

Archaeological Investigations at the
Peter McCutcheon Farm Site, Town of Bethlehem,
Albany County, New York



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October 2010

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Prepared for

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Executive Summary

A Phase III cultural resources data recovery was conducted at the Peter McCutcheon House Site, located in the Towns of Bethlehem and New Scotland in Albany County, New York. The site is a mid-18th century domestic and agricultural landscape, including a partially collapsed house, a pond, two barn foundations and several landscape features all within an area of approximately 1.26 acres. The Phase III study consisted of a full-scale mitigation of the site with unit excavations, mechanical scraping and structural dismantling in combination with documentary research centered on a series of research questions established in the Data Recovery Plan.

Unit excavations were concentrated in the cellar, where a host of domestic activities were thought to have place, as well as beneath the wood framed addition, which research indicated was the original front yard of the house. Previous excavations by the now defunct Bethlehem Archaeology Group in the mid 1990s disturbed much of the landscape surrounding the house. These excavations were also included in the analysis for the data recovery.

Excavations in the cellar of the house revealed a landscape of domestic workspace in which a variety of activities took place including food preparation, food storage and child instruction. Slate pencils recovered from the basement suggest that home educational activities were taking place in the same space as food preparation. Additional childhood-related artifacts recovered from the site presented a glimpse of how both play and instruction factored into a child's life in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Overall, the McCutcheon Farm Site has yielded a great deal of information. Several issues were examined as part of these investigations, including the age of the house itself, the provenience of building materials used in the original brick portion of the house, patterns of Scottish settlement in rural Albany County and the role of Loyalism within that community, changes at the site resulting from shifts in ownership, and the material culture of domestic work and childhood in an 18th-century rural Albany County home.

In particular, this study illuminated both the provenience and age of key building materials in the original section of the McCutcheon House. Bricks from the house were analyzed using XRF technology to determine the composition of their clay. As a result, a positive match was made between the clay in the bricks and the soil beneath a pond to the east of the house site. This correlation confirmed speculation that the unusually large moppen bricks were made on site. The use of dendrochronology also brought a scientific approach toward determining a date for the McCutcheon House. Analysis from the Cornell Dendrochronology lab dated a small group of assorted timbers from within the brick portion of the house to circa 1735. Two additional periods, circa 1764 and 1786-87, were identified in the dating process. In correlation with documentary evidence, these dates suggest the site may have been occupied in the first half of the 18th century by either the Radcliffe or Sixby families. Whether or not McCutcheon built the brick house on the site, he was likely responsible for the third and final building period identified by the dendrochronology.

Documentary research conducted in tandem with the site excavations revealed that McCutcheon himself was intertwined with the Loyalist movement and other Loyalism activists in the Normanskill area. Families like the Sixbys and the Radcliffes were found to have numerous connections with Peter McCutcheon and the site giving way to theories of a previous occupation of the site. While the study itself was oriented toward the McCutcheon House and its occupations, larger patterns of Scottish settlement, foodways and Loyalism were discussed as they related to McCutcheon and artifacts recovered from the site.

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Acknowledgements

This project was the result of five years of intermittent fieldwork and study. The authors would like to thank Bill Herbert of BBL Development for all of this support during all this time. Doug Mackey and Philip Perazio from NYSOPRHP provided valuable guidance and suggestions. Susan Leath, historian for the town of Bethlehem, visited the site, provided valuable information, and opened her office to allow us keep important architectural material away from roving heavy equipment during mechanical stripping. Paul Huey was a great help from the beginning of the project, connecting us with people and resources and sharing his photographs and immense knowledge. Brian Parker and Mark Brogna from the Historic Albany Foundation help us to save the remaining bricks and architectural material from the McCutcheon House from disappearing; they will be used to help restore other buildings from the same period. Mike Cristo conducted the asbestos abatement as well as the demolition of the wood framed addition. His careful work prevented the further disturbance the front yard deposits and allowed us see the front façade of the McCutcheon house for the first (and last) time in 80 years. Special thanks also to the remaining members of the Bethlehem Archaeology Group, Anne Jacobs, Clark Galloway and Chester Boland, who shared their notes and memories and agreed to donate their notes and artifacts from their McCutcheon excavations. It is because of this that a complete record of all the excavations at the site will be retained at the New York State Museum for others to study and enjoy.

Introduction

The Peter McCutcheon House Site was initially identified as part of the Phase I survey to identify archaeological sites as part of the 275.0 acre Vista Technology Campus Project, 06PR00226, located in the Towns of Bethlehem and New Scotland, Albany County, New York (Figures 1 and 2). The site is a mid-18th century domestic and agricultural landscape, including a partially collapsed house, a pond, two barn foundations and several landscape features all within an area of approximately 1.26 acres.

A 1980 inventory of the Peter McCutcheon House by the New York State Museum when the house was still standing in relatively good condition determined the house to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, C, and D due to its historic association with the Van Baal Patent and as the site appeared likely to yield both architectural and archaeological information about Dutch vernacular building practices in 18th-century rural Albany and throughout the site's long occupation (Tabor and Cornell 1980). Upon consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, a theoretical framework and field methodology was developed.

A Phase II site examination was conducted to determine if the site was eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Emphasis was made to examine the site as an agricultural landscape in hopes of determining the site's eligibility within this context. Documentary research was conducted to prepare environmental and historic contexts to aide in understanding the site. These contexts were used to create a research methodology that was then used to guide the field investigations. Several methodologies were incorporated in the Phase II investigations, including shovel testing, unit excavations, and surface collection.

The results of the Phase II study indicated that the site was eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for the site's ability to inform about 18th-century life in rural Albany County. Upon consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, a data recovery plan (DRP) was developed that outlining the goals of the Phase III study and the methods and approaches that would be used to achieve them. This report provides the results of the data recovery and fulfils the obligations of the Phase III study.

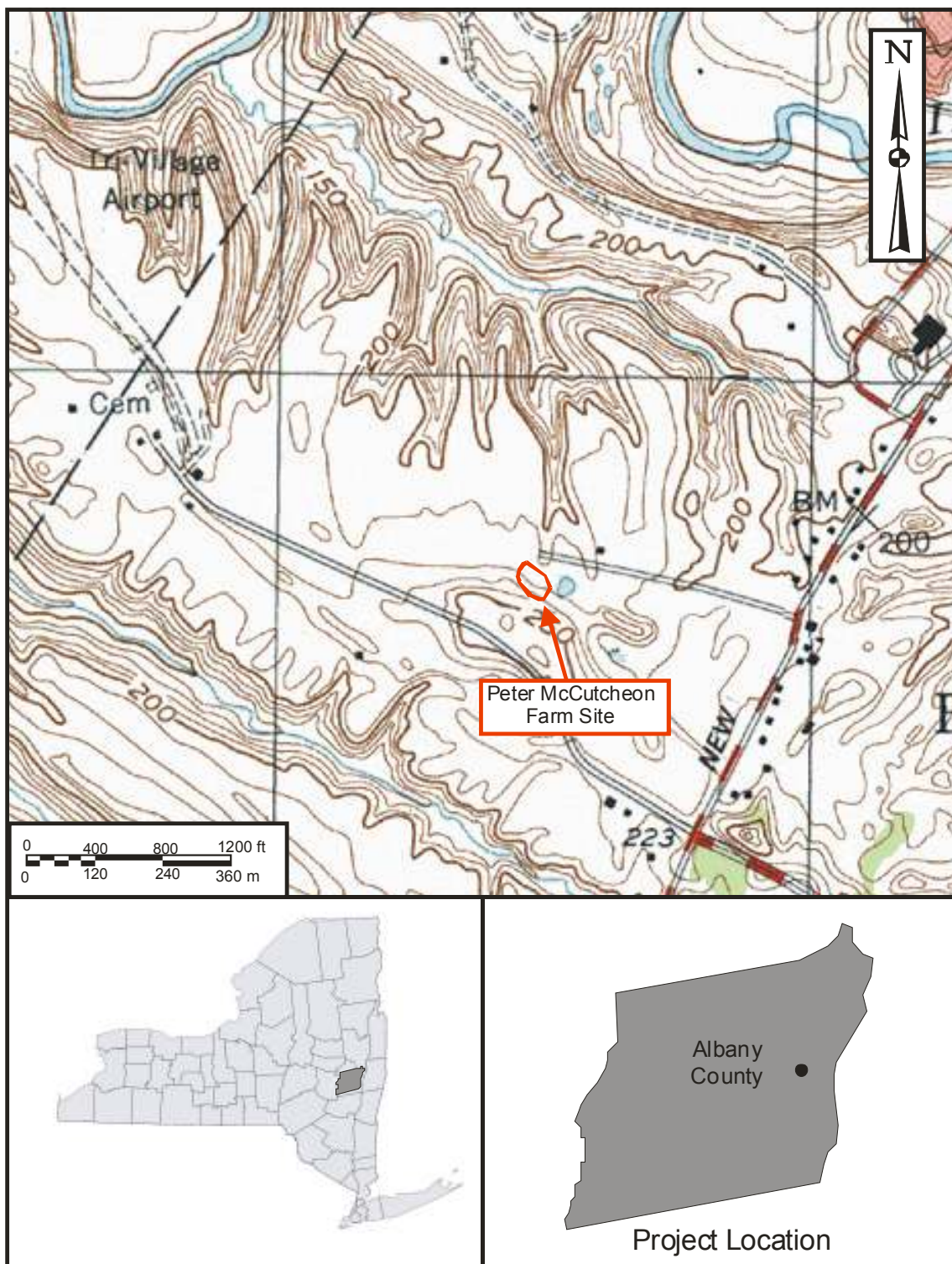


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Peter McCutcheon Farm Site

Environmental Setting

Albany County consists of low floodplains along the Hudson River Valley in the east, rising to the Helderberg Mountains in the west. The project area is located in the Helderberg Mountain section of the Appalachian Uplands physiographic province. This area consists of a series of cuestas that have steep, north facing slopes and gentle southern slopes (Brown 1992:2-3). Much of the area in the vicinity of the project is underlain by Ordovician bedrock. Glacial Lake Albany covered the eastern third of the county from 16,000 until about 12,000 years ago. Many of the soils within the project area were formed from material resulting from this glacial lake (Dineen 1983).

Native vegetation in the region is part of the chestnut-oak-yellow poplar zone of the Southern Hardwood Forest (Funk 1976:7). These trees would have provided the wood necessary for cooking and heat, as well as a valuable food source in the form of nuts and acorns. An environment of this sort would have produced an abundance of fauna, such as turkey, white tailed deer as well as a variety of small mammals. These resources, in addition to the fishing resources brought by nearby streams, would have provided a diverse array of potential food sources for prehistoric and historic peoples living in the Normanskill Valley.

The McCutcheon Site is located along a broad upland till plain on the southern side of the Normanskill Creek, a tributary of the Hudson River. Elevation ranges from 227 to 252 feet (70-77 m) above sea level. The most notable water source in proximity of the site is the Normanskill Creek, which flows 4,062 feet (1.24 km) northwest of the site. A small tributary of the Normanskill flows 1,942 feet (0.59 km) north of the site. Other nearby water sources include the Vloman Kill, which flows through Slingerlands 2.3 miles (3.7 km) to the west and the Krumkill, which flows into the Normanskill at Karlsfield approximately 3,900 ft (1.1 km) to the northeast. The project is located approximately 5.9 miles (9.5 km) west of the Hudson River.

Geoarchaeology

In addition to the documentary soils study conducted prior to the fieldwork, the site was visited by Geoarchaeologist Julieann Van Nest of the New York State Museum. Dr. Van Nest was able to excavate three cores to try to examine the relationship between the younger sandy deposits and the lake clay. She thought that if the boundary between the sands and clay could be determined in the paleolandscape, that it could well be within the range of the Paleoindian period and might even include buried surfaces. While none of the cores were actually able to excavate below the sand, the cores did recover nice sediment samples (somewhat surprisingly so, for sandy sediment). It was decided that while the boundary between the sands and lacustrine deposits was still not defined, that it clearly must exist somewhere nearby along the landscape.

Based upon the brief investigations made by Dr. Van Nest, the landforms comprising the site were tentatively defined as having a thick biomantle. A biomantle is defined as a texturally differentiated zone in the upper part of a soil produced largely by bioturbation processes (Balek 2002; Van Nest 2002). These biomantle horizons occur in upland areas

where little or no erosional or depositional activity has taken place. Instead, artifacts are buried over time by insect, earthworm, and small root and rodent activity. Under this model, the location and position of the artifacts beneath the ground surface would be more heavily influenced by biotic activity rather than the plowing, which have only occurred in geologically recent times.

A Brief History of Archaeology in the Bethlehem Area

Artifacts have been reported from along the valley of the Normanskill as early as the initial settlements were made. The presence of chert outcropping as well as the diverse habits along the terraces and valley bottoms make the area an attractive place for prehistoric settlement. Sites from the area have been instrumental in creating the regional framework and cultural sequences for New York State and the greater northeast. Artifacts from the nearby Vosberg Site as well as another site along the Normanskill, the Covered Bridge Site, were used by Ritchie (1944:257-259) in conjunction with a series of other sites in neighboring valleys, in postulating the Vosberg Complex, a Middle Archaic manifestation. While it was clear from an early time that the Vosberg Complex was closely tied with Brewerton and likely shared its Laurientian origins, the fact that diagnostic Vosberg points were almost always found in the same levels as later point types such as Orient Fishtail points led Ritchie to suspect that the Vosberg Complex occurred over a much longer period than it was later determined (Funk 1976:239). Today, the complex is still poorly understood, with few single component occupations or radiocarbon dated contexts identified. The corner notched Vosberg point remains the sole diagnostic attribute of the complex.

Table 1. Previous cultural resource surveys within one mile of the project area

Project Name		No. of Sites
Slingerlands Postal Facility	(Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1988)	0
Krumkill Manor Subdivision	(LoRusso 1990)	0
Lands of the Goldman Albany Partnership, Phase I	(Curtin 1991)	4
Stage 2, Wademan and Terrace Sites	(Curtin 1992)	0
New Salem Garage Project	(Werner Archaeological Consulting 1993)	0
Marie Rose Manor	(Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1993)	0
CNG Pipeline (TL-470X1); Phase I	(Meyer 1993)	2
CNG Pipeline (TL-470X1); Addendum	(The 106 Group 1994)	0
CNG Pipeline (TL-470X1), Phase II	(Braun Intertec 1993)	0
Bethlehem Ice Group Facility	(Curtin 1999)	0
PIN 1004.05.101, Route 140	(Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1999)	2
PIN 1004.05.101, Route 140; Phase II	(Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 2000)	0
Buckingham Mews Residential Development	(Curtin 2000a)	0
Orchard Estates Residential Subdevelopment	(Nelson & Curtin 2000)	1
Orchard Estates; Phase II	(Curtin 2000b)	1
Route 85 Slingerland Bypass Extension	(Sopko 1997); (Tabor and Cornell 1980)	8
PIN 1754.42/1754.43, County Route 52	(Werner Archaeological Consulting 2001)	2

The Normanskill Valley is also the home of the Normanskill point, a style of arrowhead thought to date to the very beginning of the Late Woodland Period. While no type-site for the Normanskill point occurs, the point was named by Ritchie (1965:125-126) on the basis of the numerous points found along the plowed surfaces along the creek. Today, the Normanskill point is a commonly accepted point style used by archaeologists to describe these artifacts throughout the northeast and Midwest.

After the passing and implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the number of archaeological investigations in the vicinity by professionals grew substantially. The Phase IA literature review (Moyer 2006) indicated that 17 previous archaeological surveys have been conducted within one mile of the project area (Table 1). Hartgen Archeological Associates conducted four of these surveys: a Phase IB in 1988 for a new postal facility in Slingerlands which located no archaeological sites; a Phase I for the Marie Rose Manor in 1993 locating no sites; a DOT project on Route 40 in the town of Bethlehem in 1999 which located a site with both historic and prehistoric components, as well as a prehistoric site; and lastly, a Phase II on the sites located during Phase I investigations for the Route 40 DOT work which lists no date of survey. A Phase IB conducted in 1990 by Mark Lo Russo in association with Dana Vaillancourt as part of the Krumkill Manor Subdivision yielded no archaeological sites. Ed Curtin conducted six surveys. A Phase I and II for the Goldman Albany partnership located two prehistoric and two historic sites. In 1999 Ed Curtin conducted a Phase I for the Bethlehem Ice Group, which did not locate any sites. In 2000, a IB conducted by Curtin for the Buckingham Mews Development failed to identify any sites, however, also in 2000, Curtin did identify a prehistoric site as a result of Phase I & II investigations for the Orchard Estates residential subdivision. Braun Intertec and the 106 Group completed a series of surveys including a IA/IB, a IB, and a Phase II in 1993 and 1994 for the CNG Transmission Corporation Pipeline project. Work on this pipeline project located two prehistoric sites. The New York State Museum conducted two surveys as part of the Slingerlands Bypass highway project, which identified eight sites, one of which, the Peter McCutcheon Site, is the focus of the present report. Werner Archaeological Consulting conducted the last of these seventeen surveys. Finally, in 1993, Werner performed a Phase IA site evaluation for the New Salem Garage project, and, in 2001, conducted a Phase IA/IB survey for the reconstruction of County Route 52, locating 2 historic sites.

In addition to professional research, amateur archaeologists have also left their mark on the landscape. The Bethlehem Archaeology group was organized in January of 1982 as part of a ten-year effort to use archaeology as a means of acquiring research for a book to be published about the town's history in preparation for their upcoming bicentennial, which was completed in 1993 (Brewer 1993). The organization was formed by a core group of dedicated individuals, including Ralph B. Wood, who served as first president, Dr. Floyd Brewer, who served as general editor of the proposed book and helped to guide their research, and Ann Jacobs and Chester Bolen, who help to direct some of the field and laboratory research. These amateur archaeologists were aided by several professionals, including William Ritchie, Paul Huey, Bob Funk and David Steadman, who made themselves available on several occasions.

One of the Bethlehem Archaeology Group's initial projects was the creation of a Ralph B. Wood Archaeology Laboratory to serve as a headquarters for their operation. The laboratory was located on Route 32 south of the entrance to the town park, and was used as a small museum as well as laboratory and office space for the group. Much of the money for the upkeep and management of the building came from members and the town, as well as from an endowment from the General Electric Plastics Division in Selkirk.

Their first project involved the restoration of the Slingerland family vault, which was completed in 1982. The group then focused their efforts in two areas, with one half of the group researching and excavating the oldest standing home in Bethlehem, the Nicol Sill House, and the other half conducting excavations at a large prehistoric site called Goes Farm. Both of these sites are located well away from the current project near the confluence of the Hudson and the Vloman Kill.



Photo 1. Members of the Bethlehem Archaeology Group during excavations at the Peter McCutcheon House in 1994.

Over the next ten years, the Bethlehem Archaeology Group conducted investigations of several area sites, including the James Lyon House, the Peter McCutcheon House, the Cedar Hill Store and Winne docks, and the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem farm. Archaeological research by the Bethlehem Archaeological Group culminated in the publication of their bicentennial volume, *Bethlehem Revisited* (Brewer 1993), as well as an article on their excavations at the First Reformed Church of Albany Parsonage Farmhouse Site, which was published in the Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association (Brewer and Gosselin 2004).

Unfortunately, none of the publications provided any information about the findings from the Peter McCutcheon Farm Site. Excavations at the site were conducted primarily for the purposes of recruiting and training new members. When approached about the possibility of incorporating their previous research at the site as part of our excavations, the remaining members of the Bethlehem Archaeology Group readily approved and provided our office with their field notes, photographs and artifacts from their investigations. All of these materials will be curated along with the notes and artifacts from the current excavations at the New York State Museum.

Field Methodology

Our first step at the site was to reexamine areas and look for changes that may have taken place since our Phase II investigations. Because of the asbestos abatement, the Phase III investigations at the Peter McCutcheon House Site were conducted intermittently between July and December of 2008 and were supervised by Principal Archaeologist, David Moyer. Staff archaeologists Royce Duda, Douglas Idleman and Samantha Kerath assisted in the Phase III excavations. The weather varied but was occasionally unseasonably warm, although some days were chilly and cold. Frost was not a problem, since we covered our unit excavations at the end of each day and protected those areas proposed for excavation.

Our initial observations at the site showed that much had changed since our Phase II investigations. The Phase III data recovery was postponed due to an asbestos abatement, which altered the landscape and the standing remains of the house. Many of our wooden 10 meter grid stakes were missing or knocked down, so we took time to reset the site grid. Once the grid was reestablished, a number of field excavation techniques were employed. Methods involved with each of these techniques are discussed below.

Dendrochronology

One of the most exciting recent developments in the study of historic architecture has been the more widespread application of dendrochronology, or tree ring dating, to aid in dating standing and collapsed buildings. The Peter McCutcheon house is an excellent potential candidate for dendrochronology because some historical documentation regarding the age of the house already exists, and also because the structure has recently collapsed, which would allow for a larger number of accessible beams and timbers that

may be usable for dating purposes. Tree ring research was conducted by Carol Griggs from the Tree Ring Laboratory at Cornell University. A total of 20 samples were processed as part of the project. Results of the dendrochronology are discussed in further detail in the Results section of this report, while a complete copy of the dendrochronology report is provided in Appendix F.

Structural Dismantling

We initially began this Phase of the data recovery in July of 2008, with the intention of systematically dismantling the McCutcheon house rather than simply conducting a haphazard demolition. We had hoped to minimize the amount of ground disturbance and to focus on preserving the bricks and architectural refuse for potential reuse. Mark Brogna of the Historic Albany Foundation's architectural parts warehouse visited the site the previous spring and expressed interest in the house and obtaining the bricks and other salvageable material for use in the restoration projects of other period homes. The Bethlehem Historical Association has also expressed an interest in obtaining a very small number of representative architectural materials from the house for potential use in a display.

In addition to salvaging architectural material for curation and reuse, we also wanted to use the dismantling to answer research questions we had about the site. Photographs of the house while standing show no doors entering the first floor of the brick structure from the northern, southern, or eastern facades, suggesting that the original front facade of the house was covered by the recent addition (Photo 2). Therefore, part of the dismantling focused on attempting to reconstruct what the front façade of the Peter McCutcheon House would have looked like at the time of its construction in the 18th century. A video camera was used to document the dismantling process, with footage taken prior to and during the demolition. This recording is included with the artifacts and other field notes and is curated at the New York State Museum in Albany.

Unit Excavations

After the structure was dismantled and the cellar area was cleared of debris and potential safety hazards, the excavation of 1 x 1 m square excavation units was conducted in the cellar area. Cellars, especially those with fireplaces, were often the setting for a number of activities during the 18th and early 19th centuries, including cooking, laundering and dairying. Additionally, while excavations around the house were hampered by looting and evidence of previous archaeological investigations, the cellar has likely not been heavily disturbed for the past two centuries.

Within the cellar, many of these units were excavated beside one another, although each unit was excavated and screened separately allowing for tight data control. Units were excavated by hand using trowels and shovels as appropriate. Units were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural soil layers to allow for good vertical control in stratigraphic contexts. All soil was screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth to look for artifacts. All artifacts collected from the screens were bagged according to provenience and sent to our laboratory for further study. Upon completion of a unit, unit wall profiles were cleaned

and photographed prior to completion of the fieldwork, and relevant profiles were drawn where soil changes were noted. Plan views of the unit floors were also undertaken whenever a point of interest was noted (See Appendix B).

Mechanical Stripping

After all of the other phases of excavation were completed, mechanical stripping was performed by a qualified operator over the entire site area. Because the site is situated on a series of level, connected terraces along a moderate slope, stripping was conducted in designated zones. The stripping was conducted with the intention of addressing the potential for privies, cisterns, and other shaft features likely important to the interpretation of the site as a whole. All of the mechanical stripping was monitored by trained archaeologists to ensure careful attention was paid to stratigraphy and possible anomalies and features.

Results

A number of field methodologies were incorporated into the data recovery at the Peter McCutcheon farm, including structural dismantling, unit excavations, dendrochronology and mechanized scraping. In order to better evaluate the relative success of each of these methodologies, the results of each is discussed individually below.

Landscape Features

While much has changed over the past two hundred years, the site retains a number of intact landscape features, including the house, pond, and roadways. These features reflect the accumulation of past activities that have occurred over the course of successive occupations. Each of these landscape elements will be described individually below.

The Peter McCutcheon House

Prior to its collapse, the Peter McCutcheon House stood on a forested lot 0.32 miles (0.5 km) northwest of New Scotland Road in the Town of New Scotland, Albany County, New York. The one and one-half story dwelling consisted of two major sections. The original block was a mid-18th century side-gabled building laid in Dutch cross bond with irregular, moppen bricks. A cross-gable framed addition was added to the brick building in the early 20th century extending off the brick building's southern façade.



Photo 2. The Peter McCutcheon House, facing north.

At the time of its construction, the Peter McCutcheon House consisted of a three-bay, side-gabled, one and one-half story brick unit adjoining 143 acres of wooded and farm land within what was then Rensselaerwyck's West Manor. Although the house was in a partially-collapsed state at the time of the site mitigation, old photographs, archaeological evidence and remnants of the existing structure were used to generate an architectural description of the house at its original construction and through its various periods of change.

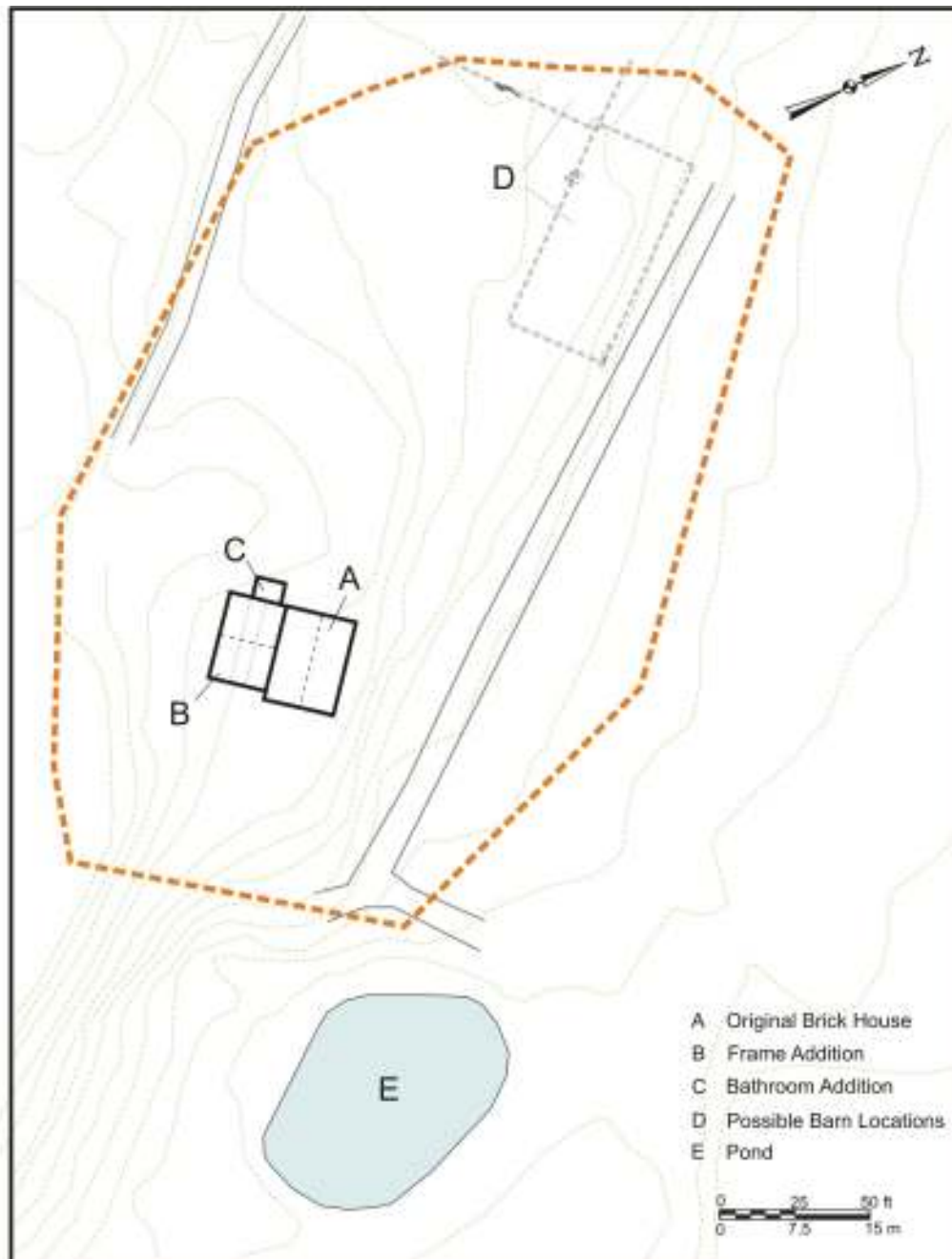


Figure 2. Site map of the Peter McCutcheon House Site

The brick building stood upon a small knoll approximately 77 feet (24 m) above a small pond (Figure 2). A partially exposed foundation of uncoursed fieldstone supported brick walls composed of large moppen bricks of a size more often found in the paving around hearths or on basements floors. The bricks are handmade of soft mud and clay and appear to have been sand struck as demonstrated by the impressions along the face of the brick (Gurke 1987:102-103). A slight amount variation present in the size of the bricks used in the construction is not surprising given the variability within the clays and firing practices popular at the time. An informal average brick size measures approximately 9.0 x 4.0 x 2.5 inches (22.8 x 10.1 x 6.3 cm). In some cases leaves and twigs are visible on the brick surface from where they were left to dry prior to firing. Local lore states that the bricks were made on site from the lacustrine clays located to the north near where the pond is located.

The west, or front, façade originally contained three openings: a door in the central bay and a window in either outer bay (Figure 3; Photo 3). At the time the house was demolished, only two of the openings remained, the center one being enclosed with the same moppen bricks as are used in the rest of the house's construction. The outer openings were both converted to doorways at some point in the house's history. Most

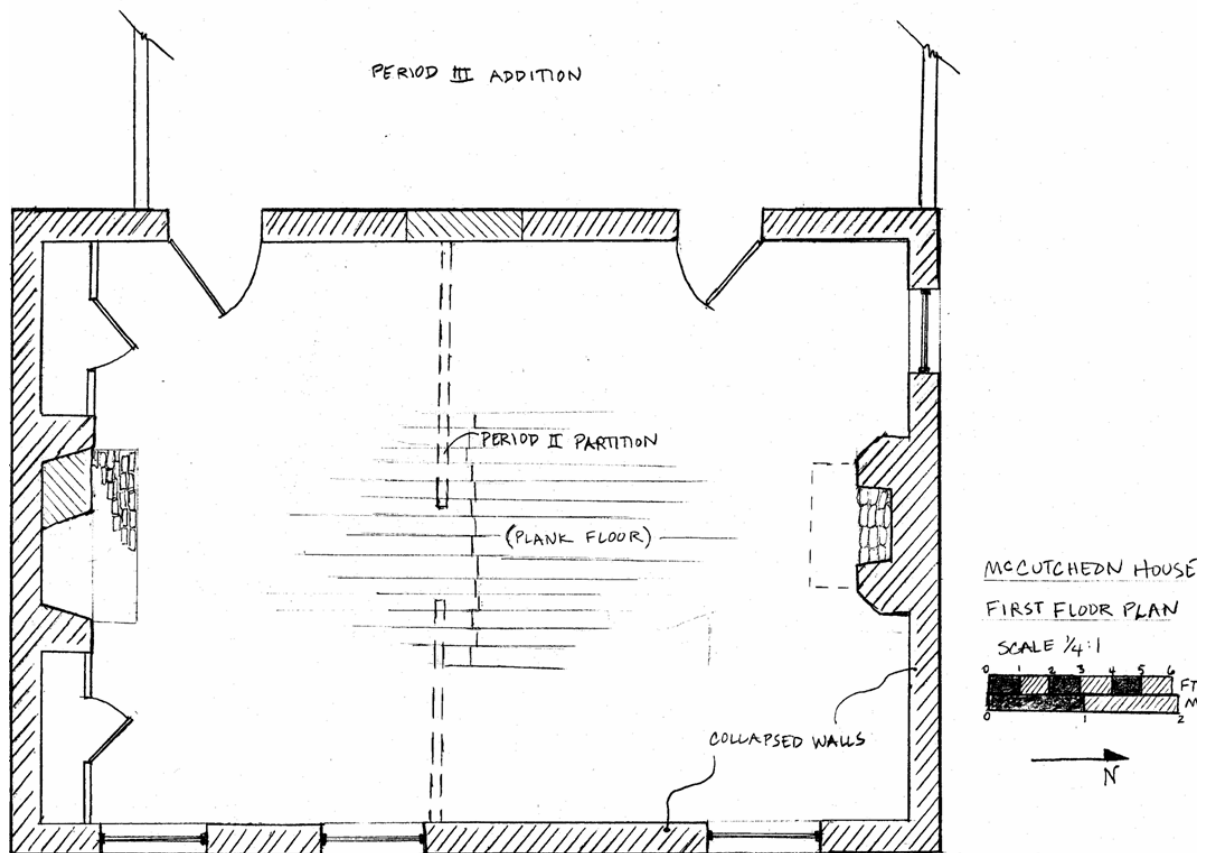


Figure 3. Conjectured First Floor Plan, Peter McCutcheon House.



