovered. Neither carbonized nutshell nor seeds were found in this sample. The overall weight density of wood byproducts was 0.55 grams per liter of floated soil. Ten wood charcoal specimens were identified as 30 percent indeterminate hardwood and 70 percent pine.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of limited archaeobotanical sampling conducted as part of this Phase II site assessment of Davenport House yard contexts, we conclude that macroplant preservation at the Davenport House Site is good. However, limited diversity and density of plant remains in the sampled features other than wood charcoal makes assessment of past subsistence practices and plant use difficult. Macroplant remains were present in all 10 samples, however charred and uncharred plant remains other than wood charcoal were extremely scarce. The majority of the recovered macrofloral assemblage consisted of carbonized wood charcoal and resin, with small quantities of nutshell, seeds, and other plant parts. The low density of plant remains other than wood charcoal precluded assessment of site seasonality and subsistence practices. Should more extensive Data Recovery excavations be conducted at a future date, we recommend collection of large volume flotation samples if an archaeobotanical study is to be part of the data recovery plan. Otherwise, the recovery of macrofloral remains is likely to be inadequate to address questions regarding seasonality, macroplant use, and patterning of historic macroplant remains.

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Davenport House Report Volume 2

Appendix C

Pollen, Phytolith, Starches & Parasites

POLLEN, PARASITE, PHYTOLITH, AND STARCH ANALYSIS
OF SAMPLES FROM THE ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE,
CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

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INTRODUCTION

The Isaiah Davenport House site is situated on Lots 13 and 14 in the northwestern corner of Columbia Square, Savannah, Georgia. Around 1810, Isaiah Davenport constructed a Federal style home and associated outbuildings on Lot 14 that were inhabited and used by his family and their enslaved household attendants. Isaiah Davenport purchased Lot 13 in 1812 and built a home at this location around 1820. This home currently stands as "...one of the oldest brick structures in the city..." (The LAMAR Institute 2013:1), while the buildings on Lot 14 are no longer present, as the lot was converted into a courtyard garden in 1976. Soil samples collected from privy and midden contexts were submitted for pollen, parasite, phytolith, and starch analyses to provide information on local plants, their use as part of the diet, practices, and the health and hygiene of the site occupants.

METHODS

Pollen

A chemical extraction technique based on flotation is the standard preparation technique used in this laboratory for recovering pollen grains from sediments. This particular process was developed for extracting pollen from soils where the preservation has been less than ideal and the pollen density is lower than in peat. It is important to recognize that it is not the repetition of specific and individual steps in the laboratory but rather mastery of the concepts of extraction and how the desired result is best achieved, given different sediment matrices, that results in successful recovery of pollen for analysis.

Hydrochloric acid (10%) was used to remove calcium carbonates present in the soil, after which the samples were screened through 250-micron mesh. The samples were rinsed until neutral by adding water, letting the samples stand for 2 hours, then pouring off the supernatant. A small quantity of sodium hexametaphosphate was added to each sample once it reached neutrality, then the samples were allowed to settle. This process was repeated with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). These steps remove clay prior to heavy liquid separation. The samples then were freeze-dried. Sodium polytungstate (SPT), with a density of 1.8 g/ml, was used for the flotation process. The samples were mixed with SPT and centrifuged at 1,500 rpm for 10 minutes to separate organic from inorganic remains. The supernatant containing pollen and organic remains was decanted. Sodium polytungstate again was added to the inorganic fraction to repeat the separation process. The supernatant was decanted into the same tube as the supernatant from the first separation. This supernatant then was centrifuged at 1,500 rpm for 10 minutes to allow any remaining silica to be separated from the organics. Following this, the supernatant was decanted into a 50-ml conical tube and diluted with distilled water. These samples were centrifuged at 3,000 rpm to concentrate the organic fraction in the bottom of the tube. This pollen-rich organic fraction was rinsed, then all samples received a short (25 minute) treatment in hot hydrofluoric acid to remove any remaining inorganic particles. The samples were acetylated for 10 minutes to remove any extraneous organic matter.

A light microscope was used to count pollen at a magnification of 500x. Pollen preservation in these samples varied from good to poor. Comparative reference material

collected at the Intermountain Herbarium at Utah State University and the University of Colorado Herbarium was used to identify the pollen to the family, genus, and species level, where possible.

The percentage pollen diagram was produced using Tilia 2.0 and TGView 2.0.2. Total pollen concentrations were calculated in Tilia using the quantity of sample processed in cubic centimeters (cc), the quantity of exotics (spores) added to the sample, the quantity of exotics counted, and the total pollen counted and expressed as pollen per cc of sediment.

“Indeterminate” pollen includes pollen grains that are folded, mutilated, or otherwise distorted beyond recognition. These grains were included in the total pollen count since they are part of the pollen record. The microscopic charcoal frequency registers the relationship between pollen and charcoal. The total number of microscopic charcoal fragments was divided by the pollen sum, resulting in a charcoal frequency that reflects the quantity of microscopic charcoal fragments observed, normalized per 100 pollen grains.

Pollen extraction retains starch granules. Since starch analysis was requested for one of these samples, not only were starches recorded as part of the pollen count, an additional search for starches was conducted. Starch granules are a plant's mechanism for storing carbohydrates. Starches are found in numerous seeds, as well as in starchy roots and tubers. The primary categories of starches include the following: with or without visible hila, hilum centric or eccentric, hila patterns (dot, cracked, elongated), and shape of starch (angular, ellipse, circular, or lenticular). Some of these starch categories are typical of specific plants, while others are more common and tend to occur in many different types of plants.

Parasite eggs are recovered using the pollen extraction technique. Parasite eggs are counted while examining the sample for pollen and any starches that might be present. Results of the parasite counts are presented on the pollen diagrams.

Phytolith and Starch Extraction from Sediment

Extraction to recover both phytoliths and starch grains from the sediment samples is based primarily on our phytolith extraction method. First, 5 ml of sediment from each sample was placed in a beaker with bleach. After being agitated it was covered and allowed to stand overnight. The next day the beakers containing the samples were filled with water and allowed to settle by gravity for one and one-half hours, after which the supernatant was poured off. This rinse was repeated four times to remove the bleach. A small quantity (10 ml) of dilute (10%) potassium hydroxide (KOH) was added to each sample after the fourth rinse, allowed to sit for two minutes, then the beakers were filled with water for another series of four rinses on the same schedule. Once these steps were complete, 15 ml of a 5% solution of sodium hexametaphosphate was mixed into each sample to suspend clay-sized particles. Again, the beakers were filled with water and allowed to settle by gravity for two hours, after which the clay-sized particles that were still in suspension were decanted. This was repeated four more times. The samples were then freeze-dried using a vacuum system, which freezes out all moisture at -107 °C and < 10 millitorr. The dried samples were mixed with sodium polytungstate (SPT, density 2.1 g/ml) and centrifuged to separate the phytolith and starch grain fraction, which will float, from most of the inorganic silica fraction, which will not. The light fraction of each sample was retained and rinsed to remove the heavy liquid. The phytolith- and

starch-rich fraction of each sample was rinsed in alcohol to remove any remaining water, after which the samples were mounted on a microscope slide, then mixed with optical immersion oil when they were dry for counting with a light microscope at a magnification of 500x. A percentage and/or frequency diagram was produced using Tilia 2.0 and TGView 2.0.2.

ETHNOBOTANIC REVIEW

Use of historic documents referring to plant use is particularly relevant to the study of remains from the historic era. The ethnobotanic literature, as well as historic records of various types, provide evidence for the exploitation of numerous plants in historic times, both by broad categories and by specific example. Ethnographic sources outside the study area have been consulted to permit a more exhaustive review of potential uses for each plant. Ethnographic sources document that with some plants, the historic use was developed and carried from the past. A plant with medicinal qualities very likely was discovered in prehistoric times and the usage persisted into historic times. There is, however, likely to have been a loss of knowledge concerning the utilization of plant resources as cultures moved from subsistence to agricultural economies and/or were introduced to European foods during the historic period. References on plant domestication, cooking, and food cultures are often consulted when describing plants whose evidence we encounter in the pollen, phytolith, and/or macrofloral records. Plants represented by pollen and phytoliths will be discussed in the following paragraphs in order to provide an ethnobotanic background for discussing the samples.

Edible Plants

Apiaceae (Parsley Family)

Members of the Apiaceae (parsley) family are biennial or perennial, mostly herbs with stout stems, and often aromatic. Many of the species in this family are of economic importance, including *Anethum graveolens* (dill), *Anthriscus cerefolium* (chervil), *Carum carvi* (caraway), *Coriandrum sativum* (coriander), *Cuminum cyminum* (cumin), *Daucus carota* (carrot), *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel), *Pastinaca sativa* (parsnip), *Petroselinum crispum* (parsley), and *Pimpinella anisum* (anise). Members of the Apiaceae family grow primarily in the temperate northern hemisphere (Hickey and King 1981:298-299; Muenscher 1980:321-331; Smith 1977:177).

Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)

The Brassicaceae (mustard) family consists of 375 genera and 3200 species of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs or rarely small shrubs with watery, acrid sap. Flowers are noted to be uniform and consist of four separate sepals arranged like a cross. The young leaves are rich in vitamins A, B1, B2, and C and can be boiled as greens. Members of this family cultivated for food include *Brassica oleracea* (broccoli, cabbage, kale, cauliflower, kohlrabi, and brussels sprouts), *Brassica rapa* (turnip), *Sinapis alba* (white mustard), *Nasturtium officinale* syn. *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (watercress), *Lepidium sativum* (garden cress), and *A Armoracia rusticana* (horseradish). In Chinese medicine, the main functions of *Sinapis alba* seeds (bai jie ze) are to clear dampness and phlegm patterns; expel cold; warm the stomach, spleen, and lungs;

regulate the flow of *qi*; and disperse swelling. Seeds are used in Western medicine as an expectorant, carminative, and analgesic. Many members of this family are cultivated as ornamentals and include plants such as *Iberis* (candytuft), *Alyssum* (alyssum), *Arabis* (rockcress), *Hesperis matronalis* (dame's rocket), *Lunaria* (honesty, money plant), *Lobularia maritima* (sweet alison), *Matthiola* and *Malcolmia* (stocks), *Erysimum* (wallflower), and *Aubrieta*. These plants seed freely, thus establishing themselves in gardens over a period of many years. Weedy species include *Capsella* (shepherd's-purse), *Descurainia* (tansy-mustard), and *Lepidium* (pepper-grass). The leaves and stems have a very pungent or peppery flavor. Members of the Brassicaceae are cosmopolitan in distribution, chiefly in northern temperate regions. Wild members of this family can be found in waste places, grain fields, pastures, neglected fields, cultivated areas, in ditches, and along banks of streams (Britton and Brown 1970:146; Hedrick 1972:100; Hickey and King 1981:150; Martin 1972:64-65; McGee 1984:196; Muenscher 1980:229, 232-236; Zomlefer 1994:125-129).

Cerealia

Cerealia is a term used in palynology to denote *Triticum* (wheat), *Avena sativa* (oat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley), and *Secale cereale* (rye). Other major cereal grains around the world include *Oryza sativa* (rice), *Zea mays* (maize), *Setaria italica* (foxtail millet), *Panicum miliaceum* (proso millet, common millet), and *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum). Of these, *Oryza* and *Zea mays* pollen grains may be distinguished and are not usually lumped with Cerealia. The cereal grains were named for *Ceres*, the Roman goddess of agriculture. These seeds are noted to "have played a crucial role in human nutrition and cultural evolution" (McGee 1984:226). Grains are used to make beer and bread, which have been staples in the human diet since at least 3000 B.C. The cereal grains are concentrated sources of protein and carbohydrates and continue to provide the majority of the caloric intake for much of the world's population. Wheat, barley, rye, and oats have been the most important grain in the Middle East and Europe; rice in Asia; maize or corn in the New World; and sorghum and millets in Africa (Hickey and King 1981:436; McGee 1984:227-232).

Cheno-ams

Cheno-ams refer to a group representing the Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot) family and the genus *Amaranthus* (amaranth, pigweed). The Chenopodiaceae family consists of annual or perennial herbs or sometimes shrubs. These plants are especially abundant in weedy, xeric, or saline areas. Food plants in this family include *Beta vulgaris* (beet, swiss chard), *Spinacia oleracea* (spinach), and several species of *Chenopodium* that provide edible greens and pseudo-grains. Other species of *Chenopodium* and *Salsola* (Russian thistle) are common weedy plants. Genera that are grown as ornamentals include *Atriplex* (saltbush), some species of *Chenopodium*, *Kochia* (summer-cypress), and *Salicornia* (glasswort) (Hickey and King 1981:82; Zomlefer 1994:65).

Beta vulgaris (Beet, Swiss chard)

There are several varieties and forms of *Beta vulgaris*. Beetroots, sugar beets, and mangolds are grown for their roots, while spinach beet, chard, and swiss chard are grown for their leaves. This plant is the principal economic plant in the Chenopodiaceae family. Beets are noted to have been eaten by man since prehistory. The beet consists mostly of a swollen hypocotyl, or lower stem, although it is partly a root. A white variety of beet was cultivated in

Silesia in 1801 when the English blockaded France and cut it off from the sugar supply from the West Indies. Up to 8% of the weight of this cultivated sugar beet is sugar, and it is grown widely as a source of commercial sugar (Hedrick 1972:89-95; McGee 1984:191; Phillips and Rix 1993:70-79).

Spinacia oleracea (Spinach)

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) is an annual herb with large, succulent, edible leaves. This plant is believed to be a native of western Asia. Spinach grows well in a wide range of soils and occasionally escapes from cultivation. It is considered a cool weather plant, growing best in the spring before summer heat makes the leaves bitter. The leaves contain iron and are rich in vitamin A. Spinach leaves be eaten raw or cooked, and because the iron is present in a soluble form, the water remaining after cooking should be mixed back in with the cooked leaves (Hedrick 1972:554-555; Hickey and King 1981:82; McGee 1984:198; Phillips and Rix 1993:76).

Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

The Lamiaceae (mint) family consists of about 180 genera of terrestrial herbs or undershrubs. This family is characterized by square stems and by hair-like oil glands on the surfaces of leaves and stems which are often used as flavorings. Many genera are grown as culinary herbs and are used for flavoring, including *Mentha* (mint), *Salvia officinalis* (sage), *Thymus vulgaris* (thyme), *Satureja* (savory), *Ocimum basilicum* (basil), *Hyssopus officinalis* (hyssop), *Majorana hortensis* (marjoram), and *Rosmarinus* (rosemary). Distillation from rosemary, *Lavandula* (lavender), and *Pogostemon* (patchouly) is used to obtain oils and perfumes. Many species also were used medicinally. *Leonurus* (motherwort) is a perennial herb that was introduced from Europe. It is reported to have sedative, hypotensive, and antispasmodic effects, and has been used to treat insomnia, neuralgia, spasms, fevers, and stomachaches. A leaf tea was used as an aid in childbirth, for asthma, and for heart palpitations. *Leonurus* is often found growing as a weed in pastures, waste places, and along roadsides (Fernald 1950:1228; Foster and Duke 1990:162; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973:136).

Weedy and Ornamental Plants

Apiaceae (Parsley Family)

Members of the Apiaceae (parsley family) are annual, biennial, or perennial herbs, occasionally shrubs to trees, with stout, often aromatic stems. Of the 275 genera found throughout the world, approximately 75 are native to North America. Several members are noted to be poisonous, such as *Conium maculatum* (poison-hemlock) and species of *Cicuta* (water-hemlock). Other weedy members of this family include *Conioselinum chinense* (hemlock parsley), *Cryptotaenia canadensis* (honestwort), *Heracleum* (cow parsnip), *Hydrocotyle americana* (water pennywort), *Osmorhiza* (sweet cicely), *Sium* (water parsnip), and others. Members of the Apiaceae family are found primarily in the temperate northern hemisphere (Hickey and King 1981:298-299; Montgomery 1977:198-200; Muenscher 1980:321-331; Smith 1977:177; Zomlefer 1994:193-198).

Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)

The Asteraceae (sunflower, aster, or composite) family is a very large family of over 20,000 species worldwide. This family consists primarily of herbaceous plants, usually with a taproot. A few genera become shrubs or trees. Common food plants in this family include *Helianthus* (sunflower), *Lactuca* (lettuce), *Cichorium intybus sativum* (chicory), and *Cichorium endivia* (endive), the latter three of which are members of the tribe Liguliflorae.

The High-spine group includes many genera that are highly decorative and are grown as popular ornamentals. Some of these include *Aster* (aster), *Solidago* (golden rod), *Erigeron* (daisy), *Bellis perennis* (English daisy), *Wyethia*, *Coreopsis*, *Tagetes* (marigold), *Helianthus* (sunflower), *Chrysanthemum*, *Cosmos*, *Dahlia*, *Zinnia*, *Centaurea* (cornflower), *Anthemis tinctoria* (yellow chamomile), *Calendula*, *Rudbeckia* (Mexican hat), *Senecio* (groundsel), and *Arnica*.

Some genera, such as *Ambrosia* (ragweed), are weedy, herbaceous plants found in a variety of habitats including cultivated fields, meadows, waste places, old fields, pastures, gardens, and lawns (Clements 1927:611-615; Hickey and King 1981:418; Muenscher 1980:422; Niering and Olmstead 1979:354; Tomanova 1986:217; Zomlefer 1994:203).

Cheno-ams

Cheno-ams refer to a group representing the Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot) family and the genus *Amaranthus* (amaranth, pigweed). The Chenopodiaceae family consists of annual or perennial herbs or sometimes shrubs. These plants are especially abundant in weedy, xeric, and/or saline areas. Genera that are grown as ornamentals include species of *Amaranthus*, some species of *Chenopodium*, *Kochia* (summer-cypress), and *Salicornia* (glasswort) (Hickey and King 1981:82; Zomlefer 1994:65).

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Members of the Cyperaceae (sedge) family are perennial or annual grass-like herbs of wet places, although some are adapted to drier habitats. A number of plants in this family, especially those in the genera *Carex* (sedge), *Cyperus* (flatsedge), and *Scirpus* (bulrush), are found as weeds in grasslands or recently drained areas (Hickey and King 1981:448; Muenscher 1980:157).

Trifolium (Clover)

Many species of *Trifolium* (clover) have been introduced from Europe, although others are native to North America. *T. repens* (white clover, four-leaf clover) is a familiar weed found in lawns. It is a native of Eurasia that has escaped from cultivation and is widely distributed in North America. *T. pratense* (red clover) is one of the most common perennial native clovers and is planted as a hay and pasture crop. Clovers are high in protein and can be eaten raw, but they are best when boiled or soaked in salt water for several hours. A tea can be made by steeping dried flowers in hot water. Clovers are found in a variety of habitats including old fields, roadsides, prairies, dry woods, gardens, and lawns (Kirk 1975:100-101; Martin 1972:67; Niering and Olmstead 1979:540-542; Peterson 1977:56). Although *Petalostemum* (prairie

clover) is usually found growing on rocky prairie soils in the midwest, south, or west, *Petalostemum purpureum* is reported to grow as far east as New York state (Fernald 1950:900).

PHYTOLITH REVIEW

Phytoliths are silica bodies produced by plants when soluble silica in the ground water is absorbed by the roots and carried up to the plant via the vascular system. Evaporation and metabolism of this water result in precipitation of the silica in and around the cellular walls. Opal phytoliths, which are distinct and decay-resistant plant remains, are deposited in the soil as the plant or plant parts die and break down. They are, however, subject to mechanical breakage and erosion and deterioration in high pH soils. Phytoliths are usually introduced directly into the soils in which the plants decay. Transportation of phytoliths occurs primarily by animal consumption, gathering of plants by humans, or by erosion or transportation of the soil by wind, water, or ice. Phytoliths produced in roots/tubers will deteriorate at the level of those roots/tubers and will not be represented on the growing surface. Therefore, recovery of phytoliths representing roots/tubers from stratigraphic sediments does not necessarily represent vegetation coeval with that represented by phytoliths produced in leaves or other above-ground vegetative parts.

The three major types of grass short-cell phytoliths include festucoid, chloridoid, and panicoid. Smooth elongate phytoliths are of no aid in interpreting either paleoenvironmental conditions or the subsistence record, because they are produced by all grasses and in various other monocot plants and several dicots. Phytoliths tabulated to represent "total phytoliths" include the grass short-cells, buliform, trichome, elongate, and dicot forms. Frequencies for all other silica and non-silica bodies recovered are calculated by dividing the number of each type recovered by the "total phytoliths".

The festucoid class of phytoliths is ascribed primarily to the subfamily Pooideae and occurs most abundantly in cool, moist climates. However, Brown (1984) notes that festucoid phytoliths are produced in small quantity by nearly all grasses (mostly rondel-type phytoliths). Therefore, while they are typical phytoliths produced by the subfamily Pooideae, they are not exclusive to this subfamily. Chloridoid phytoliths (short saddles) are found primarily in the subfamily Chloridoideae, a warm-season grass that grows in arid to semi-arid areas and requires less available soil moisture. Chloridoid grasses are the most abundant in the American Southwest (Gould and Shaw 1983:120). Bilobates and polylobates (lobates) are produced mainly by panicoid grasses, although a few of the festucoid grasses also produce these forms. Panicoid phytoliths occur in warm-season or tall grasses that frequently thrive in humid conditions. Twiss (1987:181) also notes that some members of the subfamily Chloridoideae produce both bilobate (panicoid) and festucoid phytoliths. "According to Gould (1983:110) more than 97% of the native US grass species (1,026 or 1,053) are divided equally among three subfamilies Pooideae, Chloridoideae, and Panicoideae" (Twiss 1987:181).

Buliform phytoliths are produced in grass leaf cells that control leaf rolling in response to drought. These cells often silicify under wet or moist conditions. They are noted in greater abundance as the grass leaves age. Trichomes represent silicified hairs, which may occur on the stems, leaves, and the glumes or bran surrounding grass seeds.

DISCUSSION

Research questions concerning material goods were important in recent excavations at the Davenport House. In addition to identifying material goods as representations of health, gender and class roles, children, diet, economy, social structure, and foodways, samples were collected from a privy and midden to provide specific information concerning diet and the possibility that parasites impacted the health of the site occupants.

Feature 10, a privy, is represented by samples 1, 2, and 5 (Table 1). The pollen record from the privy provides primarily an environmental signal. Prior to discussing the pollen types that probably represent diet, the strong environmental signature is described. Both pollen samples (1 and 2) are dominated by *Pinus* pollen (Figure 1, Table 2) and contain moderate quantities of *Quercus*, High-spine Asteraceae, and Poaceae pollen, representing pine and oak trees, members of the sunflower family, and grasses. Plants in the sunflower family may be shrubby or herbaceous. Some are expected to be weedy plants, while others probably were ornamentals. Grasses probably reflect open, grassy areas on the lot. Pollen representing plants that would have grown with grasses in open areas includes Liguliflorae, Cyperaceae, and *Petalostemum*, representing dandelions and related plants, sedges, and clover. Brassicaceae, *Eriogonum*, and Fabaceae pollen, representing a member of the mustard family, wild buckwheat, and legumes, also might represent weedy plants either growing mixed with grasses or perhaps along the edges of grassy areas or in wooded areas. Recovery of small quantities of Anacardiaceae pollen in both samples suggests local growth of sumac on the property. Both privy pollen samples exhibited large quantities of microscopic charcoal, suggesting discarding ash into the privy.

Sample 2, representing the lower portion of the privy, exhibited a small quantity of *Ostrya/Carpinus* pollen, indicating local growth of hornbeam or hophornbeam trees. Pollen that might represent either foods consumed or discard of kitchen debris include Brassicaceae and Cerealia, representing mustard or another member of the mustard family and baked goods made from cereal grains. The upper sample (1) also exhibited a small quantity of Apiaceae pollen, which might represent use of celery seeds as a condiment in cooking. Parsley and celery, both members of this family, are harvested and eaten before the plants flower. Parsnips and carrots, harvested for their roots, produce more robust pollen than was observed in this sample. This sample also yielded a lenticular starch grain, representing cereal grains and reinforcing consumption or discard of baked goods made from cereals. No parasite eggs were recovered from either privy sample, suggesting that users of this privy were not infested with either whipworms or roundworms.

The phytolith record from the privy, represented in sample 5, appears to reflect primarily an environmental signature. Cool season and warm season grasses are represented by phytolith short cells produced in grass leaves. Specifically, rondel, rondel keeled, and trapeziform phytoliths (Figure 2) represent festucoid or cool season grasses that grow in shady areas and/or during the cooler spring and fall months. Chloridoid short cells reflect short grasses that grow during the heat of summer in areas where the sediments are dry. Bilobates and crosses reflect panicoid or tall grasses that prefer both hot weather and more moisture in the soils. They commonly grow along water courses and in other well-watered areas. Elongate forms, buliforms, and trichomes also indicate local grasses, but not specific types of grass. Recovery of a single Cyperaceae phytolith echoes recovery of Cyperaceae pollen, suggesting

that sedges grew mixed with grasses in an open area near the privy. The remainder of the phytolith record reflects dicots. The forms tend to be typical of those produced in leaves, nutshells, or seeds, but are not specific to the family or genus level. They are expected as part of the record in areas where trees and shrubs are part of the local vegetation community. Tracheids also represent plants, although they are not specific to type of plant. Recovery of diatoms and sponge spicules in this sample is consistent with the presence of liquids in the privy.

Feature 17 represents an 18th century midden located approximately 85-100 cmbd. Midden sample 4, submitted for pollen analysis, was described as containing animal bones, oyster shells, and artifacts. Two additional midden samples (3 and 6) not assigned to any feature were examined for pollen and phytoliths, respectively. Pollen samples 4 and 3 were very similar in content to those examined from the privy. In addition to *Pinus* and *Quercus* pollen representing local pine and oak trees, small quantities of Anacardiaceae, *Carya*, and/or *Ostrya/Carpinus* pollen, representing sumac, hickory/pecan and/or hophornbeam/hornbeam were observed. Shrubby and herbaceous plants growing in the vicinity of the midden also were similar to those noted in the privy samples. Recovery of *Trifolium incarnatum*-type pollen in sample 3 indicates growth of clover, possibly with red flowers, near the midden. Prairie clover, represented in all samples, likely displayed either white or purple flowers. Ferns are slightly better represented in midden sample 4 than elsewhere. Microscopic charcoal recovered from midden samples also suggests the middens, if there were several sampled, were burned.

Pollen that might reflect discarding food includes Lamiaceae and Cerealia, representing a member of the mint family and cereals, both recovered from sample 4. Mint leaves were made into a tea that either was considered medicinal or simply pleasant to drink. Cerealia pollen suggests discarding baked goods or kitchen debris from baking.

Sample 6, examined for phytoliths, yielded a record very similar to that noted in sample 5 from the privy. Once again, bilobate and elongate forms were abundant, representing tall grasses and grass leaves. Smaller quantities of rondel, rondel thin elongate, and rondel keeled forms represent leaves from cool season grasses. Bilobates and crosses represent tall grasses, while chloridoid forms represent short grasses. Small quantities of buliforms and trichomes also represent grasses, while Cyperaceae phytoliths indicate local growth of sedges. A larger variety of silica bodies from dicots was observed in this midden sample than were noted in the privy. However, none were specific to family or genus of plant the produced them. Tracheids were present. Only a few centric diatoms and sponge spicules were observed, indicating moisture. A single piece of charred Asteraceae tissue was observed, suggesting periodic burning of the midden, which probably also burned weeds growing on or near the midden. Alternatively, weeds could have been burned elsewhere and the ash deposited on the midden.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of samples from a privy and one or more middens at the Isaiah Davenport House for pollen, phytolith, starch, and/or parasite eggs provides evidence for both vegetation and diet. Both the pollen and phytolith records provide evidence of local vegetation on and near the property. Local trees included at least pine, oak, hickory/pecan, and

hornbeam/hophornbeam. The phytolith record suggests that open areas supported short grasses in areas where sediments appear to have been rather dry. Natural depressions or areas around ponded water are suggested by recovery of moderately large quantities of bilobates. Cool season grasses that also grow in shady areas were not well represented in the two samples examined. Herbaceous plants that likely grew mixed with grasses included various members of the sunflower family including dandelion and related plants. Weedy plants in the mustard, goosefoot, and legume families, and clover, likely also grew mixed with grasses. Lawns or grassy areas would have been a mixture of flowering plants such as clover, dandelions, mustards, and others rather than expanses of green, weed-free grass.

Pollen suggesting consumption or discard of food includes Apiaceae, Brassicaceae, Lamiaceae, and Cerealia. They suggest use of celery seeds as a condiment, mustard, a member of the mint family (perhaps as tea), and baked goods made from cereal grains. A lenticular starch recovered from the upper privy sample also suggests that baked goods were either consumed or discarded.

No parasite eggs were recovered from either privy sample, suggesting that people using this privy did not suffer from either roundworm or whipworm infections.

TABLE 1
 PROVENIENCE FOR SAMPLES FROM
 THE ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

Sample No.	Feature	Unit	Level	Depth (cmbd)	Provenience/ Description	Analysis
1	10	5	Zone C	~ 68	Privy fill collected from the north half of privy shaft in the east side of the test unit.	Pollen Parasite
2		1	111 – 136 cmbd	~ 115	Privy fill collected from the south half of the privy shaft in the west side of the test unit.	Pollen Parasite
5			9, Zone B	~ 100	Privy fill collected from the southeastern quadrant of the privy shaft in the west side of the test unit.	Phytolith Starch
6			CS4	~ 85	Fill from an 18 th century midden lens.	Phytolith
4			10	~ 91	Fill collected from the northern edge of an 18 th century midden (near the east wall of the test unit), with a large amount of animal bones, an oyster shell, and artifacts.	Pollen
3			CS6	~ 100	Fill from an 18 th century midden lens.	Pollen

TABLE 2
 POLLEN TYPES OBSERVED IN SAMPLES FROM
 THE ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

Scientific Name	Common Name
ARBOREAL POLLEN:	
Anacardiaceae	Sumac family
<i>Carya</i>	Hickory, Pecan
<i>Carpinus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Ostrya</i>	Hophornbeam
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak
NON-ARBOREAL POLLEN:	
Apiaceae	Umbel family
Asteraceae:	Sunflower family
High-spine	Includes Aster, Rabbitbrush, Snakeweed, Sunflower, etc.
Liguliflorae	Chicory tribe, includes Dandelion and Chicory
Brassicaceae	Mustard or Cabbage family
Cheno-am	Includes the Goosefoot family and Amaranth
Cyperaceae	Sedge family
<i>Eriogonum</i>	Wild buckwheat
Fabaceae:	Bean or Legume family
<i>Petalostemum</i>	Prairie clover
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Crimson clover
Lamiaceae	Mint family
Poaceae	Grass family
EDIBLE/ECONOMIC:	
Cerealia	Economic members of the Grass family including <i>Triticum</i> (wheat), <i>Avena sativa</i> (oat), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley), and <i>Secale cereale</i> (rye)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Indeterminate	Too badly deteriorated to identify
SPORES:	
Monolete - smooth	Fern
Trilete - bumpy	Fern
Trilete - smooth	Fern
STARCHES:	
Lenticular starch	Typical of starches produced by grass seeds such as those from wheat grass (<i>Agropyron</i>), ryegrass (<i>Elymus</i>), or barley grass (<i>Hordeum</i>)
OTHER:	
Microscopic charcoal	Microscopic charcoal fragments
Redeposited pollen	Pollen liberated from geologic deposits and redeposited in Holocene deposits
Total pollen concentration	Quantity of pollen per cubic centimeter (cc) of sediment

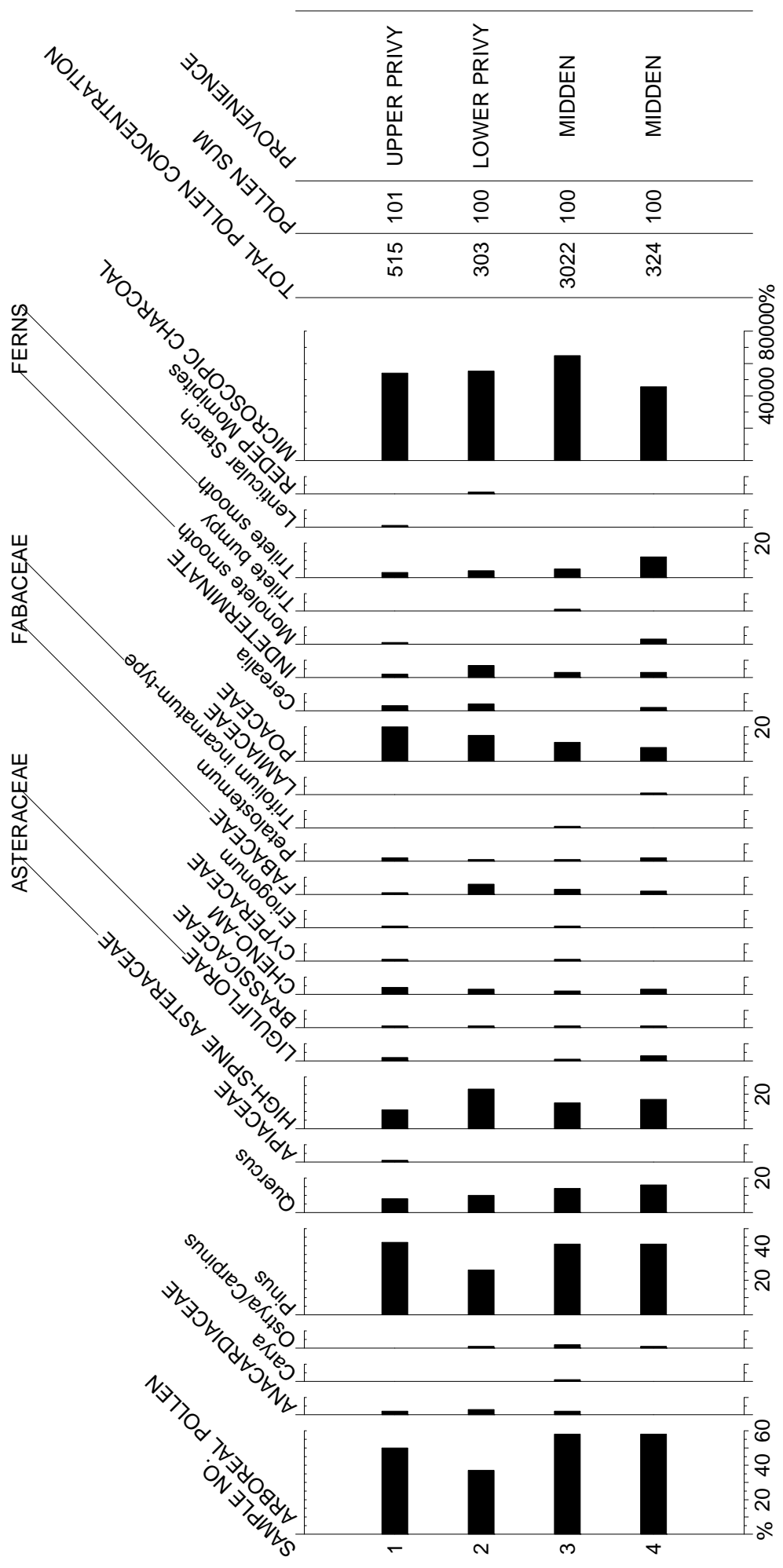


FIGURE 1. POLLEN DIAGRAM FOR THE ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

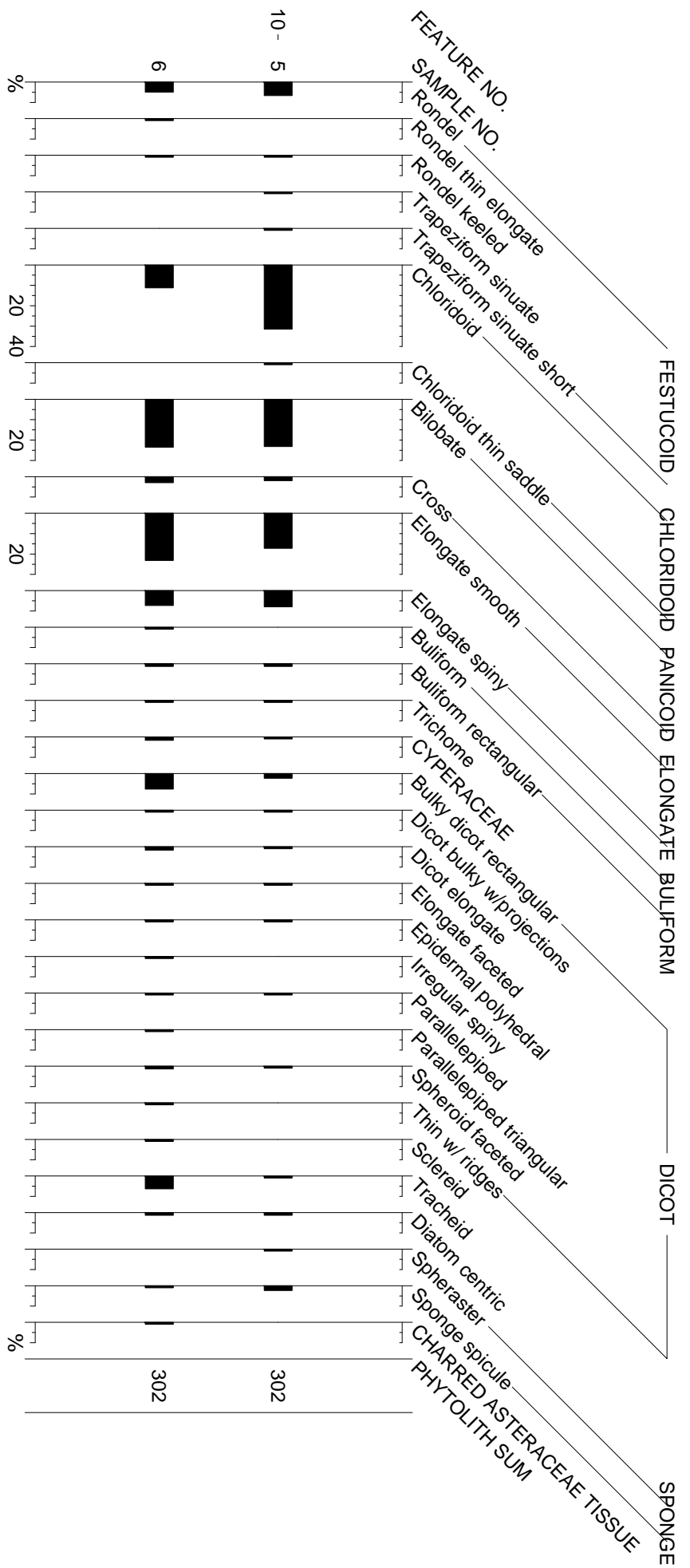


FIGURE 2. PHYTOLITH DIAGRAM FOR THE ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

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Appendix D

Faunal

Faunal Remains from the Davenport House

LAMAR Institute Project No. 100

Chance Copperstone and Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman

Introduction

The following report presents the results of zooarchaeological analysis of faunal specimens recovered during recent excavations of 18th and 19th century contexts at Lots 13 and 14 of the Davenport House in Savannah, Georgia (Elliott 2014). The fieldwork that produced the faunal samples reported here was conducted in 2014 by LAMAR Institute staff and volunteers. All excavated materials were recovered using ¼" mesh. A total of 1166 faunal specimens were recovered from the various contexts (Table 1). All zooarchaeological remains from the sites were analyzed according to standard zooarchaeological methods as described below.