Photo 3 West Façade, Peter McCutcheon House, facing northeast.

recently those doors served as connectors between the 18th- and 20th-century sections of the house. All three openings originally featured a relieving jack arch, however only the original door, now filled in, still retains this arch. Sagging bricks above the original window openings belie the structural weakness caused by the removal of the jack arches (Photo 3).

The north gable end of the brick portion of the house was built with one first-floor window opening in the southernmost bay. In the only surviving photograph of the window, it contained a wooden one-over-one double hung sash (Photo 4). Two four-light fixed-frame windows occurred on either side of an interior chimney stack in the upper half story. While the upper windows have relieving jack arches above them, the lower first story window had no such feature. One basement window occurred on this elevation in the southernmost bay. In the only photograph of this elevation, taken in 1979, the basement window is not visible (Photo 5).

The side-gabled east façade has three windows on its first story and faces a moderately steep drop off down to the old driveway below. Since this wall was collapsed at the time of evaluation, historic photographs are the only source of information about the first floor



Photo 4. North elevation of the Peter McCutcheon House, facing southeast. Photo by Tabor and Cornell, 1979.



Photo 5. East elevation of the Peter McCutcheon House, photo by Bethlehem Archaeology Group, 1994.



Photo 6. Perspective of the Peter McCutcheon House, facing west. Photo by Paul Huey, 1969.

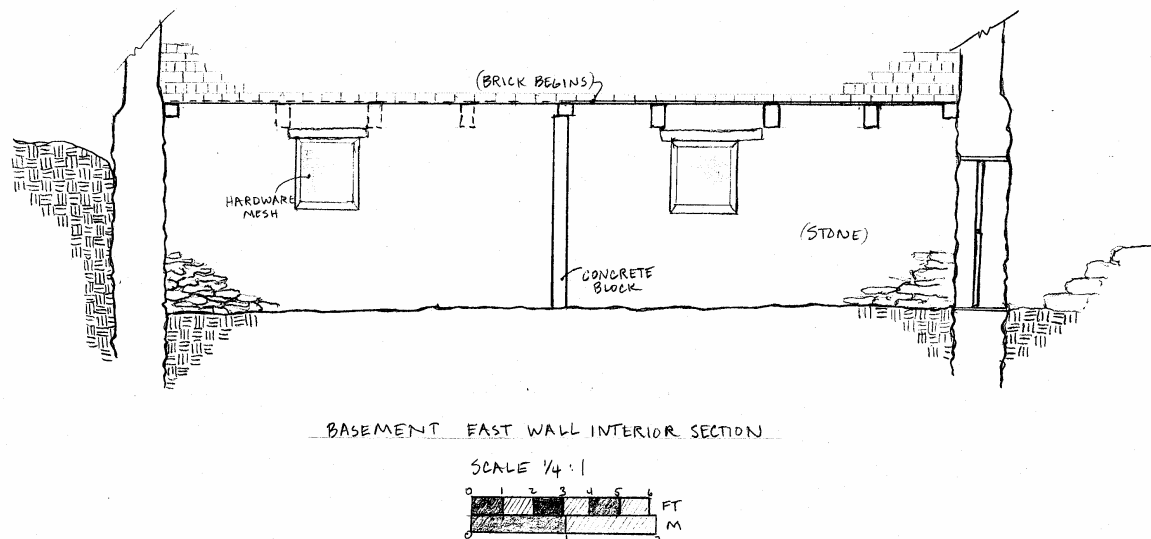


Figure 4. Basement east wall elevation drawing showing stone foundation, windows, and exterior door on the southern wall.

of this façade. The basement portion of the wall, however, was intact upon evaluation. First floor windows appear in a 1969 photograph (Photo 6) with two-over-two light double-hung sashes of 19th-century vintage, while later photos show these windows boarded over (Photo 5). These first-story windows do not appear to have had relieving jack arches above them. Two windows within the foundation on the basement level are exposed on this elevation as the bank recedes. A wire hardware mesh remains across the westernmost basement window (Figure 4).

The south gable end façade was still largely intact upon assessment of the building. Only two windows occur on this elevation located on either side of the interior chimney stack in the upper half story. The placement of these windows is very similar to those in the upper half story on the opposite end; however, they are depicted in 20th-century photographs as having six-light fixed or casement frames. These windows may have originally been small four-light windows as on the other gable end and possibly lengthened in a later construction episode. In addition to the windows, the only exterior access to the basement occurs on this elevation in the northernmost bay. Four stone steps descend below grade to a two-part horizontal door commonly associated with Dutch building practices. The door had been removed by the time of mitigation, but historic photographs and existing hardware confirm its original presence (Photos 33 and 34).



Photo 7. South elevation of the Peter McCutcheon House, facing northwest.

The internal configuration of the main floor and the upper half story of the brick portion remains largely a mystery. No historic photographs or drawings depict the interior arrangement of rooms and stairs. At the time of evaluation, remnants of one partition wall remained, as well as one hearth and its flanking closets on the easternmost wall (Figure 3).

The basement, however, became increasingly clearer with full-scale excavations that took place during the mitigation (Photo 8; Figure 5). Encased in an uncoursed stone foundation, the space is divided in half by a modern concrete block wall likely put in as a replacement for an earlier, load bearing masonry partition. The southernmost room is dominated by a massive stone hearth (Photo 9). The fire place was originally seven feet wide and two-and-a-half feet deep. Because of its massive firebox, this hearth was undoubtedly used for heavy domestic work including cooking, laundering and food preservation. Situated between the hearth and the southern exterior wall is an alcove that may have originally served as food or wood storage. The large, hewn mantelpiece extends across the alcove until it terminates at the southern wall. On the opposite side of the hearth between the stack and the northern exterior wall opens the only exterior access from the basement. The walls in this room and throughout the basement are whitewashed. The ground in the hearth room appears to have been planked except where large hearth stones extended into the room. A number of domestic artifacts were recovered from this area which will be discussed in subsequent sections.



Photo 8. Basement excavations at the Peter McCutcheon House, facing southwest.

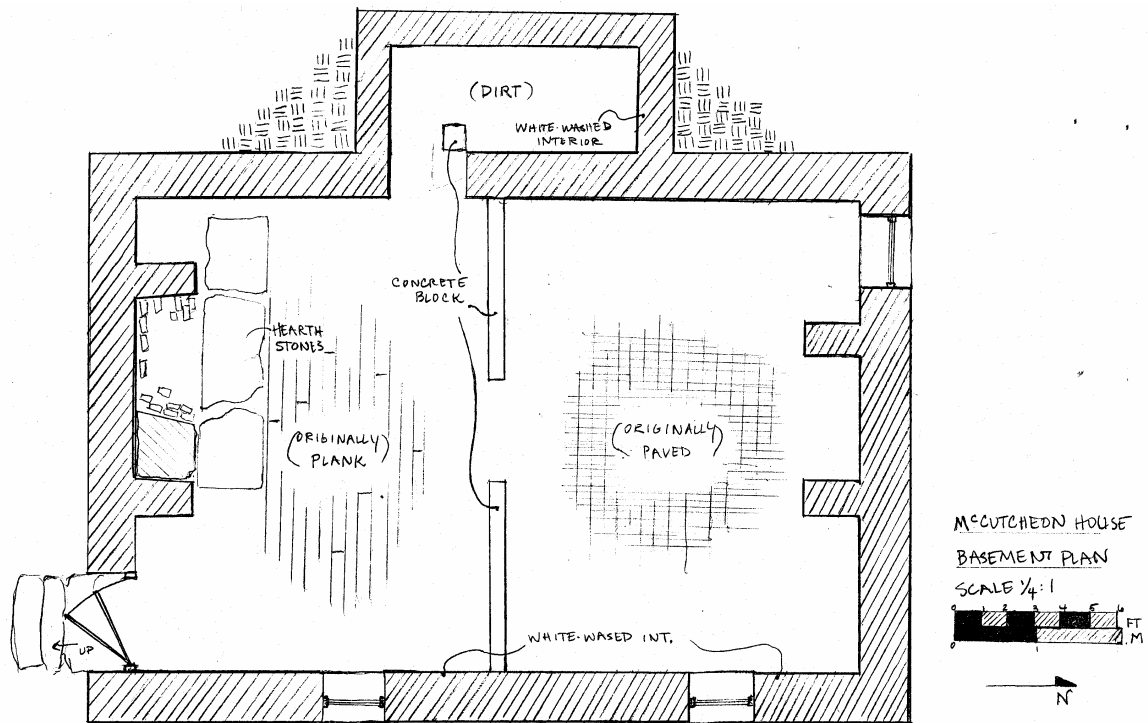


Figure 5. Basement floor plan, Peter McCutcheon House.



Photo 9. Basement fireplace in southernmost room with unit excavations, facing southeast.

At the opposite end of the basement, the westernmost room is dominated by a large stone relieving arch that once supported a chimney stack providing flues for fire places on at least the first floor and possibly the second. No evidence of shelves within the arch remains although it is possible it was used for additional storage space. Eighteen brick headers line the facing edge of the arch. Two small windows light this room, one on the eastern wall and one on the northern wall to the west of the relieving arch. A concentration of brick pavers uncovered during excavations on the basement floor suggest this room may have been originally paved (Photo 15).

A third room in the basement extends off the southern wall and forms the foundation for what would have been a small porch off the front elevation of the house (Photo 11). The small room had no evidence of formal flooring, yet the stone walls were once covered in white wash suggesting the room had an appointed purpose, perhaps as dairy or other food storage. White wash not only makes dim surfaces more visible, it allows surfaces to which it is applied to be cleaned more easily. The size of the room, 9 x 4 ft (2.7 x 1.2 m) would have reduced its practicality to storage. The porch foundation and the room it creates in the basement appear to be original to the house.

Exposed floor joists within the basement are hand hewn with mortise-and-tenon joinery, and wrought nails throughout the basement are consistent with an 18th-century construction date. The series of articulated spaces within the basement give clues to the extent to which this subterranean portion of the house played a prominent role in the everyday function of the house.



Photo 10. View of north end of McCutcheon House basement showing relieving arch and a portion of the first floor fireplace, facing north.

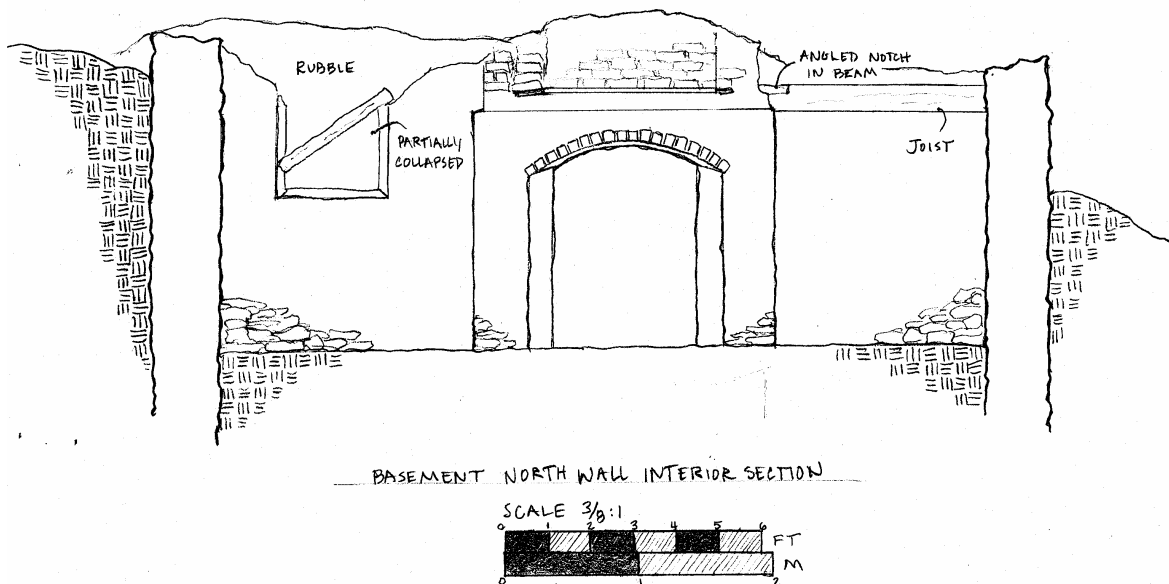


Figure 6. North basement wall elevation, Peter McCutcheon House.



Photo 11. Small room beneath porch foundation on the west side of the basement, Peter McCutcheon, facing northwest.

Barns

Located 130 feet (39.6 m) northwest of the house, the foundation remains of two outbuildings were discovered during subsurface testing. The partial foundations are unmortared fieldstone and are in the vicinity of two map-documented barns on the property. These two barns appear on the 1953 USGS 7 1/2' Quadrangle shown abutted corner to corner creating a right angle and a barnyard facing the house (Figures 2 and 17). While the barns have long been removed, there are several suggestions about how land was used agriculturally at the site. The positioning of the barns created a square or rectangular space that could have easily and efficiently been fenced into smaller units to allow for a better management of the farm. Barns in the northeastern United States were often situated on the landscape in such a way as to create sheltered yards from the elements. Barn dooryards were usually intentionally situated on the south or east side of a large barn or complex of barns to make the most use of the sunlight and to also block winter winds (Hubka 1984:116). The barns at the McCutcheon site created a barnyard sheltered on both the northeastern and northwestern sides, ideal and likely intentional. Southern sun would dry up the barnyard in the early spring allowing a farmer to work more efficiently in the early part of the short growing season.

The fieldstone foundations found in subsurface excavations likely supported wood-frame superstructures. There was no evidence of any subterranean portions of the barns in the excavations. Barns in central New York were traditionally only one story without a basement until the first half of the 19th century. The shift to two-story or basement barns is largely associated with the rise in the dairy farming in the early to mid-19th century (Glassie 1974). The barns could, thus, feasibly be associated with the McCutcheon occupation. The lease agreement for the property suggests McCutcheon maintained an active farm on his property in the last decade of the 18th century in order to feed his family and pay rent to Stephan Van Rensselaer in terms of bushels of winter wheat, among other things (Peter McCutcheon Lease, New York State Library Manuscripts and Special Collections).

Wells and Water Supply

Little is known about the wells at water system at the McCutcheon site. No early stone lined wells were identified during any of the investigations, leading us to wonder where this feature may have been located. A rectangular hole excavated to the northeast of the house is likely the remains of a looted privy, as natural stratigraphy was encountered less than three feet below the ground surface. No evidence of wells or cisterns were noted in the vicinity of the barns, surprising since the use of separate wells for both the house and farm is a common feature on many farms throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and allowed farmers to better manage their water supply.

The pond located to the south of the house may have provided water for the house and/or livestock (Photo 12). A two inch diameter iron pipe leads from the pond into the slope toward the house above, which may have been used to pump water. Conversely, it may have been used as a stock pond to water livestock, although additional sources of clean



Photo 12. View of pond below house, facing northeast.

water would be needed around the farm for such chores as calving and around the house for general use.

Samples of clay recovered from two stratigraphic columns adjacent to the pond were examined using XRF analysis to determine if the pond was excavated to provide clay for the bricks used in the construction of the house. This question has important ramifications for the interpretation of the site, since if the pond was used as a clay bank, it would represent the earliest historic feature at the site, predating the construction of the house. More information about the results of the XRF analysis is provided in Appendix E and later in the body of this report.

Fences

Agricultural fences are a significant expression of how the farm was spatially organized. Unfortunately, fences are one of the most ephemeral features of the agricultural landscape, and consequently little evidence of fencing remains. The only wire fencing apparent at the site is a woven residential fence between the eastern road and the western façade of the house, which likely was placed to prevent individuals from falling into the roadway approximately 3-5 ft below. This lack of agricultural fencing is likely due to the recreational use of the property at the final stages of the house's life. Deeds and title records indicate that the property was purchased by the Reilly family in 1917 and used as a seasonal home. Because the property was only occupied seasonally, it ceased to be used

for agricultural purposes and much of the barns, fences and other evidence of agricultural land use were likely gradually removed.

Roadways

Access roads are an important component of the agricultural landscape since they represent a physical connection between the production center and the markets where the products are transported. Two roadways extend through the site; one on either side of the main house (Figure 2). These roads appear to have split from the south of the house and branch out on either side of the structure, accessing the barns and other outbuildings located to the north. The road east of the house extended toward the pond, and likely connected with other farm roads along the edges of agricultural fields (Photo 13). No evidence of other structures or outbuildings was noted to the south or adjacent to the house during the mechanical scraping suggesting that all of the outbuildings were confined to this area. This road originally extended south bisecting the new Slingerlands Bypass in order to access what would become New Scotland Avenue.

Traditionally, many of the access roads along the farm appear designed for the maximum efficiency, providing easy access to different areas. Roads along the McCutcheon property were no exception, as products would follow the same “barn-house-main road” progression common at farmsteads throughout New York and southern New England. The roadways did double duty, providing access to both home and barn. The neighboring Christian LaGrange farm to the north was accessed through a different road along the western edge of the McCutcheon Property.



Photo 13. View of access road to house and barns from the major highway, facing south.

Structural Dismantling

As stated in the Field Methodology section, what was planned to be a slow and systematic removal became complicated by the need for asbestos abatement, which destroyed some of the provenience information. As part of the abatement, the siding of the wood framed addition was removed, and the rubble in the interior of the cellar hole was removed. While we were unable to enter within 25 ft of the house, we were able to help direct some of this removal, including the careful staking of all of the wooden members of our examination. As each board or beam was removed from the pile, it was tagged and numbered, with the provenience recorded if known. Notes were made if the wood was hewn or vertical or circular sawn, and the presence of hand wrought and/or machine cut nail was noted. Even after the abatement, we continued to enter data for each of the wooden members we encountered into our wood catalog, which appears as Appendix A. Samples from each fragment of wood were taken for dendrochronological dating from wherever the most suitable portion was evident. These samples were then compared with their provenience information and their likelihood of providing a good final date, with the 20 best examples being ultimately submitted for analysis. Two objects in the wood catalog, both consisting of batten doors with hand wrought nails, were not sampled and instead were donated to the Historic Albany Foundation for potential reuse. In addition to the wood catalog, the abatement process was recorded on video to minimize the potential data loss.

After the debris from within the cellar was removed, the abatement turned to the demolition of the 20th century wood framed addition. The removal of the addition posed two problems. Because the wood framed addition was attached to the original front façade of the house, it was unclear what the front of the house originally looked like, since the addition appears in even the earliest known photographs. Therefore, we wanted to carefully remove the addition to allow us to photograph the original front façade prior its imminent collapse, as it had become structurally compromised as part of the abatement.

The second challenge was the removal of the floor of the wood framed addition. Because the addition stood on what thought to be the original front yard, we wanted to remove the floor as carefully as not to disturb the ground underneath. While the construction of the wood framed addition clearly impacted the front of the brick section and possibly led to its ultimate collapse, the addition also protected the original front yard from looters and other visitors. The floor was carefully lifted out in one piece using a backhoe then moved away from the house where it was crushed and loaded into a truck for disposal. The area beneath the floor appeared relatively undisturbed, with the floor resting on dry laid stone pillars. Several artifacts were noted on the surface, including ceramics and a large barn hinge. Evidence of rodent activity was also present beneath the addition. Because of the lack of previous excavation in this area, a series of twelve 1 x 1 m square excavation units were placed within the footprint of the addition, comprising all of what is known about the front yard deposit along the west side of the house.



Photo 14. View of structural dismantling and asbestos abatement process, facing southeast.

Dendrochronology

In order to extract a more exact date of construction, 20 samples of large timbers from within the McCutcheon House were collected and given to Carol Griggs at the Cornell Dendrochronology Lab, Cornell University for testing. The McCutcheon House served as an excellent specimen for testing due to its semi-collapsed state and the accessibility of timber samples. Among the sampled timbers were first floor joists, collar ties, the ridge pole, rafters, first and second floorboards, the basement fireplace mantle, and door lintels (see full dendrochronology report in Appendix F).

Ms. Griggs' analysis found that there were three building episodes represented in the samples she reviewed (Table 2). The first building episode occurred around 1735. Timbers estimated to date from this period included a collar tie, a central rafter, a floor joist and first floorboard. The second period represented in the dendrochronology results is estimated to date around 1764. Timbers from this phase consist of the basement fireplace mantle, a first floor joist, two pieces of floorboard (one from the first and second floors), a possible floorboard or roof board, and an unknown beaded beam. The third and final phase occurred around 1786-87 and contained, in part, wooden members related to fenestration at the McCutcheon House. Lintels above the central and southern opening on the front façade were made from the same tree and date to 1786. In addition, the exterior lintel above the basement door, the ridge beam, a first floor joist and a rafter date to this phase.

The dendrochronology results came as a surprise as the brick portion of the house had appeared to be built in one continuous building period, not three. In consideration of this, several things may be possible. Various timbers from within the brick house may have been reused from earlier buildings on the present or neighboring sites. When this is the case reused timbers often display empty mortises and other uncorrelated construction marks. However, no such marks were noted in the timbers at the McCutcheon House. Another possible cause of the multiple periods is one or more fires or subsequent rebuilding episodes. If the brick shell was built during the earliest suggested period (1730s), fire may have destroyed interior wooden beams at one or two points in the following years leading to a series of replacement beams within the house dating to later periods. However, no obvious signs of fire damage on any construction bricks were noted.

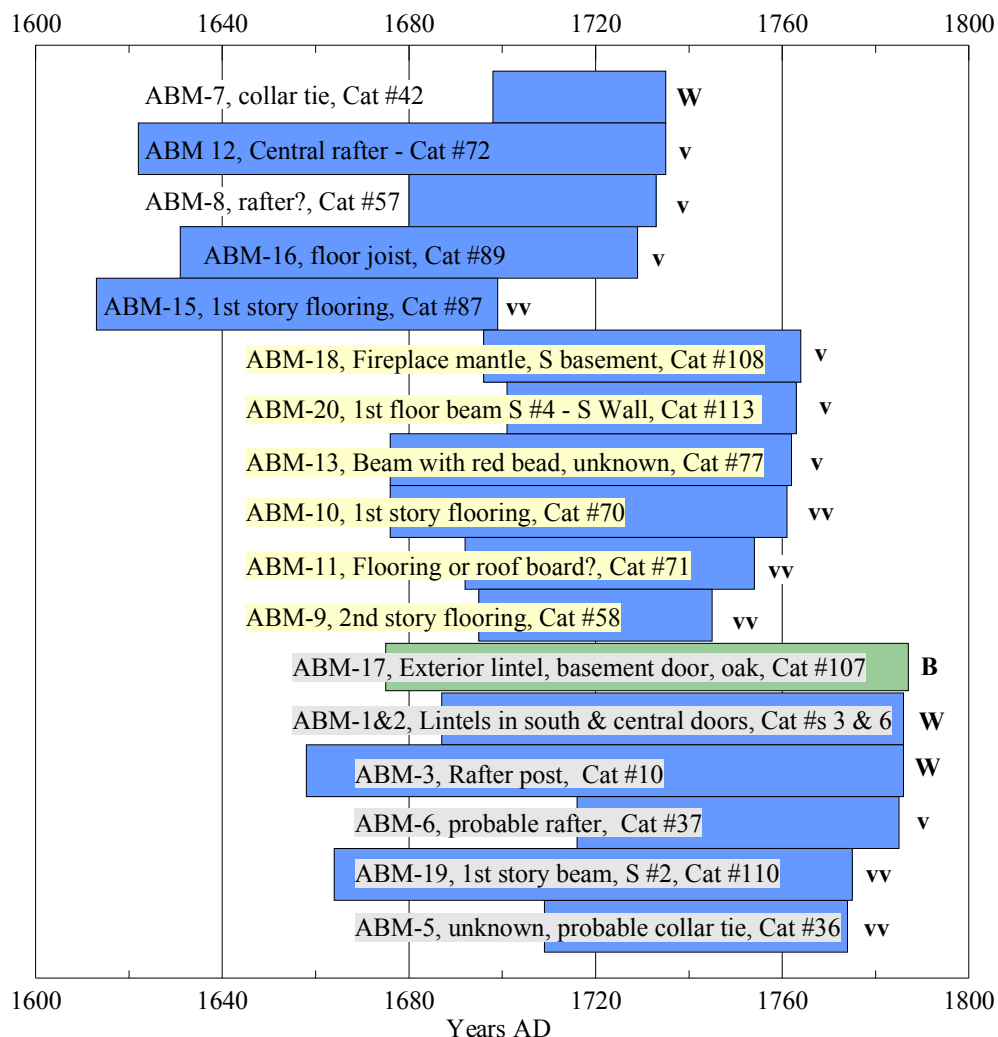


Table 2. Ranges of dates covered by each dated sample. Blue bars indicate pitch pine samples; the green bar represents the one oak sample. For a full explanation of these findings, see Appendix F.

Because the house was in a partially collapsed state when the dendro samples were collected the original location of individual timbers was not always discernable. It is therefore difficult to draw conclusions regarding the patterns of periodization in relationship to one another within the house. The intermixed nature of the three periods is undeniable, however, with at least one first floor joist appearing in every noted building period.

All things considered, the dendrochronology answers some questions while raising others. Results from the testing give an estimated first construction date for the earliest timbers in the building, yet the results are inconclusive with three building periods illuminated and few structural clues to correlate these estimated dates. These results and their correlation with documentary history of the house are discussed further in this report in the section, *How old is the McCutcheon House?*

Unit Excavations

Archaeological testing was conducted in several areas both within the cellar of the house as well as around the house and barns. Excavation in each of these different areas was designed to address specific research issues intended to broaden our knowledge of the site and its surroundings. In addition to our excavations, the discussion incorporates much of the data compiled from the unpublished records of the Bethlehem Archaeological Group, who conducted a series of excavations at the site in 1994. The following discussion of the findings begins in the cellar of the house and then examines the yards and agricultural features.

The Cellar

After the structure was dismantled and the cellar area was cleared of debris and potential safety hazards, the excavation of 1 x 1 m square excavation units were conducted in the cellar area. Cellars, especially those with fireplaces, were often the setting for a number of activities during the 18th and early 19th centuries, including cooking and laundry duties. Additionally, while excavations around the house were hampered by looting and evidence of previous archaeological investigations, the cellar has likely not been heavily disturbed for the past two centuries.

A total of 35 units were excavated in the interior of the cellar covering a little over two-thirds of the total area after subtracting for the thickness of the walls (Figure 7). A datum point was established in the southwest corner of the interior of the foundation, with this elevation used throughout the excavations within the cellar. The cellar was divided into two halves by a concrete block wall, likely constructed sometime in the middle or late 20th century to divide the space and support the sagging central floor joist. A fireplace hearth was noted along the southern wall of the foundation, while a brick supporting arch occurred beneath the fireplace on the northern wall of the house. A small stone-lined porch foundation extended from the center of the west wall of the foundation, being accessed from the southern end of the porch (Photo 11).

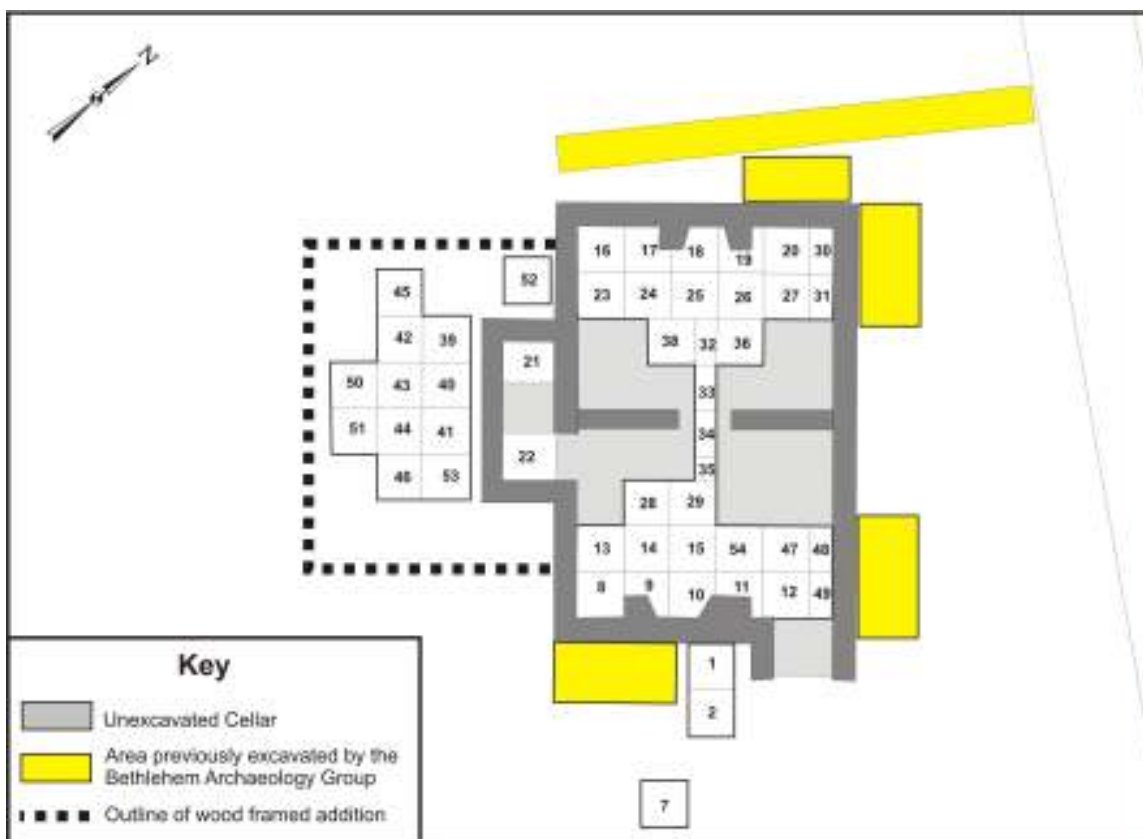


Figure 7. Plan of the McCutcheon House basement with excavated units indicated by number.

Results of the excavations within the cellar were good, providing additional information about the occupation of the site. A paved flagstone floor was discovered just a few centimeters below the ground surface directly north of the hearth, extending 30 inches (75 cm) from the south wall. The incorporation of these stones within the masonry of the hearth indicated that this stone floor was original to the initial construction of the house, making it potentially one of the earliest construction activities at the site, contiguous with the construction of the foundation walls. An examination of the hearth itself indicated that the eastern third of the interior fireplace space was filled in with stone to decrease the size of the firebox. It is unclear when this took place, since only mortared stone was used in the alteration. It seems likely, however, that this reduction of fire box size likely coincided with changing activities within the basement, suggesting that cooking or laundry activities were no longer being conducted by that time. While speculative, other potential reasons for this decrease in firebox size include wood scarcity following the clearing of the fields, or the reduction of family size requiring less space for those activities. Whatever the case, this decrease was also evident in the southernmost first floor fireplace, which was also partially filled sometime following its construction (Figure 8).