Analytic Methods: Primary Data

Vertebrate remains were identified using standard zooarchaeological methods (Reitz and Wing 2008). Chance Copperstone made all identifications of the materials reported here under the direction of Dr. Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman using the comparative skeletal collections housed at the Stanley J. Olsen Laboratory of Zooarchaeology, Arizona State Museum, the University of Arizona. A number of primary data classes are recorded, including taxonomic identification, skeletal element, element portion, and symmetry. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), or bone count, is determined for every taxonomic identification. Specimens that cross-mend with other specimens in the same minimum analytical unit (LN Number) are counted as single specimens. No attempt was made to cross-mend specimens from separate

LN Numbers. All specimens were weighed to provide additional information about the relative abundance of identified taxa. Indicators for sex, age at death, and modifications are noted where observed.

Analytic Methods: Secondary Data

MNI, the Minimum Number of Individuals, was estimated for the assemblage based on paired elements (lefts and rights) and age. While MNI is a standard zooarchaeological quantification method, the measure has several well-known biases. For example, MNI emphasizes small species over larger ones. This can be demonstrated in a hypothetical sample consisting of twenty chickens (*Gallus gallus*) and one cattle (*Bos taurus*). Although twenty chickens indicate emphasis on the exploitation of chicken, one cattle could supply more meat. Further, some elements are more readily identifiable than others. The taxa represented by these elements may therefore be incorrectly perceived as more significant to the diet than animals with less distinctive elements. Pig teeth, readily identified from very small fragments, exemplify this situation. Conversely, some taxa represented by large numbers of specimens may present few paired elements and hence the number of individuals for these species may be underestimated. Turtles are a good example of this last problem. MNI for these animals will usually be underestimated relative to the number of specimens. Basic to MNI is the assumption that the entire individual was utilized at the site. From ethnographic evidence, it is known that this is not always true (Perkins and Daly 1986:96-106). This is particularly the case for larger individuals, animals used for special purposes, and where food exchange is an important economic activity (Thomas, 1971:366-371; White, 1953:396-398).

In addition to these primary biases, MNI is also subject to secondary bias introduced by the way samples are aggregated during analysis. The aggregation of archaeological samples into analytical units (Grayson, 1973:432-439) allows for a conservative estimate of MNI, while the "maximum distinction" method, applied when analysis discerns discrete sample units, results in a much larger MNI. In estimating MNI for the Davenport House assemblage, all faunal remains associated by temporal placement (i.e. century) are grouped together.

Biomass, an estimate of the amount of meat tissue contributed by different taxa, is used in an attempt to compensate for some of the problems encountered with MNI. Biomass refers to the quantity of tissue that a specified taxon might have supplied. Predictions of biomass are based on the allometric principle that the proportions of body mass, skeletal mass, and skeletal dimensions change with increasing body size. This scale effect results from a need to compensate for weakness in the basic structural material, in this case bones and teeth. The relationship between body weight and skeletal weight is described by the allometric equation (Simpson et al. 1960):

$$Y = aX^b$$

In this equation, X is specimen weight, Y is the biomass, b is the constant of allometry (the slope of the line), and a is the Y-intercept for a log-log plot using the method of least squares regression and the best-fit line (Casteel 1978:71-77; Reitz and Cordier 1983:237-252; Reitz et al. 1987:304-317; Wing and Brown 1979). Many biological phenomena show allometry described by this formula (Gould 1966; Gould 1971) so that a given quantity of skeletal material or a specific skeletal dimension represents a predictable amount of tissue or body length due to the

effects of allometric growth. Values for \underline{a} and \underline{b} are derived from calculations based on data at the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, and the University of Georgia Museum of Natural History. Allometric formulae for biomass estimates are not currently available for amphibians or lizards so biomass is not estimated for these groups.

Domestic cat (*Felis catus*), Eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*) and Norway/Black rat (*Rattus* sp.) are tentatively classified as commensal. These taxa are identified as commensal because they were probably not harvested for human consumption, but expired in or near human habitation areas during their own food gathering or other daily activities, thus becoming part of the archaeofaunal assemblage. While commensal animals might be consumed, these animals are commonly found in close association with humans and their built environment. They are animals whose presence people either do not encourage or actively discourage. Other animals identified as consumed might also, at other times in their life, be commensal.

The presence or absence of elements in an archaeological assemblage provides data on animal use such as butchering practices and transportation costs. Elements identified are summarized into categories by body parts. The Head category includes only skull fragments, including teeth. The atlas and axis, along with other vertebrae and ribs, are placed into the Vertebra/Rib category. It is likely the Head and Vertebra/Rib categories are under-represented because of recovery and identification difficulties. Vertebrae and ribs of deer-sized animals cannot be identified as deer or pig unless distinctive morphological features support such identifications. Usually they do not, and specimens from these elements are classified as UID Mammal because a number of non-artiodactyls fall into the size-range of these medium-sized ungulates. Forequarter includes the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna. Carpal and metacarpal

specimens are presented in the Forefoot category. The Hindfoot category includes tarsal and metatarsal specimens. The Hindquarter category includes the innominate, sacrum, femur, and tibia. Metapodiae and podiae which could not be assigned to one of the other categories, as well as sesamoids and phalanges, are assigned to the Foot category. The Carapace/Plastron category is unique to the Testudines order only. General Elements refer to those elements that could not be distinguished to body region (i.e. flat, spongy and long bone).

Relative ages of the artiodactyls identified are estimated based on observations of the degree of epiphyseal fusion for diagnostic elements and tooth eruption data (Severinghaus 1949:195-216; Silver 1969:283-302). When animals are young their elements are not fully formed. The area of growth along the shaft and the end of the element, the epiphysis, is not fused. When growth is complete the shaft and the epiphysis fuse. While environmental factors influence the actual age at which fusion is complete (Watson 1978:97-102), elements fuse in a regular temporal sequence (Gilbert 1973; Purdue 1983:1207-1213; Schmid 1972). During analysis, specimens are recorded as either fused or unfused and placed into one of three categories based on the age in which fusion generally occurs. Unfused elements in the early-fusing category are interpreted as evidence for juveniles; unfused elements in the middle-fusing and late-fusing categories are usually interpreted as evidence for subadults, though sometimes characteristics of the specimen may suggest a juvenile. Fused specimens in the late-fusing group provide evidence for adults. Fused specimens in the early- and middle-fusing groups are indeterminate. Clearly fusion is more informative for unfused elements that fuse early in the maturation sequence and for fused elements that complete fusion late in the maturation process than it is for other elements. An early-fusing element that is fused could be from an

animal that died immediately after fusion was complete or many years later. The ambiguity inherent in age grouping is somewhat reduced by recording each element under the oldest category possible.

Modifications can indicate butchering methods as well as site formation processes. Modifications are classified as burned; cut; hacked; sawed; abraded/ground; rodent-gnawed and calcined. Burned specimens may result from exposure to fire when a cut of meat is roasted. Burns may also occur if specimens are burned intentionally or unintentionally after discard. Cuts are small incisions across the surface of specimens. These marks were probably made by knives as meat was removed before or after the meat was cooked. Cuts may also be left on specimens if attempts are made to disarticulate the carcass at joints. Some marks that appear to be made by human tools may actually be abrasions inflicted after the specimens were discarded, but distinguishing this source of small cuts requires access to higher-powered magnification than is currently available (Shipman and Rose 1983). Hack marks are evidence that some larger instrument, such as a cleaver, was used. Presumably, a cleaver, hatchet, or axe would have been employed as the carcass was being dismembered rather than after the meat was cooked. Saw marks are those that were likely hand-sawed as a formal cut of meat. Worked specimens, such as those that are abraded or ground, include those which were modified into buttons.

Gnawing by rodents and carnivores indicate that specimens were not immediately buried after disposal. While burial would not insure an absence of gnawing, exposure of

specimens for any length of time might result in gnawing. Rodents would include such animals as squirrels, mice, and rats.

Calcined bones are the result of two possible processes. Burning at extreme temperatures can cause calcification and is usually indicated by blue-gray discoloration. However, calcification can also occur by leaching of calcite from shell deposits, resulting in hardening of bone virtually indistinguishable from calcined bones. Both types of calcification may have occurred in this assemblage, but no attempt was made to distinguish between them.

Results

Overall, 1,166 specimens were recovered from the Davenport House investigations, representing a minimum of 19 individual animals (see Table 1). The assemblage as a whole is dominated by domestic animals and constitutes 50 percent of the total MNI from the site (Table 2). Additionally, these domestic animals, including both birds and mammals, represent 95 percent of the total biomass calculated for the assemblage. Although the entire assemblage is relatively uniform, the different temporal contexts that the assemblage represents necessitate subdivision of the results below.

Results: 18th-Century Contexts

A total of 458 specimens were recovered from colonial contexts dating to approximately A.D. 1750-1770, within which a minimum of 10 individual animals is represented (Table 3). The specimens were recovered from five different stratigraphic levels (Appendix A), but are treated as one unit below and in the accompanying tables.

Species Diversity

A total of eight distinct taxonomic identifications are present within that portion of the assemblage recovered from 18th-century contexts (see Table 3). Domestic animals represent the majority of these identifications, including chicken, cattle, pig (*Sus scrofa*) and caprine (Caprinae) or sheep/goat (Table 4). Fish represent another two individuals, with both catfish (Ictaluridae) and mullet (Mugilidae) represented. One snapping turtle (*Chelydra* sp.) carapace fragment was observed. A single commensal species, domestic cat (*Felis catus*), is also represented. Cattle contribute the majority of biomass, followed by large mammal. Medium mammals, including both pig and caprine also contribute significantly to the biomass from this portion of the assemblage.

Skeletal Portion Recoveries

Element distribution suggests that only cattle is represented evenly within the sample, as all body regions of the animal are present (Table 5). Chicken elements include those from the meatier portion of the body, including vertebrae and upper and lower limb elements. Pig is represented by only a single maxilla fragment and 14 isolated tooth fragments. Caprine specimens include two humeri fragments and a calcaneus fragment. Fish elements recovered include those from the head and vertebral column, as well as a single scale.

Demographic Observations

Fusion data reveals little about demographic patterns at the site during this period, as very few articular ends were recovered. Cattle fusion data suggests that adult animals were butchered, as only a single unfused element, in the late fusion category, is present (Table 6). The presence of the unfused proximal tibia suggests that the animal was less than 42 months in

age at death (Reitz and Wing 2008:72). No pig epiphyses were recovered, while caprine epiphyses include only a single, fused humerus. The presence of both deciduous and adult pig dentition suggests that both juvenile and adult animals were consumed at the site.

Modifications

Human modifications are present on eleven specimens, including six burned elements that could not be identified beyond class (Table 7). Cutmarks observed include two parallel, diagonal cuts on a large mammal rib fragment and two transverse cutmarks on the long bone of a medium-sized mammal. Additionally, a diagonal cut was observed near the proximal end of a cattle radius, and two diagonal cutmarks were observed on the midshaft of a cattle tibia, with multiple cutmarks also found on the unfused proximal epiphysis of the same tibia. All cuts are both shallow and narrow, suggesting that they were created a sharp knife. In addition, a cattle thoracic vertebra is hacked down the center of the vertebral body.

Results: 19th-Century Contexts

A total of 708 specimens were recovered from a privy dating to approximately A.D. 1810-1830, within which a minimum of 18 individual animals is represented (Table 8). The specimens were recovered from six different stratigraphic levels (see Appendix A), but are treated as one unit below and in the accompanying tables.

Species Diversity

A total of 13 distinct taxonomic identifications were made from the portion of the assemblage from the privy (Table 8). Domestic animals again dominate the assemblage, with cattle, caprine and pig representing the domestic mammals (Table 9). Domestic birds include a

minimum of three individual chickens. A single turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) was also represented, which may have also been a domesticated animal. Fish remains include both catfish and a perch-like fish (Perciformes). Turtles are represented by both snapping turtle and an indeterminate cooter (*Pseudemys* sp.). Wild bird specimens include a crow-like (Corvidae) femur and tibiotarsus. Commensal animals include a Norway/Black rat (*Rattus* sp.), an Eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*) and a domestic cat. Cattle comprises the largest individual contribution to biomass, while pig, caprine and medium-sized mammal also make significant contributions.

Skeletal Portion Recoveries

Element distribution for the various species recovered from the privy is not tremendously revealing, possibly due to the small sample size recovered (Table 10). Head elements are noticeably absent with the exception of pig, which is represented primarily by mandible and isolated tooth fragments. Forequarter elements are also noticeably underrepresented for the domesticated mammals. Chicken specimens, once again, include the meatier portions of the animal. Fish elements consisted largely of vertebral elements but also included the head elements of the perch-like fish, as well as large number of head and scale specimens that are not identifiable beyond class.

Demographic Observations

Epiphyseal fusion observations are also limited by the sample (Table 11). However, both a subadult and adult cattle are represented. The subadult individual was aged less than 30 months of age at death based on an unfused distal end of a tibia (Reitz and Wing 2008:72).

Likewise, both juvenile and adult pigs are represented; juvenile elements include an unfused 1st phalanx and a deciduous premolar or molar fragment. The unfused phalanx suggests that the animal was aged less than 24 months of age at death (Reitz and Wing 2008:72). A completely unfused caprine femur was also observed, as was a fully fused, proximal tibia. The unfused femur suggests that the animal was less than 60 months of age at death (Reitz and Wing 2008:72).

Modifications

Human modifications are far more prominent among the 19th century specimens, including 19 burned mammal specimens, one burned medium-sized bird specimen and three burned indeterminate vertebrate specimens (Table 12). In addition, three mammal specimens are calcined, likely through burning as no shell was identified in either of the assemblages. Parallel, transverse cutmarks were found on a chicken cervical vertebra and tibiotarsus, as well as two medium-sized bird long bone shaft fragments including the one burned element. Cutmarks were also observed on a caprine innominate between the acetabulum and ilium, as well as on the lateral portion of a caprine tibial shaft fragment. Cutmarks were also found on a medium-sized mammal rib fragment, two long bone shaft fragments, and an indeterminate specimen, as well as on a large mammal rib fragment. A cattle innominate fragment exhibited both a diagonal cutmark along the acetabulum and a hack mark near the posterior portion of that acetabulum. The posterior portion of the proximal end of a cattle tibia and the posterior portion of a cattle astragalus also exhibited hackmarks. Additionally, three sawed elements were observed, including two cattle innominate fragments and a large mammal long bone

shaft. The cattle innominate specimens include two partial ilia. Both specimens exhibit sawmarks on either end. In addition to the processing marks related to butchering, a single bone button is included in the sample. The flat button is fragmented into three pieces, but measured 2 cm in diameter, 0.2 cm thick and included a 0.2 cm inner hole. The button has one smooth surface with striae visible on the reverse side. Finally, rodent gnawing is apparent on a large mammal shaft fragment and on a chicken carpometacarpus.

Discussion

Interpretation of the faunal remains recovered from the two contexts is limited by the small sample size recovered as well as the limitations of the excavated contexts themselves. There appears to have been significant continuity in diet between the 18th and 19th century contexts, as beef, pork, chicken and possibly mutton were important sources of protein during both periods, although these animals contribute a much higher percentage of both MNI and biomass within the 18th century assemblage (Figures 1 and 2). Beef appears to have been a primary source of protein, but pork and mutton may be underestimated due to the similarity in bone morphology between the two species. A large number of specimens could not be distinguished as originating from either swine or caprine and were therefore assigned to the medium mammal category. Wild game, including fish, birds and turtle, likely supplemented the domestic meat sources. Fish may have formed a greater portion of the diet in the nineteenth-century, as far greater numbers of fish are found in the privy materials, although this is possibly a result of an attempt to dispose of the smellier fish in a discrete location. Fish would have been easily procured from the Savannah River or its estuary, and may be underestimated within the assemblages. Overall, the findings are consistent with findings from other urban settings in the

coastal South, particularly the Telfair site in Savannah, where domestic mammals and birds dominate the faunal assemblage (Reitz 1986).

A greater incidence of hack and saw-marks within the 19th-century assemblage may provide evidence for commercial butchering, suggesting that beef, at a minimum, was acquired from a local butcher (Zierden and Reitz 2009). However, significant household-level processing is evident by the cutmarks in both assemblages. Zierden and Reitz (2009:356) have shown that the rate of cutmarks on faunal remains recovered from the eighteenth-century Heyward-Washington stable, a domestic setting, far outnumbered those recovered from Charleston's Beef Market, an indication of secondary butchering at the household-level rather than initial butchering commonly undertaken by butchers in urban settings. The authors also found a decrease in cutmarks as sawing increased during the nineteenth-century, a pattern not evidenced from the Davenport House materials. It is less clear if chicken, pig and fish were purchased at a local market or simply processed on-site. The large number of pig teeth and fish head and scale elements possibly suggests that there was greater investment in butchering of these animals on-site.

The presence of juvenile animals and meatier elements is generally attributed to higher status or ethnic differences (deFrance 2009; Curet and Pestle 2010; Reitz et al. 2006). Element distribution at the Davenport House for both periods indicates that both high and low-value foods were consumed at the site, as both the meatier portions and the lower yield elements of each of the domestic animals are present. This may be a result of on-site butchering practices rather than an actual reflection of consumed meats. However, juvenile and adult animals are

present in both assemblages, although more so in the nineteenth century assemblage. This pattern in the later assemblage might reflect a mixing of faunal refuse from both the Davenport family and their domestic slaves, or may reflect the necessity of feeding a large household. The presence of corvid remains may reflect the former as a non-preferred food, but is not definitive.

Conclusion

Zooarchaeological analysis of the faunal remains from the Davenport House excavations demonstrates a diet focused on both domestic mammals and birds for both the 18th and 19th century contexts. Wild game, particularly fish, supplemented the meat procured from domestic sources. It is likely that butchering of the animals occurred on-site, although beef, at least in the 19th century, may have been purchased from a butcher. Sample size and recovery contexts limit the ability to make inferences regarding status or ethnicity for either context. However, the findings reported here contribute to a growing body of zooarchaeological literature regarding coastal urban settings in the American South (e.g. Reitz 1986; Reitz et al. 2006; Zierden and Reitz 2009). On a local scale, the study provides insight into the dietary practices of Isaiah Davenport and his family, as well as his colonial-era predecessors.