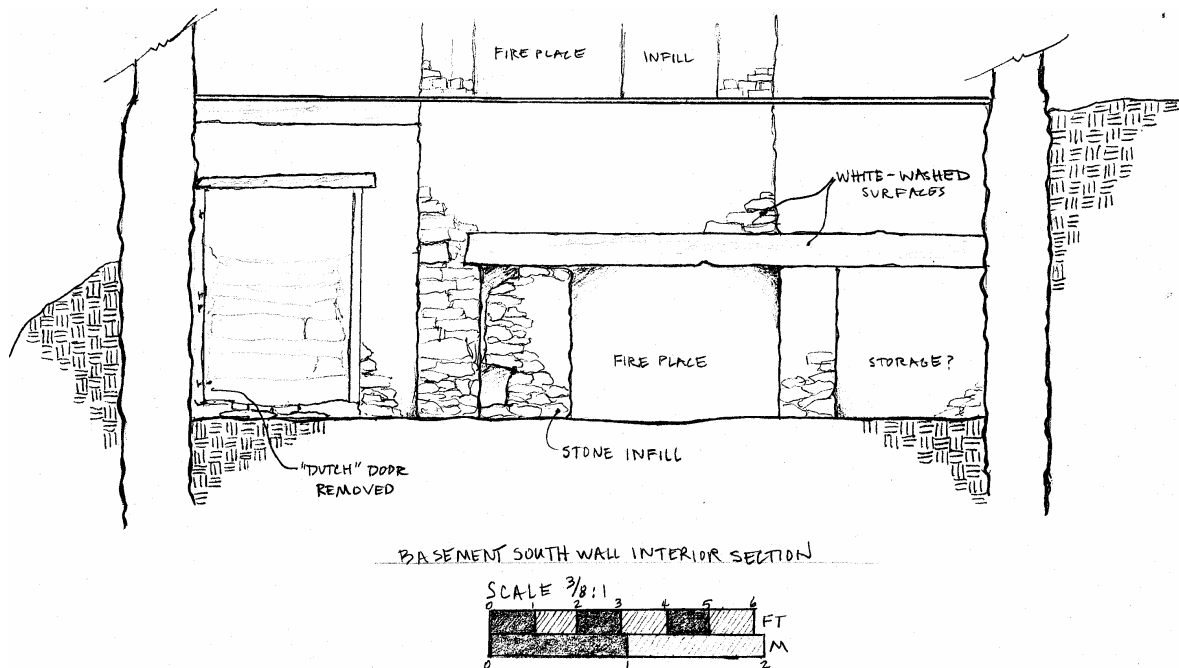


Figure 8. South basement wall elevation, Peter McCutcheon House.

Excavations in the front of the hearth indicated that a wooden floor once covered the southern half of the cellar extending north of the hearth and stone pavers. Evidence of this floor included the stains from rotten floor joists and a stone sill or lip along the edge of the stone floor that appears to have been constructed to help support the wooden floor (Photo 16; Figure 5). Because no floorboards were identified, it is unclear if the wooden floor would have been flush with the stone paving along the south end of the cellar or if the wood floor would have been slightly lower in elevation.

Excavations in the northern half of the cellar also yielded interesting information, although the results suggest a different pattern of activities taking place. Excavations began along the north wall and continued southward toward the center of the cellar. One of the first things which became readily apparent was the presence of a thin cement floor less than 1 cm in thickness. At first this material was thought to be white wash or lime scale that had flaked off and collected along the floor, although its widespread occurrence and uniform homogeneity indicated that this was actually a floor, portions of which were shattered and cracked, presumably when the house collapsed and large hewn beams came crashing into the basement.



Photo 15. View of brick pavers excavated on the north side of the basement, facing southeast.

Evidence of a possible brick floor was also found in the northern half of the cellar (Photo15). These bricks were unmortared and appeared to run in even courses along three linear rows along a roughly east/west axis. This feature did not appear associated with the cement floor along the northern wall of the house, and was located closer to the modern concrete block wall separating the two halves of the cellar. It was not initially clear if this floor was original to the construction, since it could easily represent someone using bricks to stack objects above the basement floor in the event of flooding or else to fill in a depression and level the floor. Unfortunately, this northern half of the cellar appeared more disturbed, especially in proximity of the recent concrete wall.

A large, black coal stain was noted near the northeast corner of the cellar extending in front of the supporting arch. This stain measured approximately 162 x 110 cm and likely delineates an area used to store coal. While no evidence of a coal furnace was present in this area it may have been removed at a later date, possibly after the site's abandonment. The furnace might also have been removed during the seasonal occupation of the house by the Reilly family, who came to the McCutcheon house from nearby Albany to escape the summer heat of the city and would not have necessarily required a furnace as part of their use of the property. Additionally, the wood framed addition had a furnace in its utility room, which would have been capable of heating that half of the house if necessary.



Photo 16. Detail of black coal stain in north section of the basement.

Porch Foundation

As mentioned previously, a small, rectangular porch foundation was accessed from the west wall in the southern half of the main cellar (Photo 11). This foundation measured approximately 4 ft by 10 ft (1.2 m x 3 m). Two 1 x 1 m square excavation units were excavated in the floor of the porch foundation as shown in Figure 7. This encompassed approximately two thirds of the interior space, in keeping with the data recovery of the main cellar. A total of 346 artifacts were recovered from the interior of the porch foundation (Table 3). Architectural material made up nearly half of all of the artifacts recovered (43.6%; n=151), followed by food remains (n=65; 18.8%) and domestic refuse (n=56; 16.5%). Lesser represented functional artifacts classes include beverage consumption (N=12; 3.4%), lighting (n=11; 3.2%), personal (n=9; 2.6%), medicinal (n=4; 1.2%), and farm/transportation related (n=1; 0.3%). The high amount of architectural material is not surprising, since it would appear that refuse collected in the bottom of the porch foundation as a result of the demolition of the modern wood framed addition. No early architectural artifacts were recovered. Instead, more recent artifacts including window glass, wire and machine cut nails, asphalt roofing and brick and mortar rubble were recovered. What was surprising was the high number of food remains and domestic material. Ceramics recovered from within the porch foundation include sponge decorated, “mocha,” and red and blue transfer printed whiteware, Jackfield style coarse earthenware, and undecorated pearlware and porcelain fragments. Most of the ceramic assemblage appears to date between the late 18th and mid-19th centuries, suggesting potential refuse disposal practices taking place in this area during that time. Our initial

impression was that the small room was likely used for food storage, as similar rooms are often used as root cellars or for storing canning jars at many farmsteads. Instead, only one fragment from a confirmed canning jar was encountered, a screw top jar that likely dates to the early 20th century, suggesting that use of the area for food storage was a relatively recent phenomenon.

Discussion

Artifact distributions within the cellar and porch foundation suggest a variety of discrete activities taking place (Table 3). Little evidence of food preparation was noted in the southern half of the cellar in the vicinity of the hearth; although the high frequency of cut bone and clam shell suggest that food was being consumed nearby. Other than food consumption, the other two activities represented in front of the hearth are smoking, as evidenced by eight clay tobacco pipe fragments, and educational instruction, which is represented by two slate pencil fragments likely used by children as part of learning handwriting. More information regarding the significance of these latter finds is provided in a later section of this report entitled, *Domestic Work and Childhood at the Peter McCutcheon House Site*.

While a single slate pencil was recovered from the northern half of the foundation, no other evidence of instruction was found in that area. In fact, fewer artifacts in all functional categories were found in the northern part of the cellar. The exception to this rule was beverage consumption, which appears slightly more prominent in the northern half. However, most of the beverage glass recovered from the northern half of the foundation appears to be relatively recent beer and liquor bottle glass, suggesting that this pattern likely reflects later, post abandonment processes.

While little evidence of food preparation or serving vessels was noted in the southern half of the foundation, a large quantity of domestic ceramics were recovered from within the small porch foundation. Most of the ceramics recovered from this area appear to represent food consumption vessels such as plates, cups and small bowls. It seems likely that this represents a refuse disposal area rather than a place where tablewares such as cups and dishes would have been formed. Canning jar fragments recovered from this area suggest food preservation, as do fragments of redware crock recovered from Unit 21.

The North Fireplace

Because of the collapse of the north wall prior to the archaeological investigations, there was much speculation about the north fireplace, especially as it compared with the southern fireplace, which we were able to better document. Unfortunately, the north fireplace was located under unstable rubble, preventing our examination. Once the addition was removed, we were able to begin removing and stacking the bricks and wooden timbers covering the fireplace. When the outer fireplace rubble was exposed, we decided to excavate a 1 x 1 m square excavation unit to examine the base of the hearth and its contents (Photo 17). Unit 37 was larger than the fireplace, so the southern 20 cm was not excavated.



Photo 17. View of north first floor fireplace, Peter McCutcheon House, facing northwest.

Excavation of the fireplace was difficult since the first floor flooring had long since collapsed, causing the excavator to work from the exterior of the house. While we did some excavation from the front of the fireplace using ladders and buckets, this area was deemed too unstable for long term examination. Approximately 45 cm of fill material was excavated from the interior of the fireplace. A small amount of sandy soil mixed with brick dust and mortar rubble made up the soil matrix. No artifacts were recovered from the fireplace fill. Excavation stopped at the base of the bricks, and the fireplace was photographed (Photos 17 and 18) and drawn. Bricks in the floor of the fireplace were unmortared, and were smaller than the “moppen” style bricks that dominate the construction materials, measuring only $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches on average. These bricks are more in keeping with common brick sizes of the late 18th and early 19th century as seen in the architecture of the surrounding area.

After the floor of the fireplace was drawn and photographed, the bricks were carefully removed to look for any material that might occur beneath or between the cracks of the bricks. A common wire nail and a pipe stem fragment were recovered from the fireplace floor during the removal of the bricks, and a small fragment of bone was recovered from beneath the bricks. Because of the small size of the bone fragment, it is unclear if it represents uncarbonized food remains or if it represents post abandonment rodent activity.



Photo 18. Plan view of north fireplace, Peter McCutcheon House.

Two of the smaller bricks from the floor of the north fireplace were examined using X-ray diffraction as outlined in Appendix E. Results indicated a marked similarity between the larger, “moppen” style bricks and the clay samples taken from adjacent to the pond, suggesting that these bricks were also made on site or relatively close by. The slight variation present in the composition of these smaller bricks might well suggest that they were obtained from a nearby source, probably within the Albany area. Because these smaller bricks were likely available for several years prior to and following the construction of the house, it is unclear if these bricks were original to the construction of the house or if they represent later alteration dating from the 18th or early 19th centuries.

West of the House: The Front Yard

In addition to the unit excavations within the cellar, attention was also heavily focused on the west yard of the house. As previously mentioned, this area was located beneath the 20th-century wood framed addition, which was thought to have been relatively overlooked by looters and treasure hunters. A total of 12 units were excavated beneath where the addition once stood (Figure 7). Initially, there appeared to be very little evidence of disturbance. The floor of the wood framed addition was resting on dry laid stone pillars, and several artifacts were visible on the ground surface, including a cast iron hinge and a fragment of blue edged pearlware. As the excavation progressed, it soon became apparent that there was more disturbance than previously noted, as the stone pillars actually extended an additional 30-40 cm below the ground surface (Photo 19). There was also evidence of heavy bioturbation by rodents and other small mammals living underneath the house.

While some disturbance was noted beneath the house foundation, artifact density was relatively high, reflecting a number of activities taking place. As mentioned previously, research indicates that the area west of the house was the original front yard, so that the pattern of material recovered from this area likely represents front yard deposits. Another assumption made was that comparatively little material from the Reilly (post 1917) occupation would be present in this area, since the area would have been occupied by the addition at that time. One of the primary goals in this area was to examine any evidence of a front porch that might have occurred in this area prior to the construction of the addition.

Results of the excavations provided valuable information about some of the activities taking place in the front yard of the McCutcheon house. A total of 2,040 artifacts were recovered from this area on the west side of the foundation (Table 3). As is common at historic archaeological sites, architectural refuse made up over half (56.5%; n=1,153) of the assemblage, followed by domestic refuse (15.9%; n=325) and food remains (14.7%; n=299). Much of the architectural refuse was similar to that found elsewhere on the site, and included machine cut, wire and hand wrought nails, fragments of window glass, brick, mortar, plaster, tar paper, rolled roofing fragments and small pieces of yellow and green colored linoleum. Most of the domestic artifacts recovered consisted of hollowware and food serving vessels, such as plates, shallow bowls and chargers. Of the 320 ceramic fragments recovered from west of the house only 22 (6.87%) appear related to food preparation and storage. These artifacts include 12 fragments of redware representing a minimum of two large vessels, four fragments of salt glazed stoneware and six fragments from a yellowware mixing bowl. Overall, the ceramic assemblage suggests food consumption activities taking place in the front yard.

The consumption of food in the front of the house is also reflected in the high number of food remains recovered in this area. A total of 299 fragments of bone and shell were recovered, accounting for 44.7 percent of all of the food remains found at the site suggesting a high concentration of bone in this area. The analysis of the bone fragments recovered from the McCutcheon House site yielded important information about the site and its occupants. This study is discussed in further detail later in this report, while a copy of the complete results is included in Appendix H.

Personal artifacts make up only 1.2% of the artifacts recovered from west of the house foundation (n=25), although they represent some of the most important finds. Several front yard activities are represented. Smoking on the front porch is reflected by five clay tobacco pipe fragments. Several sewing related artifacts were recovered, including two brass thimbles, a brass safety pin and ten buttons. These artifacts may have been the contents of a sewing kit, although some of the buttons may have been lost from clothing. In addition to sewing, three lead pencils were recovered from the vicinity, suggesting that children were practicing their handwriting on the front porch, an activity also reflected in front of the hearth on the southern half of the cellar. More information about the connections between sewing, slate pencils and literacy in the Albany area is provided in a latter section of this report.

In addition to the historic finds, a side notched projectile point was recovered from the area west of the house. No other prehistoric finds were made during the unit excavations, although some prehistoric artifacts were recovered from south of the house during the Phase II study. More information about the prehistoric occupation of the McCutcheon Site is provided in the *Prehistoric Occupation of the McCutcheon Site* section.



Photo 19. View of west side of the McCutcheon House with unit excavation, historically the front yard of the house, facing northeast.

The Bethlehem Archaeology Group Excavations in the North and East Yards

As previously mentioned, the Peter McCutcheon House Site was the subject of an archaeological investigation conducted in the summer of 1994 by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group (BAG), an amateur archaeological club focused on the history of their town. These excavations were conducted to provide field training to their new members, and no plans were ever made to write up their findings. When made aware of the current study, the remaining members were excited about the opportunity to see their work be written up, and all artifacts, notes and photographs from these excavations were made available for study, and are included with the other material submitted for curation to the New York State Museum. A complete list of these artifacts is included at the end of the Artifact Catalog (Appendix C).

Excavations by BAG consisted of a 10 ft shovel test pit grid over the entire site, followed by the 5 x 10 ft excavation units. No records of the shovel testing exist in their files, and little can be said about this phase. Because their grid was in feet and oriented slightly

differently, it was not used as part of our investigations. We also did not wish to confuse their grid with our Phase II shovel test pit grid, which also used a northing and easting coordinate system. In order to retain the spatial provenance of the BAG assemblage and allow for comparison with their field notes, their grid numbers were not changed and appear within the catalog.

Units excavated by the BAG were measured in inches, with the excavations usually taking place in 4-6 inch levels. No written descriptive field notes were taken, although ceramics and other artifacts deemed pertinent were drawn on notebook paper from each level and provenience. Unfortunately, field notes and drawings exist only for those excavations to the north and east of the house. No notes regarding excavations in the barn area or in the area to the south of the house were found in their files. Of the 2,449 artifacts we received from BAG, only 2,129 had provenience information. All of the artifacts for which notes exist are accounted for, suggesting that the remaining 320 unprovenienced artifacts likely came from south of the house or the barns area. However, because of the lack of substantive evidence, all unprovenienced artifacts were not included in the comparative spatial distribution, while the provenienced artifacts were included in these discussions (See Table 3).

Excavations by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group were conducted in four areas of the site: a small amount of excavation was conducted in the builders' trench on the south wall of the house, while two units were excavated within the builders trench of the east wall. Excavations were also conducted in the builders trench along the north wall of the house, as well as along a stone and sidewalk on the north side of the house (Figure 7). Finally, an excavation unit of unknown size was conducted in the vicinity of the barns to the north of the house.

Because no artifacts can be directly attributed to the excavations in the southern builders' trench or the barn area, they contribute comparatively little new information about the site or its inhabitants. Of the 32 photographs in the BAG collection, none show any evidence of excavations in the vicinity of the barns. The excavations in the southern builders' trench are partially visible in the bottom left corner of Photo 5.

BAG excavations on the east side of the house consisted of excavating two 5 x 10 ft areas along the eastern foundation. A total of 182 artifacts were recovered from these excavations, consisting primarily of domestic refuse (71.4 percent, n=130), followed by architectural material (10.4%; n=19) and food remains (6.6%; n=12). Other functional artifact categories represented east of the house include beverage consumption (7 fragment of clear bottle glass), personal artifacts (two clay tobacco pipe fragments, a toy pistol and a boot hook), lighting (a single fragment of lamp glass) and nine miscellaneous artifacts for which the function is unknown (small glass fragments and pieces of unidentified metal).

No profiles or soils information was provided about the excavations on the east side of the house, and no reference to any features other than the builders' trench was noted. Artifact provenience information suggests that artifacts were recovered from three

locales: within the builders' trench, outside of the trench at 0-3 inches and outside of the trench at 3-6 inches. It is unclear if these excavations continued beyond 6 inches below ground surface, although no deeper artifacts were apparently recovered.

Excavations by BAG on the north side of the house were more intensive, and included excavation both within the builders' trench and beneath a stone and concrete sidewalk. These excavations to the north of the house are better documented photographically, although no soils or features information was found in their notes (Photo 5 and 20). Excavations recovered a much higher quantity and density of artifacts than their excavations to the east (n=1,947), largely resulting from excavations beneath the sidewalk. As in their excavations along the east wall, domestic refuse made up the majority of the material recovered (67.0%; n= 1,305), followed by architectural refuse (12.0%; n=234) and unknown/miscellaneous artifacts (11.9%; n=231). Percentages of the other, less represented functional artifact groups seem to follow their excavations along the east wall. Personal artifacts from excavations to the north of the house were especially insightful in expressing the lives of the site's occupants, and include toys (a doll fragment and piece of a porcelain toy saucer), a harmonica fragment, a 1939 penny, and several artifacts suggesting clothing (three buttons, two iron buckles and a glass bead). Also telling were 30 clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from this area. The high density of tobacco pipe fragments in this area suggests that smoking might have occurred primarily in the side yard rather than on the front porch, although several factors such as sweeping and differential yard cleaning practices may have also affected the distribution.



Photo 20. Excavations by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group of the sidewalk north of the Peter McCutcheon House.

Because of the lack of soils or feature information, much of what can be concluded about these excavations is based on the artifact assemblage from the BAG excavations. This assemblage is also somewhat speculative, since the percentages of artifacts by functional group do not compare well with other parts of the sites or with other historic archaeological sites in general. Specifically, while architectural refuse makes up the largest functional group in the artifact assemblage at all of the other areas of the site, it accounts for only 10.4-12.0% of all of the artifacts in the BAG assemblage. This suggests that only a fraction of the architectural artifacts were probably collected. The fact that the group retained some modern artifacts such as the 1939 penny suggests that they were concerned with keeping even seemingly less significant artifacts they recovered. Therefore, it seems likely that the relatively small quantity of architectural in their assemblage is the result of saving only representative examples of the architectural material rather than a lack of architectural material recovered in their excavations. Unfortunately, because there is no indication of how much architectural refuse was discarded, the frequency and percentage of all of the artifact functional groups is biased for these portions of the site.

Table 3. Historic artifact type and distribution in excavated units at the McCutcheon Farm Site.*

	Archi- tectural	Beverage	Domestic	Farm/ Trans- Port	Food	Hard- ware	Light	Medical	Personal	Misc./ Unknown	Total
N Cellar	784 (75.5%)	32 (3%)	74 (7.1%)	2 (0.2%)	15 (1.4%)	4 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	12 (1.2%)	113 (10.9%)	1038
S Cellar	878 (46.1%)	22 (1.2%)	98 (5.1%)	9 (0.5%)	165 (8.7%)	16 (0.8%)	26 (1.4%)	4 (0.2%)	16 (0.8%)	671 (35.2%)	1905
Porch Cellar	151 (43.6%)	12 (3.4%)	57 (16.5%)	1 (0.3%)	65 (18.8 %)	0 (0.0%)	11 (3.2%)	4 (1.2%)	9 (2.6%)	36 (10.4%)	346
N Fire- Place	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3 %)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	3
S of House	930 (78.2%)	9 (0.7%)	52 (4.4%)	2 (0.2%)	37 (3.1%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.8%)	146 (12.2%)	1190
W of House	1149 (56.3%)	10 (0.5%)	325 (15.9%)	0 (0%)	299 (14.7 %)	5 (0.2%)	20 (0.9%)	16 (0.8%)	25 (1.2%)	191 (9.4%)	2040
E of House	19 (10.4%)	7 (3.8%)	130 (71.4%)	0 (0%)	12 (6.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.1%)	9 (4.9%)	182
N of House	235 (11.9%)	44 (2.2%)	1314 (66.5%)	6 (0.3%)	74 (3.7%)	13 (0.7%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	40 (2.0%)	247 (12.5%)	1976
Barn Area	94 (62.7%)	1 (0.7%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	7 (4.7%)	3 (2.0%)	8 (5.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (20.0%)	150
Unprov- enanced	22 (6.9%)	2 (0.6%)	272 (85%)	2 (0.6%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (2.2%)	11 (3.4%)	320
TOTAL	4263 (45.5%)	139 (1.5%)	2329 (25.5%)	22 (0.2%)	678 (7.4%)	45 (0.5%)	69 (0.8%)	27 (0.3%)	124 (1.4%)	1454 (15.8%)	9150

*Includes data from the Bethlehem Archaeology Group and the Phase II Survey (Moyer 2006).

Discussion of Unit Excavations

Table 3 displays all artifacts recovered during unit excavations at the Peter McCutcheon House Site. The units are represented by areas of the site in which they were dug. The area in the south half of the cellar included Units 16-20, 23-27, 30-33, 36, and 38. The area in the south half of the cellar included Units 8-15, 28-29, 34-35, and 47-49. The porch cellar included only Units 21 and 22. Unit 37 was dug in the north fireplace. Areas to the south of the house included Units 1 and 2 from Phase II investigations and Unit 7 from Phase III investigations. The area west of the house largely covered areas where the frame addition had once stood and included Units 39-46 and 50-53. Areas to the north of the house primarily included eight units dug by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group (BAG) as well as Units 3 and 4 from Birchwood's Phase II investigations. The north side of the house was comprised of three units dug by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group. A large number of unprovenienced artifacts (320) were recovered by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group during their excavations in 1994. Many of these artifacts likely came from areas to the south of the house or in the vicinity of the barns, although no field notes exist for these units in the BAG field notes.

A wide variety of artifacts were recovered from units at the site in both the Phase II and Phase III investigations. While some appear relatively recent, the high artifact diversity suggests that a number of activities can be readily discerned from this material. A total of 9,150 artifacts were recovered as part of the Phase II and Phase III investigations in units at the Peter McCutcheon House Site. A total of 693 artifacts were recovered from surface finds and features during the mechanical scraping. These artifacts are not included in the following discussion and will be highlighted in the section on mechanical scraping. In order to better analyze the historic component of the house site, the 6 prehistoric artifacts found around the house are discussed elsewhere. The following discussion focuses on the 9,150 artifacts recovered from units in both the Phase II and Phase III investigations at the McCutcheon site. Table 3 shows the frequency and percentage of material collected from each of the areas where units were placed by artifact function. Artifact functions were classified according to a simplified version of Sprague (1981).

Architectural material made up the largest percentage of artifacts recovered from the site, accounting for 45.5 percent of the total assemblage (n=4263). For purposes of this study, architectural material includes nails, plaster, window glass, roofing material, linoleum, brick, stone and various modern building supplies. As shown in Table 3, architectural material was most frequent on the west side of the house (1149; 56.3%) where units 39-46 and 50-53 were placed on the site of the frame addition. This high density of architectural material in the front yard of the house primarily reflects debris related to the dismantling of the frame addition immediately prior to archaeological investigations. A majority of architectural artifacts can be associated with early 20th-century building such as a mix of wire and machine cut nails, asphalt shingles, tar paper, linoleum and clear flat glass. However, there were a small number of architectural artifacts that can be traced into the 18th and 19th centuries including wrought nail fragments and brick fragments. The north portion of the cellar had the highest percentage of architectural artifacts compared to other areas of the site. In the northern half of the cellar 75.5 percent of

artifacts were architectural (n=784). This large percentage is likely due to the collapse of the brick portion of the house into this side of the cellar. The northern and eastern walls as well as the northern end of the roof of the house were completely collapsed at the time of investigation and much of this debris had deposited in the north end of the cellar. Architectural artifacts in the north cellar included machine cut, wire and hand-wrought nails as well as horsehair plaster, electrical fittings and window glass. In other units excavated on the exterior of the original house, bricks and brick fragments were recovered frequently.

Domestic artifacts make up the second most common functional artifact group and constitute 25.5 percent of the assemblage (n=2,329). Artifacts in this group are predominantly ceramic with a few exceptions (canning jar fragments, metal utensils and metal can pieces). The artifacts classified as ceramic can be broken into two groups: food consumption and food preparation. Food consumption artifacts recovered from the McCutcheon site include teaware, hollowware, flatware, and serving dishes and were made of a wide range of fine ceramic materials such as pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, creamware, agateware, ironstone, delftware, lusterware and porcelain. Food preparation artifacts include less refined ceramic pieces made of earthenware, redware, and stoneware (Photo 21). Milk pans, crocks and other food storage containers would have been made from these clays. Evidence of other objects used in food preparation such as iron pots and pans or cooking utensils was not found. The Bethlehem Archaeology Group retained a higher percentage of ceramics than other types of artifacts in their investigations and the artifact assemblage is therefore skewed to that effect. Since the development of historical archaeology as a discipline, the study of domestic refuse has remained at the core of scholarly research. Issues related to gender relations, class, ethnicity and identity have all revolved around the domestic sphere. While there is some debate regarding the precise definition of domesticity, most scholars agree that it is directly related to the household, which is the center of family life. In the Euroamerican tradition, the household and domestic sphere is often controlled by women, who are largely responsible for such domestic activities and household chores and maintenance, food preparation and child rearing (Paynter 1982; Rotman 2001). This traditional separation of internal (household) power and external (work-related) power on the basis of gender appears to be more of an ideal than a reality, with a high degree of variability reflective of the situational circumstances of the individual household.

A total of 1,454 artifacts were classified as miscellaneous or unknown, a category that includes artifacts which do not readily fit into other groups or whose function is not readily known. This category comprised 15.8 percent of the assemblage. Artifacts from the Peter McCutcheon House Site classified as miscellaneous include fragments of coal, slag, glass, plastic and terra cotta. Artillery and weapon-related artifacts were classified under miscellaneous and account for roughly 9 percent of this artifact category (n=60). Another 9 percent of the miscellaneous/unknown category (n=59) was made up of artifacts that could be classified as furniture: wallpaper, mirror pieces, and decorative ceramic pieces.



Photo 21. Mono-chrome delftware with coarse red earthenware body and turquoise glaze, possible crock.

Food remains were the fourth most common artifact group ($n=678$; 7.4%). Artifacts in this group include food remains themselves, such as shell or fragments of bone as well as artifacts which clearly demonstrate the type of food consumed at a site. Much of the faunal assemblage was fragmentary and represents only a small part of the animal. This seems to indicate that the animals were not butchered on site but merely consumed there. A relatively high percentage of the bones recovered came from medium-large sized animals, likely goat or sheep. A more in-depth discussion of the foodways at the McCutcheon House site is provided later in this report.

Artifacts related to beverage consumption were relatively few ($n=139$), accounting for 1.5 percent of the assemblage. Artifacts in this group include clear, brown, green and aqua bottle glass, crown (bottle) caps, a torpedo bottle, and more recent beverage containers. These artifacts were likely disposed of soon after they were purchased. Other beverage related artifacts include salt-glazed stoneware bottle stamped “Mansfield,” and a hand-blown bottle glass fragment. These items were likely saved and reused and did not enter the archeological record until they were broken or obsolete. Milk consumption was also represented with glass milk bottle fragments. Evidence of alcohol consumption was also apparent, with some modern beer bottle glass and one aluminum “Budweiser” can in the assemblage. Overall, very little evidence of wine bottle glass was recovered,

and no fragments of stemware were found, suggesting that wine consumption was relatively low.

Personal artifacts made up 1.4 percent of the total assemblage of identified historic artifacts recovered from the McCutcheon House Site (n=124). Personal artifacts recovered include evidence of clothing (fragments, buttons, belt and clothing buckles, a leather shoe lace and a black glass bead), evidence of smoking (kaolin pipe fragments), evidence of adornment (a hairpin), evidence of recreational activities (harmonica reeds, a spittoon, porcelain doll and doll dish fragments, plastic and metal toys, two thimbles, and token inscribed "Good For One Fare. United Tractor Company System."). Personal artifacts also include objects that one would ordinarily find in one's pockets, including coins and a key. Several educational instruments were identified in this category including slate pencils, slate board and an eraser clamp.

A total of 69 artifacts were placed in the lighting category (0.8%). Lighting artifacts can often be placed into two distinct groups: electric lighting and non-electric lighting. Most of the lighting related artifacts recovered from the site were non-electrical (n=51) and consist of lamp glass such as in a oil lamp globe or hurricane. Other non-electrical artifacts include two metal lantern pieces. There were 18 electrical lighting artifacts consisting of clear and frosted light bulb glass, and two pieces of a light bulb base. While early incandescent light bulbs were clear, acid etched interior frosted light bulbs were invented in 1925 and quickly supplanted clear bulbs in popularity due to their ability to disperse light more effectively (Woodhead, et al 1984: 74). While window glass is often interpreted as being an architectural artifact, its significance as a lighting-related artifact is seldom explored.

Forty-five artifacts were placed in the hardware category (0.5%). In this context, hardware includes small metal or wood objects that facilitate mechanical operation such as hinges, hook and latches, eye screws, handles, and plumbers tape. Less than one half of one percent of total artifacts from units were placed in the medical and farm/transportation categories. Medical artifacts made up 0.3% of the total (n=27) and included such objects as cold cream bottle fragments as well as clear, aqua, soda-ash, and blue bottle glass associated with medicine via shape or inscription. The last category of artifacts represented in unit excavations was that of farm and transportation. A total of 22 objects were placed in this category (0.2%). Objects in this combined category included metal wire, fence fragments, plow parts, a piece of a scythe blade, and two rubber gaskets.

Mechanical Stripping

After the units were excavations were completed, mechanical stripping was conducted throughout the entire site boundary to look for features and artifact concentrations. Because the site consists of a series of uneven terraces separated by steep slope, the natural topography was used as part of the stripping. While less systematic than standard linear stripping in set intervals, this approach allowed us to obtain the same information

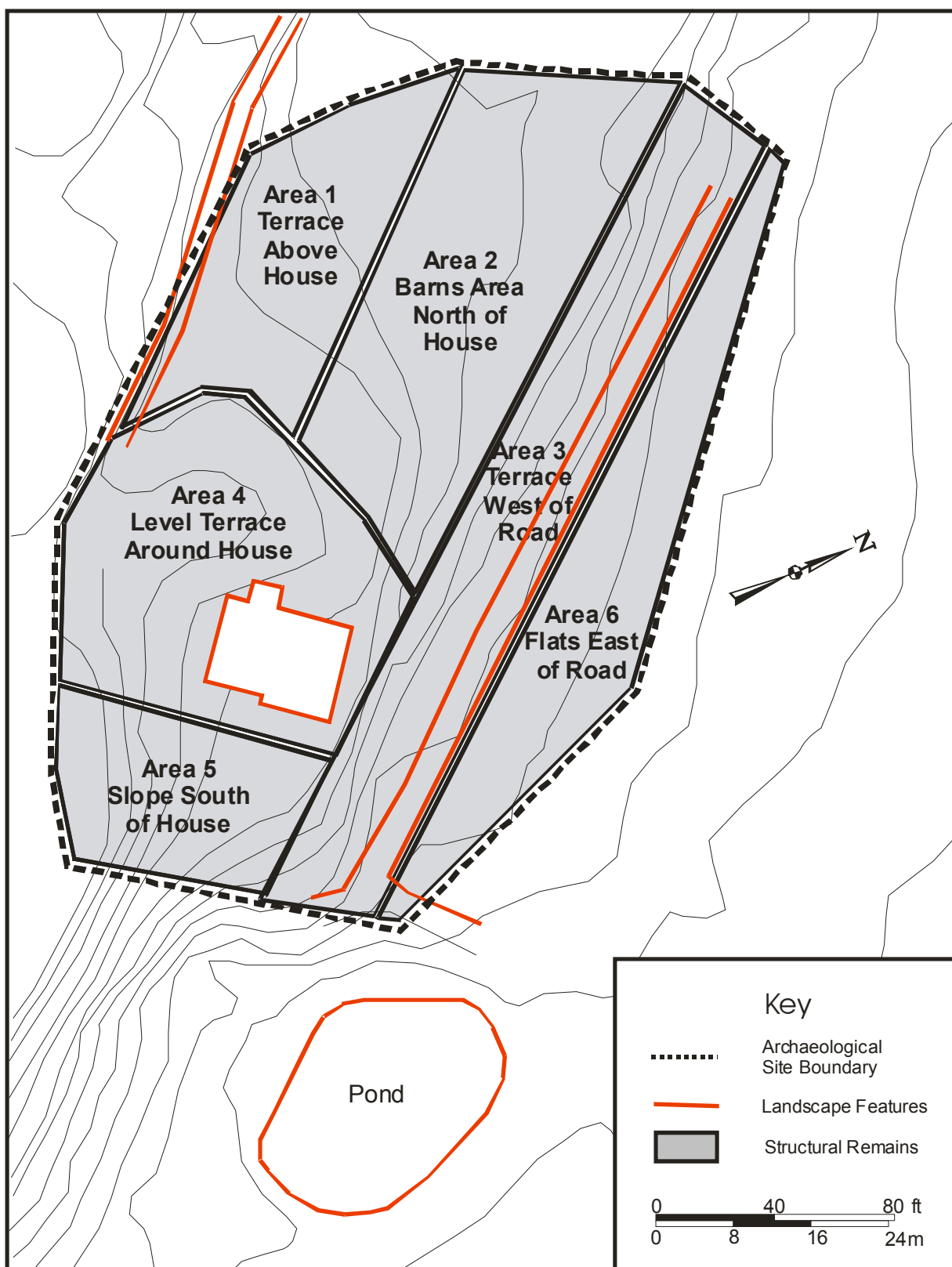


Figure 9. Map showing the location of mechanized stripping areas at the Peter McCutcheon House.

while incorporating the landscape into the approach. Each landform was given a number as shown in Figure 9. If a landform was sufficiently large, it was divided. Measurements and GPS coordinates were taken of all features and artifacts concentrations. A toothless bucket was used to help in the scraping, which was monitored at all times by trained archaeologists. All back dirt was piled on to one side of the scraping area, then moved to search for buried features beneath it. In addition to artifacts and features found *in situ* on the floor of the area being mechanically scraped, artifacts were also recovered from within the back dirt piles during the topsoil removal. While lacking exact provenience, these artifacts were also noted and collected with regard to area and were not assigned surface find numbers.

A total of 5 areas were scraped, identifying a total of 9 surface finds (designated SF). Three of these surface finds consisted of single artifact finds, while the remaining six appeared to represent features or concentrations of artifacts. In addition, a number of artifacts were recovered from the screening and examining the topsoil during the scraping. Results of the mechanized stripping are included below and are organized by landform area, with surface finds and features discussed with regard to the landforms they occupy. Mechanized stripping began in Area 1 and then continued to Areas 4, 3, 2, 6 and 5, respectively.

Area 1

This area was located to the northwest of the house along a level terrace. This terrace represents the highest elevation within the site boundary. Because this terrace was wide, level, and close the house, we suspected that this area might have been the location of outbuildings. The position of the landform overlooking the flats below also suggested the potential for finding prehistoric features along this terrace.

SF-1

No features were encountered during the mechanical stripping, although one surface find, designated SF-1, was identified during the scraping. This find consisted of two fragments of an undecorated whiteware tea cup, which were recovered from the northern end of this scraping area. No other artifacts were recovered from the terrace.

The lack of artifacts along the upper terrace likely reflects disposal practices rather than a lack of use, since its proximity to the house would have made it within the domestic arena. No evidence of any structures or outbuildings was found along this landform. The area may have been used agriculturally for cultivation or pasture, which would have left little material remains.

Area 2

Area 2 was located to the north of the house in the vicinity of where the barn remains were found during the Phase II investigations. This area is an extension of the flat terrace around the house (Area 4) that gradually slopes down to the north. The proximity of the house to Area 2 suggests that shaft features would be expected, such as wells or privies. Also, because prehistoric artifacts were recovered from adjacent Area 4, we thought that precontact features might also be encountered. Mechanized scraping did not reveal any

prehistoric features or remains, although three features associated with the historic barn complex were identified. More information about each of these finds is provided in further detail below. In addition to these three surface finds, three artifacts were also recovered from the dirt piles adjacent to the scraping. These finds consisted largely of domestic refuse (n=18; 64.2%), including blue painted and undecorated pearlware, undecorated and blue transfer printed whiteware, decal decorated ironstone, and grey salt glazed stoneware. Two fragments of bottle glass were also recovered, as well as two fragments of bone, three fragments of clam shell, a child's plastic taxi cab and a fragment of flat glass. Mechanized scraping in Area 2 also recovered a possible hammer stone or manuport, representing prehistoric occupation in the area.

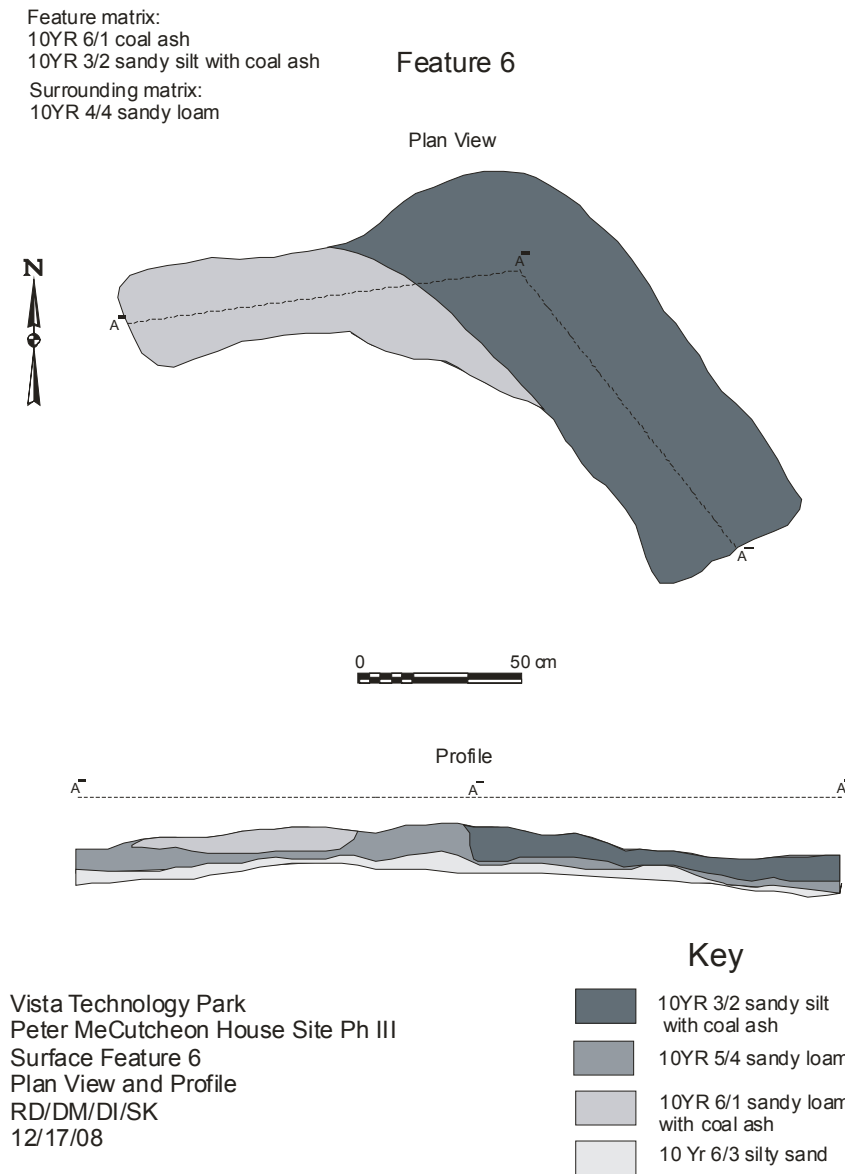


Figure 10. Plan view of SF-6.

SF-6

This feature consisted of a crescent shaped coal and coal ash stain measuring approximately 290 cm long and between 35 and 50 cm wide (Figure 10). Coal was dominant on the eastern half, while ash predominated in the western half. Because of the crescent shape of the feature, it was bisected in two lines as shown in Figure 10. The profile of SF-6 indicated that the feature was relatively thin, measuring only 3-5 cm in thickness.

A total of four artifacts were recovered from the feature: a very small fragment of clear curved glass, a fragment of decal-decorated whiteware, and two fragments of unidentified ferrous metal. It would appear based upon the limited evidence that the coal ash feature dates no earlier than the 1890s, when decal decorated whitewares became available. This feature appears to be associated with the disposal of coal ash, possibly the result of an accidental spill or through use as traction during winter storms.

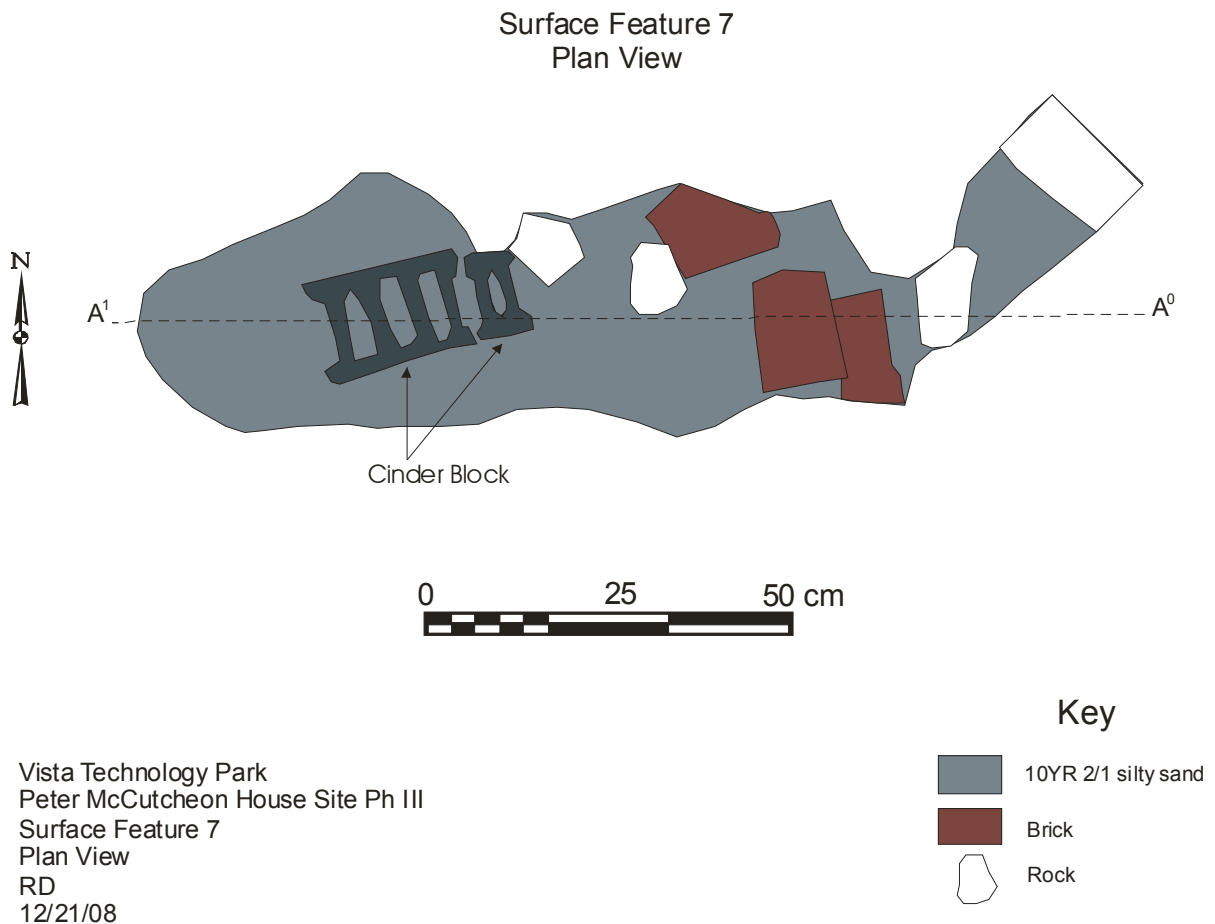


Figure 11. Plan view of SF-7.



Photo 22. Completed excavation at base of SF-7.

SF-7

This was a complex feature, composed of brick, stone and concrete block within a stain of 10YR 2/1 black silty sand. This feature was identified in the northern end of Area 2, and initially measured 20 x 20 cm (Figure 11, Photo 22). The feature appeared to be the remains of a linear wall of concrete block, probably associated with one of the two barns known to have stood to the north of the house. As the feature was being bisected along a roughly east/west axis, several additional blocks were noted beneath the initial block and brick, expanding the size of the feature to approximately 140 x 50 cm (Photo 22). The black sandy stain was shown to be ephemeral, measuring less than 2 cm thick. Because of the lack of stratigraphy, the feature was not drawn in profile.

A total of 23 artifacts were recovered from SF-7. These artifacts include architectural material (aqua colored plate glass and machine cut nails), two fragments of sheet metal and a fragment of steel drawn wire. Also recovered from the feature were a fragment of green bottle glass, a fragment of a milk glass canning jar insert, and ten fragments of unidentified metal. The insert was embossed with the words “Genuine Boyd.”

Several lines of evidence suggest that SF-7 represents part of a wall for a barn or other agricultural outbuilding. Of the 13 artifacts for which a function could be inferred over half consisted of architectural refuse, suggesting the presence of a structure in the immediate vicinity. The occurrence of machine cut nails would suggest a 19th century construction date, although it may also represent later maintenance or modification of an earlier barn.

When we initially saw the concrete blocks, we thought that the feature may have been an early 20th century concrete block cistern, commonly found on agricultural sites for use in dairy and livestock watering. Plans for this type of square or rectangular cisterns were actively promoted by cooperative extensions and soil conservation offices, and are common component of the early 20th century agricultural landscape. However, it quickly became apparent during the feature bisection that the blocks were not mortared together, and that the wall did not extend in either direction, suggesting that it was not a cistern as we had originally suspected. Because the property around the house was not actively farmed after the Reilly family purchased the property in 1917, there probably would not have been a need for such a cistern.

Instead, it seems likely that the blocks may have been used to fill in a corner or low spot of a barn or other outbuilding. Without mortar to connect them, the blocks could not have been load bearing, so they may have simply been dry laid beneath the siding to fill in a low area and keep out unwanted pests. The presence of brick and stone initially identified on top of the block would support this hypothesis, as one would expect smaller sized objects like brick or stone to fill in the spaces beneath the siding.

SF-8

This feature consisted of a concentration of eight stones and a brick located along a level bench (Figure 12; Photo 23). The stones did not appear to have any specific orientation or linear arrangement, and no soil stain or other feature matrix was noted. The stones were removed in an effort to bisect the feature, but no other stones were recovered. A variety of artifacts were recovered from between and beneath the concentration of stones (n=57). Architectural refuse is represented by 26 fragments of flat window glass. Domestic refuse is small but diverse (n=8), representing undecorated whiteware, two kinds of yellowware and three kinds of stoneware. Other artifacts include food remains (n=3; bone and shell), beverage consumption (n=8; brown, clear and aqua bottle glass), a medicine bottle fragment, a piece of a whetstone, a plastic toy tire and a fragment of lamp glass. Also represented were an unusually high percentage of interior furnishings, including a fragment of wallpaper, two fragments of orange carnival glass and a fragment of green art pottery.

While the presence of large rocks would suggest the presence of a barn or outbuilding in the vicinity, comparatively little architectural material was recovered. Instead, a large amount of domestic artifacts, food remains and interior furnishings were recovered from SF-8, suggesting a domestic refuse dump. The fact that no large rocks much greater than a softball occur naturally within the upper soils in these sands suggests that the rocks comprising SF-8 were transported to the site for a specific purpose. It would appear that these rocks delineate the outline of a barn or possibly a roadway, while the artifacts recovered appear to represent a refuse disposal area. This refuse disposal may have taken place behind the barns where it would have been out of sight of the house. Thus, the stones may not be directly related to the artifacts surrounding them.

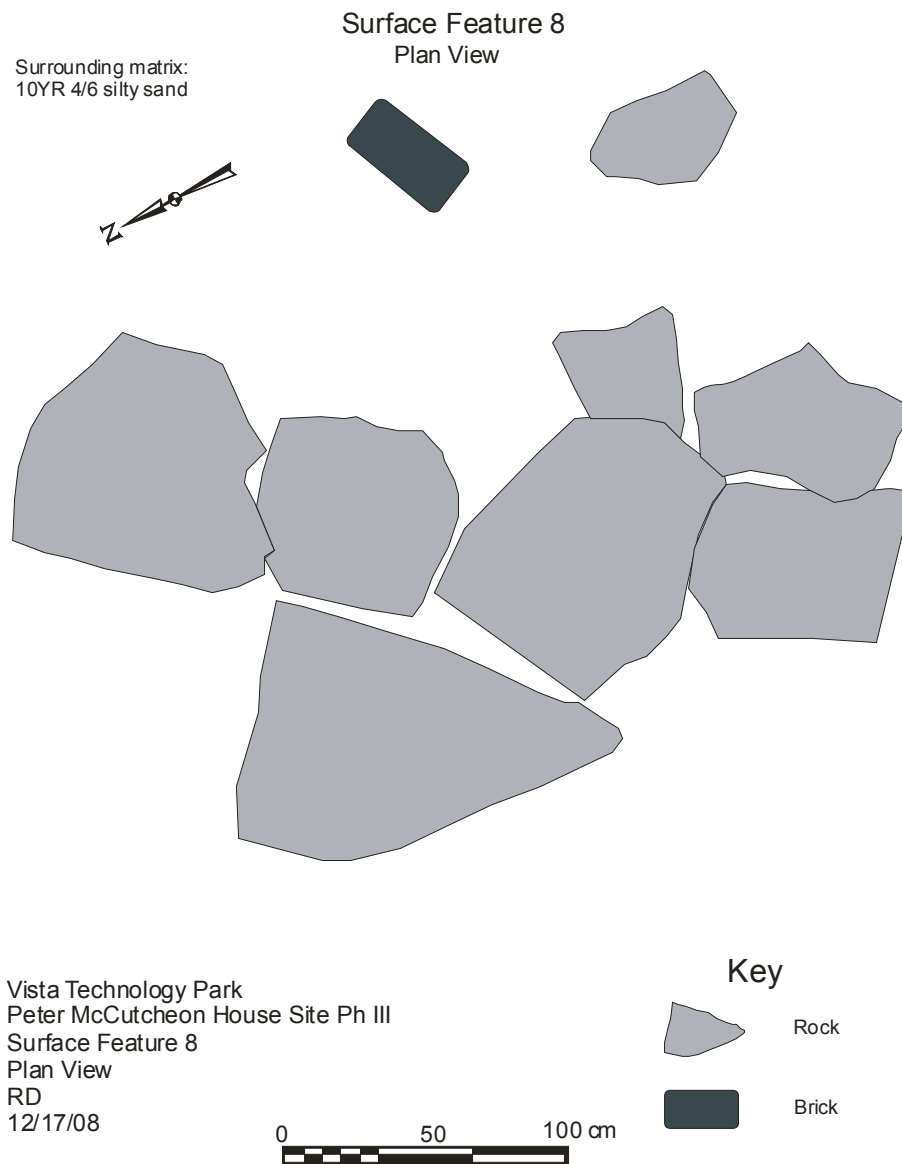


Figure 12. Plan view of SF-8.



Photo 23. View of SF-8.

Area 3

Area 3 was situated along the terrace to the west of the existing farm road. This area was not very wide (approximately 10-25 ft from slope to slope) but we felt that refuse deposits might occur in the vicinity. Only one surface find was identified during the mechanized scraping of Area 3 (SF-5). More information about these finds is provided in further detail below. In addition to the surface finds a total of 13 artifacts were recovered from the back dirt piles created during the mechanized scraping. These artifacts include three complete machine made bottles (Listerine, Pepsi and 7-Up), a fragment of shell, four fragments of brick, a small fragment of red transfer printed whiteware, a brass handle fragment, a fragment of plaster, a hand wrought spike and a machine cut nail. These artifacts appear to represent a combination of domestic refuse and architectural material, with most of the material dating to the late 19th through mid 20th centuries.

SF-5

This feature consisted of a small cluster of large stones located in the northern part of Area 3. The stone concentration measured approximately 2.88 x 1.6 m in size and was roughly crescent-shaped, although the stones may have been in a linear arrangement prior to their identification with the backhoe (Figure 13, Photo 24). Only 10 artifacts were recovered from adjacent to these stones, including a fragment of flat glass, a mammal tooth, two fragments of oyster shell. A piece of hard black plastic and fragments of brown salt glazed stoneware and decal decorated whiteware. While this assemblage is relatively small it does reflect a diverse array of artifact types, including domestic refuse, food remains and architectural material. No other stones were encountered beneath those



Photo 24. View of SF-5.

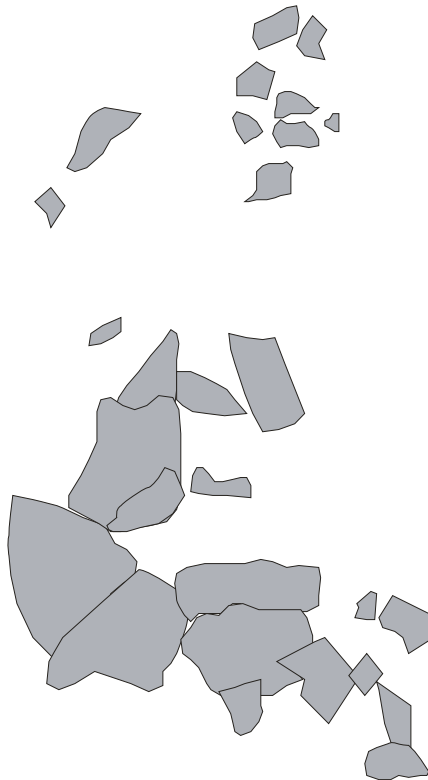
found on the surface that would suggest a buried foundation, and no unusual soil staining was noted around and between the stones.

It would appear that SF-5 likely represents a linear alignment of stones which has been partially disturbed by the backhoe as part of its discovery. While these stones may represent an agricultural pile made of stones removed from the fields during plowing, it seems unlikely that such piles would occur within the center of an active farm lot between buildings. Another possibility is that these stones might represent a portion of a dry laid stone pier used to support the floor of some other building, a technique that was used in both Dutch and English barns dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Fitchen 2001:45). Without a clear understanding of how these stone features functioned it is difficult to interpret their associated artifact assemblages or their significance within the site.

Area 4

This area encompassed all of the area in the immediate vicinity of the house as well as along the flat terrace representing the front (west) yard. While refuse disposal areas would not be expected in the immediate vicinity of the house, other features, including shaft features such as wells or privies might be expected. Additionally, scraping directly adjacent to the house might show evidence of walkways, structural additions or porches not identified by the previous testing.

Surface Feature 5
Plan View



Vista Technology Park
Peter McCutcheon House Site Ph III
Surface Feature 5
Plan View
SK
12/16/04

0 25 50 cm

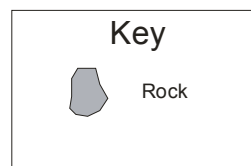


Figure 13. Plan view of SF-5.

No evidence of shaft features or structural additions was noted, although three surface finds were identified during the mechanized scraping of this area. More information about each of these finds is provided in further detail below. In addition to the surface finds, a total of 33 artifacts were recovered from the back dirt piles during the mechanized scraping of Area 4. These artifacts include a large number of ceramics and other domestic artifacts, including a lead spoon, bone, shell, whiteware (red and brown transfer printed and undecorated), grey salt glazed stoneware, hand painted porcelain,

milk glass and three fragments from a tin glazed (delft) redware crock (see Photo 21). The only non-domestic artifacts recovered were a fragment of a machine cut nail and a masons' trowel with a rotted handle. This latter object may have been discarded or lost by members of the Bethlehem Archaeology Group during their 1994 excavations at the site.

SF-2

This feature consists of a coal and ash stain located in the western edge of Area 4 (Figure 14, Photo 25). The stain was roughly circular, measuring approximately 1.55 x 1.25 m. The feature was bisected along a roughly east/west axis, with the northern half being excavated for bisection. Bisection showed the feature to be approximately 12 cm thick, with a flat bottom and gradually tapering sides.

A total of 422 artifacts were recovered from SF-2, representing 60.8 percent of all artifacts recovered from the mechanized scraping. Most of the artifacts consists of architectural refuse, specifically machine cut and wire nails and nail fragments (n=290; 68.72%), as well as 53 fragments of flat glass, eight wood screws, two fence staples, a steel eye hook. Most of the other artifacts were classified as miscellaneous (n=40; sheet metal, unidentified iron, small glass fragments), with domestic refuse constituting only 19 artifacts (undecorated whiteware, hand painted porcelain, a "brillo" pad, two crown (bottle) caps and two fragments of clear curved glass).



Photo 25. View of SF-2.

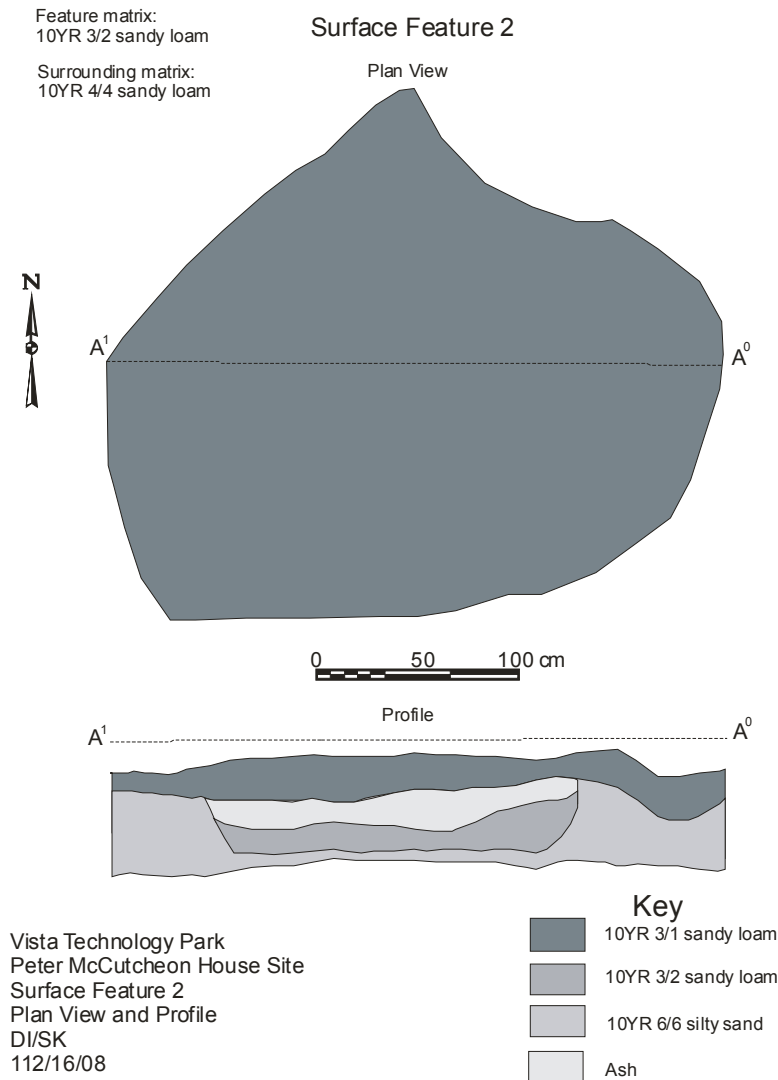


Figure 14. Plan and Profile view of SF-2.

It would appear from the artifacts recovered that SF-2 likely represents the remains of a shed or other small outbuilding. Of the complete nails recovered from the feature, 22 were machine cut nails while 157 were wire nails. This high number of wire nails suggests that the structure was built sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century, with the wire nails likely representing either a box or other once object located inside the structure. This would place SF-2 within the Johnson family (1865-1917) or more likely the Reilly family occupation (post 1917). While no footprint of the building was identified it was likely quite small, and may have functioned as a small shed or other outbuilding.

SF-3

This surface find consists of a concentration of six historic artifacts located in a small depression identified during the mechanized scraping in Area 4. While we initially thought this find represented a truncated privy or well, subsequent excavations showed no evidence of any features or soils anomalies; just the same sandy subsoil found elsewhere at the site. Artifacts recovered from SF-3 include a fragment of oyster shell, two fragments of undecorated whiteware, a fragment of decal decorated porcelain, the base of a canning jar and a rusted jar lid.

All of the artifacts recovered likely date to the early 20th century and are probably associated with the Reilly family's occupation of the house. The shallow depression beneath the topsoil where the artifacts were found may represent a truncated refuse pit, although natural site formation processes such as tree throws and rodent burrowing is more likely at play.

SF-4

This surface find consisted of a two whiteware sherds that were exposed in the bottom of the trench during the mechanized scraping. One of these sherds is a rim,, suggesting that the vessel was some form of hollowware, and while the two fragments do not mend they do appear to be from the same vessel. Because these finds were made during the scraping process and because the provenience was known the find was given an SF number. Excavation in a 50 cm square area around the finds failed to yield additional artifacts. It would appear that SF-4 represents a single fragment of isolated trash dating from the mid or late 19th century and is not in association with other artifacts or features.

Area 5

Area 5 encompassed the slope located to the south of the house. Several factors suggested the potential for features and artifact concentrations in this area. This area was relatively close to the house, and the basement door opened up into this area. Also, the proximity of the slope suggested that over-bank refuse disposal may have also taken place. Finally, the presence of large mature trees suggests that ground disturbing activities have not taken place in the immediate vicinity for some time.

Surprisingly, no cultural features were recovered from this area. The lack of artifacts and other refuse in this area was noted as part of the initial STP grid during the Phase II testing. The lack of domestic refuse may be due to frequent domestic use and subsequent housekeeping as opposed to an area usable for refuse disposal.

Area 6

Area 6 was situated on the flats to the east of the existing farm road. This area represents the lowest elevations of the site, and was likely used primarily for agriculture. However, barns and other outbuilding might have also been constructed along the margin of the field. Additionally, these flats occur adjacent to the house, and may have been used for the manufacture of bricks used in the construction of the residence.

While no evidence of brick making was noted during the mechanized scraping, such as large quantities of brick rubble from over firing, one surface feature was encountered in Area 6 (SF-9, see below). While no evidence of brick firing was noted, the flats would still have made an ideal location for the manufacture and drying of the bricks themselves. Flat areas immediately adjacent to the pond where the clay for the bricks was presumably mined were not mechanically scraped since these areas will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

SF-9

This feature consists of a linear alignment of large flat stones situated approximately 11.2 m south of SF-8 (Figure 15, Photo 26). This alignment appears to run parallel to the roadway on the east side of the house, and was oriented at 128 degrees southwest. The alignment was approximately 1.0 meter wide and 2.45 m in length. No other stones were noted during the cleaning of the feature and no dark staining was noted. A total of 23 artifacts were recovered from between the stones in SF-9 consisting of a divided mix of domestic and work related artifacts. Most notable within the assemblage is a large spittoon found between the rocks. Domestic artifacts include butchered cow bone, brown and clear bottle glass, fragments of ironstone, gray salt glazed stoneware and pearlware, a fragment of lamp chimney glass, a sherd from a whiteware teacup and fragments of an unglazed redware flower pot. Work and farm related artifacts include a scythe blade, an iron bar, fragments of wire, a machine cut nail and bracket or fragment from a piece of farm machinery.