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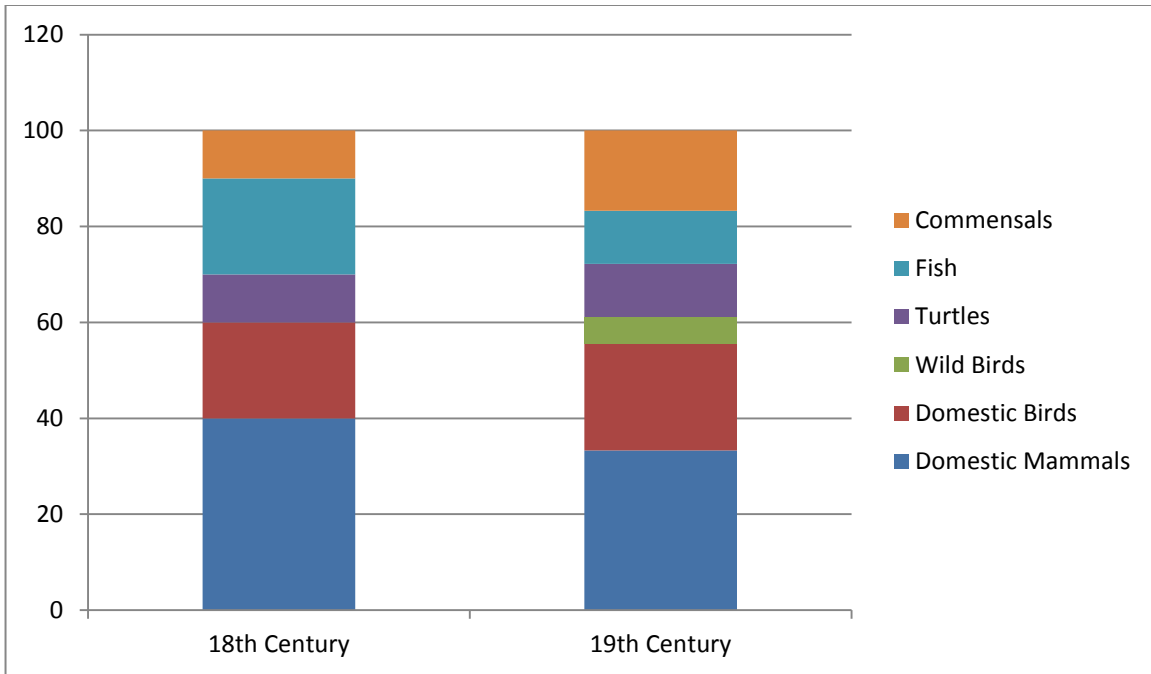


Figure 1. Vertebrate Summary: Percent MNI

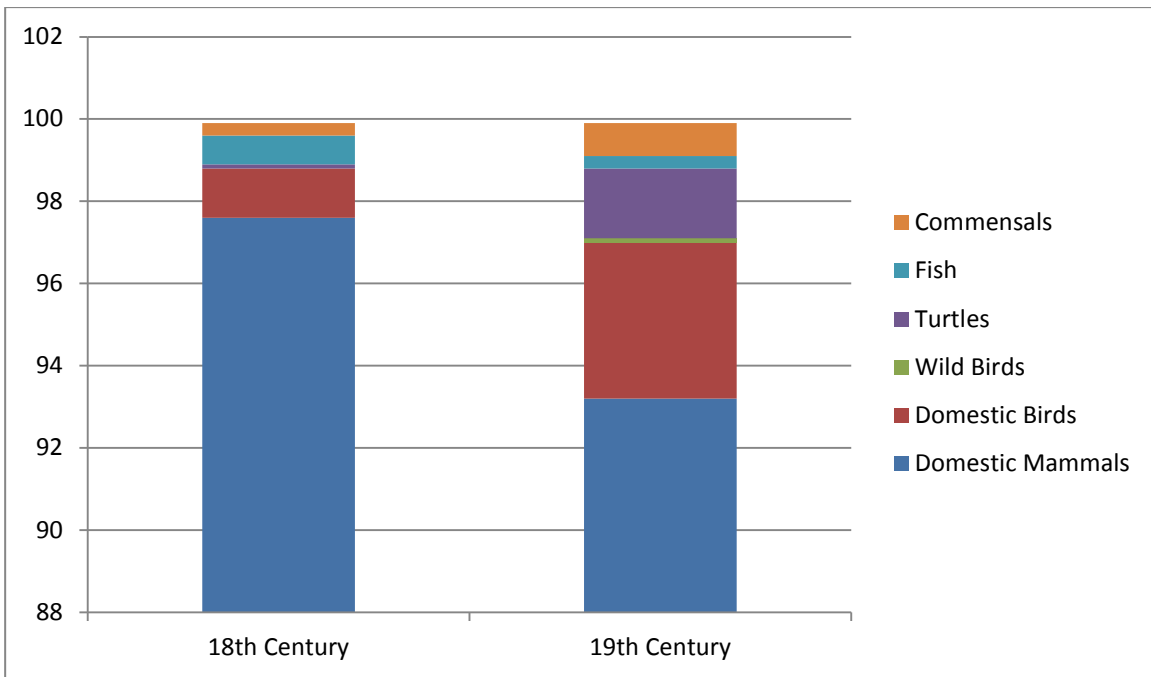


Figure 2. Vertebrate Summary: Percent Biomass

Davenport House: F

LAMAR Inst

Analyst: CC

L.N.#	TU	Feature	Level	Zone	Sample Type	TX CODE	Taxon	Common Name
121	1		9		1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c
121	1		9		1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
121	1		9		1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
121	1		9		1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
121	1		9		1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
121	1		9		1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
121	1		9		1/4"	600	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	740	Caprinae	Sheep/goa
121	1		9		1/4"	740	Caprinae	Sheep/goa
121	1		9		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic c
121	1		9		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic c
121	1		9		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic c
121	1		9		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic c
121	1		9		1/4"	608	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	608	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	608	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	608	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
121	1		9		1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
121	1		9		1/4"	120	Ictaluridae	North Ame
121	1		9		1/4"	720	Artiodactyl	Even-toed
121	1		9		1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
121	1		9		1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
121	1		9		1/4"	600	Mammalia	Unknown r
121	1		9		1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
121	1		9		1/4"	100	Osteichthy	Unknown f
121	1		9		1/4"	100	Osteichthy	Unknown f
121	1		9		1/4"	100	Osteichthy	Unknown f
121	1		9		1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
121	1		9		1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c

138	1	17	10		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic d
138	1	17	10		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic d
138	1	17	10		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic d
138	1	17	10		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic d
138	1	17	10		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic d
138	1	17	10		1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l

138	1	17	10	1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
138	1	17	10	1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
138	1	17	10	1/4"	720	Artiodactyl	Even-toed
138	1	17	10	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
138	1	17	10	1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c
138	1	17	10	1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c
138	1	17	10	1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c
138	1	17	10	1/4"	710	Felis catus	Domestic c
138	1	17	10	1/4"	180	Mugilidae	Mulletts
127	1		9	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
127	1		9	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
127	1		9	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
127	1		9	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
127	1		9	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
127	1		9	1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c
127	1		9	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
127	1		9	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
127	1		9	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
127	1		9	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
127	1		9	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
127	1		9	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
127	1		9	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
127	1		9	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
127	1		9	1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic c
155	1		10	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
155	1		10	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
155	1		10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
155	1		10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
155	1		10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
155	1		10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
155	1		10	1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
155	1		10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
155	1		10	1/4"	740	Caprinae	Sheep/goa
155	1		10	1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c
155	1		10	1/4"	310	Testudines	Turtles
139	1	17	10	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
139	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
139	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
139	1	17	10	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
139	1	17	10	1/4"	402	Aves (unkn	Unknown b
139	1	17	10	1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic c

139	1	17	10		1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic d
139	1	17	10		1/4"	503	Gallus gallu	Domestic d
139	1	17	10		1/4"	120	Ictaluridae	North Ame
152	1		10		1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
152	1		10		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
152	1		10		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
152	1		10		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
152	1		10		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
152	1		10		1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
152	1		10		1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
152	1		10		1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
152	1		10		1/4"	730	Bos taurus	Domestic d
170	1		12	120+mbd	1/4"	603	Mammalia	Unknown l
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	760	Sus scrofa	Domestic p
54	1		8	66-77cmbd	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
166	1		11	100-120cm	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
166	1		11	100-120cm	1/4"	602	Mammalia	Unknown r
166	1		11	100-120cm	1/4"	900	Vertebrata	Indetermin
166	1		11	100-120cm	1/4"	311	Chelydra sp	Snapping t
122	1		9		1/4"	608	Mammalia	Unknown r

Annual Analysis Coding Sheet

titute Project No. 100

<u>NISP</u>	<u>ELEM</u>	<u>SIDE</u>	<u>PRTN</u>	<u>FUS</u>	<u>BURN</u>	<u>MARKS</u>	<u>GNAW</u>	<u>Weathering</u>
1	60	2	64	0	0	0	0	0
12	29	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	23	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
1	23	0	40	1	0	0	0	0
3	92	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	23	0	40	1	0	0	0	0
1	43	1	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	67	1	93	0	0	0	0	0
1	67	2	91	4	0	0	0	0
1	93	0	92	4	0	0	0	0
1	91	0	62	0	0	0	0	0
1	62	1	73	0	0	0	0	0
7	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
5	29	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	25	0	47	0	0	0	0	0
36	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	113	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
1	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	220	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
3	210	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	23	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
1	10	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	149	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	40	2	93	0	0	0	0	0

1	44	2	61	4	0	1	0	0
1	62	2	63	1	0	1	0	0
3	29	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	25	0	41	1	0	4	0	0
1	62	0	61	4	0	0	0	0
1	33	2	52	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0

1	23	0	41	1	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
2	29	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	25	0	47	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	1
1	29	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
17	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	95	0	1	0	0	0
1	350	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	43	1	66	0	0	0	0	0
1	43	1	62	0	0	0	0	0
1	43	2	61	0	0	0	0	0
1	40	2	63	4	0	0	0	0
1	37	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
64	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
6	29	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	95	0	1	0	0	0
1	350	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	41	2	61	0	0	0	0	0
1	210	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	320	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
3	350	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	232	2	91	0	0	0	0	0
1	234	2	91	0	0	0	0	0
1	210	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	95	0	1	0	0	0
10	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	10	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
2	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	73	0	0	1	0	0
1	29	0	73	0	0	1	0	0
1	24	0	93	0	0	0	0	0
1	43	2	91	4	0	0	0	0
1	60	1	73	0	0	0	0	0
1	81	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	300	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	95	0	1	0	0	0
2	6	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	22	0	91	0	0	0	0	0

1	26	1	52	0	0	0	0	0
1	44	1	62	0	0	0	0	0
1	27	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
7	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	1
1	3	0	73	0	1	0	0	0
2	4	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	94	0	91	1	0	0	0	0
1	25	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
1	7210	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	10	2	18	0	0	0	0	0
1	52	1	92	0	0	0	0	0
6	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	2
5	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	1
3	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	1
11	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	23	0	47	0	0	0	0	0
1	10	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
1	350	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0
1	81	0	80	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	95	0	1	0	0	0

Diagonal cutmark along posterior portion of bone, near the epiphysis. Cutmark is 1.6cm long, very narrow and shallow

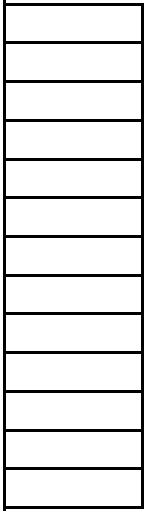
With mending epiphysis. Two diagonal cutmarks near midshaft, medial portion of bone- 0.7cm long, narrow, shallow. At least 7 small, overlapping cutmarks along lateral portion of epiphysis

One with portion of head

Hacked down center of body



With deciduous p4 and m1 in place- minimal wear. Two mending pieces



Heavily charred. Possibly vertebral body

Table 6. Davenport House, 18th Century Contexts: Epiphyseal Fusion for Cattle (*Bos taurus*)

	Unfused	Fused	Total
Early Fusing:			
Radius, proximal		1	1
1st/2nd phalanx, proximal		1	1
Middle Fusing:			
Calcaneus, proximal		1	1
Late Fusing:			
Tibia, proximal	1	1	2
Total	1	4	5

MONTPELIER-
Faunal Coding Key

ELEMENT [ELEM]

General elements:

- 1= indeterminate bone
- 2= flat bone
- 3= long bone
- 4= spongy bone
- 5= misc. fish frag.
- 6= eggshell
- 7= shell

Skull:

- 10= cranium
- 11= antler
- 12= horn core
- 15= mandible
- 113= quadrate (also in fish)

Neck:

- 20= atlas
- 21= axis
- 22= cervical vertebra

Axial Column:

- 23= vertebra, type unknown
- 24= thoracic
- 25= lumbar
- 26= sacrum/ synsacrum (birds)
- 27= caudal
- 28= urostyle (Anura)/ pygostyle (birds)
- 29= rib
- 30= costal cartilage
- 31= sternum/ keel (birds)
- 32= manubrium
- 33= innominate
- 34= branchiostegels
- 35= pterygiophores
- 36= terminal vertebra (fish)
- 37= complex (trunk) vertebra (fish)

Front limb:

- 40= scapula
- 41= coracoid
- 42= clavicle/ furculum (birds)
- 43= humerus
- 44= radius/ radioulna
- 45= ulna
- 46= carpal (type unknown)
- 47= radial (scaphoid)
- 48= accessory (pisiform)
- 49= intermediate (lunate)
- 50= ulnar (cuneiform)
- 51= 1st carpal

52= 2nd carpal/ 2nd and 3rd carpal (magnum)

53= 3rd carpal

54= 4th carpal (unciform or hamate)

55= metacarpal/ carpometacarpus (birds)

56= phalanx- front

57= digit (bird-record specific digit in Comments)

58= pectoral spine (fish)

Hind limb:

- 60= femur
- 61= patella
- 62= tibia/ tibiofibula/ tibiotarsus (birds)
- 63= fibula (os malleolaire)
- 66= tarsal (unknown type)
- 67= calcaneum
- 68= astragalus/talus
- 69= 1st tarsal (cuneiform)
- 70= 2nd tarsal/ tarsal 2 and 3
- 71= 3rd tarsal
- 72= cuboid (4th tarsal)/ cubonavicular
- 73= navicular
- 74= metatarsal/ tarsometatarsus (birds)
- 75= phalanx- rear

Teeth

- 7_ _ _deciduous tooth
- 100 from upper jaw
- 200 from lower jaw
- 300 dental position unknown (misc. tooth)
- _10 incisor (type unknown)
- _11 first incisor
- _12 second incisor
- _13 third incisor
- _20 canine
- _30 premolar (type unknown)
- _31 first premolar
- _32 second premolar
- _33 third premolar
- _34 fourth premolar
- _40 molar (type unknown)
- _41 first molar
- _42 second molar
- _43 third molar
- _50 molar/premolar (cheek tooth)

Tortoise shell:

- 80= carapace/plastron
- 81= carapace
- 82= plastron

Feet:

- 90= sesamoid
- 91= metapodial
- 92= podial
- 93= first phalanx
- 94= second phalanx
- 95= third phalanx

- 96= vestigial phalanx
- 97= phalanx (type unknown)

Fish:

- 111= premaxilla
- 112= maxilla
- 113= quadrate (also in birds)
- 114= basioccipital
- 119= endocranium (neurocranium)
- 120= endopterygoid
- 121= angular
- 122= articular
- 123= dentary
- 124= ectopterygoid
- 125= **supracleithrum**
- 126= metapterygoid
- 127= vomer
- 128= cleithrum
- 129= posttemporal
- 130= **pharyngeal arch**
- 131= basihyal
- 133= ceratohyal
- 134= epihyal
- 135= hyomandibular
- 138= interoperculum
- 139= operculum
- 140= suboperculum
- 141= preoperculum
- 144= urohyal
- 145= lacrymal
- 146= parasphenoid
- 147= pterotic
- 148= otolith
- 149= scale

SIDE [SIDE]

- 0= unknown/not applicable
- 1= left
- 2= right

PORION [PRTN]

Horn/antler:

- 1=rosette (base)
- 2=pedicel-braincase
- 3=shaft-rosette-pedicel-braincase
- 4=tip/tine
- 5=antler shed

Cranium:

- 10= frontal
- 11= parietal
- 12= squamosal
- 13= auditory bulla
- 14= petrous
- 15= occipital (no condyle)
- 16= occipital condyle
- 17= nasal
- 18= maxilla
- 19= zygomatic (jugul-squamosal)
- 20= palatine

- 21= premaxilla
- 22= basioccipital
- 23= hyoid
- 24= skull-medial
- 25= skull w/o occipital
- 26= skull-partial
- 27= other cranial frag (note in comments)
- 28= sphenoid
- 29= tooth root

Mandible:

- 30= horizontal ramus
- 31= ascending ramus
- 32= condyloid process
- 33= coronoid process
- 34= "dip" b/w condyloid-coronoid
- 35= diastema

Vertebra:

- 39= dens
- 40= epiphysis
- 41= centrum
- 42= neural arch
- 43= tranverse process
- 44= dorsal spine
- 45= half
- 46= anterior-ventral articulation
- 47= zygapophysis
- 48= pre-zygapophysis (4848 both intact)
- 49= post-zygapophysis (4949 both intact)

Innominate:

- 50= ilium
- 51= ischium
- 52= acetabulum
- 53= pubis

Rib:

- 80= **head**
- 81= **blade**

Limb bones:

- 60= unknown
- 61= proximal (ant) end
- 62= distal end
- 63= proximal < 1/2
- 64= distal <1/2
- 65= proximal 1/2
- 66= distal 1/2
- 67= proximal > 1/2
- 68= distal > 1/2
- 69= diaphysis
- 70= proximal epiphysis
- 71= distal epiphysis
- 72= end
- 73= shaft/blade (scapula)

Long bone end portions

- 100= medial distal epiphysis
- 101= lateral distal epiphysis
- 102= anterior distal epiphysis
- 103= posterior distal epiphysis
- 110= anterior proximal epiphysis
- 111= posterior proximal epiphysis

112= medial proximal epiphysis

113= lateral proximal epiphysis

Long bone shaft features

900= with foramen

991= with attachment scar (radius)

994= anterior crest (tibia)

995= muscle insertion scar

996= posterior rugosities (tibia)

997= interior diagonal lattice (humerus)

998= anterior groove (metapodials)

999= posterior groove (metapodials)

Tortoise shell features:

80= peripheral

81= nuchal

82= pygal

83= costal

84= neural

85= suprapygial

86= hyoplastron

87= hypoplastron

88= xiphiplastron

89= entoplastron

90= epiplastron

General Portions:

91=nearly complete

92=complete

93=half

94= less than half

95= unknown/ fragment

96= shaft with foramen

5= percussion pit

6= abrasion/grinding

7= multiple types (explained in comments)

GNAWING [GNAW]

0= absent

1= rodent gnawing

2= carnivore gnawing

COMMENTS [COMMENTS]

This is where you record any observations about the specimen for which there is no associated code.

TOOL MARK TYPES:

C= cutmark

H= hack mark

I= blunt impact with local crushing

= cone fracture

HS= hand sawing

~~MS= mechanized sawing~~

Z= scrapes and scratches

A= abrasion/grinding/polish

G= girdled incision (groove and snap)

E= excavation/lab damage

D= drilled

TOOL MARK ORIENTATION:

T= transverse (perpendicular) to main axis

L= longitudinal (parallel to main axis)

D= diagonal (oblique) to main axis

FUSION/ AGE CRITERIA:

0= not applicable/unknown

1= unfused (epiphysis or diaphysis)

2= partly fused

3= nearly fused

4= fully fused

10= proximal/anterior fused, distal/posterior unfused

20= distal/posterior fused, proximal/anterior unfused

50= woven bone tissue (immature)

81= probably fetal/neonate

88= probably juvenile

90= antler base shed

91= antler base unshed

BURNING [BURN]

0= none

1= burned

2= calcined

TOOL MARKS [MARKS]

0= absent

1= cut mark

2= hack mark

3= girdled incision

4= saw mark

Davenport House, Savannah, Georgia. LAMAR Institute, Project 100.