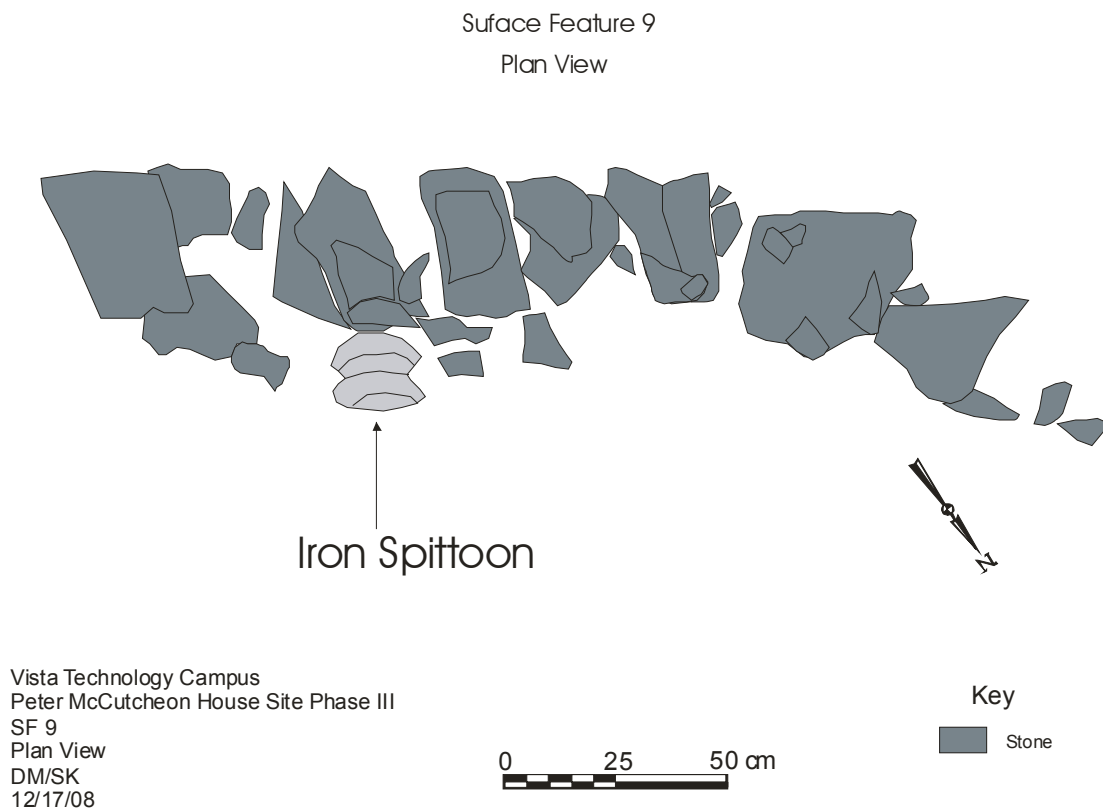


Figure 15. Plan view of SF-9.



Photo 26. View of SF-9.

This rock alignment likely represents an outline of a barn or other agricultural outbuilding. It would seem that the domestic artifacts represent dumping episodes adjacent to a building, while the scythe blade and other work/farm related artifacts likely reflect activities taking place within or immediately adjacent to the barns. The alignment of stones at 128 degrees is significant, since the presence of other stone alignments identified during the Phase II study were found at a roughly 38 degree axis, suggesting a 90 degree corner. The relative lack of naturally occurring large rocks within these sands makes these landform features easy to identify, although understanding their interrelationship can remain ambiguous.

Table 4. Historic artifact type and distribution in surface finds and mechanical stripping at the McCutcheon Site.*

	Archi- tectural	Beverage	Domestic	Farm/ Trans- port	Food	Hard- ware	Light	Medical	Personal	Misc./ Unknown	Total
SF 1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
SF 2	362 (85.8%)	3 (0.7%)	6 (1.4%)	7 (1.7%)	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	41 (9.7%)	422
SF 3	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
SF 4	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
SF 5	4 (40%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	3 (30%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	10
SF 6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	4
SF 7	8 (34.8%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (56.5%)	23
SF 8	42 (27.8%)	10 (6.6%)	28 (18.5%)	12 (7.9%)	9 (5.9%)	5 (3.3%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.6%)	33 (21.9%)	10 (6.6%)	151
SF 9	3 (13.0%)	1 (4.3%)	5 (21.7%)	2 (8.7%)	6 (26.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.3%)	2 (8.7%)	1 (4.3%)	2 (8.7%)	23
Area 2	1 (0%)	2 (66.6%)	18 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	5 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	28
Area 3	7 (53.8%)	2 (15.4%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.7%)	13
Area 4	2 (6.1%)	0 (0%)	24 (72.7%)	0 (0%)	5 (15.1%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	33
TOTAL	429 (59.8%)	19 (2.64%)	77 (10.73%)	22 (3.06%)	27 (3.76%)	7 (0.97%)	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.69%)	35 (4.88%)	70 (9.76%)	717

Life at the Peter McCutcheon Farm Site

While much has been learned about the site, additional questions still remain unanswered. The following research questions are designed to address issues on several scales. Some of these questions are designed to address questions about the site itself, including the age of the McCutcheon House and the relationship of the house to outbuildings and other landscape features. Other questions are more regional in nature, including the development of New Scotland, the Loyalist movement in Albany County during the American Revolution, and historic lifeways in rural Albany County. Finally, some of the questions posed address large-scale issues of interest to archaeologists locally as well as in other parts of the United States and abroad, such as the elemental analysis of building materials and how ethnicity and foodways are expressed in the material record.

Prehistoric Occupation of the McCutcheon Farm Site

Two prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the data recovery at the McCutcheon house. A large, complete projectile point was recovered from Level 5 of Unit 41 beneath where the wood framed addition once stood. The second prehistoric find was a hammerstone found in Area 2 during the mechanized scraping (Table 5). The presence of precontact material at the site was not surprising, since five prehistoric artifacts were also found during the previous Phase II investigations at the southern side of the house near the cellar entrance (Moyer et al. 2007:41). In total, the precontact assemblage from the site includes a quartzite abraider, three hammerstones, a chert flake fragment, chert shatter and the projectile point (n=5). No evidence of precontact features was noted anywhere in the vicinity of the site.

Table 5. Prehistoric artifacts recovered around the McCutcheon House.*

Unit/Area	Number of Prehistoric Artifacts	Description
Units 1 and 2 (Phase II)	5	2 quartzite hammerstones, 1 quartzite abraider, 1 chert flake frag, 1 chert shatter
Unit 41 (Phase III)	1	Lithic whole projectile point (possible Snook kill)
Scrapped Area 2 (Phase III)	1	hammerstone
Total	7	

*Includes data from the Phase II Survey (Moyer 2007)

The projectile point had a base with an expanding stem and appears to be a Snook Kill point. Snook Kill points are a commonly found point type in the Hudson Valley and along with Genesee points make up the primary diagnostic attributes of the Snook Kill complex, which has been dated to around 3,700 to 2,700 years ago (Funk 1976). It is unclear if the site was only occupied during this period or if occupations from other cultural period also occurred.

Because historic artifacts were recovered from the same level as the point, it is possible that the point was collected by one of the site's historic occupants and subsequently lost in the front yard of the house. Three precontact sites and several isolated find spots were identified during the Phase IB survey of the property, showing prehistoric occupation and use along the surrounding flats.

Due to the relative lack of information about the prehistoric occupation, it is unclear what function(s) the site might have served. The presence of a single flake does not suggest heavy lithic reduction, while the lack of fire related features suggests that the site was not occupied for long periods of time. Rather, the high concentration of pebble/cobble tools would suggest specific task oriented foraging, such as nut or grass collection and processing taking place at the site.

Artifacts have been reported from along the valley of the Normanskill as early as the initial settlements were made. The presence of chert outcropping as well as the diverse habits along the terraces and valley bottoms make the area an attractive place for prehistoric settlement. Sites from the area have been instrumental in creating the regional framework and cultural sequences for New York State and the greater northeast. Artifacts from the nearby Vosberg Site as well as another site along the Normanskill, the Covered Bridge Site, were used by Ritchie (1944:257-259) in conjunction with a series of other sites in neighboring valleys, in postulating the Vosberg Complex, a Middle Archaic manifestation. While it was clear from an early time that the Vosberg Complex was closely tied with Brewerton and likely shared its Laurienian origins, the fact that diagnostic Vosberg points were almost always found in the same levels as later point types such as Orient Fishtail points led Ritchie to suspect that the Vosberg Complex occurred over a much longer period than it was later determined (Funk 1976:239). Today, the complex is still poorly understood, with few single component occupations or radiocarbon dated contexts identified. The corner notched Vosberg point remains the sole diagnostic attribute of the complex.

The Normanskill Valley is also the home of the Normanskill point, a style of arrowhead thought to date to the very beginning of the Late Woodland Period. While no type-site for the Normanskill point occurs, the point was named by Ritchie (1965:125-126) on the basis of the numerous points found along the plowed surfaces along the creek. Today, the Normanskill point is a commonly accepted point style used by archaeologists to describe these artifacts throughout the northeast and Midwest.

How old is the Peter McCutcheon House?

Despite the fact that the significance of the site has been known for several years, many facts remain unknown. One of the most engaging questions involves the age of the house and the initial settlement of the area. Architectural historians that had briefly studied the house previously have ranged widely in their interpretations regarding the age of the house. A more detailed determination of the age of the house is examined below.

Questions related to the site itself that will be addressed as part of the proposed data recovery plan include:

How old is the brick portion of the McCutcheon House?

What period of occupancy does the wood framed addition date to, and when was the bathroom addition added to the structure?

What landscape features and building episodes can be assigned to specific periods of occupancy?

Age of the original block

The brick portion of the house is the oldest section of the Peter McCutcheon House. Large hewn timbers, wrought nails and bricks made on-site all indicate that the brick portion of the house dates to sometime in the 18th century. Peter McCutcheon was born around 1760 to parents Andrew McCutcheon and Jane Adair who had sailed from Kirkmaiden, Wigtown, Scotland to New York City around the same time (Goodrich 1898:164). Other children of Andrew and Jane McCutcheon included George, born in 1761, and Jean, born in 1784, and possibly Margaret, born in 1770 (Paul Huey, personal communication 2007). The McCutcheon family reportedly sailed its “merchant sloop” across the ocean before settling in Schuylerville, Saratoga County (Goodrich 1898:164). The first documentary record of Peter McCutcheon occurs in 1778 when Peter posts bail for Alexander Anderson. Anderson was a suspected loyalist and shortly after McCutcheon posted bail, Anderson fled to join to the British forces. McCutcheon likely married Mary McDowell in 1784 in New York City (Paul Huey, personal communication 2007).

McCutcheon formally became associated with the house in a lease dated November 19th, 1787 when McCutcheon, a “yeoman,” became the tenant of 143 acres of land within the West Manor of Rensselaerswyck “near” but not including the aforesaid dwelling house (New York State Library Manuscripts and Special Collections). Three years later in 1790, Peter McCutcheon, now a “husbandman,” signed another lease agreement with Stephen Van Rensselaer for the original 143 acres with an additional 18.5 acres which included the land where the house stood. Shortly after the initiation of these leases, the Van Baal Patent was mapped showing the name “Peter McCutcheon” and the brick house plotted with the 143-acre tract of land and the appended acreage (Figure 16). In 1792, Peter McCutcheon, “yeoman,” signed a quit lease with Van Rensselaer relinquishing his rent of the original 143 acres. These leases suggest that the house stood on site prior to initiation of McCutcheon’s first lease in 1787. Additionally it would appear that McCutcheon himself lived in the house before it was formally apart of his leased tract. Soon after McCutcheon took lease of the house tract, he gave up the larger tract being left with only 18.5 acres immediately surrounding the house.

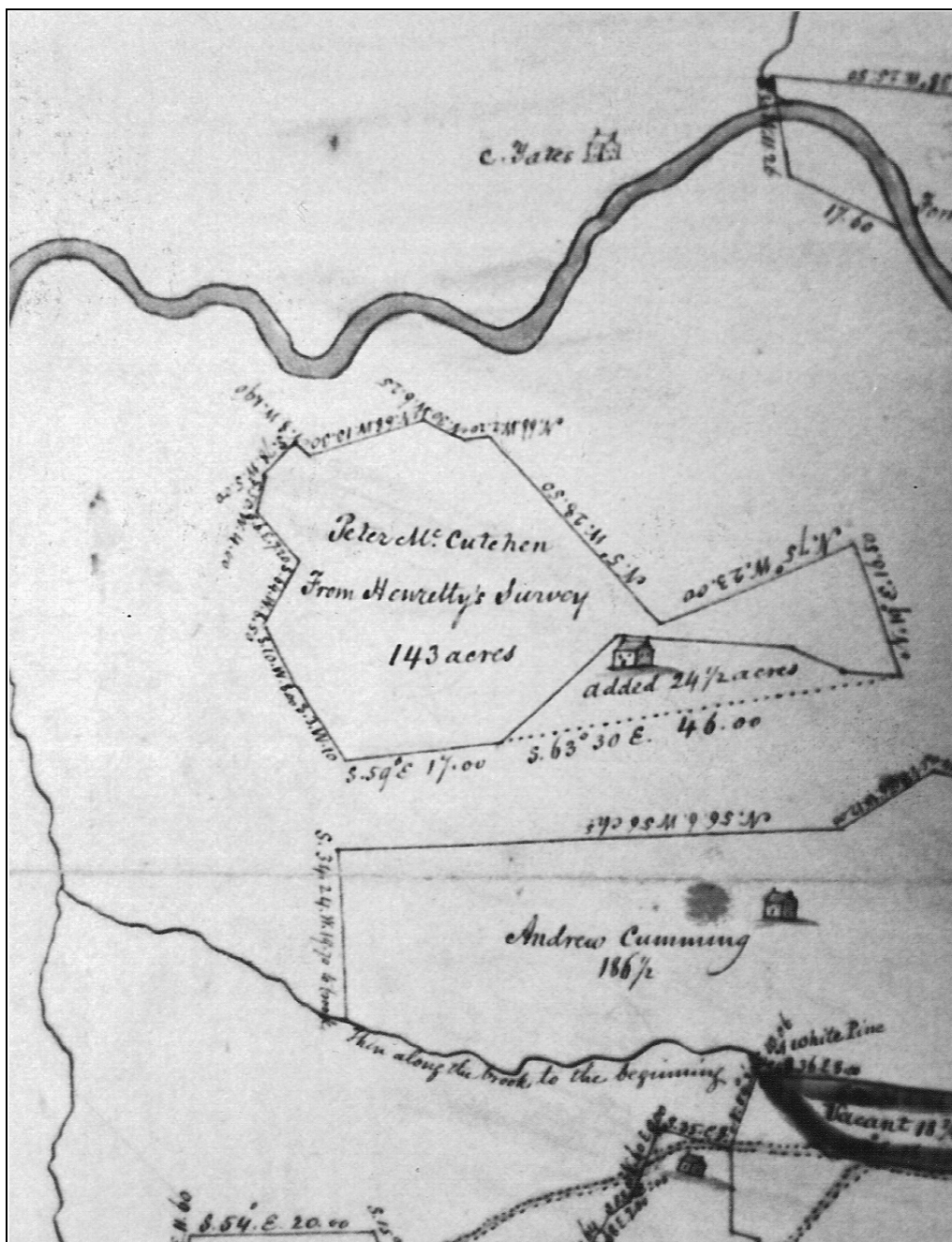


Figure 16. Portion of 1789 map of the Van Baal Patent showing the Peter McCutcheon House.

Although the first documentary record of the house is tied in with the above referenced leases and Van Baal Patent map, a possible connection between the Sixby and McCutcheon families suggests the site may have been permanently occupied and the original building built as early as the 1730s.

A Possible Sixby Connection

Margaret McCutcheon, Peter's probable younger sister, married Capt. Charles Miller in St. Armand sometime in the late 1780s. Miller's sister, Mary, had married Col. Garret Sixby in St. Armand in 1782. Garret Sixby was a United Empire Loyalist, a member of Butler's Rangers and the son of Evert Sixby (Betty Fink 1999). Evert, born in 1715, married Elsje Egmont Sagar in 1737. Evert's brother Willem also married in the same year to Anna (Annatje) Radcliffe. The brothers are known to have lived in the West Manor of Renssalarwyck, although the exact location is not known.¹

Through either his sister's marriage or through his Loyalist interactions, Peter likely came into contact with the Sixby Family and may have even acquired the house and land in Normanskill from this connection since the exact location of the original Sixby farm is known. If the McCutcheon Farm was originally the Sixby Farm, a theory posited by Paul Huey (personal communication 2007), it may have been constructed for the occasion of either Evert or Willem's marriage in 1737. The earliest dates from timber samples within the house dated to a circa 1735 period, consistent with this theory (Appendix F). Following Willem's and his wife's untimely deaths in 1740 and 1741, Evert is known to have lived in Albany leaving the theoretical house's occupant unknown.

At the time McCutcheon lived in the house, over 40 years had passed since the possible Sixby connection. McCutcheon did not stay in the house for many years as anti-Loyalist pressure persuaded him to flee Canada where his name appears in 1802 within the Lower Canada Land Petitions. In 1804 Peter McCutcheon also appears (along with Garret Sixby and Charles Miller) on a local St. Armand voting roll (Ellis 2003). Sixby and Miller were neighbors on lots 22 and 21 while McCutcheon was listed at lot 158 in the voting roll. Charles and Garret had both obtained deeded land in St. Armand in 1792 for lots 21 and 22 respectively, each containing 210 acres (Bernard Young 2000). The McCutcheon house and its farm were subleased to Robert Brice in 1804 following McCutcheon's departure and formally leased in 1814 (New York State Library Manuscripts and Special Collections).

A secondary connection between the McCutcheon House and the Sixby Family lies in the marriage of Evert's brother Willem to Anna Radcliffe, as mentioned above. Although Anna and Willem both died at a young age along with their only child, Anna's brother Ryckert Radcliffe ultimately became the grandfather of Aaron Radcliffe. In 1837 Aaron Radcliffe and his wife, Emeline, purchased the McCutcheon House and farm from Stephen Van Renssalar III marking the end of the house's tenancy (Bennett 1988). This purchase was perhaps motivated by a family connection to the house from two generations previous.

¹ A reference in Betty Fink's genealogy suggests that sons of Evert Sixby, Evert and Nicholas, owned family land in what is the present-day town of New Scotland in an area known as Font Grove. Font Grove Road travels approximately one mile west of the McCutcheon House (Betty Fink 1999). Both Evert and Nicholas Sixby are mapped on the 1789 Van Baal Patent map as owning individual tracts of land south of McCutcheon's tract.

Based on the plausible Sixby/McCutcheon connection, the house could have been built by the Sixby or Radcliffe Family in the first half of the 18th century. However, until more concrete information regarding the possible connection is identified, this connection remains speculative.

Dendrochronology

The option to use dendrochronological testing at the McCutcheon House afforded a unique opportunity to scientifically assess the age of the house. Results from the dendrochronology suggested three distinct building periods for timbers within the brick house. The first date range given by Cornell's lab was circa 1735. Given the possible theory of the Sixby/Radcliffe connection, it is possible that some part (or some pieces) of the house may have been built in conjunction with the marriages of either Evert or Willem Sixby in 1737. Timbers that date from this period included a collar tie, a centrally located rafter, a floor joist and a piece of first floor floorboard. The second group of timbers tested by the dendrochronologist dated to circa 1764. No documentary evidence ties the house with any particular person or family at this date. Timbers from this second group included the basement fireplace mantle, a first floor joist, and several pieces of floorboard from the first and second floors. The third and final building period identified by the dendrochronology results, 1786-87, corresponds closely with Peter McCutcheon's initial occupation of the site and the first reference to the house in his 1787 lease. Timbers from this building period included all of the sampled lintels (basement exterior door, first floor exterior doors/windows), the ridge pole, a possible rafter, and a first floor joist. The presence of timbers that relate to specific openings in the brick walls (lintels) gives credence to the theory that the house was constructed in this last building period with some timbers specifically cut for doors and windows in the house and other timbers (floorboards, larger beams for joists, etc) reused from early structures. Following the theory that the house was constructed in this last period, the earlier timbers likely represent pieces of an older building either on site or on a nearby site refitted for use in the McCutcheon House. A full copy of the dendrochronology report is provided in Appendix F.

Age of the wood framed addition

As compared to the original brick block of the McCutcheon House, the frame addition's construction period is fairly straight forward. The McCutcheon House changed owners in 1917 when Peter Johnson forfeited his mortgage. Michael D. Reilly subsequently came into possession of the house. At the time Reilly purchased the house, he lived with his family in Albany (U.S. Population Census 1910 and 1920).² Neither Michael Reilly nor his son, Dermot, who inherited the property at his father's death, lived in the McCutcheon House full time according to U.S. Census records and oral tradition. However, the house was significantly expanded at some point in the early 20th century. It is unlikely that Peter Johnson was responsible for this building expansion as he was approaching 90 years old during the early 20th century and by the time of the forfeiture of his house and mortgage he had already reached that age. In contrast, the Reilly family had four small children and one on the way in 1917 at the time they purchased the house

² In 1910 Michael D. Reilly lived in Albany's Ward 18 and in 1920 he lived in Ward 13.

(U.S. Population Census 1910 and 1920). The frame addition was likely made as an expansion to increase the livable space for the Reilly family in their summer home sometime soon after they purchased the property.

At the time of survey, the wood addition was in a dilapidated and partially-collapsed state (Photo 27). However, several diagnostic traits help to identify both a style and approximate period of construction. The wood-framed addition forms a shallow-pitched story-and-a-half cross-gable against the original brick portion of the house (Photo 2, 4 and 28). Windows in the addition vary from three-over-one light double-hung sash to six-over-one light double-hung sash. Several of the windows occur in adjacent pairs. Shed dormers extend from the gable ridge on both the southeast and northwest gable slopes. In each dormer an adjacent pair of six-over-one light double-hung sash windows provides light into the addition's half story. Asbestos shingles appear to have been the frame addition's original exterior wall covering. The shingles exhibit the popular wave line wood grain pattern that was first introduced in 1937 by the Johns-Manville Corporation (Hope 2004).

The frame addition was therefore likely added to the existing McCutcheon House in the 1930s during the Reilly occupation of the house. The addition follows in the tradition of the Colonial Revival style, an architectural trend popular during the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries. As the architectural report completed in 1980 by the New York State Museum suggests, the addition bears patterns found in the early colonial Dutch houses of the Albany region, a hallmark of the Colonial Revival style:

“The addition...has a gable roof with two dormers of a type often associated with Dutch houses, shed-roofed and extending back fully to the peak. Reynolds (1926:51) indicates that these are generally found on the earliest examples of the Dutch style; this suggests the possibility that the addition is original to the house, or at least that it shares elements of the same general style (Tabor and Cornell 1980:59-60).”

The NYSM was correct in attributing the style of the addition to Dutch influence. However, these “Dutch” characteristics were adapted with 20th century building technology and materials, as was common in colonial revival construction.

A bathroom was most likely added to the 20th century frame portion of the house in the mid-20th century, soon after the frame portion itself was built. The bathroom addition is clad in a faux-brick asphalt shingle, a sheathing material used with most frequency in the 1940s-1960s (Hope 2004).



Photo 27. View of the McCutcheon House framed addition during the asbestos abatement process, facing northeast.



Photo 28. View of the McCutcheon House framed addition as it adjoins the brick portion of the house, facing south. Photo by Paul Huey, 1969.

house. Bricks from the house were crafted from clay excavated from an area east of the house creating a depression which subsequently filled with water. Although the bricks themselves are not datable, impressions on the bricks made during their production may offer clues to their timing. One brick in particular is inscribed on its side with an insignia that appears to say “Cutch” (Photo 39). Other bricks revealed less specific clues such as animal prints and numbers.

In addition to the house there are at least two other known structures that are no longer standing. These buildings consist of two barns adjacent to the house on a 1953 USGS 7 ½ Quadrangle map (Figure 17). Archaeological evidence of one or both of these barns was uncovered during the site mitigation (Figure 7). McCutcheon himself farmed the land around the house in order to feed himself and his family. McCutcheon would have also used farm products from his land to pay his rent (McCurdy 2001:22). It is unclear, however, as to which site occupancy the barns date. Little diagnostic hardware was recovered from the barn area such as nails or hinges. It is likely that McCutcheon had a barn on his property during his occupation for farming purposes but it is difficult to say to whom the barns identified on the map and in the excavations belonged.

The roadways running on the east and west sides of the house (Photo 13) once connected the McCutcheon House to what is now New Scotland Avenue, which is now and was in the 18th century a major arterial road connecting the settlements of New Scotland to Albany. As this road served as the only connecting route between the house and the major road, it likely dates to the original site occupancy whether that was in 1735 or the 1780s.

Table 6. Line of Title for McCutcheon House with corresponding building and landscape episodes.

Occupant	Date	Landscape and Building Features
Willem and Anna Radcliffe? Or Evert and Elsie Sixby?	1735-1737	Earliest phase of timbers
Peter McCutcheon	19 Nov. 1787, lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer III	Pond, brick portion of house, barn(s)?, roadway between house and pond
Robert Brice	1804 subleased from McCutcheon, 1814 full lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer III	
James Brice (Jane)	1822, lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer III	
Stephen Van Rensselaer III	1829	
Aaron Radcliffe (Emeline)	1837	
Peter D.R. Johnson	1865	
Michael Reilly	1917, forfeiture of mortgage	Frame portion of house, chain link fence

Scottish Immigration in New Netherland and the Development of New Scotland

The McCutcheon Farm site also has the potential to address regional questions regarding rural lifestyles and settlement trends in Albany County during the 18th and 19th centuries by ethnic groups such as the Scotts. Some of these questions include:

How does the occupation of the McCutcheon house relate to the development of the New Scotland area, and were other Scottish families already settling along the banks of the Normanskill at the time of McCutcheon's first settlement?

What do the faunal remains at the Peter McCutcheon Site tell us about ethnic traditions and foodways?

Scottish settlement in Albany County

Scottish emigration to the American colonies began as early as the 1660s as Scottish officials responded to the plea from the newly-won colonies for British people to fill its lands (Dobson 1994:45). Boats such as the *Ewe and the Lamb* carried passengers from Leith to Virginia while the *Thomas and Benjamin* carried Scotch settlers to New Jersey. In the beginning of this Scottish emigration, political prisoners, convicts, and indentured servants comprised the bulk of passengers on America-bound ships (Bumsted 2001:127). Like New Jersey and Virginia, New York received its share of these people. However, Scottish settlers also made their way to New York via other colonies. Robert Livingstone, a Scottish man who became a prominent figure in New York culture and politics, first immigrated to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and only later moved to Albany (Dobson 1994:46, Leder and Carosso 1956:20).

It was not until the 18th century, though, that New York received the bulk of its Scottish immigration. As many as 125,000 people moved from Britain to the American colonies in the 18th century, and of that number, between 20,000 and 40,000 were Scottish. Of Scottish emigrants in that period, nearly two-thirds were made of up Highlanders. Of all the northeastern states, New York was one of the most popular places to immigrate in the decades surrounding the Revolutionary War (Millett 1996). In the 1790 census, 12.1% of the New York population were either Scottish or direct descendents of Scotts (Millett 1996). The primary attraction for Scottish immigrants across the American colonies was the availability of land. New York, like the Carolinas and Virginia, offered new settlers an abundance of uncultivated land on its western frontier.

In the time period between the French and Indian War (1756-63) and the American Revolution, a great influx of Scottish immigrants moved into the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys (Calloway 2007; Dobson 1994). Highlanders, in particular, were enlisted to serve the British on the American frontier on the assurance that those who served would receive land grants in the colonies. When the French and Indian War ended, some Highlanders returned home where they garnered enthusiasm for immigration to America (Dobson 1994:89). Others stayed behind and settled on the northern frontier of New

York. Land was allocated near Fort Ticonderoga for Highland regiments including the Forty-Second, more commonly known as the Black Watch. This great concentration of Scottish settlers became known as the Argyllshire Patent (Ross 1896:51).

Other Scottish colonists settled in the Albany region where they rose in the ranks of prosperous fur traders and merchants (Dobson 1994:91). New Scotland, an outlying town in Albany County, was not formally established as a township until 1832 from the neighboring town of Bethlehem (Howell 1886:77). The first settler in what would become New Scotland was Teunis Slingerland, who in 1758 purchased nearly 10,000 acres of land from the Native Americans. Scottish settlers soon followed in Slingerland's path settling along the banks of the Normanskill with such family names as Reid, Wands, Watt, Swan, Kirkland, Patterson, Ramsay, McMullin and McCulloch (Howell 1886:77). Peter McCutcheon's parents, Andrew and Jane immigrated to New York from Kirkmaiden, Wigtown, Scotland around 1760 at the approximate time of Peter's birth (Paul Huey, personal communication 2007; Goodrich 1898:164). The McCutcheon Family settled in Schuylerville, Saratoga County. It was not until Peter McCutcheon reached adulthood that he moved to the area of New Scotland west of Albany.

As discussed earlier, McCutcheon may have come into contact with other settlers in the Normanskill Valley through his Loyalist connections. During the Revolutionary War many Scottish emigrants sided with the King. Loyalism among Scots and Peter McCutcheon himself will be discussed in more depth later. It should be stated here, though, that the effect of the outcome of the Revolutionary War had deep impacts among Loyalists, with the small community in New Scotland being no exception. Peter McCutcheon, like other Loyalists, is believed to have fled to Canada following the Revolution to escape certain political and social persecution (Bumsted 2001: 127; Wallace 1914:21-23).

Scottish Ethnicity and Foodways at the McCutcheon Farm

The faunal assemblage for the McCutcheon House was 508 individual bones or fragments of bones, comprising approximately 6% of the total artifact assemblage (N= 8,480). However, 25% of the total artifact assemblage was recovered by the Bethlehem Archaeology Group in the 1990s. Probably due to a combination of their interests, skill levels, and recovery methods, their recovery of faunal remains was negligible; the bulk of the sample came from the excavations by Birchwood in the winter of 2008 (Photo 29; Appendix H). The faunal remains therefore comprise nearly 8% of the total overall artifact assemblage. During excavations, Birchwood utilized standard methods of recovery including screening through ¼" hardware mesh. Because of this recovery system, some faunal remains present probably were not recorded. The faunal remains discussed below are therefore an incomplete representative sample. The following analysis could also be considered preliminary and conducted under the broadest categories; future investigations of this site would benefit from a designed dietary component based on faunal remains. However, the sample does provide some insight into daily life at the McCutcheon House during its entire period of occupation.



Photo 29. Portion of the McCutcheon House faunal assemblage.

Many foodways studies focus on specific ethnicities, such as African-Americans and Italian immigrants, or on particular ways of life, such as the subsistence patterns of slaves. Very little investigation has been conducted into foodways in historic upstate New York³, and no studies have been identified that deal with Scottish immigrants to the Northeast United States during the 18th century. Likewise, even “explorations of Scottish economic and social history, though willing to mention famines, have steered well clear of any detailed examination of diet” (Gibson and Smout 1995:225). This makes the identification of continuity in traditional food ways more difficult.

The McCutcheon faunal assemblage is characterized by a number of key variables. First, a majority of the bones come from medium-large sized mammals (N=80, 16%), and are indicative of sheep/goat specimens. Second, the bones represent only a small portion of each animal; this seems to indicate that, if animals raised on the McCutcheon property were being butchered and consumed on site, then the butchering area was not identified and investigated. The assemblage instead seems to represent a cooking and consumption assemblage. This could also be indicative of cultural practices of meat sharing that occurred among some ethnic groups in colonial New York. For instance, the French

³ See Benes (1984) for a thorough and detailed discussion of foodways in the Northeastern United States

Huguenot renters in Albany county often took part in sharing in the butchering of a single animal among multiple families (Wingerson 1984:30). To what extent this practice was picked-up by other renter ethnic groups is unknown, but is an intriguing question. Third, a fairly high number of specimens that allowed for age identification⁴ were from juvenile animals (67%). Finally, much of the assemblage (N=326, 64%), was fragmentary, showing clear signs of processing by cutting, sawing or chopping (Photos 30 and 31). These fragmentary bits are evocative of stewing or boiling for soups, which was “a common method of cooking” during the period in question (Wingerson 1984:36). All of these factors are important for discussions of ethnicity, class and political affiliation in Albany County in the 18th century.

Sheep were a popular stock animal in both Scotland and the Northeast United States during the seventeen-hundreds (Gibson and Smout 1995; Wingerson 1984). As discussed previously, large number of Highlanders immigrated to the Albany County area of New York in the mid-18th century. To what extent they carried with them their traditional foodways is largely unknown, although sheep husbandry was practiced, especially among renters within the large *patroonships*. An 18th-century farmstead, that of Glode Requa, was excavated in the 1980s. Also located in Albany County, on the Frederick Philipse Manor, the Requa site displayed a faunal assemblage similar to that recovered at the McCutcheon House, allowing some comparisons to be made. The Requa Site faunal assemblage contained a large amount of adult sheep limbs, indicative of the consumption of mutton by the household. For the Requa Family, the choice of serving mutton at the dinner table may not have been just a dietary one; the refusal to eat lamb was tied to the political interests of wealthy merchants in New York City who used the domestic wool market as a focal point for protesting the 1765 Stamp Act (Wingerson 1984:35).

The analysis of the sheep remains do not indicate that mutton was being consumed at the McCutcheon house. Many of the bones are from juvenile animals, indicating cuts of meat such as lamb shoulder square cuts (Proco 2009). As previously discussed, Peter McCutcheon may have been a loyalist, or at best, a reluctant patriot. Being further removed from the political intrigue that gripped New York City than was Glode Requa, Peter McCutcheon may have been making active political choices through his family’s consumption patterns.

The choice of cuts of meat from juvenile animals is also interesting in that it indicates that the McCutcheon household probably enjoyed a level of wealth that was largely unheard of among other renters in the Van Rensselaers’ *patroonship*. This would be supported by both the artifact assemblage and the brick house that was of higher quality and more durable materials than that of either the average renter, or Glode Requa.

⁴ Because of the gross level of analysis completed on this assemblage, age was identified primarily through the existence of fused epiphysis. The relatively high amount of bones from juvenile animals was also commented on by Meredith Ellis, a graduate student in biological anthropology at Syracuse University who consulted on the faunal analysis.



Photo 30. Micro-scope photograph of butcher mark on faunal remains recovered from the McCutcheon House Site.



Photo 31. Micro-scope photograph of butcher mark on faunal remains recovered from the McCutcheon House Site.

The fragmentary nature of the assemblage is consistent with the processing of meat for stews. Although the bone is fragmentary, it is not highly processed; the bone appears to have been cut and cooked only the single time and does not indicate a starvation or famine diet or a diet where meat was in short supply. As mentioned previously, this was a common cooking method in Colonial New York during the period under discussion. It was also a common method of cooking in the Scottish Highlands, and thus may indicate a traditional foodway that Peter McCutcheon and his family continued in the New World.

This preliminary analysis on the faunal assemblage excavated from the McCutcheon House in Albany County offers us intriguing glimpses into daily life at the site, and how daily practices intersected with broader political and ethnic affiliations of its inhabitants. Although only circumstantial, the choice to eat young cuts of lamb, which was a common animal in Albany County at the time, could suggest that McCutcheon had loyalist leanings in the period leading up to the American War for Independence. As was common in the Van Rensselaers *patroonship* during this time, the large number of Scottish Highland immigrants remained loyal to the British Empire, often simply in opposition to the draconian laws imposed on them through the feudal rental system. Practicing sheep husbandry and the consumption of stews may have just been a natural way of life for the McCutcheons as this was also commonly practiced in Scotland. Future investigations of this site and this assemblage may reveal even more about life in colonial Albany County.

Loyalism in Rural Albany County

Historic records indicate that Peter McCutcheon was a known loyalist at the outbreak of the American Revolution. While historians generally acknowledge the divisive nature of the war and the presence of loyalism in 18th century colonial life, the American Revolution is still viewed as the clash between the rebellious and patriotic everyman and the professional British regimental soldier. History text books tend to focus on the patriotic victors and the reasons leading up to the War of Independence the than on the broader social effects of the war and the impacts to those who sided with the Crown following the conflict. Questions further exploring this reasoning include:

How rampant was loyalism in the Bethlehem vicinity during the American Revolution?

To what extent was McCutcheon involved with the loyalist cause, and what evidence of loyalty to the Crown can be derived from the archaeological record at the site?

Although most popular, and even scholarly, portrayals of the American Revolution focus on the victorious rebels, there was rampant loyalism to the British Crown. The conflict of 1764-1783, usually described as a war between Americans and British, could just as easily be described as America's first Civil War, pitting brother against brother over the proper course for what was to become the fledgling nation of the United States of America.

The colony of New York is estimated to have had the highest numbers of loyalists and avowed Tories (Countryman 1976; Hull, et al. 1978; McCullough 2005; Ranlet 1984; Tyler 1895). During the early years of succession, New York was home to fierce battles, with both sides attempting to hold their colony.

Loyalism was not simply a pro-British stance. Like any other political ideology, it was a complex set of ideals that wasn't necessarily at odds with those of the Patriots. During the decade leading up to the Declaration of Independence, the political debate was structured by questions of the extent of illegality of the taxes and other prohibitive measures rendered on the colony by Parliament- in essence, they were legal debates of constitutionality (Tyler 1895). The Tory party itself did not claim that these acts were necessarily constitutional; where the Tories differed from the Whigs- the political party that eventually gained a voting majority in the Continental Congress and took the radical course of succession from the British government- lay in how these wrongs should be addressed. Rebellion, revolution, separation was extraordinarily radical in the sense that, up until that time, Britain ruthlessly crushed all that opposed her, so to many in the colonies an American loss seemed inevitable; Britain was the most powerful nation that existed. Separation was also radical in the sense that, until the conflict was complete and a new American government existed, the people of the colonies on the whole saw themselves as quintessentially British; it was unfathomable to many that the best course of action during that time of conflict was separation from the country they identified as their homeland (Chaplin 2007).

The highest concentration of loyalism in New York was in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, centered in Dutchess, Westchester, Tryon and Albany counties. The reasons for adherence to either the Tory or Whig parties is often obscure. A majority of scholarly research has focused on the elites; those who had vested interest in the British government through trade, government position, or social standing are often identified as being more likely to support the Tory cause. This is a broad generalization, however, as many in the Whig party, in New York and throughout the thirteen colonies, were men of wealth, position and privilege who had much to lose if the independence bid failed. As opposed to colonies such as Virginia and South Carolina which were plantation economies, New York relied heavily on trade with the Old World as its primary source of wealth, engaging directly with merchants in London and Liverpool, acting as the primary conduit providing much desired English trade goods to the New World (Countryman 1992). New York was also sophisticated in its real estate practices, and many of the merchants who gained wealth in trade reinvested that wealth in land ownership and rental properties. In 1774 nearly a third of the New York City Chamber of Commerce were avowed loyalists, with the remaining members split between Whig affiliation and neutrality, while nearly two thirds of property belonged to Tories (McCullough 2005). This land holding came to have important implications both during the revolution and during the nascent years of state-hood for New York. Later, in 1778-79, lower-class, "popular" loyalists were brought to the side of the Whigs through anti-landlord movements (Countryman 1976).

Age and ethnicity also had much to do with party affiliation- those who were older, or new arrivals from the Old World, were more likely to support a conservative course of action that emphasized reform of the current system. Although North Carolina had the earliest and largest Scottish settlement in the colonies, New York experienced high rates of Scottish immigration; between 1760 and 1775 it is estimated that between 20,000 and 40,000 British immigrants were Scottish Highlanders (Barck and Lefler 1968; Calloway 2007). The Highlanders were distinct from other ethnic groups, as well as from earlier waves of Scottish immigration. Unlike the Scottish of North Carolina, or the Scotch-Irish and German immigrants that dominated the ships at this time, the Highlanders did not come to the New World as indentured servants, but were often families, "...men of 'wealth and merit'" (Barck 1968: 273) who were specifically recruited by members of parliament such as Sir Alexander Grant, a powerful London merchant, who was able to "...guarantee one hundred families from Scotland..." to settle in the British Colonies as early as 1764 (Bailyn 1986).

The Scottish were identified by contemporaries, British and American alike, as British loyalists in the years leading up to the revolution, although like any other group, their participation in the loyalist cause was varied. There were incidents of harassment and violence against individuals of Scottish origin in Whig- heavy colonies such as Massachusetts (Nicolson 2007). The reasons for such loyalism from the Scottish remain obscure, although, as noted earlier, it may have had much to do with the immediate connection newly arrived immigrants felt to the Mother Country. The Highlanders that were descending on New York were people who had recently experienced crushing military defeat at the hands of the British, as well as social upheaval that resulted in the disintegration of the Scottish clan system and rapid changes in property ownership and traditional agricultural practices (Bailyn 1986; Barck and Lefler 1968).

Loyalism had deep roots in the system of land ownership that existed colony. This system defined the everyday lives of New York residents in Albany into the 19th century. Fundamentally feudal in both its spirit and implementation, the *patroons* of New York, renamed "Manors" after English occupation of the Dutch colony, enjoyed a monopoly on land proprietorship while often avoiding the obligations of land ownership. The *patroons* were often granted large tracts of land under suspect terms by friendly governors. The Van Rensselaers, the largest *patroonship* in New York ultimately comprising 1million acres and 80,000 tenants were originally granted their charter by the Dutch East India Company, but were required to obtain the deeds for the land from the Native inhabitants. A few deeds were obtained legally; the remaining land was "filled in", claimed with dubious methods, such as naming the boundaries of the property with the common Indian names for natural features such as boulders, trees or streams, and parading Native Americans who verified the claim in public (Delaney 2001; Sutherland 1955). The *patroons*, including the Van Rensselaers, levied harsh rental terms on their tenants, including perpetual rental limitations while avoiding paying property taxes to the Crown, or later, the State, by requiring the farmers to bare full responsibility for taxes. The tenants were required to clear the land, build the dwellings where their families lived and outbuildings that supported their agrarian labor, as well as pay large percentages of what they produced to the landlords. Neither they nor their children, however, had any claim

on the property. Furthermore the landlords retained full rights over the property and could legally turn out tenants at the slightest delinquency (Delaney 2001; Irving 1942; Sutherland 1955; Zinn 2003).

This system created unrest in New York for over a century. The first struggles against the system erupted in the 1750s and 1760s. At this time, legal representation was tied to property; although groups of farmers organized and took the Manor Lords to colonial court, they had little recourse against them. To add insult to injury, the farmers expected the Sons of Liberty to take up their cause in the cities of Albany and New York during the court proceedings. However, the Sons of Liberty was composed primarily of an emerging wealthy class of merchants who did not identify with the poor rural farmers, and so refused to support the case against the colonial authorities (Irving 1942). The farmers were forced to resort to various acts of violent protest.

Albany County remained a place of turmoil in the 1760s and 1770s, the numbers of loyalist Tories rivaling, and at times even surpassing, the numbers of patriot Whigs. The colony had experienced an influx of Scottish Highlanders, many of whom were settling in the interior on the large- and by now old- manor estates of Albany and New York City's landed elite. The hotbed of militant loyalism was on Rensselaerwyck, the massive tract of land granted to the Dutchman Killian Van Rensselaer in 1628 by the Dutch West India Company, who was supplying tenants to this area as early as 1624 (Bielinski 2009; Countryman 1976; Ranlet 1984). During the revolution the Van Rensselaer's themselves were ardent patriots who pushed their tenants, who lived and worked the property under nearly feudal contract, to supply food for the Northern Army. After the Declaration of Independence, the Van Rensselaer's "...induce[d their] tenants to remain upon the manor, to plant and cultivate the land and then to dispose of their produce to him [Colonel Henry Van Rensselaer] upon the faith of future payment by a Revolutionary Government" (Eberlain 1924:64-65). Despite the use of force to support the American army, loyalists on Rensselaerwyck and the Livingston manors were "...drinking to the King's health as late as 1779..." (Countryman 1976:657).

New York was almost lost to the British several times during the Revolution, in part because of the rampant loyalism. Eventually the Patriots realized they needed the support of the poor tenant farmers they had previously ignored, and won that support by incorporating anti-landlord rhetoric into the revolutionary discussions and promising changes in the future.

It is here that Peter McCutcheon may have found himself in the midst of the American bid for independence. We know that McCutcheon was drawn into the loyalist movement, although to what degree is unknown. In 1778 he is held responsible for an escaped parolee, a loyalist by the name of Alexander Anderson after paying 100 pounds bail for Anderson's release (Paul Huey, personal communication 2007). During the 1770s Albany county patriots were merciless when dealing with even perceived loyalism; "The Albany county board made a regular practice of imposing a bond on practically everyone that came before it, even if the person were proven innocent on the charge that brought him there" (Countryman 1976: 657). McCutcheon may have been caught up in local

turmoil. In loyalist-heavy areas of the colonies, as in the patriot-heavy areas, people were often caught up in supporting the majority, either through coercion and force, or just in the living of everyday life and interacting with family and neighbors. Alexander was probably an active loyalist; two Alexander Andersons are listed on the Old United Empire Loyalist List. McCutcheon is not. To further confuse the issue, an Andrew McCutcheon, a suspected smuggler and the father of Peter, served on the American side during the Revolution, as did Peter's brother George (Goodrich 1898:164). However, a Peter McCutcheon, is found on the Lower Canada Land Petition in 1802 which may have been a request for either payment or compensation from Britain after the culmination of the war (Library and Archives Canada).

"McKutchen" appears again on the 1790 Albany census in the town of Watervleit. However, Watervliet in 1790 included what would become Bethlehem in 1791 and therefore it is highly likely that this "McKutchen" is our Peter McCutcheon. "Peter McKutchen" appears one more time in 1806 in Saratoga County as he marries Jane Brockway. However, this is probably Peter Jr., our McCutcheon's son, who later serves in the War of 1812 (Hagedorn 2002).

If Peter the elder had been a tenant on Rensselaerwyck in the 1770s, he would have been witness to, if not a participant in, the rent-wars and other local conflicts that erupted in the region in the years leading up to independence. These early experiences may have informed his later involvement in the loyalist movement, or at least allowed him to sympathize with those around him who were active in the movement.

In 1804 Peter McCutcheon sub-leased the property to Robert Brice, another Scottish Highlander who had immigrated to the United States in 1774 when he was just four years old. Brice's parents became tenants of the Rensselaer Manor, and when Robert was just eleven years old, his older brother, fourteen year old John, was employed by Captain William Deitz. In 1782, working on orders from the British, a group of Native Americans attacked the Dietz home, killing Captain Deitz's wife, Maria, his four children and his elderly parents, and taking the Captain, and the Brice boys, prisoner. They were traded all the way to Detroit, where they were held for the remainder of the war, before being liberated in 1783. Robert returned to his parents and remained on the Manor for much of his life, a "respected member of farmer class" (Miller 2005; Simms 1883).

The tenant rental system that dominated the Hudson Valley, and the lives of men like Peter McCutcheon and Robert Brice, was not resolved with Independence. The last Van Rensselaer to hold this portion of the manor was Stephen Van Rensselaer III, who inherited the property in 1769 when he was five years old. He earned the moniker "The Good Patroon" from his contemporaries and historians. He was often delinquent in recovering rents due him from tenants, leading many to believe that he would absolve the system in his will. When Stephen III died in 1839, his will instead called for the collection of nearly \$400,000 in back rents by his heirs to cover the debts he left behind. By this time the feudal *patroon* system was illegal in all parts of the Western world including throughout the United States and the remainder of New York, but had been able to retain a foothold in Albany and other western counties due to the wealth and

influence of the landlords. The death of the last *patroon* precipitated the “Anti-Rent Wars”. While legal actions specific to the Van Rensselaer property dominated the court system for the next two decades, there were social battles that were fought by the tenants on the farms they claimed were theirs. The tenants employed collective, violent action in an effort to impede the authorities. Despite some legislative victories, the renters were ultimately defeated in the courts- some landlords insisted on implementing the system until 1890. However, the economic crisis that began in 1837, precipitating not only tenant unrest but the accumulation of Van Rensselaer debts, succeeded in forcing the heirs to sell the estate which brought the land under modern laws of landlord/tenant relationships. Laws regarding New York’s Feudal Manors remained on the books until 1938. Even then they were removed with some intense debate and reluctance by some New York legislators who saw the system as part of the State’s rich history.

The Radcliffe Family had strong ties to the Rensselaerwyck Manor. In 1837 the deed is listed in the names of Aaron and Emeline Radcliffe (variously spelled in historic documents as Radcliffe, Ratcliffe, Redlie, and Radley; similarly Aaron is also Arent, and his wife Emeline is also listed as Amelia and Emily). Aaron’s great-grandparents, Johannes and Catherine, were born in Albany County in the first decades of the 18th century. They were tenants of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, as was their son, Ryckert Richard Radcliffe. In 1767 Ryckert served the Van Rensselaers faithfully in a militia under the command of Lt. John M. Veeder and Ensign Gerrat Banker. Ryckert subsequently enlisted in the Third Regiment, fighting on the side of the Americans in the Revolutionary war. However, like many of his Albany County brethren, Ryckert appears to have been a reluctant patriot. In 1776 he was labeled as a “disaffected” soldier, and lost his land bounty rights of 500 acres when he chose not to march with the militia. In 1780 Ryckert found himself in trouble with the colonial war-time authorities again; this time his two sons, John and Arent were placed in their father’s authority for refusing militia duty, with the authorities requiring large sums of money in “surety bail” from Ryckert for himself and his sons, despite the fact that Aaron was underage. Again, in 1781 the Radcliffe men were brought before the authorities, this time on rumor that one of Ryckert’s sons had joined the British, although both had remained at home (Berry 2009).

As we learned in the preceding section, Rykert’s sister Anna (Annatje) married Willem Sixby, a family that was also heavily involved in the Loyalist cause. At the culmination of war Ryckert appears to have leased several farms from Stephen Van Rensselaer III under the traditional terms of perpetual lease. One such property, located “at Valmanskill” was originally leased in 1788, and was released to a John Radcliffe, probably a grandson, in 1867 under the conditions that had recently been negotiated for the patroonship in New York State court. In 1837 Aaron acquires the deed to the McCutcheon House from Stephen Van Rensselaer III, presumably under similar terms due to his family’s history of perpetual leases on the manor. As John had to wait until 1867 to acquire his property, it can be assumed that the Radcliffe’s were active participants in the “Anti-Rent Wars”, if not as social agitators, then as legal opponents to the Van Rensselaer estate.

As long as the Peter McCutcheon Site was a rental property it was steeped in political conflict, be it the subtle loyalistic actions of Peter McCutcheon himself, or those who rented the property in the following years and likely participated in the anti-rent movement, Brice and Radcliffe.

How “Dutch” is the Peter McCutcheon Farm Site?

Which architectural features and landscape elements most closely resemble Dutch occupation, while which, if any, can be ascribed to historic Scottish patterns of occupation and land use?

To what extent does the McCutcheon occupation mirror other sites from the same period in rural Albany County?

Much of what has been written about “Dutch Colonial” architecture stems from two early 20th-century works by Helen Reynolds (1929) and Rosalie Bailey (1936). These works were interpreted as the framing analysis for the study of Dutch colonial architecture despite their (and sometimes self-professed) methodological flaws (Van den Hurk 2005). In these works and many that followed, many early houses in New York were falsely labeled as “Dutch Colonial” when they were often neither colonial nor Dutch. It is in light of these two early works that initial assessments of the McCutcheon House as a “Dutch” house were made (Tabor and Cornell 1980). However, some scholars have begun to raise questions concerning what architectural characteristics can actually trace back to a Netherlandic influence and what features emerged out of the more pluralistic New Netherland landscape (Van den Hurk 2005). New Netherland was a diverse colony from its outset containing peoples from across Europe, especially Germany, Sweden and Finland (Cohen 1981). Historians estimate that only one half of the population was descendant of the Dutch nationality. Architecture in the Dutch colony and later in the English colony therefore represented not one cultural heritage but a melding of several and, in addition, new materials were available in the new colony that were not widely used in the Old World (Bradley 2007:150-151). The McCutcheon House is an embodiment of this pluralism and its composition a study in how different cultural trends persisted and were practiced by settlers in the third quarter of the 18th century.

In their 1980 assessment of the McCutcheon House, Tabor and Cornell cited several of the house’s characteristics as contributing to their classification of the house as having “Dutch” influence. Their characteristics included interior gable end chimneys that are flush with the exterior walls, a two-part “Dutch” door into the cellar, the setting of this cellar door within the depth of the wall forming a cased door frame, and the side-gabled front entrance as representative of 18th century Dutch houses (Tabor and Cornell 1980: 60-61). However, most all of these “Dutch” architectural features also fit into more universal colonial building practices not utilized by the Dutch alone. Van den Hurk speaks to this common misperception of “Dutch colonial” architecture, saying “what scholars have labeled Dutch colonial architecture may or may not be Netherlandic, but

their evidence is insufficient... we need to take notions of ethnicity or invented ethnicity into consideration, as well as patterns of cultural transformation in order to analyze properly this material” (Van den Hurk 2005:2).

The initial buildings constructed by immigrants in the New Netherlands would have been at first a replication of patterns and techniques directly utilized in the Netherlands and surrounding European territories for those immigrants with a fresh memory of their various motherlands. Very little of that first generation of housing stock built in New Netherland survives. This makes it difficult to understand what that “fresh memory” of a Dutch, German or Scandinavian homeland looked like as manifest in the built environment. Our current understanding of Dutch colonial architecture results from those structures that survive from the second or third generation of European settlement in New Netherland beginning in the 1660s (Van den Hurk 2005). When the British Empire assumed control of the colony in 1664, multi-culturalism became a way of life even more so for a colony that not only had to reckon with a growing melting pot of nationalities but now also the an evitable influx of British colonists and their traditions. Because of this convergence of tradition and practice, New Netherland and later, New York, embodied a dynamic landscape. What did this mean for architecture in the colony? Builders had a wide variety of building “options” available to them and many of the “Dutch” houses that survive also show evidence of English building practices.

There are some characteristic features that even the critics of “Dutch Colonial” architecture agree were directly transferred from the Netherlands to early houses in New Netherland. These include the jambless fireplace, timber frame construction with a brick veneer, and a “hull-like” system of interior framing utilizing arched braces on intermittent bents (Stevens 2005:92-93; Van den Hurk 2005:46-48). The discussion of these characteristics and their persistence in colonial New York architecture will not be discussed in this report, as the McCutcheon House exhibited none of these Dutch architectural features.

This discussion leads us to the question of whether the McCutcheon House exhibits any particular cultural influence and if so, what? In very broad terms, the McCutcheon house reflects building patterns largely associated with colonial British architecture: load-bearing masonry walls, jambed fireplaces, and a moderately-pitched gable roof. Other characteristics of the house including the gable-end interior chimneys, side-gable entrance, basement kitchen, and one-and-a-half story construction are ubiquitous across the colonial American landscape.

In contrast to brick veneered timber-framed Dutch architecture, the McCutcheon House is constructed of load-bearing brick walls laid in a Dutch cross bond which sit on a mortared field stone foundation. The particular type of brick bond used on the McCutcheon house has been associated with Dutch architecture because of its prevalence on Dutch-influenced buildings in the Hudson Valley. However, examples of such a cross bond extend across New England suggesting its use became increasingly disassociated with Netherlandic tradition in the 18th century (Stevens 2005:49). The bricks used in the McCutcheon house are relatively unusual in size. Measuring an average of 9 by 4 by 3



Photo 32. Large moppen bricks used in the construction of the McCutcheon House.

inches (22 by 11 by 7 cm), they are substantially larger than the brick used for infill later in the house and they are larger than most bricks used in surviving examples of earlier architecture in the Hudson Valley (Photo 32 and 39). After analyzing the material of the bricks, it appears that they were made from clay local to the property. The large moppen bricks used to construct the McCutcheon House have, as yet, no known comparison in houses constructed around Albany in the 18th century. While on-site brick-making was not uncommon during the 17th and 18th centuries in both Dutch and British communities, moppen bricks were uncommon for load-bearing construction (Davey and Roseff 2007:2). For additional discussion on the bricks and mortar of the McCutcheon House see the later section, *Bricks and Mortar*.

The McCutcheon House gable is shallowly pitched compared to earlier houses in the Hudson Valley and there is no decorative brick work, such as tumbling, or any evidence that the gable ends were ever parapet, a more commonly associated “Dutch” characteristic. Simple jack arches above the major door and window openings serve as the only exterior ornament. Access to the basement is provided on the southeast gable end where the ground begins to slope away from the building. The two-part, horizontally-divided basement door was perhaps the most notably “Dutch” part of the building. The door retained its original wrought hardware as seen in the photo below (Photos 33 and 34).

The McCutcheon House is not an overt example of any one particular style, but rather a vernacular synthesis of popular building trends in 18th century America. While major



Photo 33. “Dutch” basement door of the Peter McCutcheon House, photo by Tabor and Cornell, 1979.



Photo 34. Detail of wrought iron strap hinges on interior of “Dutch” basement door at the McCutcheon House.

features of the house, like its load-bearing masonry walls and its moderately-pitched roof, were trends popularized by British builders, other subtle features like the two-part “Dutch” door to the cellar and the Dutch cross bond brick work suggest some degree of Netherlandic influence persisted at the close of the 18th century in the Bethlehem area.

The McCutcheon Occupation Mirrored in Other Sites

The first Dutch settlement was made within the future boundaries of Bethlehem at the mouth of the Normanskill on Castle Island in 1614. Permanent settlement began during the 1630s when the Van Rensselaers leased out farms near the Hudson River and along the Normanskill and other streams that flowed into the Hudson. It was not until the 1640s, however, that a steady stream of settlement began to flow into the portion of Rensselaerwyck that is now Bethlehem (Bradley 2007:100). Prominent families among these first settlers in Bethlehem were the Bradts, LaGranges, Winnes, and the Van Wies. The LaGrange family of early Albany and its hinterland is descended from Omi La Grange who came to New Netherland and became an early resident of Albany and the Normanskill. One of the LaGrange homesteads, located less than half a mile from the McCutcheon House, was built in the early 19th century (Moyer 2006). The LaGrange House is a frame, one-and-a-half story building with a late-19th century two-story cross-gabled addition (Photo 35). The LaGrange House has been significantly altered over the years including the addition of late-19th century tongue-and-groove siding over both



Photo 35. View of the LaGrange House, less than one half mile northwest of the McCutcheon House, facing west.

sections of the house, the enlargement of some window openings and the addition of chimneys. A cornice-band window on the only exposed gable-side of the original block, suggest the LaGrange house was built within the Greek Revival influence. Like the McCutcheon House, the LaGrange House also has a basement-level entry. The roof of the LaGrange House has no eaves, like the McCutcheon House and like other early “Dutch Colonial” houses. As Greek Revival houses typically had eaves, it is not possible without more in-depth study to know whether the LaGrange House roof was remodeled at some point to remove the eaves or if this design was an intentional decision on the builder’s part. The oldest section of the LaGrange House was likely built within 50 years of the McCutcheon House, although the two houses share few characteristics. The framed LaGrange House appears to be stylized with Greek Revival characteristics in a way that the brick McCutcheon House was not. However, both houses would have been simple in floor plan with only two or three rooms on the first floor and both houses feature an exterior access to the cellar.

Teunis Slingerland, reportedly the first settler of what would become New Scotland, built a one-and-a-half story brick house in 1762 in Feura Bush, approximately five miles from the McCutcheon site (Howell 1886:77; Stevens 2005: 240-241). Like the McCutcheon House, the Teunis Slingerland House is constructed of brick and has similar massing in its original block (Photo 36). But unlike the McCutcheon House, Slingerland’s bricks were of a smaller, more common dimension. The Slingerland House is more overtly “Dutch” in its influence exhibiting decorative brick tumbling on the gable ends, jambless



Photo 36. Teunis Slingerland House, Feura Bush, Town of New Scotland , NY. Photo from the Historic American Buildings Survey Collection.

fireplaces, a moderate to steep roof pitch and one rubble stone façade (Stevens 2005:50, 240). However, being built nearly 100 years after the transfer of power from the Dutch to the English, there are also signs of English influence in the Slingerlands House. The brick tumbling on the gable ends is only decorative, while such tumbling on earlier New Netherlandic houses accented a parapet gable. Similarly, where earlier New Netherlandic houses might have used brick only as a veneer in front of a timber frame construction, the Slingerland House utilizes load-bearing masonry. The Teunis Slingerland House demonstrates that even among families of Netherlandic descent, colonial New York architecture in the second half of the 18th century was pluralistic and evolving.

If the McCutcheon House does date to same period as its earliest timbers, it would have been built in the 1730s. Only a select number of brick houses in the Hudson Valley survive from this decade, the earliest of which being the Van Hoesen House near Hudson dating to circa 1730 (Photo 37). Other early brick houses that compare to the McCutcheon House in approximate size and massing are the Leendert Bronck House (1738) in Cossackie and the Luykas Van Alen House (1737) in Kinderhook. These three houses have remarkable similarity to one another including a wood frame structural



Photo 37. The Van Hoesen House, ca. 1730, near Hudson City, New York. The earliest known brick house surviving in the Hudson Valley. A metal roof added in the 19th century covers the distinctive parapet gables. A brick veneer covers the timber-frame substructure.

system covered by brick veneer, parapet gable ends and double entrance doors. The McCutcheon house had load-bearing walls and lacked any evidence of a parapet gable, putting it in stark contrast to the other period examples. Additional comparisons between the McCutcheon House and other houses built by or for tenants of Rensselaerwyck would add valuable information to what we already know. If the house dates to McCutcheon's time period, more research into the built environment of Scottish settlements in the Hudson Valley would add valuable information to the current research.

Domestic Workspace and Childhood at the Peter McCutcheon House

Before mitigation at the McCutcheon House began it was hard to anticipate what research questions might be derived from the findings of the excavation. Although the whole site was examined, excavations were concentrated in the basement of the house as it was one of the few undisturbed portions of the site. Evidence of both work and play were uncovered during the excavations suggesting that the basement at the McCutcheon House could offer some insights into domestic workspace and childhood in rural Albany County.

What does the McCutcheon House basement reveal about domestic workspace?

How does the distribution and type of child-related artifacts around and within the McCutcheon House contribute to our understanding of childhood in rural Albany County?

Working in the Home

Every house has both a space for chores and a space for living. Little is known about the upper two floor of the McCutcheon House, but the basement's function as that house's workspace is increasingly clear. Basement kitchens appear with more or less frequency throughout the American colonial landscape. While sporadic in their implantation in rural areas, basement kitchens were common in 18th-century urban dwellings (Herman 2005). On small urban lots, there was often not room adjacent to or within the house and thus the kitchen was placed in the basement as a necessity of space. In rural examples where basement kitchens are employed, the terrain often is undulating such that the basement is banked into a hillside permitting ground-level entry into this semi-subterranean room. At the very least, a partial bank allowed windows to light the basement. Rural basement kitchens shared a few basic criteria with other non-basement 18th-century kitchens: a large open hearth for cooking, a food or wood storage area, exterior access, and light (Blinn Cole 2009). Beyond these essential architectural qualities, basement kitchens varied in their orientation and accessibility to the house above.