Faunal Material Selected for Zooarchaeological Analysis

<i>19th Century Privy (ca. 1810-1830s)</i>			
LN	TU	Level	Zones/Details
58	1	8	Feature 10, Zones C & D
59	1	8	Feature 10, Zones A & B
64	1	9	Feature 10
83	5	5	Zone B
84	5	5	Zone C
85	5	5	
90	5	5	Zone D
92	5 & 1	6	Feature 10
93	5 & 1	6	Feature 10
94	5 & 1	6	Feature 10
150	5	7	
151	5	7	
157	1 & 5		Feature 10
158	1 & 5		Feature 10
164	5	8	
168	1 & 5	136-177 cmbd	Feature 10
171	5	10 (120-138 cmbd)	

<i>18th Century Deposits (ca 1750s-1770s).</i>			
LN	TU	Level	Zones/Details
54	1	8	
121	1	9	F11?
122	1	9	F11?
127	1	9	
138	1	10	F17
139	1	10	F17
152	1	10	
155	1	10	
166	1	11	
170	1	12	

Rita Elliott, The LAMAR Institute, P.O. Box 2992, Savannah, GA, 31402

Davenport House Faunal Analysis Codes
CC August 2014

Invertebrates

Crassostrea virginica Eastern Oyster [98]

Shell General shell [99]

Class Osteichthyes (Bony Fishes)

Class Osteichthyes, Order Unknown [100]

Order Clupeiformes (Herring-like fishes)

Family Clupeidae [105]

Order Siluriformes (Catfish) [110]

Family Ictaluridae (North American Catfishes) [120]

Order Cypriniformes (Minnow-like Fishes) [130]

Family Cyprinidae (Carp and Minnows) [140]

Family Catostomidae (Suckers) [150]

Order Perciformes (Perch-like fishes) [160]

Family Centrarchidae (Sunfishes) [170]

Order Mugiliformes (Mulletts)

Family Mugilidae (Mulletts) [180]

Class Amphibia (Amphibians)

Class Amphibia, Order Unknown [200]

Order Caudata (Salamanders and Newts) [210]

Order Anura (Frogs and Toads) [220]

Family Bufonidae (True Toads)

Bufo sp. [221]

Family Hylidae (Tree Frogs)

Hyla sp. [222]

Family Ranidae (True Frogs)

Rana sp. [223]

Family Scaphiopodidae (Spadefoot Toads)

Scaphiopus holbrookii (Eastern Spadefoot) [224]

Class Reptilia (Reptiles)

Class Reptilia, Order Unknown [300]

Order Testudines (Tortoises and Turtles) [310]

Family Chelydridae (Snapping Turtles)

Chelydra sp. [311]

Family Emydidae (Box and Water Turtles)

Chrysemys picta (Painted Turtle) [312]
Clemmys guttata (Spotted Turtle) [313]
Pseudemys sp. (Cooter)[314]
Pseudemys concinna (River Cooter) [315]
Terrapene carolina (Box Turtle) [316]
Family Kinosternidae, Subfamily Kinosterninae (Musk and Mud Turtles)
Kinosternon sp. (Mud Turtle) [316]
Sternotherus sp. (Musk Turtle) [317]

Order Squamata, Suborder Iguania (Chameleons, Iguanas, and relatives) [320]
Family Phrynosomatidae (North American Spiny Lizards)
Sceloporus undulatus (Fence Lizard) [321]

Order Squamata, Suborder Autarchoglossa (Skinks and relatives) [330]
Family Anguidae
Ophisaurus attenuatus (Slender Glass Lizard) [331]
Family Scincidae (Skinks) [332]
Eumeces sp.
Scincella sp.
Family Teiidae (Whiptails and Allies)
Cnemidophorus sp. (Ground Lizards) [333]

Order Squamata, Suborder Serpentes, Infraorder Alethinophidia (Snakes) [340]
Family Colubridae (Colubrid Snakes) [333]
Cemophora sp. (Scarlet Snakes)
Coluber sp. (Racers)
Elaphe sp. (Rat Snakes)
Lampropeltis sp. (Kingsnakes)
Opheodrys sp. (Green Snakes)
Family Colubridae, Subfamily Natricinae
Nerodia sp. (Water Snakes)
Regina sp. (Crayfish Snakes)
Storeria sp. (Brown Snakes)
Thamnophis sp. (Garter/Ribbon Snakes)
Virginia sp. (Earth Snakes)
Family Colubridae, Subfamily Xenodontinae
Carphophis sp. (Worm Snakes)
Diadophis sp. (Ringneck Snakes)
Heterodon sp. (Hognose Snakes)
Family Viperidae, Subfamily Crotalinae (Pit Vipers) [334]
Agkistrodon sp. (Copperhead)
Crotalus sp. (Rattlesnake)

Class Aves (Birds)

Class Aves, Order Unknown, Body Size Unknown [400]
Class Aves, Order Unknown, Small Bird [401]
Class Aves, Order Unknown, Medium Bird [402]
Class Aves, Order Unknown, Large Bird [403]

Order Ciconiiformes (Storks and Relatives) [410]

- Family Accipitridae, Subfamily Accipitrinae (Kites, Hawks, Eagles, and Harrier) **[411]**
Accipiter cooperii (Cooper's Hawk) **[412]**
Accipiter striatus (Sharp-shinned Hawk) **[413]**
Buteo sp. (Buteonine Hawks) **[414]**
Buteo jamaicensis (Red-tailed Hawk) **[415]**
Buteo lineatus (Red-shouldered Hawk) **[416]**
Buteo platypterus (Broad-winged Hawk) **[417]**
Circus cyaneus (Harrier/Marsh Hawk) **[418]**
- Family Ardeidae (Herons, Bitterns, and Egrets) **[420]**
Ardea alba (Great Egret) **[421]**
Ardea herodias (Great Blue Heron) **[422]**
Botaurus lentiginosus (American Bittern) **[423]**
Butorides striatus (Green Heron) **[424]**
Ixobrychus exilis (Least Bittern) **[425]**
Nyctanassa volacea (Yellow-Crowned Night Heron) **[426]**
Nycticorax nycticorax (Black-Crowned Night Heron) **[427]**
- Family Charadriidae
Charadrius vociferus (Killdeer) **[430]**
- Family Ciconiidae (American Vultures) **[440]**
Cathartes aura (Turkey Vulture) **[441]**
Coragyps atratus (Black Vulture) **[442]**
- Family Falconidae (Caracac and Falcons) **[443]**
Falco sparverius (Sparrow Hawk/Kestrel) **[444]**
- Family Laridae, Subfamily Larinae (Gulls and Terns) **[450]**
Larus argentatus (Herring Gull) **[451]**
Larus delawarensis (Ring-Billed Gull) **[452]**
- Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)
Podilymbus podiceps (Pied-billed Grebe) **[460]**
- Family Scolopacidae **[470]**
Actitis macularia (Spotted Sandpiper) **[471]**
Calidris minutilla (Least Sandpiper) **[472]**
Gallinago gallinago (Common Snipe) **[473]**
Scolopax minor (American Woodcock) **[474]**
- Order Anseriformes (Ducks, Geese and Swans) **[480]**
Family Anatidae, Subfamily Anserinae (Geese and Swans) **[481]**
Anser sp. (Goose) **[482]**
Branta canadensis (Canada Goose) **[483]**
- Family Anatidae, Subfamily Anatinae (Ducks) **[490]**
Aix sponsa (Wood Duck) **[491]**
Anas sp., duck-sized (Marsh Ducks) **[492]**
Anas sp., teal-sized **[493]**
Anas sp., size unknown **[494]**
Aythya sp. (Diving Ducks) **[495]**
Bucephala albeola (Bufflehead) **[496]**
Mergus sp. (Mergansers) **[497]**
Oxyura jamaicensis (Ruddy Duck) **[498]**
- Order Galliformes (Fowl-like Birds) **[500]**
Family Odontophoridae
Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite) **[501]**
- Family Phasianidae, Subfamily Meleagrididae (Turkeys)
Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey) **[502]**
- Family Phasianidae, Subfamily Phasianinae
Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken) **[503]**
- Family Phasianidae, Subfamily Tetraoninae

Bonasa umbellus (Ruffed Grouse) [504]

Order Gruiformes (Cranes and Rails) [510]

Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, and Coots)

Fulica americana (American Coot) [511]

Gallinula chloropus (Common Gallinule) [512]

Rallus elegans (King Rail) [513]

Order Columbiformes (Pigeons and Doves) [520]

Family Columbidae, Subfamily Columbinae

Columba livia (Rock Dove/Pigeon) [521]

Zenaida macroura (Mourning Dove) [522]

Order Cuculiformes [530]

Family Cuculidae, Subfamily Phaenicophaeinae

Coccyzus americanus (Yellow-billed Cuckoo) [531]

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (Black-billed Cuckoo) [532]

Order Strigiformes (Owls) [540]

Family Strigidae, Subfamily Asioninae

Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl) [541]

Asio otus (Long-eared Owl) [542]

Family Strigidae, Subfamily Striginae

Bubo virginianus (Great Horned Owl) [543]

Otus asio (Screech Owl) [544]

Strix varia (Barred Owl) [545]

Family Tytonidae

Tyto alba (Barn Owl) [546]

Family Caprimulgidae, Subfamily Caprimulginae

Caprimulgus vociferus (Whip-poor-will) [547]

Caprimulgus carolinensis (Chick-will's-widow) [548]

Family Caprimulgidae, Subfamily Chordeilinae

Chordeiles minor (Nighthawk) [549]

Order Piciformes (Woodpeckers and Allies) [550]

Family Picidae, Subfamily Picinae

Colaptes auratus (Common Flicker) [551]

Dryocopus pileatus (Pileated Woodpecker) [552]

Melanerpes carolinus (Red-bellied Woodpecker) [553]

Melanerpes erythrocephalus (Red-headed Woodpecker) [554]

Picoides pubescens (Downy Woodpecker) [555]

Picoides villosus (Hairy Woodpecker) [556]

Sphyrapicus varius (Yellow-bellied Sapsucker) [557]

Order Apodiformes (Hummingbirds and Swifts) [560]

Family Trochilidae, Subfamily Trochilinae (Hummingbirds)

Archilochus colubris (Ruby-throated Hummingbird)

Order Coraciiformes (Kingfishers and Allies) [570]

Family Alcedinidae, Subfamily Cerylinae

Megaceryle alcyon (Belted Kingfisher)

Order Passeriformes (Perching Birds) [580]

Family Corvidae (Ravens, Crows, Magpies, and Jays) [581]

Family Emberizidae (Sparrows, Buntings, and Finches) [582]

Family Fringillidae (Finches and Grosbeaks) [583]

Family Icteridae (Blackbirds, Meadowlarks, and Orioles) [584]

Family Laniidae (Shrikes) [585]

Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers) [586]

Family Paridae (Chickadees and Titmice) [587]

Family Thraupidae (Tanagers) [588]

Family Turdidae (Thrushes, Solitaires, and Bluebirds) [589]

Family Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers) [590]

Family Bombycillidae

Bombycilla cedrorum (Cedar Waxwing) [591]

Class Mammalia (Mammals)

Class Mammalia, Order Unknown, Body Size Unknown [600]

Class Mammalia, Order Unknown, Small Mammal (e.g., “rodent and rabbit”) [601]

Class Mammalia, Order Unknown, Medium Mammal (e.g., “coyote”) [602]

Class Mammalia, Order Unknown, Large Mammal (e.g., “artiodactyl”) [603]

Class Mammalia, Small or Medium Mammal [604]

Class Mammalia, Ungulate (Large Mammal), Body Size Unknown [605]

Class Mammalia, Small Ungulate (e.g., deer/sheep/pig) [606]

Class Mammalia, Large Ungulate (e.g., cow/horse) [607]

Class Mammalia, Order Unknown, Medium/Large Mammal [608]

Order Didelphimorphia (American Marsupials)

Family Didelphidae, Subfamily Didelphinae (American Opossum)

Didelphis marsupialis (Opossum) [610]

Order Soricomorpha (Shrews and Moles) [611]

Family Soricidae, Subfamily Soricinae, Tribe Soricini (Shrews)

Sorex cinereus (Masked Shrew) [612]

Sorex fumeus (Smoky Shrew) [613]

Sorex hoyi (Pygmy Shrew) [614]

Sorex longirostris (Southeastern Shrew) [615]

Family Soricidae, Subfamily Soricinae, Tribe Blarinini

Blarina brevicauda (Short-tailed Shrew) [616]

Cryptotis parva (Least Shrew) [617]

Family Talpidae, Subfamily Scalopininae, Tribe Condylurini (Moles)

Condylura cristata (Star-nosed Mole) [618]

Family Talpidae, Subfamily Scalopininae, Tribe Scalopini

Scalopus aquaticus (Eastern Mole) [619]

Order Chiroptera (Bats)

Family Vespertilionidae (Plain-nosed Bats) [630]

Order Lagomorpha (Hares and Rabbits)

Family Leporidae (Hares and Rabbits) [631]

Lepus sp. (Hares and Jackrabbits) [632]

Sylvilagus sp. (Cottontails) [633]

Sylvilagus floridanus (Eastern Cottontail) [634]

Order Rodentia (Rodents) [640]

Family Castoridae (Beaver)

Castor canadensis (Beaver) [641]

Family Dipodidae, Subfamily Zapodinae (Jumping Mice)

Zapus hudsonius (Meadow Jumping Mouse) [642]

- Family Muridae, Subfamily Arvicolinae (Arvicoline Rodents) [650]
Clethrionomys gapperi (Boreal Redback Vole) [651]
Microtus pennsylvanicus (Meadow Vole) [652]
Microtus pinetorum (Pine Vole) [653]
Ondatra zibethica (Muskrat) [654]
Synaptomys cooperi (Southern Bog Lemming) [655]
- Family Muridae, Subfamily Murinae (Old World Rats and Mice) [660]
Mus musculus (House Mouse) [661]
Rattus sp. (Norway/Black Rat) [662]
- Family Muridae, Subfamily Sigmodontinae (New World Rats and Mice) [670]
Oryzomys palustris (Rice Rat) [671]
Peromyscus sp. (White-footed Mice) [672]
Reithrodontomys sp. (Harvest Mice) [673]
- Family Sciuridae, Subfamily Pteromyinae
Glaucomys volans (Southern Flying Squirrel) [680]
- Family Sciuridae, Subfamily Sciurinae (Squirrels)
Marmota monax (Woodchuck) [681]
Sciurus sp. (Squirrel)
Sciurus carolinensis (Eastern Gray Squirrel) [682]
Sciurus niger (Eastern Fox Squirrel) [683]
Tamias striatus (Eastern Chipmunk) [684]
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus (Red Squirrel) [685]
- Order Carnivora (Carnivores) [690]
Suborder Caniformia
- Family Canidae (Coyotes, Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes) [691]
Canis sp. (Coyote/Domestic Dog/Wolf) [692]
Canis latrans/Canis familiaris (Coyote/Domestic Dog) [693]
Canis familiaris (Domestic Dog) [694]
Canis latrans (Coyote) [695]
Urocyon/Vulpes sp. (Generic "Fox") [696]
Urocyon cinereoargenteus (Gray Fox) [697]
Vulpes fulva (Red Fox) [698]
- Family Mephitidae (Skunks) [700]
Mephitis mephitis (Striped Skunk) [701]
Spilogale putorius (Spotted Skunk) [702]
- Family Mustelidae, Subfamily Lutrinae (Otters)
Lutra canadensis (River Otter) [703]
- Family Mustelidae, Subfamily Mustelinae (Martens and Weasels) [704]
Mustela frenata (Longtail Weasel) [705]
Mustela vison (Mink) [706]
- Family Procyonidae (Raccoons and Allies)
Procyon lotor (Raccoon) [707]
- Suborder Feliformia
Family Felidae (Cats)
Felis catus (Domestic Cat) [710]
- Order Artiodactyla (Even-toed Ungulates) [720]
Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae
Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle) [740]-[730]
- Family Bovidae, Subfamily Caprinae
Caprinae (Sheep/Goat) [750] [740]
Capra hircus (Domestic Goat) [754] [741]
Ovis aries (Domestic Sheep) [752] [742]
- Family Cervidae, Subfamily Capreolinae (Deer)
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer) [760] [750]

Family Suidae, Subfamily Suinae (Hogs)
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig) [770] [760]

Order Perissodactyla (Odd-toed Ungulates)
Family Equidae (Horses, Asses, Zebras)
Equus caballus (Horse) [770]

Order Primates
Family Hominidae (Human)
Homo sapiens (Human) [777]

Class Unknown [900]

Class Mammalia/Class Aves [901]

Invertebrate [999] [902]

Non-faunal/inorganic [999]

Davenport House Report Volume 2

Appendix E

Artifact Inventory

Artifact Inventory. Davenport House 2014.

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
		10	In vicinity/stain of F19	176-186	1	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	182
		10	In vicinity/stain of F19	176-186	1	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	182
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		2	AC0102	Tile, roofing	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		4	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		2	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		10	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	162
1		19	Post. Intrudes F10		2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	162
1		7			1	AC0120	Brick, handmade	49
1		7			1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	49
1		7			2	AR0108	Mortar	49
1		7			2	ZR2101	Manuport	49
1		8	Post mold		15	AC0120	Brick, handmade	183
1		8	Post mold		40	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	183
1		8	Post mold		1	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	183
1		8	Post mold		2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	183
1		8	Post mold		14	AR0108	Mortar	183
1		8	Post mold		1	AR0203	Roofing slate	183
1		8	Post mold		1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	183
1		8	Post mold		1	MM9903	Slag	183
1		8	Post mold		2	MR0122	Unmodified stone	183
1		9			2	AC0102	Tile, roofing	56
1		9			4	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	56
1		9			1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	56
1		9			1	AR0108	Mortar	56
1		9			5	AR0203	Roofing slate	56
1		9			1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	56
1		9			1	KC0631	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	56

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1		9			1	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	56
1		9			2	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	56
1		9			1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	56
1		9			1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	56
1		9			1	MF0102	Charcoal	56
1		9			2	MR0102	Igneous rock fragment	56
1		9			1	TC0200	Tobacco pipe, kaolin, w/maker's mark	56
1	0005		Base of level		2	AC0120	Brick, handmade	27
1	0005		Base of level		1	AR0203	Roofing slate	27
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		11	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		13	AG0301	Window glass, sized	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	AG0558	Plate Glass (greater than 3.0 mm)	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AM0195	Nail, wrought	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		15	AM0199	Nail, wrought, rosehead, fragment	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AM0601	Nail, cut	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AM1101	Nail, wire common	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AM1506	Nail, wire, unidentified, fragment	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		5	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	AR0108	Mortar	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		25	AR0203	Roofing slate	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	CM0308	Hook and eye	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KC0301	Brown salt glazed	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	KC0306	Alkaline glazed	16

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KC0503	Ironstone or White Granite, plain (as a vitrified ware)	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		3	KC0700	Whiteware, plain	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KC0901	Dipped ware, tan, rust, brown, olive, or ochre	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	KC1399	Redware, unidentified, coarse	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		9	KF0104	Shell, oyster	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0182	Milk Glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		3	KG0207	Bottle, embossed letters	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0227	Bottle, paneled	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	KG0231	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		4	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		30	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		15	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		3	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		8	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0401	Bottle, machine made	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		6	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0503	Tableware, goblet base	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0506	Tableware, glass bowl, molded	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0509	Tableware, goblet body	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KG0516	Other glass	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		5	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	KM0311	Screw cap/top	16

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		77	MF0101	Coal	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		82	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		9	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		3	MR0122	Unmodified stone	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	MZ0101	Material, unidentified	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	MZ0102	Modern miscellaneous	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	PG0107	Eyedropper	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	PR0102	Slate pencil	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		1	ZC0304	Figurine	16
1	0005		North portion of brick rubble		2	ZM1236	Thin brass fragment	16
1	0005		South portion		3	AC0102	Tile, roofing	20
1	0005		South portion		7	AG0301	Window glass, sized	20
1	0005		South portion		3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	20
1	0005		South portion		6	AM1506	Nail, wire, unidentified, fragment	20
1	0005		South portion		14	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	20
1	0005		South portion		4	AR0108	Mortar	20
1	0005		South portion		13	AR0203	Roofing slate	20
1	0005		South portion		1	CM0302	Buckle	20
1	0005		South portion		1	CM0310	Grommet	20
1	0005		South portion		2	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	20
1	0005		South portion		3	KC0700	Whiteware, plain	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC1402	Redware, unglazed, refined	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC2105	Annularware, creamware/banded	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KC2303	Transfer print, linear, unidentified underglaze	20
1	0005		South portion		9	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	20
1	0005		South portion		2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	20