In New Netherland, early houses were consistently built with cellars that could be used for domestic workspace (Van den Hurk 2005; Stevens 2005). Van den Hurk points out that in this subterranean space families kept perishable food cool and also kept the first

floor dryer in places with a high water table (such as in the Netherlands). In many New Netherlandic basement kitchen examples, there is only one access to the basement and that is through an exterior door. The use of only an exterior access to the cellar was one way in which a cellar could be isolated from the main house if the cellar was rented to a second party, as was sometimes the case in early houses (Van den Hurk 2005:180-181).

The McCutcheon kitchen appeared to have only one access to the basement via an external “Dutch” door exiting the kitchen in its northeast corner (Photo 33). It is not clear, however, if this was always the only access or if wooden steps descended from the interior of the first floor at some point in the house’s history. No evidence of this second stair was found within the collapsed house.

A large number of food remains found in the southern half of the cellar (as opposed to the northern half of the cellar) confirm the intensive use of food in this space (See Table 3). Food preparation was not the only activity that occurred in the McCutcheon basement. Food storage, as evidenced by crock sherds and canning jar fragments also occurred in the basement and may have been centralized in the small subterranean room beneath the porch foundation on the building’s west side. Laundry activities also likely occurred in the basement where the large hearth facilitated kettles of boiling water (Photo 9).

Other architectural clues confirm that the basement was the site of domestic work. The field stone walls in all three areas of the basement (north cellar, south cellar and the porch cellar) retained a coating of white wash. White wash is not only easier to clean than uncoated masonry or wood, but also reflects heat and light in spaces that might otherwise seem dark and cold (Blinn Cole 2009:106). The floor in both ends of the cellar was also treated in a special way. While large hearth stones bordered the fireplace in the southern portion of the cellar, other portions of that room showed evidence of wooden floor planks. A plank floor would have provided a degree of separation from the dampness and vermin inevitable with dirt floors. The perimeter of stone around the hearth would have provided a buffer between the fire and the flammable plank floor. The north cellar showed evidence of brick pavers on the floor suggesting a different floor treatment altogether for this room (Photo 15; Figure 6). Brick pavers are often used in both basements and domestic workspaces because of their durability and resistance to water and fire damage. It is unclear why the north side of the cellar, where there was no hearth, had this added measure of protection. It is possible that this room was an extension of domestic workspace where dairying activities like cheese and butter making may have taken place. Non-porous floor treatment (masonry as opposed to wood) became increasingly popular for dairying spaces in the mid- to late 19th century as concerns about sanitation and cleanliness surged (McMurry 1995).

Childhood at the McCutcheon House

According to Thomas J. Schlereth, “knowing the child is, in part, a way of knowing the parent, the family and the society” (Schlereth 1985:1). Childhood has increasingly become a way for archaeologists and historians alike to examine culture from a different angle. Children’s material culture may be able to point to larger social patterns and

lifeways in 18th-century America. Childhood-related artifacts recovered from the McCutcheon House impart special insight into childhood education and play (Appendix C).

Education in colonial New York, for the majority of children, revolved around the family. Children in 18th-century homes were expected to help with domestic chores and the care of younger siblings. But many mothers also spent time giving young children basic rudimentary skills in arithmetic and writing because formal schooling was expensive and took the children away from household work. Home education at the McCutcheon House is evidenced, in part, by an assortment of slate pencils found on the floor of the basement near the hearth (Photo 38). Slate pencils were tools used to mark on handheld boards made of a harder slate. Slate boards and pencils were an inexpensive way for children to practice writing as the marking could simply be erased and redone.

While academic priority was typically given to boys, girls in the 18th century were often informally schooled in the arts of needlework as a means for learning practical textile chores and also for learning numbers and letters (Peck 2003; Volo and Volo 2006:249). Such needlework teaching tools were called “marking samplers” and typically portrayed simple verses, the alphabet and numbers (Figure 18). This type of education honed skills young girls would need as they advanced into womanhood like sewing clothes and linens and using numbers and letters to order household affairs. In this way, sewing functioned as not only a practical means for learning the craft, but also as an educational tool (Volo and Volo 2006:235-256).



Figure 18. An **embroidered sampler** by Maria Lalor completed in the year 1793. New York, New York. Silk on linen. (http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/need/ho_1993.100.htm)

As indicated through the 1790 census, the McCutcheon family was made up of Peter, his wife and three daughters. A son, Peter Jr., mentioned in different documentation may have already left the household (Paul Huey, personal communication 2007). These three daughters were spread out through the two age group delineations in the 1790 Census (0-16 years old, 16 years and older). No unfree persons were part of the household, black or white, meaning Mrs. McCutcheon and her daughters would have been responsible for household work while Peter and his son, while he was around, would have been in charge of the farm. Because the help of their children would have been essential to the operation of the McCutcheon household and farm it is unlikely the children were sent to formal school. In contrast, slate pencils found in the basement suggest that this space was at least one of the arenas for childhood education within the house. Here by the light of the fire, the mother could tend to important chores while simultaneously supervising her children's education. In addition, two thimbles found on the west side in front of the porch foundation of the McCutcheon House suggest sewing activities took place on the site (Photo 38). The thimbles are small in diameter and may have been used by a petite woman or adolescent girl.



Photo 38. Childhood-related artifacts recovered from the McCutcheon House excavations: (A) thimbles (B) slate pencils (C) ceramic doll head fragment (D) porcelain doll dish fragment (E) miniature metal revolver (F) plastic taxi cab (G) metal pocket knife.

Play was also apart of every child's life and a small assemblage of artifacts recovered from the McCutcheon Site evidence play activities happening in and around the house. Toys found at the McCutcheon Site date to the mid-late 19th and 20th centuries and include a porcelain doll head fragment, a doll dish fragment, a metal and plastic revolver, and a plastic taxi cab (Photo 38; Appendix C). Prior to the mid-19th century, children's toys were not gender specific and were often just ordinary objects turned into play things by the children themselves (Wilkie 2000). Beginning in the 19th century, gender-specific toys began to emerge out of a blossoming consumer-driven culture. This trend paralleled a wider shift taking place in American society that polarized the male and female spheres of work and home. As men increasingly worked away from home in commerce and manufacturing, the home became almost exclusively the woman's domain and she was solely responsible for its care and upkeep (Welter 1966). This separation of spheres became pronounced in a material culture of toys articulated in male and female-specific varieties (Wilkie 2000). Dolls and doll-sized household items (tea sets, for example) were marketed to girls as means of imitation of their mother's role in the home while dolls supposedly gave young girls practice in child care. Toys made for boys included military toys, mechanical toys or toys that had moving parts and/or required hand-eye coordination (Daughters of the American Revolution Museum 2001). Larger social values of gender separation were implied with these toys that encouraged girls to stay inside and play "house" while boys waged pretend wars and engaged their mind in technical play.

Childhood artifacts, as represented in the McCutcheon assemblage, reflect both education and play. Artifacts like slate pencils recovered *in situ* beside the basement hearth offer clues to how and where education in the late 18th and early 19th centuries occurred in the home. Gendered toys recovered from the site speak to broad social patterns that informed childhood development from the mid-19th century through the 20th century.

Bricks and Mortar: Architectural Material from the Peter McCutcheon House Site

Bricks

Bricks are among the most common ceramic artifacts found at historic archaeological sites, although they have been relatively ignored by researchers due to their apparent homogeneity and lack of research potential. As mentioned previously in the text, bricks make up a significant component of the architectural material recovered from the site. In our study, a series of macroscopic and compositional approaches were used to examine the bricks from the McCutcheon house.

Early Brickmaking in the New Netherlands

Brick was the preferred building material in the Albany region throughout the 18th century. The earliest accounts of brickmaking in the New Netherlands suggest that the first bricks in New York were made near New Amsterdam around 1630 (De Angelo 2001:51). In 1656 Van Der Donck notes that the region contained high quality clays

“suitable for pots, dishes, plates, tobacco pipes and like wares” and that “bricks and tile can be baked from the clay, and there is no doubt but that the business would be profitable, and the country be benefited if the trade was driven” (Van Der Donck 1968:37).

The shale and clay beds around the Albany area soon made brickmaking an important component of the developing economy. The earliest evidence of brickmaking at Albany dates to 1652, when Reyer Elbertson received permission to construct a brick works. In 1653 Johan De Hulter constructed a brick kiln that continued to be operated until at least 1668 (Hutton 2003 14-15). Brickmaking continued in Albany and New Amsterdam throughout the mid 17th century, and in 1665 a small brick yard opened in the newly formed community of Kingston. By 1708, a brick yard in Kingston was employing over 100 workmen, making it the largest brickmaking center in the state, a position it would continue to hold until the mid-20th century (Hutton 2003:15).

Brickmaking Technology

Before entering into a discussion of the bricks found at the site, it is important to develop a context for understanding 18th-century brickmaking technology. The first step in the process involves the mining of clay. First the grass and upper loamy topsoil are removed. The thick beds of glacial lake sediment found on the flats surrounding the house would have made an excellent source of clay for brick making. After the clay was mined, it was left in heaps and allowed to dry or season, preferably over the course of a winter. This allowed the freeze-thaw cycle to help diffuse the clay and improve its homogeneity (McGrath 1979:88).



Photo 39. Large moppen bricks from the Peter McCutcheon House showing a) the inscription “40” and b) an incomplete inscription, possibly saying “Cutch.”

Once the clay was properly seasoned, it was processed using one of several methods. The most common method involved the use a pug mill: a pit containing an iron shaft with curved, rotating knives. The shaft was usually powered by livestock, and worked small stones out of the matrix and mixed sand or other temper into the clay body (Gurke 1987:10). Pug mills were apparently less common in rural settings, usually occurring in the larger brick yards (McGrath 1979:89). This was likely due to the time and expense necessary in their construction. An alternate approach in rural areas involved working the clay back and forth using a rake to break it up while constantly saturating the clay with water. This was known as the “hand method” and was more commonly used in rural areas where bricks were being produced on site (McGrath 1979:88; Gurke 1987:9).

Once the clay was finished it was moulded into bricks and dried in the sun. Wooden molds were used and were lubricated using water or a combination of water and sand (Gurke 1987: 103-106). After sufficiently dry, the ‘green’ bricks were stacked into a brick clamp- a small, temporary kiln configuration that uses the bricks being fired as the architecture of the kiln itself. Bricks were stacked to create air passages, and a chamber was constructed in the center where the fire was made. Heite (1968:43) notes that small brick clamps were commonly made for a specific project and then abandoned.

Two of the bricks recovered from the site exhibited hand written inscriptions. One of the bricks was marked “40” while a second brick is less decipherable, but appears to say “cutch”- possibly part of the name McCutcheon (Photo 39). The numbering of the first brick is likely related to the brickmaking process, while the writing on the second brick may represent a name or other word, although not necessarily in English. Both of these bricks were recovered from the vicinity of the south fireplace. This area was thoroughly searched, although no additional marked bricks were identified.

Brick Size

Much has already been said about the unusual size of the bricks that once comprised the McCutcheon house. In the Albany area, most of the brick houses from the same period were manufactured from much smaller brick. A typical example is the Van Hoesen House, dating to circa 1730 in Columbia County, which had bricks measuring $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ inches or $4.4 \times 9.5 \times 20.3$ cm (Stevens 2005:49). These bricks are very much in keeping with traditional, “English”-sized bricks found both in the Old and New World. The dimensions of bricks that comprise the McCutcheon house closely match those known as “Moppen” or “Utrecht” brick. Dimensions of this style of brick vary, and the term “Moppen” has also been defined as any large, red soft mud brick. Van den Hurk (2006:171) notes that moppen brick was the largest bricks of the five sizes of bricks in Holland, measuring as much as $24.5 \times 12.3 \times 6.8$ cm ($9.6 \times 4.8 \times 2.7$ inches).

Brick size has long been discounted as a useful dating attribute except in the most general of ways (South 1964, Heite 1968, Gurke 1987; Hutton 2003). Shrinkage due to drying and subsequent firing likely accounts for most of the variability in size. However, measurements may still be useful in determining the size of brick that the makers were trying to obtain. A total of 100 bricks were randomly selected for measurement using

digital calipers (Table 7). Each brick was numbered and weighed, and distinctive attributes such as temper, the presence of animal tracks and other characteristics were noted. Complete results of the metric study are included in tabular form as Appendix G of this report.

Table 7.
Measurements of a random sample of bricks from the
Peter McCutcheon House

	Length	Width	Thickness	Mass (g)
Minimum	20.2 cm (7.95 in)	10.0 cm (3.93 in)	6.0 cm (2.36 in)	2.68
Maximum	23.0 cm (9.05 in)	12.0 cm (4.72 in)	8.0 cm (3.14 in)	3.50
Mean	21.682 cm (8.53 in)	11.008 cm (4.33 in)	7.036 cm (2.77 in)	3.0101

Four of the bricks have imprints resulting from rainfall, while five had evidence of sand along the top of the bricks, suggesting that they were sand struck during the molding process. Human finger prints were clearly noted on two examples, while five showed evidence of animal tracks. While not exclusively part of the 100 brick sample, bricks recovered from the McCutcheon house showed evidence of several species, including one or more cats, dogs and raccoons. No human or livestock footprints were noted.

Two of the bricks showed evidence of heavy cracking, and several were noted as being malformed and imperfect, suggesting poor and variable quality. It is unclear if this variability reflects inexperience on the part of the brickmaker, poor quality of the clay source, or poor environmental conditions at the time of firing. Brick size may also play a factor in the quality of the brick, since larger, denser brick would require a longer burn in order to fully set up. It seems likely that a combination of factors contributed the size and variability of the bricks found at the site.

XRF Analysis

Eight bricks were chosen for elemental analysis using x-ray diffraction. Four of these bricks were randomly selected from the 100 brick random sample, while two smaller sized bricks recovered from the base of the north fireplace were also selected. In addition a broken brick revealing large quantities of a black substance was chosen for analysis, as was the brick with hand written lettering.

The analysis was conducted using the *Bruker AXS Handheld Tracer II*©. The machine was set to “Lab Rat” mode to screen for all elements from the atomic weight of magnesium (Mg) to plutonium (Pu), at 40 kv, 3-5 micro amps, utilizing the vacuum with no filter. Readings were taken for 180 seconds at multiple points on each artifact to account for the heterogeneity of the materials. When compared in analysis, the samples were all normalized to the rhodium readings as it is rare to find rhodium on earth and its

existence in the analysis is a deliberate byproduct of the manufacturing of the instrument itself.

Overall, there was surprising consistency across all the samples. The elements that dominated the bricks as well as the ceramic body were iron (Fe), silicon (Si), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), Titanium (Ti), and rubidium (Rb). Trace amounts of zinc (Zn) were found in some but not all of the samples.

One of the primary goals of the XRF analysis was determining if the bricks were made on site or if they were brought in from another location. A pond located to the southeast of the house may have been excavated in order to obtain clay source material for brick making. Such a finding would be highly significant in our interpretations, since the pond would likely represent the earliest demonstrable landscape feature at the site, predating the construction of the house. In order to test this hypothesis, two clay samples were taken from either side of the pond and used as a baseline for comparison.

When the samples were normalized to the rhodium readings, brick 53,54,86, the two “English” bricks, and the hand written “cutch” brick all exhibited similar elemental composition to each other as well as to the soil sample #2, collected from the east side of the pond. Results of the XRF analysis concluded that these bricks were likely all made from the same clay excavated from the pond. Soil sample #1, collected on the west side of the pond, showed similar elemental composition as the artifacts described above, but in slightly varying relative amounts. XRF analysis concluded that this brick, while varying slightly, still fit within the range of the other bricks made from the locally available clay.

The only anomaly noted was Brick 75, one of the four randomly selected bricks. This brick showed a pattern of similar elements as those above, but also containing significant amounts of zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu). XRF analysis concluded that the brick may not have been manufactured locally, although the clay may have had different tempering agents added to the matrix. The complete results of the XRF study are provided in Appendix E.

Results of the XRF analysis concluded that the bricks from the McCutcheon House were likely manufactured locally, with the possible exception of Brick 75. While it is impossible to say with absolute certainty that the bricks were made from clay obtained on site, results between the bricks and the clay samples appear highly correlative. Whether they were all manufactured at the McCutcheon property would depend on data ascertaining the extent of the particular soil matrix in that locale. It is possible that if the bricks in particular were all made at the property that the difference in size between the large “house” bricks and the smaller north fireplace bricks could illustrate multiple events of brick manufacturing by different individuals. It is also possible that some were made on site and that the smaller fireplace bricks may have been manufactured on a nearby property and brought to the site.

Table 8.
Results of all XRF elemental analysis readings of all bricks and soil samples. The samples exhibit remarkable similarity, with the exception of Brick 75, represented by the khaki line in the graph.

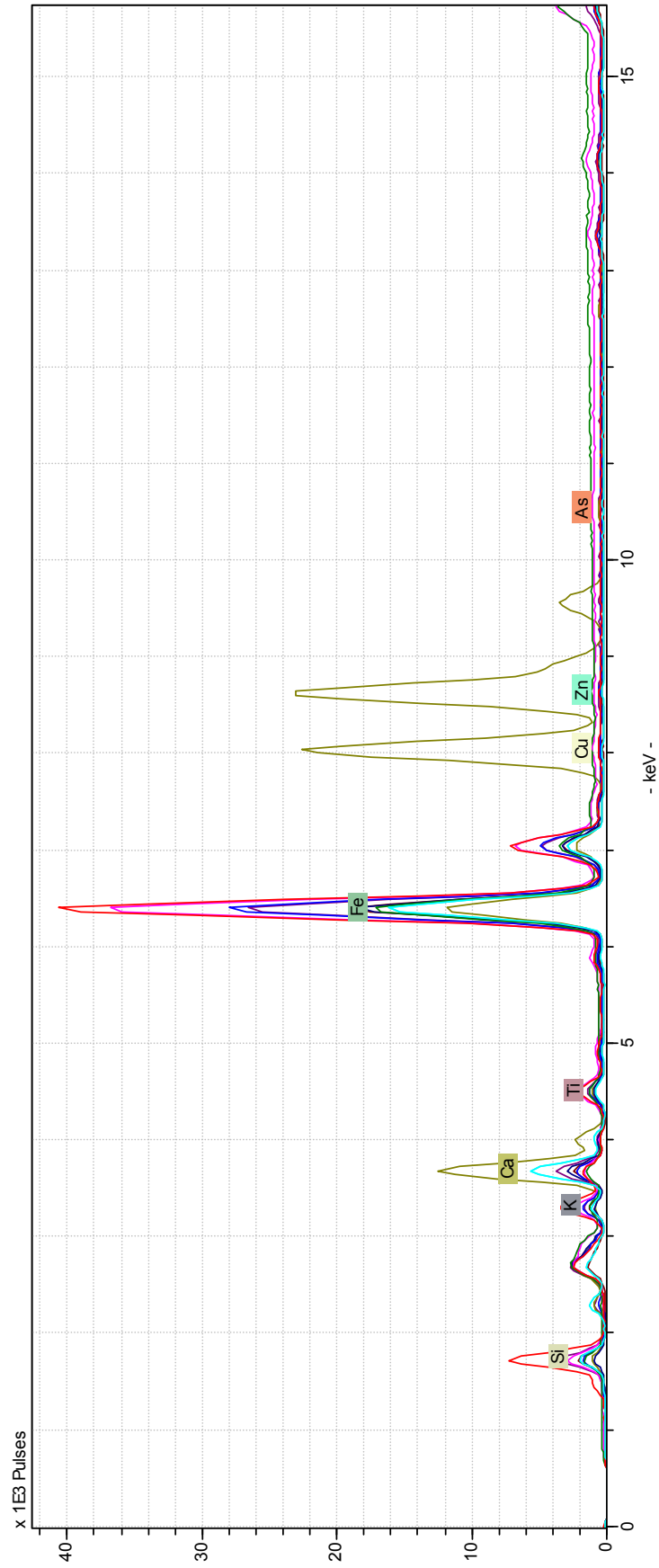
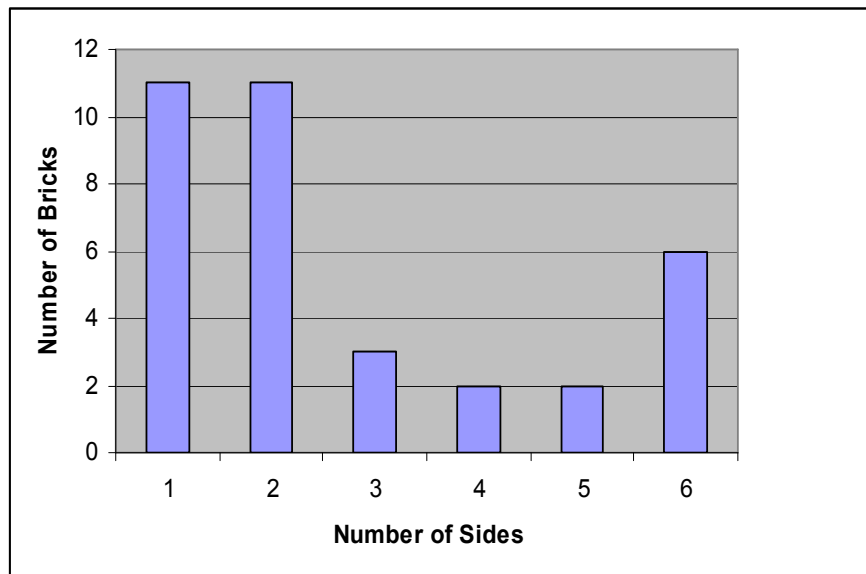


Table 9. Frequency of sides of bricks showing evidence of tempering at the Peter McCutcheon site



Brick Temper

Also tested were dark nodules of temper in a split brick which were originally hypothesized to be coal pebbles. Analysis by the XRF instrument indicated that it was composed of the same elements in the same relative amounts as the above discussed brick samples, and is most likely previously fired waster brick temper.

Of the 100 randomly selected bricks from the above sample, 35% showed visible evidence of this refired brick on at least one exterior side (Table 9). Refired brick was most commonly found on only one or two sides, although six bricks showed evidence of dust and small fragments of temper on all six sides. While not a precise measure of the relative volume of the temper material within the fabric of the bricks, it does suggest that not all bricks were tempered, and that varying amounts of refired brick were used during the successive firings at the site.

Assuming that our hypothesis that the bricks were made on the site is correct, it seems unlikely that the bricks would likely not have been tempered until after the initial firings occurred, creating the overfired brick necessary to produce the temper. Brick manufacturing was an evolving process, with constant modifications being necessary throughout the mining, mixing and firing processes to ensure that the proper results were obtained. Bricks recovered from the Peter McCutcheon house are the result of this evolutionary process, although the chronology of these events and the causes necessitating some of these changes is still speculative.

Mortar

Mortar recovered from the Peter McCutcheon House was analyzed using an acid-reduction test and a filtration test with calibrated mesh screens. The mortar sample recovered from the McCutcheon House was extracted from the southern chimney. The mortar could be broken by hand, but not crushed between two fingers. Samples were crushed with a mortar and pestle. The mortar was a medium-brown color with small flecks of white visible.

While the acid-reduction method of mortar analysis reveals basic information about the composition of the mortar, it cannot be used to calculate the proportions of original materials in the mortar (Schnabel 2004). Therefore results from this method must be considered rudimentary. The acid reduction test revealed that the mortar was composed of the basic ingredients of lime and sand. Lime typically has a very strong reaction with the vinegar (5% acetic acid solution) and in this particular sample the reaction was long and vibrant. After most of the lime binder was dissolved, the remainder of the sample was a mixture of fine and medium-fine sand constituting the primary aggregate.

A filtration test was conducted on a mortar sample that had not undergone acid reduction. The sample was filtered through a series of sieves of U.S. Standard sieve numbers 8, 30, 60, 200. A majority of the particles were medium-course (44%). Thirty-three percent of

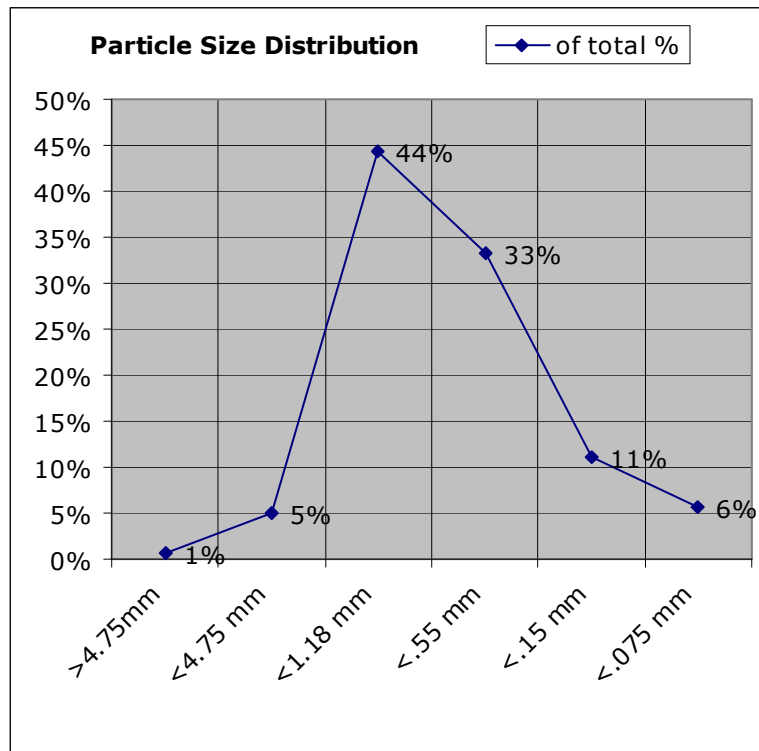


Table 10. Particle Size Distribution for mortar extracted from the Peter McCutcheon House.

the particles were medium-fine. The remainder of the composition included 1% gravel, 5% very course gravel, 11% very fine sand, and 6% silt. The particle size distribution is graphed in Table 10. This distribution roughly resembles a bell curve with the majority of the particles being of medium size, a characteristic of good mortars (Trinkley 2008).

Lime and sand mortars were the most common types of mortars used with masonry throughout the 17th, 18th and part of the 19th centuries. Lime is a natural material derived from heating limestone at a very high temperature. Carbon dioxide is burned off and the limestone is turned into a quicklime which can be mixed with water to make a binding putty for aggregate materials such as sand and shell. Only when Portland Cement was patented in 1824, was the traditional lime-sand mortar altered significantly (Mack et al. 1980).

Summary

A Phase III cultural resources data recovery was conducted at the Peter McCutcheon House Site, located in the Towns of Bethlehem and New Scotland in Albany County, New York. The site is a mid-18th century domestic and agricultural landscape, including a partially collapsed house, a pond, two barn foundations and several landscape features all within an area of approximately 1.26 acres. The Phase III study consisted of a full-scale mitigation of the site with unit excavations, mechanical scraping and structural dismantling in combination with documentary research centered on a series of research questions established in the Data Recovery Plan.

Information recovered from the structural dismantling was limited by an asbestos abatement, which disturbed some building elements. Unit excavations were concentrated in the cellar and beneath the wood framed addition, where little looting or disturbances were thought to take place. Excavations in the cellar of the house revealed a landscape of domestic workspace in which a variety of activities took place including food preparation, food storage and child instruction. Slate pencils recovered from the basement suggest that home educational activities were taking place in the same space as food preparation. Additional childhood-related artifacts recovered from the site presented a glimpse of how both play and instruction factored into a child's life in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Excavations in the front yard showed evidence of later construction-related disturbance, but confirmed the dimensions of the original 18th century porch and also shed light on some of the activities taking place in the front yard, including sewing and tobacco use.

Mechanized scraping conducted after the completion of the units did not identify any trench features, although nine surface finds were identified. These surface finds consisted of artifacts and artifact concentrations, coal features, and stone alignments likely reflecting the original barn configurations. No evidence of brick manufacturing was noted during the mechanized scraping.

The McCutcheon House Site has yielded a great deal of information. Several issues were examined as part of these investigations, including the age of the house itself, the provenience of building materials used in the original brick portion of the house, patterns of Scottish settlement in rural Albany County and the role of Loyalism within that community, changes at the site resulting from shifts in ownership, and the material culture of domestic work and childhood in an 18th-century rural Albany County home.

In particular, this study illuminated both the provenience and age of key building materials in the original section of the McCutcheon House. Bricks from the house were analyzed used XRF technology to determine the composition of their clay. As a result, a positive match was made between the clay in the bricks and the soil beneath a pond to the east of the house site. This correlation confirmed speculation that the unusually large moppen bricks were made on site. The use of dendrochronology also brought a scientific approach toward determining a date for the McCutcheon House. Analysis from the

Cornell Dendrochronology lab dated a small group of assorted timbers from within the brick portion of the house to circa 1735. Two additional periods, circa 1764 and 1786-87, were identified in the dating process. In correlation with documentary evidence, these dates suggest the site may have been occupied in the first half of the 18th century by either the Radcliffe or Sixby families. Whether or not McCutcheon built the brick house on the site, he was likely responsible for the third and final building period identified by the dendrochronology.

Documentary research conducted in tandem with the site excavations revealed that McCutcheon himself was intertwined with the Loyalist movement and other Loyalism activists in the Normanskill area. Families like the Sixbys and the Radcliffes were found to have numerous connections with Peter McCutcheon and the site giving way to theories of a previous occupation of the site. While the study itself was oriented toward the McCutcheon House and its occupations, larger patterns of Scottish settlement, foodways and Loyalism were discussed as they related to McCutcheon and artifacts recovered from the site.

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Appendix A.

Wood Log

Appendix A. Wood Log

CAT#	Provenience	Shaping method	Nails	Est # Rings
1	Exterior wood embedded in SW wall	H		
2	Lintel above N door	H		
3	Lintel above S door	H		
4	Sill plate N wall; N 1/3	H		
5	Sill plate N wall S 2/3	H		
6	Lintel above Central door	H		
7	Nailer 1 course above lintel	H		
8	Interior SW corner floor joist	H		
9	Floorboard; 2nd floor	V	H	
10	Ridge pole	H		
11	Ridge pole	H		
12	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
13	First floor floorboard #1	V	H	
14	First floor floorboard #2	V	H	
15	First floor floorboard #3	V	H	
16	First floor floorboard #4	V	H	
17	First floor floorboard #5	V	H	
18	First floor floorboard #6	V	H	
19	First floor floorboard #7	V	H	
20	First floor floorboard #8	V	H	
21	First floor floorboard #9	V	H	
22	First floor floorboard #10	V	H	
23	First floor floorboard #11	V	H	
24	First floor floorboard #12	V	H	
25	First floor floorboard #13	V	H	
26	First floor floorboard #14	V	H	
27	First floor floorboard #15	V	H	
28	First floor floorboard #16	V	H	
29	First floor floorboard #17	V	H	
30	First floor floorboard #18	V	H	
31	Door-unknown prov	N/A	H	Not Sampled-Donated Historic Albany Foundation
32	Door-unknown prov	N/A	H	Not Sampled-Donated Historic Albany Foundation

Appendix A. Wood Log

CAT#	Provenience	Shaping method	Nails	Est # Rings
33	Second floor floorboard frag	V	H	
34	Exterior wood embedded in SE corner	H	H	
35	Prob. rafter	H		
36	Unknown	H		
37	Prob. rafter	H		
38	Unknown	H		
39	Prob. rafter	H		
40	Unknown	H		
41	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
42	Collar tie	H		
43	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
44	Main floor joist #3	V	H	
45	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
46	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
47	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
48	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
49	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
50	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
51	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
52	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
53	Possible rafter	H		
54	Unknown	C		
55	Unknown	V		
56	Possible rafter, 1/2 of #57	H		
57	Possible rafter, 1/2 of #56	H		
58	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
59	Second floor floorboard	V	H	
60	Second floor floorboard	V		
61	Unknown	C		
62	Second floor floorboard	V		
63	Second floor floorboard	V		
64	Floorboard with drywall - used as wall	V	C&W	

Appendix A. Wood Log

CAT#	Provenience	Shaping method	Nails	Est # Rings
	siding			
65	Collar tie	H		
66	Collar tie	H		
67	Collar tie	H		
68	Main floor joist	H		
69	Main floor joist	H		
70	First floor floorboard	V		
	Floorboard-no groove- possible, rafter board	V	C	
71				
72	Central rafter	H		
73	Floorboard, unknown	V		
74	Beam, unknown	W		
75	Beam, unknown, red with bead	P		
76	Beam, unknown, red with bead	P		
77	Beam, unknown, red with bead	P		
78	First floor floorboard	V	H	
79	First floor floorboard	V	H	
80	First floor floorboard	V	H	
81	First floor floorboard	V	H	
82	First floor floorboard	V	H	
83	First floor floorboard	V	H	
84	First floor floorboard	V	H	
85	First floor floorboard	V	H	
86	First floor floorboard	V	H	
87	First floor floorboard	V	H	
88	Rafter plate	H		
89	Floor joist	H		
90	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	
91	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	
92	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	
93	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	
94	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	

Appendix A. Wood Log

CAT#	Provenience	Shaping method	Nails	Est # Rings
95	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	
96	Floorboard, unknown	V	H	
97	Beam section	H	H&C	
98	Beam section	H	H&C	
99	Beam section	H	H&C	
100	Beam section	H	H&C	
101	Collar tie	H		
102	Collar tie	H		
103	First Floor joist S wall W	H		
104	First Floor joist S wall E	H		
105	Interior lintel above basement door	H		
106	Lintel above SW window	H		
107	Exterior lintel above basement door	H		
108	Fireplace mantle S basement	H		
109	Sill plate; W wall S of root cellar	H		
110	First floor joist S #2	H		
111	First floor joist S #3	H		
112	First floor S #1 - center	H		
113	First floor joist S #4 - S wall	H		
114	Lintel over NE window	H		

Shaping Methods

- V ☐ Vertical Sawn
- H ☐ Hewn
- P ☐ Planed
- C ☐ Circular Sawn

Nails

- H ☐ Hand Wrought
- C ☐ Machine Cut
- W ☐ Wire Nail

Appendix B.