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0005		South portion		1	KG0252	Bottle, continuous thread finish, machine made	20
1	0005		South portion		9	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	20
1	0005		South portion		2	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	20
1	0005		South portion		2	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	20
1	0005		South portion		6	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	20
1	0005		South portion		4	KG0501	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KG0503	Tableware, goblet base	20
1	0005		South portion		2	KG0512	Other glass vessel	20
1	0005		South portion		1	KG0516	Other glass	20
1	0005		South portion		3	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	20
1	0005		South portion		2	KM0301	Crown cap	20
1	0005		South portion		27	MF0101	Coal	20
1	0005		South portion		3	MF9903	Cinder	20
1	0006				8	AC0102	Tile, roofing	30
1	0006				1	AC0120	Brick, handmade	30
1	0006				6	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	30
1	0006				1	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	30
1	0006				1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	30
1	0006				2	AM0601	Nail, cut	30
1	0006				2	AM1101	Nail, wire common	30
1	0006				5	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	30
1	0006				38	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	30
1	0006				1	AM1715	Latch/lock mechanism, iron	30
1	0006				2	AM1719	Hardware, unidentified	30
1	0006				11	AR0108	Mortar	30
1	0006				74	AR0203	Roofing slate	30

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0006				1	CF0101	Button, bone	30
1	0006				1	CM0220	Button, brass	30
1	0006				1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	30
1	0006				1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	30
1	0006				1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	30
1	0006				1	KC0397	Light gray and brown salt glazed, unidentified	30
1	0006				12	KC0604	Creamware, plain	30
1	0006				1	KC0609	Creamware, transfer printed (all are overglazed)	30
1	0006				7	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	30
1	0006				2	KC0631	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	30
1	0006				2	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	30
1	0006				2	KC0700	Whiteware, plain	30
1	0006				2	KC0702	Edgeware, underglaze green	30
1	0006				1	KC0712	Edgeware, scalloped, unimpressed blue	30
1	0006				1	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	30
1	0006				1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	30
1	0006				4	KC2103	Line wares, brown or blue over and underglazed/banded	30
1	0006				1	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	30
1	0006				3	KC2305	Transfer print, stippled, landscape underglaze	30
1	0006				5	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	30
1	0006				2	KC9902	Burned ceramic body, unidentified	30
1	0006				71	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	30
1	0006				1	KF0102	Animal teeth	30
1	0006				24	KF0104	Shell, oyster	30

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0006				3	KG0163	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown	30
1	0006				10	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	30
1	0006				13	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	30
1	0006				18	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	30
1	0006				1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	30
1	0006				1	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	30
1	0006				1	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	30
1	0006				1	KG0504	Tableware, goblet stem	30
1	0006				1	KM0312	Lids, other, metal	30
1	0006				27	MF0101	Coal	30
1	0006				24	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	30
1	0006				3	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	30
1	0006				7	MR0122	Unmodified stone	30
1	0006				1	PF0201	Pencil, part	30
1	0006				1	PR0102	Slate pencil	30
1	0006				4	ZR2101	Manuport	30
1	0007		Zone A		1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	39
1	0007		Zone A		3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	39
1	0007		Zone A		2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	39
1	0007		Zone A		3	AR0203	Roofing slate	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	CF0101	Button, bone	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	39
1	0007		Zone A		3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	39
1	0007		Zone A		1	MR0121	Red pebbles	39
1	0007		Zone A		3	MR0122	Unmodified stone	39
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	2	AC0102	Tile, roofing	38

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	3	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	6	AR0203	Roofing slate	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	CM0220	Button, brass	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	5	KC0604	Creamware, plain	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	KC0609	Creamware, transfer printed (all are overglazed)	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	KC0632	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	10	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	3	KF0104	Shell, oyster	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	2	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	4	MF0101	Coal	38
1	0007		Zone B	56-71	1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	38
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		5	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		1	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		19	KF0104	Shell, oyster	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		1	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		4	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	60

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		1	MF0101	Coal	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		1	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	60
1	0007	7, 8, 9, & 10	Cleanup of L7 base & features		1	MR0122	Unmodified stone	60
1	0008				10	AC0120	Brick, handmade	54
1	0008				5	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	54
1	0008				4	AG0301	Window glass, sized	54
1	0008				1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	54
1	0008				2	AM0601	Nail, cut	54
1	0008				3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	54
1	0008				2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	54
1	0008				1	AR0108	Mortar	54
1	0008				2	AR0203	Roofing slate	54
1	0008				2	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	54
1	0008				1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	54
1	0008				1	KC0247	North Devon gravel tempered	54
1	0008				4	KC0604	Creamware, plain	54
1	0008				1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	54
1	0008				1	KC0901	Dipped ware, tan, rust, brown, olive, or ochre	54
1	0008				1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	54
1	0008				1	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	54
1	0008				22	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	54
1	0008				1	KF0102	Animal teeth	54
1	0008				22	KF0104	Shell, oyster	54
1	0008				2	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	54
1	0008				10	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	54
1	0008				1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	54
1	0008				2	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	54

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0008				1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	54
1	0008				5	MF0101	Coal	54
1	0008				32	MF0102	Charcoal	54
1	0008				2	MR0122	Unmodified stone	54
1	0008				1	RM0112	Lead ball 0.69" caliber. Dropped.	54
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		25	AC0120	Brick, handmade	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		6	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		4	AG0301	Window glass, sized	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		3	AM0195	Nail, wrought	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	AM0601	Nail, cut	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		7	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		13	AR0108	Mortar	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		28	AR0203	Roofing slate	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KC0631	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KC0632	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KC1404	Jackfield	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		17	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KF0105	Shell, clam	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		2	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		3	KG0512	Other glass vessel	59

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		7	MF0101	Coal	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		7	MF0102	Charcoal	59
1	0008	10	Zones A & B		1	MR0122	Unmodified stone	59
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		4	AC0102	Tile, roofing	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		37	AC0120	Brick, handmade	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		24	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		13	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		29	AR0108	Mortar	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		7	AR0203	Roofing slate	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		1	CM0220	Button, brass	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		1	KC0101	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		1	KC0102	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		2	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		23	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		2	KF0102	Animal teeth	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		10	KF0103	Fish scales	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		19	KF0104	Shell, oyster	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		3	KF0106	Shell, egg	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		2	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		7	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		17	MF0101	Coal	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		10	MF0102	Charcoal	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		5	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		15	MR0102	Igneous rock fragment	58
1	0008	10	Zones C & D		1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	58
1	0009		Zones C & D		1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	121

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0009				1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	127
1	0009				10	AG0301	Window glass, sized	121
1	0009				3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	122
1	0009				23	AG0301	Window glass, sized	127
1	0009				5	AM0195	Nail, wrought	121
1	0009				8	AM0195	Nail, wrought	122
1	0009				2	AM0195	Nail, wrought	127
1	0009				7	AM0601	Nail, cut	122
1	0009				2	AM0601	Nail, cut	127
1	0009				4	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	121
1	0009				8	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	122
1	0009				4	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	127
1	0009				2	AM1506	Nail, wire, unidentified, fragment	121
1	0009				22	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	122
1	0009				5	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	127
1	0009				1	AR0203	Roofing slate	127
1	0009				2	KC0101	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export	127
1	0009				2	KC0106	Porcelain, tr.pr.	127
1	0009				1	KC0205	British brown salt glazed	127
1	0009				1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	127
1	0009				3	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	121
1	0009				9	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	127
1	0009				5	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	121
1	0009				6	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	127
1	0009				1	KC0402	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware	127
1	0009				2	KC0604	Creamware, plain	121
1	0009				2	KC0604	Creamware, plain	127
1	0009				1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	122
1	0009				3	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	127
1	0009				2	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	121

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0009				3	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	127
1	0009				2	KC1102	Slipware, combed clear glaze	127
1	0009				2	KC1103	Slipware, trailed yellow	121
1	0009				1	KC1103	Slipware, trailed yellow	127
1	0009				1	KC1198	Slipware, dotted yellow	127
1	0009				1	KC1202	Slipware, yellow slip on redware body	121
1	0009				1	KC1202	Slipware, yellow slip on redware body	127
1	0009				1	KC1299	Coarse earthenware, unidentified	127
1	0009				2	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	121
1	0009				3	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	127
1	0009				1	KC1309	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined	121
1	0009				2	KC1309	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined	127
1	0009				1	KC1399	Redware, unidentified, coarse	127
1	0009				1	KC1404	Jackfield	122
1	0009				1	KC1404	Jackfield	127
1	0009				2	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	121
1	0009				4	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	127
1	0009				5	KC1511	Delftware, plain	127
1	0009				1	KC1512	Delftware, sherds without glaze	121
1	0009				2	KC1512	Delftware, sherds without glaze	127
1	0009				2	KC2001	Colonware, plain (possibly)	127
1	0009				1	KC2105	Annularware, creamware/banded	127
1	0009				1	KC2807	Lustreware	127
1	0009				115	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	121
1	0009				93	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	127
1	0009				7	KF0102	Animal teeth	127
1	0009				1	KF0103	Fish scales	121
1	0009				17	KF0104	Shell, oyster	121
1	0009				1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	127
1	0009				11	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	127

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0009				7	KG0163	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown	127
1	0009				5	KG0205	Bottle, lead glass bottle glass	127
1	0009				33	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	121
1	0009				20	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	122
1	0009				49	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	127
1	0009				2	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	121
1	0009				1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	127
1	0009				2	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	121
1	0009				4	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	122
1	0009				2	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	127
1	0009				1	KG0509	Tableware, goblet body	121
1	0009				6	KG0512	Other glass vessel	121
1	0009				3	KG0516	Other glass	122
1	0009				3	MF0101	Coal	121
1	0009				3	MF0102	Charcoal	122
1	0009				1	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	121
1	0009				2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	122
1	0009				1	PR0102	Slate pencil	127
1	0009				1	RM0112	Lead ball	127
1	0009				4	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	127
1	0009				4	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	127
1	0009		Top of L. Cleanup for photo		1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	118
1	0009		Top of L. Cleanup for photo		2	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	118
1	0009		Top of L. Cleanup for photo		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	118
1	0009		Top of L. Cleanup for photo		1	MR0122	Unmodified stone	118
1	0009	10			6	AC0120	Brick, handmade	64
1	0009	10			8	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	64

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0009	10			1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	64
1	0009	10			10	AR0108	Mortar	64
1	0009	10			1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	64
1	0009	10			1	KC0807	Sponge or spattered on pearlware	64
1	0009	10			5	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	64
1	0009	10			1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	64
1	0009	10			2	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	64
1	0009	10			2	MF0101	Coal	64
1	0009	10			1	ZM1222	Brass ring	64
1	0009	10	Zones C & D		1	CM0321	Straight pin	62
1	0009	11			3	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	132
1	0009	11			2	AG0301	Window glass, sized	132
1	0009	11			1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	123
1	0009	11			1	AM0601	Nail, cut	123
1	0009	11			1	AM0601	Nail, cut	132
1	0009	11			1	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	132
1	0009	11			1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	123
1	0009	11			2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	132
1	0009	11			2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	123
1	0009	11			2	AR0203	Roofing slate	123
1	0009	11			3	AR0203	Roofing slate	132
1	0009	11			1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	123
1	0009	11			2	KC0111	Porcelain, blue painted	123
1	0009	11			1	KC0111	Porcelain, blue painted	125
1	0009	11			1	KC0222	Rhenish blue and gray	123
1	0009	11			1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	123
1	0009	11			1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	132
1	0009	11			1	KC0301	Brown salt glazed	123
1	0009	11			1	KC0399	Stoneware, unidentified	132
1	0009	11			1	KC0606	Creamware, hand painted	132
1	0009	11			2	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	123

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0009	11			1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	132
1	0009	11			1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	123
1	0009	11			1	KC0632	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	123
1	0009	11			1	KC0699	White-Bodied Ceramic, unidentified	123
1	0009	11			2	KC1102	Slipware, combed clear glaze	123
1	0009	11			1	KC1299	Coarse earthenware, unidentified	123
1	0009	11			1	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	123
1	0009	11			1	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	132
1	0009	11			1	KC1303	Redware, fine black glazed	132
1	0009	11			1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	123
1	0009	11			1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	132
1	0009	11			53	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	123
1	0009	11			65	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	132
1	0009	11			1	KF0102	Animal teeth	132
1	0009	11			1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	123
1	0009	11			1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	132
1	0009	11			1	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	123
1	0009	11			6	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	123
1	0009	11			18	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	132
1	0009	11			6	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	123
1	0009	11			3	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	132
1	0009	11			10	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	124
1	0009	11			1	MF0101	Coal	123
1	0009	11			6	MF0101	Coal	132
1	0009	11			1	MF0102	Charcoal	132
1	0009	11			3	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	132
1	0009	11			1	MR0102	Igneous rock fragment	123
1	0009	11			1	MZ0103	Unidentified item, composite material	123

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0009	11			5	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	132
1	0009	11			2	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	123
1	0009	11			1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	132
1	0009	11			1	ZM1200	Rasp file	123
1	0010				1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	152
1	0010				8	AC0120	Brick, handmade	152
1	0010				1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	152
1	0010				3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	152
1	0010				5	AM0195	Nail, wrought	152
1	0010				5	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	152
1	0010				3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	152
1	0010				1	AR0108	Mortar	152
1	0010				1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	152
1	0010				1	KC0205	British brown salt glazed	152
1	0010				1	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	152
1	0010				1	KC0603	Creamware, green glazed molded or not	152
1	0010				2	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	152
1	0010				2	KC1202	Slipware, yellow slip on redware body	152
1	0010				1	KC1303	Redware, fine black glazed	152
1	0010				2	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	152
1	0010				1	KC1512	Delftware, sherds without glaze	152
1	0010				1	KC2001	Colonoware, plain (possibly)	152
1	0010				39	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	152
1	0010				2	KF0102	Animal teeth	152
1	0010				3	KF0104	Shell, oyster	152
1	0010				4	KG0163	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown	152
1	0010				2	KG0164	Bottle, pharmaceutical, aqua hand blown	152
1	0010				18	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	152

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0010				1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	152
1	0010				1	KG0503	Tableware, goblet base	152
1	0010				1	KG0510	Tableware, clear tumbler, hand painted	152
1	0010				5	MF0101	Coal	152
1	0010				1	MF0102	Charcoal	152
1	0010				4	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	152
1	0010				1	MR0122	Unmodified stone	152
1	0010				1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	152
1	0010				1	ZR2411	Flake, thinning <50% cortex	152
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	4	AG0301	Window glass, sized	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	5	AM0195	Nail, wrought	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	6	AM0601	Nail, cut	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	3	AR0108	Mortar	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC0106	Porcelain, tr.pr.	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	3	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC1102	Slipware, combed clear glaze	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC1196	Slipware, combed and dotted	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	153
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	4	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	34	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	5	KF0104	Shell, oyster	155

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	21	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KG0393	Bottle, olive green unidentified	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	3	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	MF0101	Coal	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	MF0102	Charcoal	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	ZR2101	Manuport	155
1	0010			90-104 cmbd	1	ZR2411	Flake, thinning <50% cortex	155
1	0010	17			8	AG0301	Window glass, sized	139
1	0010	17			2	AM0195	Nail, wrought	139
1	0010	17			1	AM0199	Nail, wrought, rosehead, fragment	138
1	0010	17			4	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	139
1	0010	17			13	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	139
1	0010	17			2	AR0108	Mortar	139
1	0010	17			1	AR0203	Roofing slate	139
1	0010	17			1	CM0220	Button, brass	139
1	0010	17			1	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	139
1	0010	17			1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	138
1	0010	17			6	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	139
1	0010	17			1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	140
1	0010	17			1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	139
1	0010	17			1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	139
1	0010	17			1	KC1102	Slipware, combed clear glaze	138
1	0010	17			1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	140
1	0010	17			2	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	140

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0010	17			1	KC1403	Agateware, refined	139
1	0010	17			1	KC1404	Jackfield	139
1	0010	17			2	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	139
1	0010	17			2	KC1511	Delftware, plain	139
1	0010	17			1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	140
1	0010	17			64	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	138
1	0010	17			25	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	139
1	0010	17			1	KF0102	Animal teeth	139
1	0010	17			67	KF0104	Shell, oyster	138
1	0010	17			2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	139
1	0010	17			1	KF0205	Nut, unidentified	139
1	0010	17			3	KG0164	Bottle, pharmaceutical, aqua hand blown	139
1	0010	17			21	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	139
1	0010	17			7	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	140
1	0010	17			9	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	139
1	0010	17			8	KG0516	Other glass	139
1	0010	17			1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	139
1	0010	17			1	MF0102	Charcoal	139
1	0010	17			3	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	139
1	0010	17			1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	140
1	0010	17			2	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	139
1	0010	17			1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	140
1	0010	17			1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	139
1	0011			100-120	17	AC0120	Brick, handmade	166
1	0011			100-120	2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	166
1	0011			100-120	1	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	166
1	0011			100-120	20	AR0108	Mortar	166
1	0011			100-120	3	AR0203	Roofing slate	166

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1	0011			100-120	1	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	166
1	0011			100-120	1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	166
1	0011			100-120	1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	166
1	0011			100-120	1	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	166
1	0011			100-120	16	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	166
1	0011			100-120	10	KF0104	Shell, oyster	166
1	0011			100-120	1	KF0105	Shell, clam	166
1	0011			100-120	5	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	166
1	0011			100-120	1	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	166
1	0011			100-120	47	MF0102	Charcoal	166
1	0011			100-120	2	MR0122	Unmodified stone	166
1	0011			100-120	2	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	166
1	0012			120-123	2	AC0120	Brick, handmade	170
1	0012			120-123	5	AR0108	Mortar	170
1	0012			120-123	6	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	170
1	0012			120-123	1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	170
1	0012			120-123	11	MF0101	Coal	170
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	AG0301	Window glass, sized	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	AM0195	Nail, wrought	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	AM0601	Nail, cut	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	13	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	4	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	7	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	18	AR0203	Roofing slate	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	CM0220	Button, brass	158

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KC0601	Whieldon ware	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	4	KC0604	Creamware, plain	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KC0605	Creamware, molded	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KC0705	Edgware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	76	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	8	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	3	KF0102	Animal teeth	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	13	KF0103	Fish scales	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	18	KF0104	Shell, oyster	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KF0106	Shell, egg	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	3	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	11	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	5	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KG0506	Tableware, glass bowl, molded	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KG0508	Tableware, glass tumbler	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	KG0516	Other glass	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	3	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	7	MF0101	Coal	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	7	MF0102	Charcoal	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	MF0105	Petrified wood, unworked	158

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5		10		111-136	5	MR0122	Unmodified stone	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	4	MZ0101	Material, unidentified	157
1 & 5		10		111-136	1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	2	ZM1208	Iron flat strip	158
1 & 5		10		111-136	3	ZM1305	Spring	158
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	AC0102	Tile, roofing	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	9	AC0120	Brick, handmade	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	4	AG0301	Window glass, sized	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	AM0601	Nail, cut	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	7	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	15	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	13	AR0108	Mortar	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	AR0203	Roofing slate	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0101	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	5	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0305	Albany slipped	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0399	Stoneware, unidentified	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0601	Whieldon ware	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0699	White-Bodied Ceramic, unidentified	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	168

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC1399	Redware, unidentified, coarse	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	KC1404	Jackfield	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	KC1511	Delftware, plain	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC2103	Line wares, brown or blue over and underglazed/banded	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KC2309	Transfer print, stippled, brown underglazed	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	84	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	5	KF0102	Animal teeth	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	10	KF0103	Fish scales	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	26	KF0104	Shell, oyster	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KF0106	Shell, egg	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	21	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	5	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	3	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	KG0511	Glass, etched	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	KG0512	Other glass vessel	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	MF0105	Petrified wood, unworked	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	2	ZM1208	Iron flat strip	165
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	ZM1302	Lead, unidentified	168
1 & 5		10		136-177	1	ZR2101	Manuport	168
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		4	AC0102	Tile, roofing	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	163

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	AR0108	Mortar	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		18	AR0203	Roofing slate	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KC0901	Dipped ware, tan, rust, brown, olive, or ochre	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KF0102	Animal teeth	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	163
1 & 5		20	Post. Intrudes F10		1	MR0122	Unmodified stone	163
1 & 5	0006?	10	Zone C		4	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	128
1 & 5	0006? & ?	10	Zone C		3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	128
1 & 5	0006? & ?	10	Zone C		127	KF0104	Shell, oyster	128
1 & 5	0009 & 0006	10	Zone C		25	AC0102	Tile, roofing	119
1 & 5	0009 & 0006	10	Zone C		16	AC0102	Tile, roofing	120
1 & 5	0009 & 0006	10	Zone C		1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	119
1 & 5	0010	14			3	AC0102	Tile, roofing	142
1 & 5	0010	14			8	AC0120	Brick, handmade	142
1 & 5	0010	14			1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	142
1 & 5	0010	14			4	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	142

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5	0010	14			8	AR0108	Mortar	142
1 & 5	0010	14			1	AR0203	Roofing slate	142
1 & 5	0010	14			1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	142
1 & 5	0010	14			1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	142
1 & 5	0010	14			3	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	142
1 & 5	0010	14			3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	142
1 & 5	0010	14			8	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	143
1 & 5	0010	14			2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	143
1 & 5	0010	14			1	KF0105	Shell, clam	143
1 & 5	0010	14			3	MF0101	Coal	142
1 & 5	0010	14			6	MF0102	Charcoal	142
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			2	AC0120	Brick, handmade	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			8	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	AM0601	Nail, cut	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			3	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			6	AR0108	Mortar	147

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			4	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC1404	Jackfield	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC1505	Delftware, polychrome h.p.	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KC1599	Delftware, unidentified	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			62	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			36	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			7	KF0102	Animal teeth	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			2	KF0102	Animal teeth	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			46	KF0104	Shell, oyster	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	147

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			8	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			77	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			5	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	KG0516	Other glass	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			3	MF0101	Coal	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			3	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	MM9902	Metal, non iron/steel, unidentified	146
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			2	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	147
1 & 5	0010 & 0007	18			1	ZM0902	Candlestick holder	147
2			NW balk of TU		1	AM1513	Spike	185
2		3			1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	26
2		3			1	AC0120	Brick, handmade	26
2		3			5	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	26
2		3			2	AM0601	Nail, cut	26
2		3			2	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	26
2		3			1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	26
2		3			6	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	26
2		3			12	AR0108	Mortar	26
2		3			8	AR0203	Roofing slate	26

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2		3			1	CG0102	Button, glass	26
2		3			1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	26
2		3			1	KC2807	Lustreware	26
2		3			4	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	26
2		3			8	KF0104	Shell, oyster	26
2		3			1	KG0161	Bottle, pharmaceutical, light green hand blown	26
2		3			3	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	26
2		3			1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	26
2		3			5	MF0101	Coal	26
2		3			5	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	26
2		3			1	MF0204	Clay, burned	26
2		3			1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	26
2		3			1	ZR2101	Manuport	26
2		4			1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	41
2		4			8	AC0120	Brick, handmade	41
2		4			1	AM0601	Nail, cut	41
2		4			6	AR0108	Mortar	41
2		4			2	AR0203	Roofing slate	41
2		4			1	CM0308	Hook and eye	41
2		4			3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	41
2		4			3	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	41
2		4			1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	41

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
2		4	Everything in 1/4 in screened bagged		1	MZ0101	Material, unidentified	41
2		4	Everything in 1/4 in screened bagged		1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	41
2		5	Tree. Everything in screen bagged		5	AC0120	Brick, handmade	43
2		5	Tree. Everything in screen bagged		1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	43
2		5	Tree. Everything in screen bagged		6	AR0108	Mortar	43
2		5	Tree. Everything in screen bagged		55	MF0102	Charcoal	43
2		6	Zone A		9	AC0120	Brick, handmade	44
2		6	Zone A		6	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	44
2		6	Zone A		11	AR0108	Mortar	44
2		6	Zone A		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	44
2		6	Zone A		1	KC0799	Edgeware, unidentified	44
2		6	Zone A		1	KC9903	Earthenware, unidentified	44
2		6	Zone A		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	44
2		6	Zone A		1	MZ0103	Unidentified item, composite material	44
2		6	Zone B		8	AC0120	Brick, handmade	46
2		6	Zone B		7	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	46
2		6	Zone B		7	AR0108	Mortar	46
2		6	Zone B		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	46
2		6	Zone B		1	KC9902	Burned ceramic body, unidentified	46
2		6	Zone B		3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	46
2		6	Zone B		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	46
2		6	Zone B		4	MF0102	Charcoal	46
2		6	Zone C		8	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	50
2		6	Zone C		1	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	50
2		6	Zone C		12	AR0108	Mortar	50

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
2		6	Zone C		1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	50
2		6	Zone C		2	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	50
2		6	Zone C		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	50
2		6	Zone C		1	KG0161	Bottle, pharmaceutical, light green hand blown	50
2		6	Zone C		5	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	50
2		6	Zone C		4	MR0122	Unmodified stone	50
2	0004		Remainder of unit		16	AC0121	Brick, machine made	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		29	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		29	AG0301	Window glass, sized	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		4	AM0195	Nail, wrought	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		7	AM0601	Nail, cut	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		6	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		11	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		9	AM1506	Nail, wire, unidentified, fragment	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		82	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	AM1513	Spike	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	AM1601	Wood screw, pointed	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	AM1602	Large staple	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	AM1719	Hardware, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		3	AR0108	Mortar	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		70	AR0203	Roofing slate	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	CG0102	Button, glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	CM0302	Buckle	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0102	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		8	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0229	Hand painted white salt glazed	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		2	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0398	Lead glazed, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0399	Stoneware, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		10	KC0501	Ironstone, plain blue tinted stone china	15

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0004		Remainder of unit		18	KC0604	Creamware, plain	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0605	Creamware, molded	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0610	Creamware, shell-edged	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		15	KC0620	Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware, plain	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC0704	Edgware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC1295	Coarse earthenware	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC1296	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC1299	Coarse earthenware, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		3	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC1404	Jackfield	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC2203	Polychrome painted, early	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC2207	Flow painted (blue/black/purple)	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		3	KC2306	Transfer print, stippled, romantic underglazed	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		2	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC9902	Burned ceramic body, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KC9903	Earthenware, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		18	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KF0102	Animal teeth	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		11	KF0104	Shell, oyster	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KG0182	Milk Glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		2	KG0207	Bottle, embossed letters	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KG0208	Bottle, embossed design	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KG0223	Bottle, screw cap jar glass (canning jar)	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		12	KG0231	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass	15

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0004		Remainder of unit		2	KG0239	Bottle, crown cap finish	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		107	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		21	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		9	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		11	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		5	KG0401	Bottle, machine made	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KG0408	Machine made clear glass rimmed lid	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		9	KG0513	Frosted flat glass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		17	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		14	MF0101	Coal	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		4	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	MG0101	Glass, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		28	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		6	MM9903	Slag	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	MR0102	Igneous rock fragment	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		5	MR0122	Unmodified stone	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	MZ0102	Modern miscellaneous	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	PM0504	Umbrella part	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	RR0122	Flake, thinning, European dark gray chert	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	RR0123	Flake, French (honey) chert	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	RR0132	Shatter, dark European chert	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		4	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZC0302	Marble, ceramic	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZG0302	Marble, glass, machine made	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZG1201	Glass flaked tool	15

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZG1202	Glass unifacial tool	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZM1202	Nuts	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZM1209	Cotter pin	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZM1244	Nail, brass	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZM1249	Brass grommet	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZM1298	Brass, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZM1299	Metal object, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		2	ZM1302	Lead, unidentified	15
2	0004		Remainder of unit		1	ZZ0101	Electrical part	15
2	0005			40-47	2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	18
2	0005			40-47	4	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	18
2	0005			40-47	3	AM0195	Nail, wrought	18
2	0005			40-47	3	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	18
2	0005			40-47	7	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	18
2	0005			40-47	2	AM1506	Nail, wire, unidentified, fragment	18
2	0005			40-47	109	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	1	AM1513	Spike	18
2	0005			40-47	1	AM1719	Hardware, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	3	AR0108	Mortar	18
2	0005			40-47	27	AR0203	Roofing slate	18
2	0005			40-47	1	CG0102	Button, glass	18
2	0005			40-47	1	CM0302	Buckle	18
2	0005			40-47	3	KC0102	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.	18
2	0005			40-47	5	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0106	Porcelain, tr.pr.	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0250	Black basalt	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0397	Light gray and brown salt glazed, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	2	KC0399	Stoneware, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	8	KC0503	Ironstone or White Granite, plain (as a vitrified ware)	18

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0603	Creamware, green glazed molded or not	18
2	0005			40-47	6	KC0604	Creamware, plain	18
2	0005			40-47	2	KC0605	Creamware, molded	18
2	0005			40-47	10	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	18
2	0005			40-47	2	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0703	Edgeware, underglaze blue	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0704	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	18
2	0005			40-47	2	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC2001	Colonware, plain (possibly)	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	18
2	0005			40-47	3	KC2207	Flow painted (blue/black/purple)	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC6999	Indeterminate ceramic, residual	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KC9902	Burned ceramic body, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	15	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KF0102	Animal teeth	18
2	0005			40-47	20	KF0104	Shell, oyster	18
2	0005			40-47	3	KG0182	Milk Glass	18
2	0005			40-47	3	KG0207	Bottle, embossed letters	18
2	0005			40-47	4	KG0231	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass	18
2	0005			40-47	2	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	18
2	0005			40-47	87	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	18
2	0005			40-47	22	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	18
2	0005			40-47	51	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	18

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0005			40-47	4	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	18
2	0005			40-47	7	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KG0501	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KG0503	Tableware, goblet base	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KG0504	Tableware, goblet stem	18
2	0005			40-47	2	KG0508	Tableware, glass tumbler	18
2	0005			40-47	6	KG0512	Other glass vessel	18
2	0005			40-47	1	KM0221	Serving fork, metal	18
2	0005			40-47	7	MF0101	Coal	18
2	0005			40-47	1	MF0102	Charcoal	18
2	0005			40-47	2	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	18
2	0005			40-47	8	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	18
2	0005			40-47	5	MM9903	Slag	18
2	0005			40-47	7	MR0122	Unmodified stone	18
2	0005			40-47	2	PR0102	Slate pencil	18
2	0005			40-47	1	RR0121	Flake, percussion, gray chalcidony	18
2	0005			40-47	2	RR0132	Shatter, dark European chert	18
2	0005			40-47	2	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	18
2	0005			40-47	1	ZF0301	Dominoe	18
2	0005			40-47	1	ZM1222	Brass ring	18
2	0005			40-47	1	ZM1244	Nail, brass	18
2	0005			40-47	1	ZM1247	Screw	18
2	0005			40-47	2	ZR2452	Flake, fragment 0% cortex	18
2	0006				1	AC0103	Tile, sewer	22
2	0006				3	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	22
2	0006				9	AG0301	Window glass, sized	22
2	0006				4	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	22
2	0006				3	AM0195	Nail, wrought	22
2	0006				2	AM0303	Nail, wrought, T head	22
2	0006				1	AM0601	Nail, cut	22
2	0006				2	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	22

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0006				15	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	22
2	0006				69	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	22
2	0006				1	AM1513	Spike	22
2	0006				1	AM1719	Hardware, unidentified	22
2	0006				8	AR0108	Mortar	22
2	0006				35	AR0203	Roofing slate	22
2	0006				1	CM0301	Suspender part, brass	22
2	0006				1	FM0111	Escutcheon plate	22
2	0006				3	KC0101	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export	22
2	0006				5	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	22
2	0006				1	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	22
2	0006				1	KC0306	Alkaline glazed	22
2	0006				1	KC0398	Lead glazed, unidentified	22
2	0006				1	KC0399	Stoneware, unidentified	22
2	0006				1	KC0503	Ironstone or White Granite, plain (as a vitrified ware)	22
2	0006				18	KC0604	Creamware, plain	22
2	0006				1	KC0607	Creamware, over and underglazed lined	22
2	0006				1	KC0609	Creamware, transfer printed (all are overglazed)	22
2	0006				8	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	22
2	0006				8	KC0700	Whiteware, plain	22
2	0006				2	KC0702	Edgeware, underglaze green	22
2	0006				1	KC0703	Edgeware, underglaze blue	22
2	0006				1	KC0704	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	22
2	0006				1	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	22
2	0006				2	KC1296	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed	22
2	0006				1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	22

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0006				3	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	22
2	0006				2	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	22
2	0006				1	KC1402	Redware, unglazed, refined	22
2	0006				2	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	22
2	0006				1	KC1512	Delftware, sherds without glaze	22
2	0006				1	KC2105	Annularware, creamware/banded	22
2	0006				5	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	22
2	0006				3	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	22
2	0006				1	KC9902	Burned ceramic body, unidentified	22
2	0006				50	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	22
2	0006				1	KF0102	Animal teeth	22
2	0006				18	KF0104	Shell, oyster	22
2	0006				1	KG0110	Bottle, pharmaceutical, embossed letters	22
2	0006				2	KG0163	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown	22
2	0006				1	KG0166	Bottle, pharmaceutical, cobalt blue	22
2	0006				1	KG0208	Bottle, embossed design	22
2	0006				14	KG0231	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass	22
2	0006				3	KG0254	Bottle, ground lip/finish	22
2	0006				13	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	22
2	0006				34	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	22
2	0006				16	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	22
2	0006				10	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	22
2	0006				5	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	22
2	0006				2	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	22
2	0006				1	KG0508	Tableware, glass tumbler	22
2	0006				6	KG0509	Tableware, goblet body	22
2	0006				17	KG0516	Other glass	22

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0006				18	MF0101	Coal	22
2	0006				19	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	22
2	0006				30	MR0122	Unmodified stone	22
2	0006				1	RM0105	Cartridge, rimfire	22
2	0006				1	RR0123	Flake, French (honey) chert	22
2	0006				2	RR0132	Shatter, dark European chert	22
2	0006				1	RR0133	Chert worked fragment, unidentified	22
2	0006				2	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	22
2	0006				2	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	22
2	0006				1	TC0211	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 6/64"	22
2	0006				1	ZM1302	Lead, unidentified	22
2	0006				1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	25
2	0006				1	AM0601	Nail, cut	25
2	0006				3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	25
2	0006				7	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	25
2	0006				3	AR0203	Roofing slate	25
2	0006				1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	25
2	0006				1	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	25
2	0006				7	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	25
2	0006				1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	25
2	0006				1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	25
2	0006				2	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	25
2	0006				1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	25
2	0006				2	MF0101	Coal	25
2	0006				1	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	25
2	0006				3	MR0122	Unmodified stone	25
2	0006				1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	25
2	0006				3	ZM1236	Thin brass fragment	25
2	0006	2		46-65	1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	23

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0006	2		46-65	1	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	23
2	0006	2		46-65	3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	AM0601	Nail, cut	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	23
2	0006	2		46-65	14	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	AR0108	Mortar	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	AR0203	Roofing slate	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	KC0604	Creamware, plain	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	23
2	0006	2		46-65	7	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KF0102	Animal teeth	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KG0207	Bottle, embossed letters	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KG0231	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass	23
2	0006	2		46-65	2	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	23
2	0006	2		46-65	4	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	KG0503	Tableware, goblet base	23
2	0006	2		46-65	3	KG0513	Frosted flat glass	23
2	0006	2		46-65	3	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	23
2	0006	2		46-65	1	PG0106	Perfume/cosmetic bottle	23
2	0007				1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	29
2	0007				3	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	29
2	0007				3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	29
2	0007				1	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	29

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0007				3	AM0195	Nail, wrought	29
2	0007				1	AM0601	Nail, cut	29
2	0007				10	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	29
2	0007				7	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	29
2	0007				2	AR0108	Mortar	29
2	0007				1	CM0220	Button, brass	29
2	0007				1	FM0106	Tack, upholstery	29
2	0007				1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	29
2	0007				1	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	29
2	0007				1	KC0222	Rhenish blue and gray	29
2	0007				4	KC0604	Creamware, plain	29
2	0007				1	KC0606	Creamware, hand painted	29
2	0007				5	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	29
2	0007				1	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	29
2	0007				1	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	29
2	0007				1	KC9904	Glaze only	29
2	0007				25	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	29
2	0007				4	KF0104	Shell, oyster	29
2	0007				3	KG0163	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown	29
2	0007				7	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	29
2	0007				1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	29
2	0007				7	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	29
2	0007				2	KG0512	Other glass vessel	29
2	0007				4	MF0101	Coal	29
2	0007				12	MF0102	Charcoal	29
2	0007				1	MM9903	Slag	29
2	0007				3	MR0122	Unmodified stone	29
2	0007				1	ZM1207	Flatiron	29

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		45	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		2	AM1101	Nail, wire common	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		29	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	AM1513	Spike	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		8	AR0108	Mortar	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		12	AR0203	Roofing slate	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	CM0220	Button, brass	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC0102	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC0304	Bristol slipped	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC0306	Alkaline glazed	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC0402	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC2310	Transfer print, stippled, red, green, purple underglaze	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KC9902	Burned ceramic body, unidentified	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		6	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		12	KF0104	Shell, oyster	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		17	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		2	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		3	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KG0306	Bottle, amber bottle glass	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	KG0506	Tableware, glass bowl, molded	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		3	KG0513	Frosted flat glass	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		3	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		3	MF0101	Coal	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		7	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		1	MF0203	Rubber, unidentified	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		14	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	31

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		2	MM9903	Slag	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		7	MR0122	Unmodified stone	31
2	0007	2	Remainder of feature fill		2	ZM1211	Wire	31
2	0008		Zone I		54	AC0120	Brick, handmade	34
2	0008		Zone I		10	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	34
2	0008		Zone I		74	AR0108	Mortar	34
2	0008		Zone I		1	AR0203	Roofing slate	34
2	0008		Zone I		1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	34
2	0008		Zone I		2	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	34
2	0008		Zone I		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	34
2	0008		Zone I		2	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	34
2	0008		Zone I		11	MF0102	Charcoal	34
2	0008		Zone I		3	MR0122	Unmodified stone	34
2	0008		Zone IA		17	AC0120	Brick, handmade	35
2	0008		Zone IA		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	35
2	0008		Zone IA		1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	35
2	0008		Zone IA		13	AR0108	Mortar	35
2	0008		Zone IA		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	35
2	0008		Zone IA		1	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	35
2	0008		Zone IA		1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	35
2	0008		Zone IA		13	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	35
2	0008		Zone IC		7	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	36
2	0008		Zone IC		9	AR0108	Mortar	36
2	0008		Zone IC		1	KF0103	Fish scales	36
2	0008		Zone IC		3	MF0102	Charcoal	36
2	0008		Zone IC		3	MR0122	Unmodified stone	36
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	AM0601	Nail, cut	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		2	AR0203	Roofing slate	37

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		4	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		3	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		2	MR0122	Unmodified stone	37
2	0008		Zone II (II and IIA)		1	ZM1244	Nail, brass	37
2	0009				2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	48
2	0009				1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	48
2	0009				1	AR0203	Roofing slate	48
2	0009				1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	48
2	0009				2	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	48
2	0009				1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	48
2	0009				1	KG0164	Bottle, pharmaceutical, aqua hand blown	48
2	0009				4	MF0102	Charcoal	48
2	0009				1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	48
2	0009				1	MR0102	Igneous rock fragment	48
2	0009				1	MZ0103	Unidentified item, composite material	48
2	0010			90-100	2	AC0120	Brick, handmade	51
2	0010			90-100	1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	51
2	0010			90-100	4	AR0108	Mortar	51
2	0010			90-100	1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	51
4		12			1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	67
4		12			1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	67
4		12			5	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	67
4		12			5	AR0108	Mortar	67
4		12			1	AR0203	Roofing slate	67
4		12			1	CM0321	Straight pin	68
4		12			1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	68

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
4		12			33	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	67
4		12			1	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	67
4		12			5	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	67
4		12			2	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	67
4		12			1	KG0305	Bottle, cobalt blue bottle glass	67
4		12			1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	67
4		12			8	MF0101	Coal	67
4		12			2	MF0102	Charcoal	67
4		12			3	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	67
4		12			1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	67
4		12			7	MR0122	Unmodified stone	67
4		12			1	RM0112	Lead ball	68
4	0005				2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	82
4	0005				1	KC0108	Porcelain, gilded	82
4	0005				1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	82
4	0005				1	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	82
4	0005				2	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	82
4	0005				1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	82
4	0005				1	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	82
4	0005				1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	82
4	0005				1	MZ0101	Material, unidentified	82
4	0005				2	ZR2101	Manuport	82
5			Zone B		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	86
5			Zone B		1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	86
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	79
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		1	AM1719	Hardware, unidentified	79
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		1	AR0203	Roofing slate	79
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		40	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	79
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		1	KF0103	Fish scales	79
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		1	KF0303	Utensil handle, bone	79

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	79
5	0004		Builders Tr later Zone H		4	MF0102	Charcoal	79
5	0004		Zone C		2	AC0120	Brick, handmade	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	AG0558	Plate Glass (greater than 3.0 mm)	75
5	0004		Zone C		11	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	75
5	0004		Zone C		3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	75
5	0004		Zone C		2	AR0108	Mortar	75
5	0004		Zone C		3	AR0203	Roofing slate	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	CM0220	Button, brass	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0205	British brown salt glazed	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0233	Scratch blue salt glazed	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0603	Creamware, green glazed molded or not	75
5	0004		Zone C		2	KC0604	Creamware, plain	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0606	Creamware, hand painted	75
5	0004		Zone C		2	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	77
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	77
5	0004		Zone C		2	KC0704	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC1309	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	75
5	0004		Zone C		3	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	75
5	0004		Zone C		6	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	75
5	0004		Zone C		14	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	75

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0004		Zone C		1	KF0102	Animal teeth	75
5	0004		Zone C		3	KF0104	Shell, oyster	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KF0303	Utensil handle, bone	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KG0161	Bottle, pharmaceutical, light green hand blown	75
5	0004		Zone C		6	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	75
5	0004		Zone C		4	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	75
5	0004		Zone C		14	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	75
5	0004		Zone C		2	KG0501	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass	75
5	0004		Zone C		2	KG0512	Other glass vessel	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	KM0220	Fork, metal	75
5	0004		Zone C		1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	75
5	0004		Zone D		2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	76
5	0004		Zone D		2	AG0301	Window glass, sized	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	AM0601	Nail, cut	76
5	0004		Zone D		6	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	76
5	0004		Zone D		16	AR0108	Mortar	76
5	0004		Zone D		2	AR0203	Roofing slate	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	KC0107	Porcelain, early gold banded	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	KC0606	Creamware, hand painted	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	KC2305	Transfer print, stippled, landscape underglaze	76
5	0004		Zone D		2	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	76
5	0004		Zone D		14	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	76

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0004		Zone D		2	KF0102	Animal teeth	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	76
5	0004		Zone D		2	KG0501	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass	76
5	0004		Zone D		2	KG0513	Frosted flat glass	76
5	0004		Zone D		1	MF0101	Coal	76
5	0004		Zone E		3	AM0195	Nail, wrought	81
5	0004		Zone E		1	AM0198	Nail, wrought, L-head	81
5	0004		Zone E		1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	81
5	0004		Zone E		1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	81
5	0004		Zone E		2	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	81
5	0004		Zone E		25	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	81
5	0004		Zone E		2	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	81
5	0004		Zone E		1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	81
5	0004		Zone F		1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	AM0601	Nail, cut	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	80
5	0004		Zone F		4	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	AM1715	Latch/lock mechanism, iron	80
5	0004		Zone F		2	AR0203	Roofing slate	80
5	0004		Zone F		3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KC0704	Edgware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KC9903	Earthenware, unidentified	80
5	0004		Zone F		20	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KF0102	Animal teeth	80
5	0004		Zone F		2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	80

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0004		Zone F		3	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	KG0516	Other glass	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	80
5	0004		Zone F		1	ZM1302	Lead, unidentified	80
5	0004		Zones A & B		9	AC0102	Tile, roofing	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	AC0120	Brick, handmade	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		7	AG0301	Window glass, sized	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	AM0195	Nail, wrought	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		7	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		35	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		5	AR0108	Mortar	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		22	AR0203	Roofing slate	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	CM0302	Buckle	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0111	Porcelain, blue painted	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0402	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	KC0503	Ironstone or White Granite, plain (as a vitrified ware)	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		7	KC0604	Creamware, plain	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		2	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0700	Whiteware, plain	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0702	Edgeware, underglaze green	74

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC0901	Dipped ware, tan, rust, brown, olive, or ochre	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC1101	Slipware, yellow, plain	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		2	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		4	KC2303	Transfer print, linear, unidentified underglaze	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	KC2305	Transfer print, stippled, landscape underglaze	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		56	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	KF0103	Fish scales	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	KF0105	Shell, clam	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	KF0106	Shell, egg	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		4	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		6	KG0165	Bottle, pharmaceutical, machine made	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		5	KG0223	Bottle, screw cap jar glass (canning jar)	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		10	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		8	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		2	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		10	KG0516	Other glass	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		28	MF0101	Coal	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	ZC0201	Flower pot, ceramic	74

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	ZM1208	Iron flat strip	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		3	ZM1211	Wire	74
5	0004		Zones A & B		1	ZM1302	Lead, unidentified	74
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KC0607	Creamware, over and underglazed lined	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		4	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		6	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	85
5	0005		Rodent burrow		1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	85
5	0005		Zone D		1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	90
5	0005		Zone D		2	AG0301	Window glass, sized	90
5	0005		Zone D		2	AM1506	Nail, wire, unidentified, fragment	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	AR0203	Roofing slate	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	CF0101	Button, bone	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	KC0609	Creamware, transfer printed (all are overglazed)	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	90
5	0005		Zone D		3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	KF0103	Fish scales	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	KF0106	Shell, egg	90
5	0005		Zone D		1	KM0102	Enameled tinware	89
5	0005		Zone D		1	MF0101	Coal	90
5	0005		Zone F		14	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	110

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0005		Zone F		1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	110
5	0005		Zone F		1	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	110
5	0005		Zone F		2	AM0195	Nail, wrought	110
5	0005		Zone F		1	CM0321	Straight pin	107
5	0005		Zone F		2	KC0604	Creamware, plain	110
5	0005		Zone F		1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	107
5	0005		Zone F		3	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	110
5	0005		Zone F		7	KF0104	Shell, oyster	110
5	0005		Zone F		1	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	110
5	0005		Zone F		3	MF0101	Coal	110
5	0005		Zone G		4	AC0102	Tile, roofing	111
5	0005		Zone G		2	AC0120	Brick, handmade	111
5	0005		Zone G		3	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	111
5	0005		Zone G		2	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	111
5	0005		Zone G		4	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	111
5	0005		Zone G		9	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	111
5	0005		Zone G		4	AR0108	Mortar	111
5	0005		Zone G		8	AR0203	Roofing slate	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0205	British brown salt glazed	111
5	0005		Zone G		4	KC0604	Creamware, plain	111
5	0005		Zone G		3	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0631	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0632	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	114
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	111

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	111
5	0005		Zone G		4	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	111
5	0005		Zone G		39	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	111
5	0005		Zone G		3	KF0103	Fish scales	111
5	0005		Zone G		13	KF0104	Shell, oyster	111
5	0005		Zone G		4	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	111
5	0005		Zone G		5	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	111
5	0005		Zone G		2	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	111
5	0005		Zone G		2	KG0516	Other glass	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	111
5	0005		Zone G		6	MF0101	Coal	111
5	0005		Zone G		1	RM0112	Lead ball	114
5	0005		Zone G		1	ZC0302	Marble, ceramic	111
5	0005		Zone H		2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	116
5	0005		Zone H		2	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	116
5	0005		Zone H		2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	AR0108	Mortar	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	KC0301	Brown salt glazed	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	95
5	0005		Zone H		3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	KC0606	Creamware, hand painted	116
5	0005		Zone H		25	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	116
5	0005		Zone H		3	KF0103	Fish scales	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	116

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0005		Zone H		3	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	116
5	0005		Zone H		1	ZM1298	Brass, unidentified	116
5	0005		Zone I		1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	AM1511	Tack	112
5	0005		Zone I		4	AR0108	Mortar	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	KC0604	Creamware, plain	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	KC1296	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed	112
5	0005		Zone I		1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	112
5	0005		Zone I		8	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	KF0103	Fish scales	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	KG0161	Bottle, pharmaceutical, light green hand blown	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	112
5	0005		Zone I		2	KG0516	Other glass	117
5	0005		Zone I		7	MF0101	Coal	117
5	0005		Zone I		2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	117
5	0005		Zone I		1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	112
5	0005	10	Zone C		3	AC0102	Tile, roofing	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	AM0601	Nail, cut	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		11	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		6	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		2	AR0108	Mortar	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		2	AR0203	Roofing slate	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	CM0321	Straight pin	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		2	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC0631	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC0704	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	84

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC0712	Edgeware, scalloped, unimpressed blue	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC0799	Edgeware, unidentified	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC1309	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		3	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		66	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		19	KF0103	Fish scales	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KG0182	Milk Glass	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		5	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		11	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		5	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KG0503	Tableware, goblet base	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		2	KG0508	Tableware, glass tumbler	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KG0509	Tableware, goblet body	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		2	MF0101	Coal	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	84
5	0005	10	Zone C		2	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	84
5	0005	10?	Zone B		8	AC0102	Tile, roofing	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	AC0120	Brick, handmade	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		4	AM0601	Nail, cut	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		23	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	AR0108	Mortar	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		9	AR0203	Roofing slate	83

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	CF0101	Button, bone	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC0607	Creamware, over and underglazed lined	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		2	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		7	KC0632	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC0700	Whiteware, plain	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		2	KC0712	Edgeware, scalloped, unimpresed blue	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		2	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC2305	Transfer print, stippled, landscape underglaze	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		43	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		4	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		4	KG0405	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	KG0506	Tableware, glass bowl, molded	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		8	MF0101	Coal	83
5	0005	10?	Zone B		1	ZC0304	Figurine	83
5	0006		Zone I		5	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	129
5	0006		Zone I		1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	129
5	0006		Zone I		1	AR0108	Mortar	130
5	0006		Zone I		1	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	129
5	0006		Zone I		2	KF0104	Shell, oyster	130
5	0006		Zone I		2	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	129
5	0006		Zone I		16	MF0102	Charcoal	129
5	0006		Zone I		1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	130
5	0006		Zone J		1	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	137

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0006		Zone J		2	AG0301	Window glass, sized	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	137
5	0006		Zone J		3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	137
5	0006		Zone J		2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	137
5	0006		Zone J		2	AR0108	Mortar	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	AR0203	Roofing slate	137
5	0006		Zone J		2	KC0102	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	KC0205	British brown salt glazed	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	KC0605	Creamware, molded	137
5	0006		Zone J		6	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	KC1301	Redware, unglazed, coarse	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	137
5	0006		Zone J		25	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	137
5	0006		Zone J		8	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	137
5	0006		Zone J		2	KG0513	Frosted flat glass	137
5	0006		Zone J		1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	137
5	0006		Zone J		2	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	137
5	0006	10	Zone C			ZZZ	Sterile	98
5	0006	10	Zone D		1	CM0321	Straight pin	104
5	0006	10	Zone D		5	ZM1235	Lead scrap	104
5	0006	14			2	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	136
5	0006	14			1	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	136
5	0006	14			1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	136
5	0006	14			2	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	136
5	0006	14			1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	136
5	0006	14			2	AR0108	Mortar	136
5	0006	14			3	AR0203	Roofing slate	136
5	0006	14			2	KC0604	Creamware, plain	136
5	0006	14			1	KC0611	Creamware, deeper yellow glaze	136
5	0006	14			1	KC0636	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome painted floral patterns	136

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0006	14			1	KC2306	Transfer print, stippled, romantic underglazed	136
5	0006	14			13	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	136
5	0006	14			1	KF0102	Animal teeth	136
5	0006	14			1	KF0103	Fish scales	136
5	0006	14			8	KF0104	Shell, oyster	136
5	0006	14			3	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	136
5	0006	14			2	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	136
5	0006	14			2	KG0516	Other glass	136
5	0006	14			5	MF0101	Coal	136
5	0006	14			3	MF0102	Charcoal	136
5	0006	14			6	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	136
5	0006	15			3	AG0301	Window glass, sized	135
5	0006	15			1	AM0601	Nail, cut	135
5	0006	15			3	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	135
5	0006	15			3	AR0108	Mortar	135
5	0006	15			1	CM0321	Straight pin	133
5	0006	15			1	KC0105	Porcelain, plain	135
5	0006	15			1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	135
5	0006	15			5	KC0604	Creamware, plain	135
5	0006	15			1	KC0606	Creamware, hand painted	135
5	0006	15			1	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	135
5	0006	15			1	KC0712	Edgeware, scalloped, unimpresed blue	135
5	0006	15			1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	135
5	0006	15			1	KC2305	Transfer print, stippled, landscape underglaze	135
5	0006	15			1	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	135
5	0006	15			7	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	135
5	0006	15			7	KF0102	Animal teeth	135

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0006	15			11	KF0104	Shell, oyster	135
5	0006	15			2	KF0106	Shell, egg	135
5	0006	15			1	KG0163	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown	135
5	0006	15			13	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	135
5	0006	15			3	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	135
5	0006	15			2	MF0101	Coal	135
5	0006	15			1	MF0102	Charcoal	135
5	0006	15			3	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	135
5	0006	15			1	MM9902	Metal, non iron/steel, unidentified	135
5	0006	15			1	MM9903	Slag	135
5	0006	15			1	MP9901	Plastic, unidentified	135
5	0006	15			2	MR0122	Unmodified stone	135
5	0006	15			2	MZ0101	Material, unidentified	135
5	0006	15			1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	135
5	0007				7	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	150
5	0007				8	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	151
5	0007				1	AF0102	Asphalt, roofing	151
5	0007				1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	151
5	0007				1	AM0194	Nail, wrought, fragment	151
5	0007				1	AM0195	Nail, wrought	150
5	0007				5	AM1504	Nail, unidentified	150
5	0007				3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	150
5	0007				2	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	151
5	0007				1	AR0108	Mortar	151
5	0007				1	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	150
5	0007				1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	151
5	0007				1	KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	151
5	0007				7	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	150
5	0007				10	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	151

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0007				3	KF0102	Animal teeth	150
5	0007				1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	150
5	0007				4	KF0104	Shell, oyster	151
5	0007				11	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	150
5	0007				5	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	151
5	0007				1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	150
5	0007				1	KG0518	Thin, curved, clear glass either pharma, goblet or lamp globe	151
5	0007				1	MF0101	Coal	150
5	0007				1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	150
5	0007				1	MP9901	Plastic, unidentified	151
5	0007				1	MZ0101	Material, unidentified	150
5	0007				1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	151
5	0007	15			28	AC0120	Brick, handmade	161
5	0007	15			1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	161
5	0007	15			1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	161
5	0007	15			3	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	161
5	0007	15			9	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	161
5	0007	15			1	AR0105	Plaster	161
5	0007	15			9	AR0108	Mortar	161
5	0007	15			6	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	161
5	0007	15			2	KF0102	Animal teeth	161
5	0007	15			3	KF0104	Shell, oyster	161
5	0007	15			10	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	161
5	0007	15			1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	161
5	0007	18			1	KC1304	Redware, black glazed, unrefined	148
5	0007	18			1	KC1511	Delftware, plain	148
5	0008				6	AC0120	Brick, handmade	164
5	0008				1	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	164
5	0008				1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	164
5	0008				1	AM1511	Tack	164
5	0008				2	AR0108	Mortar	164

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
5	0008				4	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	164
5	0008				1	KF0104	Shell, oyster	164
5	0008				4	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	164
5	0008				1	MF0101	Coal	164
5	0008				5	MF0102	Charcoal	164
5	0008				1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	164
5	0010			120-138	10	AR0108	Mortar	171
5	0010			120-138	61	MF0102	Charcoal	171
5 & 1	0006 & 0009		Base of levels. Would have been LN156 but not labeled in field		1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	181
5 & 1	0006 & 0009		Base of levels. Would have been LN156 but not labeled in field		1	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	181
5 & 1	0006 & 0009		Base of levels. Would have been LN156 but not labeled in field		1	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	181
5 & 1	0006 & 0009		Base of levels. Would have been LN156 but not labeled in field		1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	181
5 & 1	0006 & 0009		Base of levels. Would have been LN156 but not labeled in field		1	TC0210	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"	181
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			35	AC0102	Tile, roofing	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AC0102	Tile, roofing	94
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			4	AC0120	Brick, handmade	93

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			6	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			3	AC0199	Brick, unspecified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AG0301	Window glass, sized	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			19	AG0301	Window glass, sized	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			4	AM0195	Nail, wrought	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AM0198	Nail, wrought, L-head	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			8	AM0601	Nail, cut	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			4	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			4	AM1199	Nail, wire common, fragment	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			18	AM1505	Nail, cut or wrought, square	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			63	AM1507	Nail fragment, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	AM1719	Hardware, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AR0108	Mortar	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			9	AR0108	Mortar	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AR0203	Roofing slate	92

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			133	AR0203	Roofing slate	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	AR0203	Roofing slate	94
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	CM0240	Button, white metal	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	FM0111	Escutcheon plate	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0102	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0106	Porcelain, tr.pr.	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0108	Porcelain, gilded	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0112	Porcelain, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0223	Gray salt glazed	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			3	KC0232	Refined white salt glazed	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0601	Whieldon ware	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			20	KC0604	Creamware, plain	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			3	KC0604	Creamware, plain	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			6	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	93

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			4	KC0634	Pearlware, underglaze blue non-Chinese motifs h.p.	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0699	White-Bodied Ceramic, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0702	Edgeware, underglaze green	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0712	Edgeware, scalloped, unimpressed blue	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC0900	Swirled variegated slip creamware, pearlware (called dipped ware)	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC1103	Slipware, trailed yellow	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC1302	Redware, clear glazed, plain	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			6	KC1504	Delftware, blue h.p.	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC2001	Colonoware, plain (possibly)	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC2103	Line wares, brown or blue over and underglazed/banded	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KC2104	Annularware, pearlware/banded	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC2105	Annularware, creamware/banded	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC2105	Annularware, creamware/banded	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC2308	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			12	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	92

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unt	Code	Description	Lot #
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KC2399	Transfer print, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			138	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			35	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			71	KF0101	Bone, unidentified	94
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			11	KF0102	Animal teeth	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KF0102	Animal teeth	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			23	KF0103	Fish scales	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KF0103	Fish scales	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			7	KF0104	Shell, oyster	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			7	KF0104	Shell, oyster	94
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			3	KF0106	Shell, egg	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KG0159	Bottle, pharmaceutical, fragment	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			3	KG0300	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			9	KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			4	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			41	KG0302	Bottle, dark green bottle glass	93

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCount	Code	Description	Lot #
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KG0303	Bottle, light green bottle glass	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KG0304	Bottle, aqua bottle glass	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KG0397	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KG0501	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KG0501	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	KG0502	Tableware, goblet rim	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			3	KG0508	Tableware, glass tumbler	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	KG0512	Other glass vessel	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			60	MF0101	Coal	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			8	MF0102	Charcoal	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			11	MF0103	Cinder/clinker	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			2	MM9901	Iron fragment, unidentified	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	MR0122	Unmodified stone	93
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	TC0101	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain	93

Unit	Level	Feature	Other prov info	Depth (cmbd)	SumOfCo unit	Code	Description	Lot #
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	TC0209	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"	92
5 & 1	0006 & 0009	10			1	ZR2101	Manuport	93