Plan View And Profile Drawings

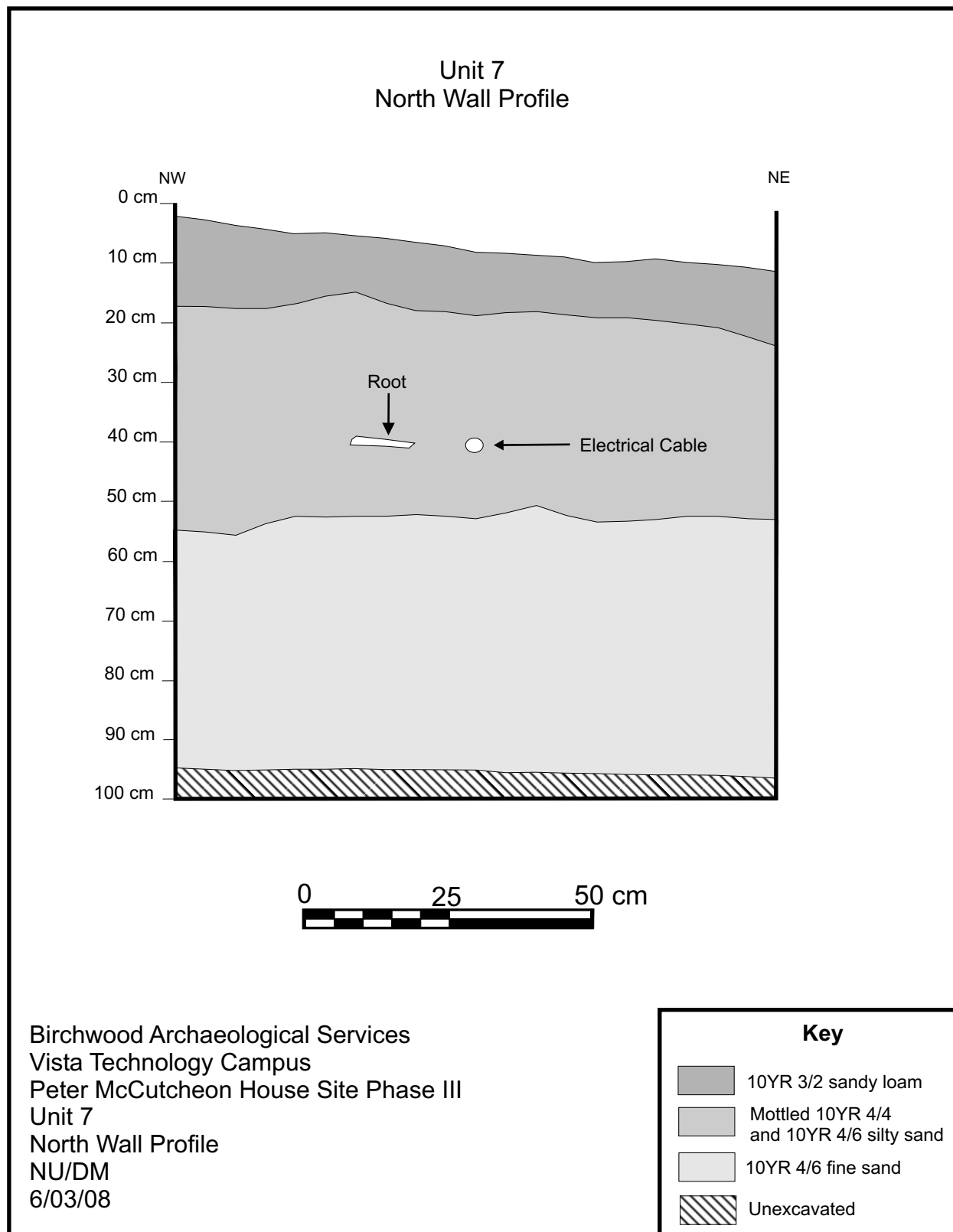


Figure B-1. North wall profile of Unit 7 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

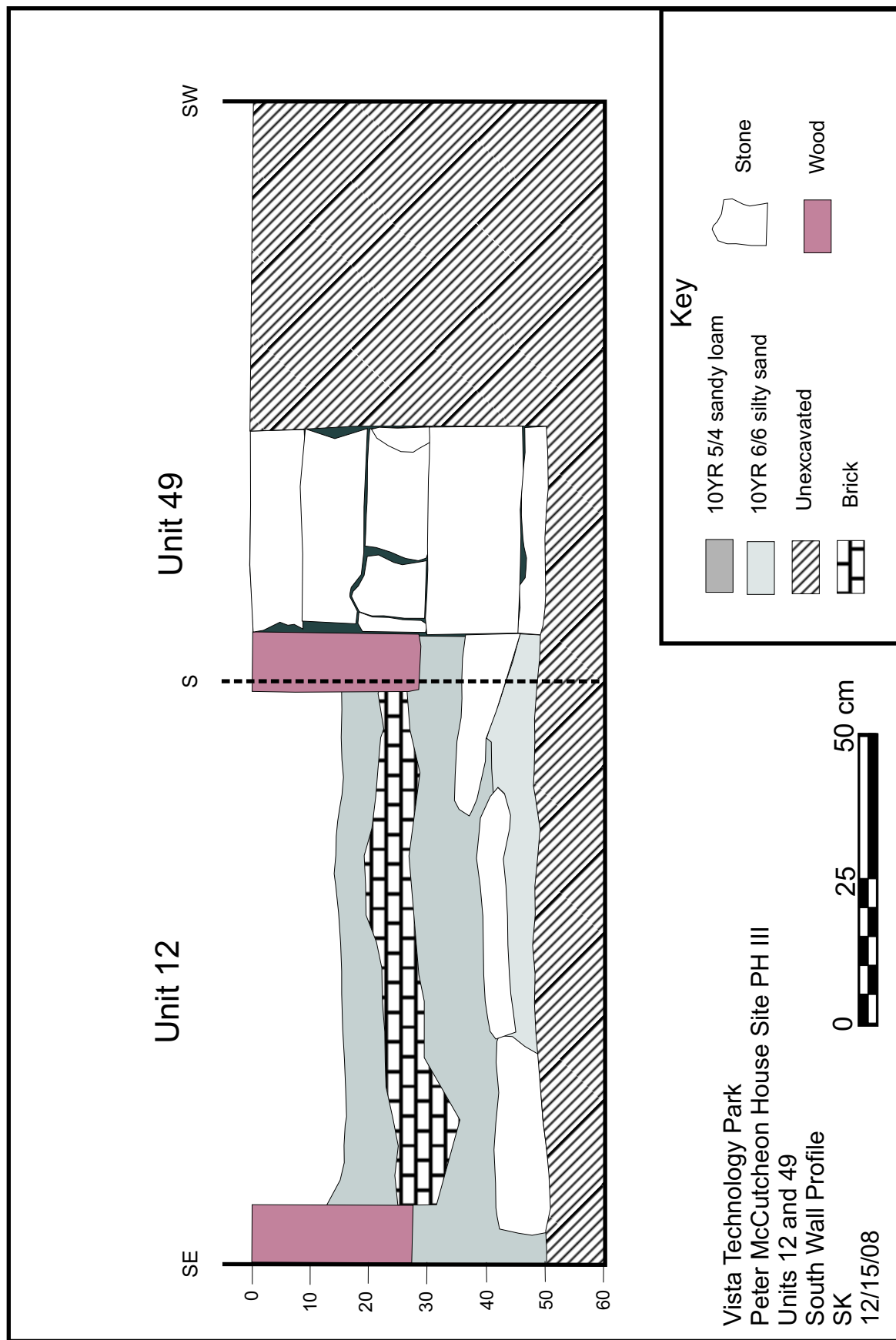


Figure B-2. South wall profile of Units 12 and 49 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

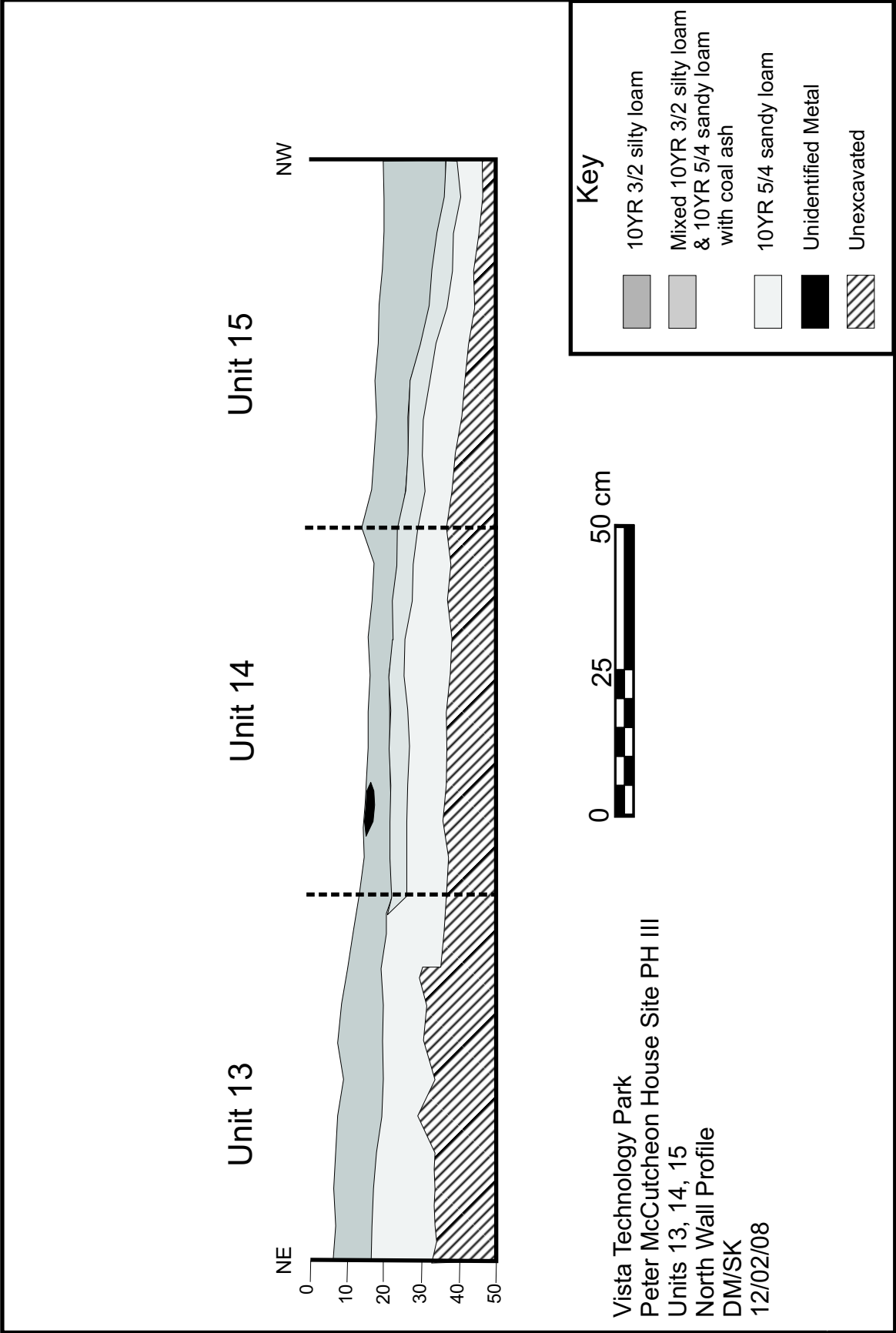


Figure B-3. North wall profile of Units 13, 14 and 15 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

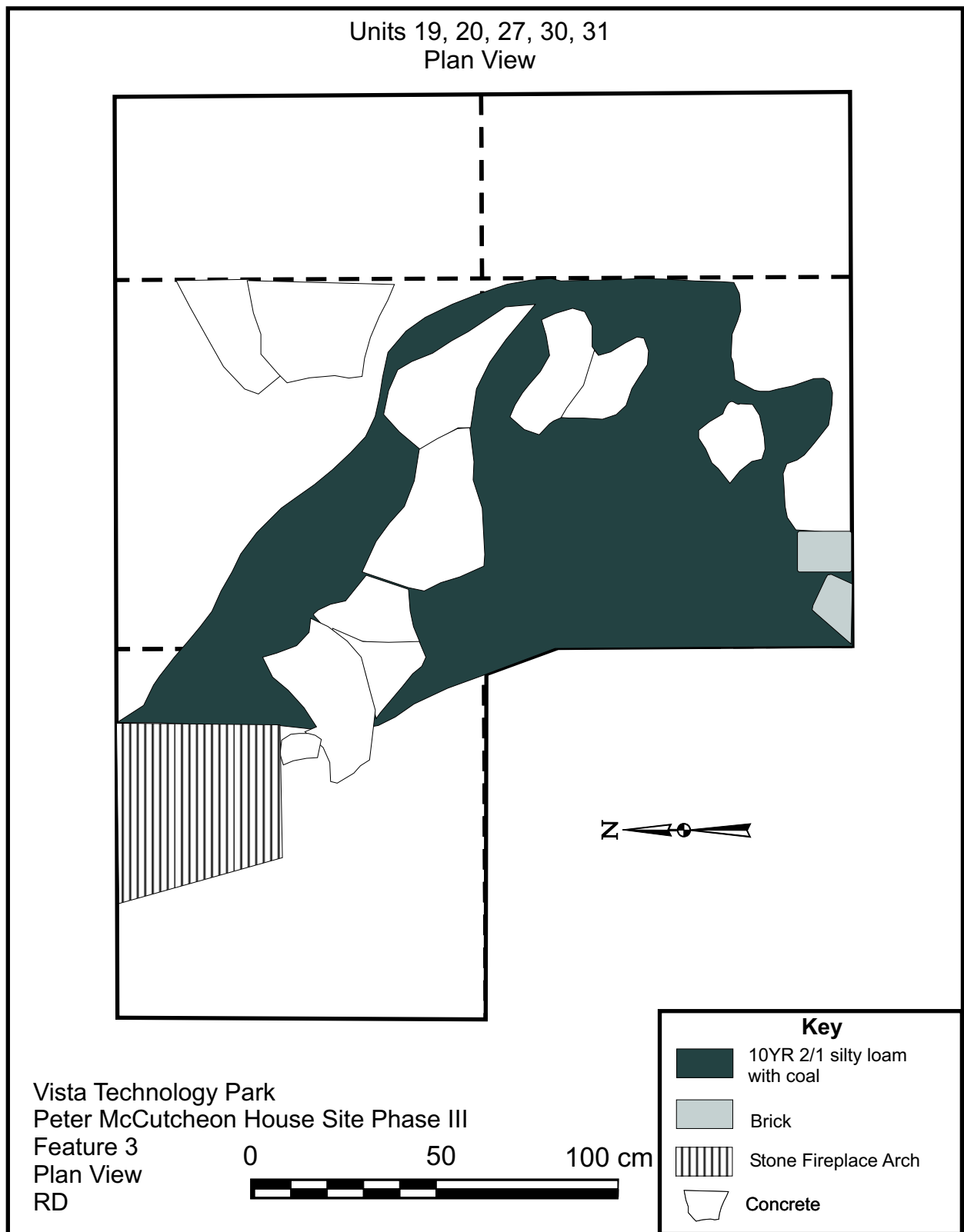


Figure B-4. Plan view of Units 19, 20, 27, 30 and 31 showing Feature 3 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

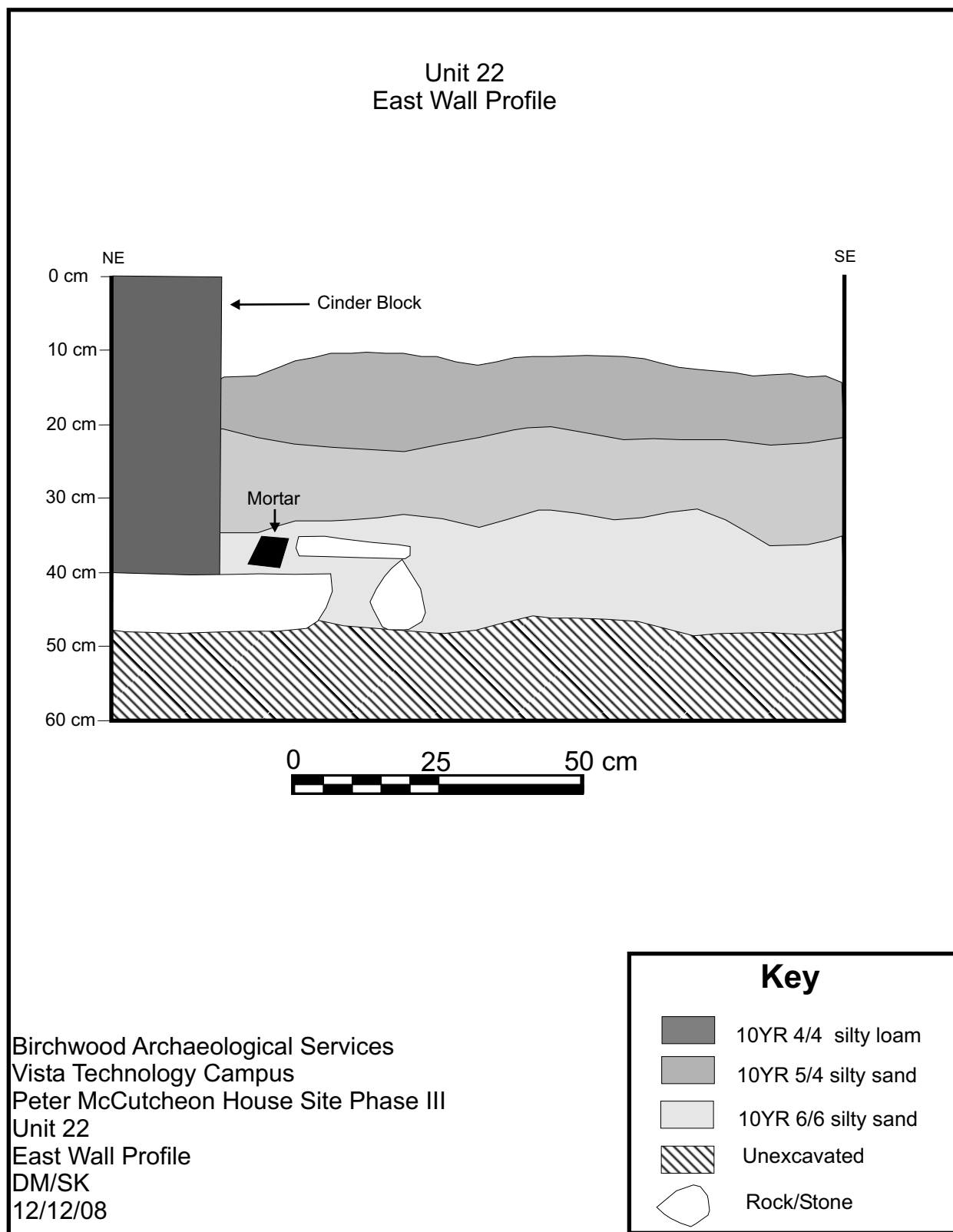


Figure B-5. East wall profile of Unit 22 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

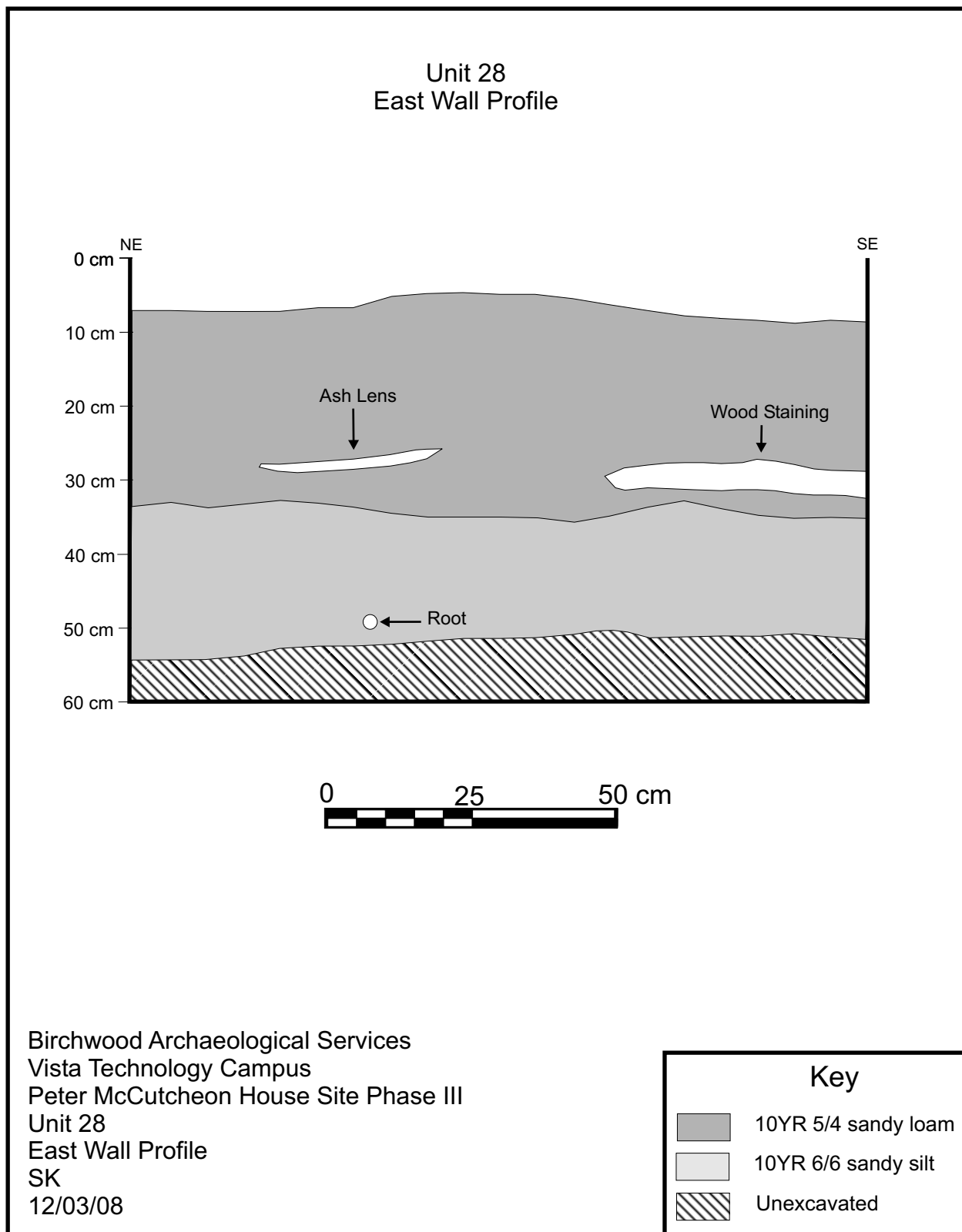


Figure B-6. East wall profile of Unit 28 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

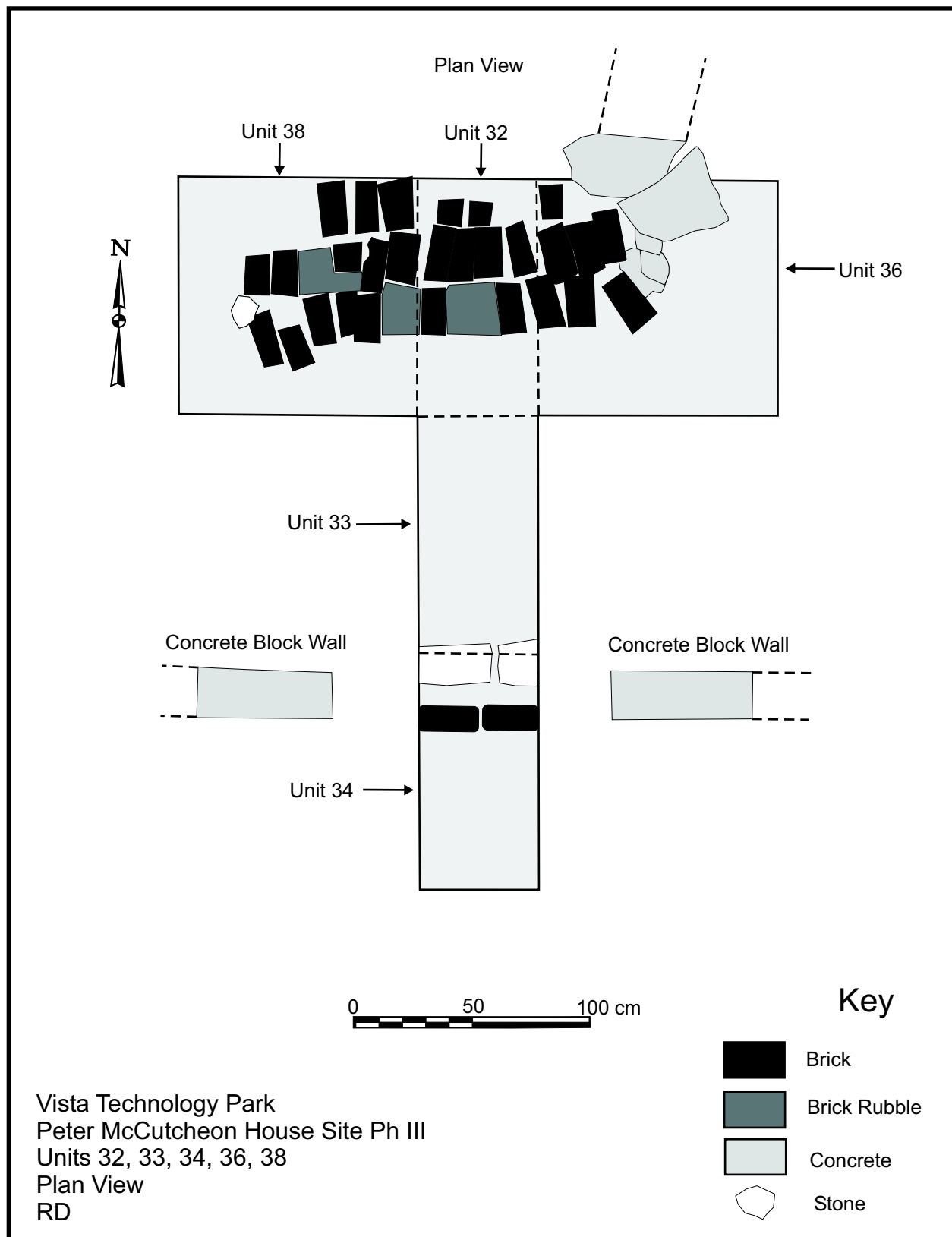


Figure B-7. Plan view of Units 32, 33, 34, 36, and 38 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

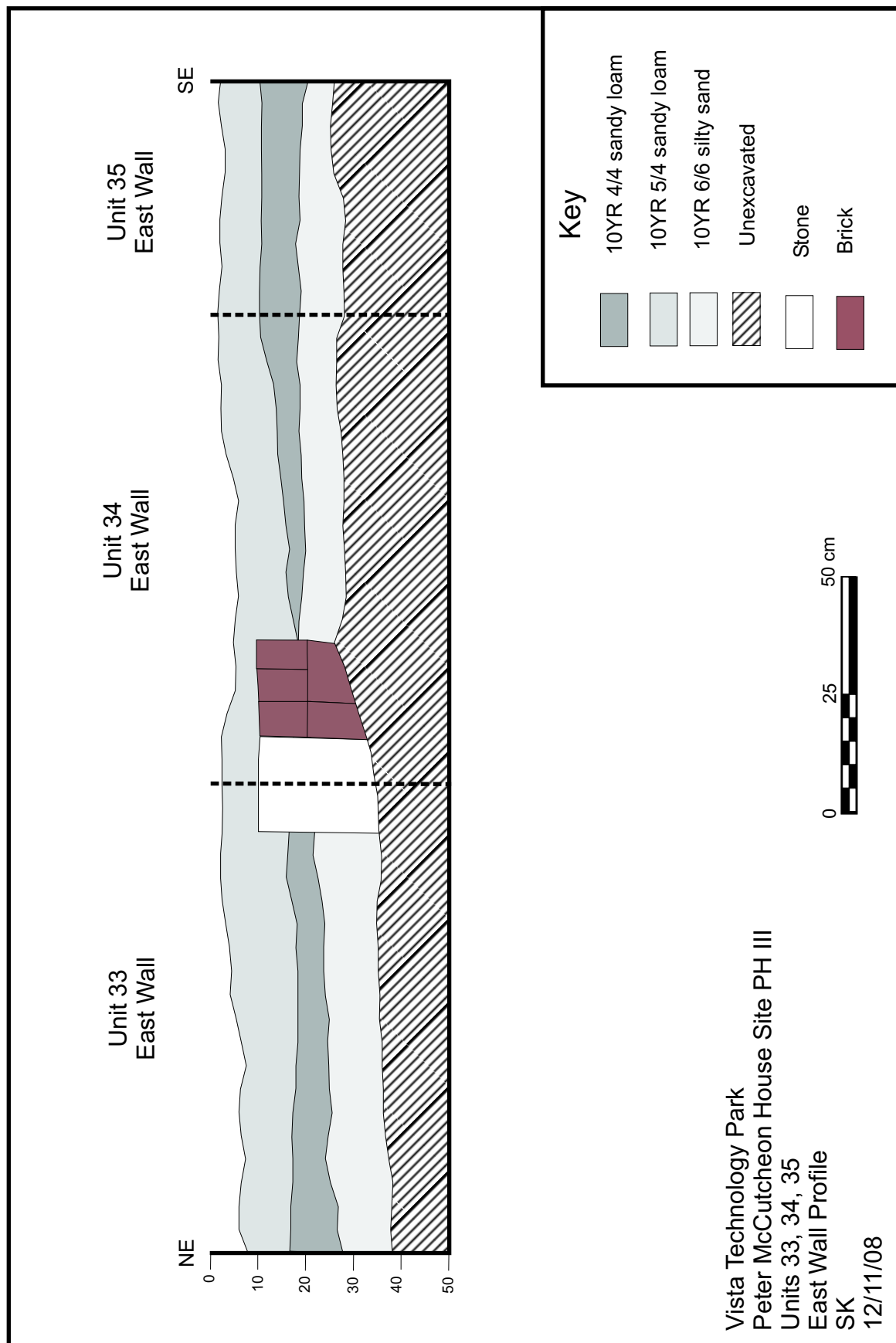


Figure B-8. East wall profile of Units 33, 34 and 35 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

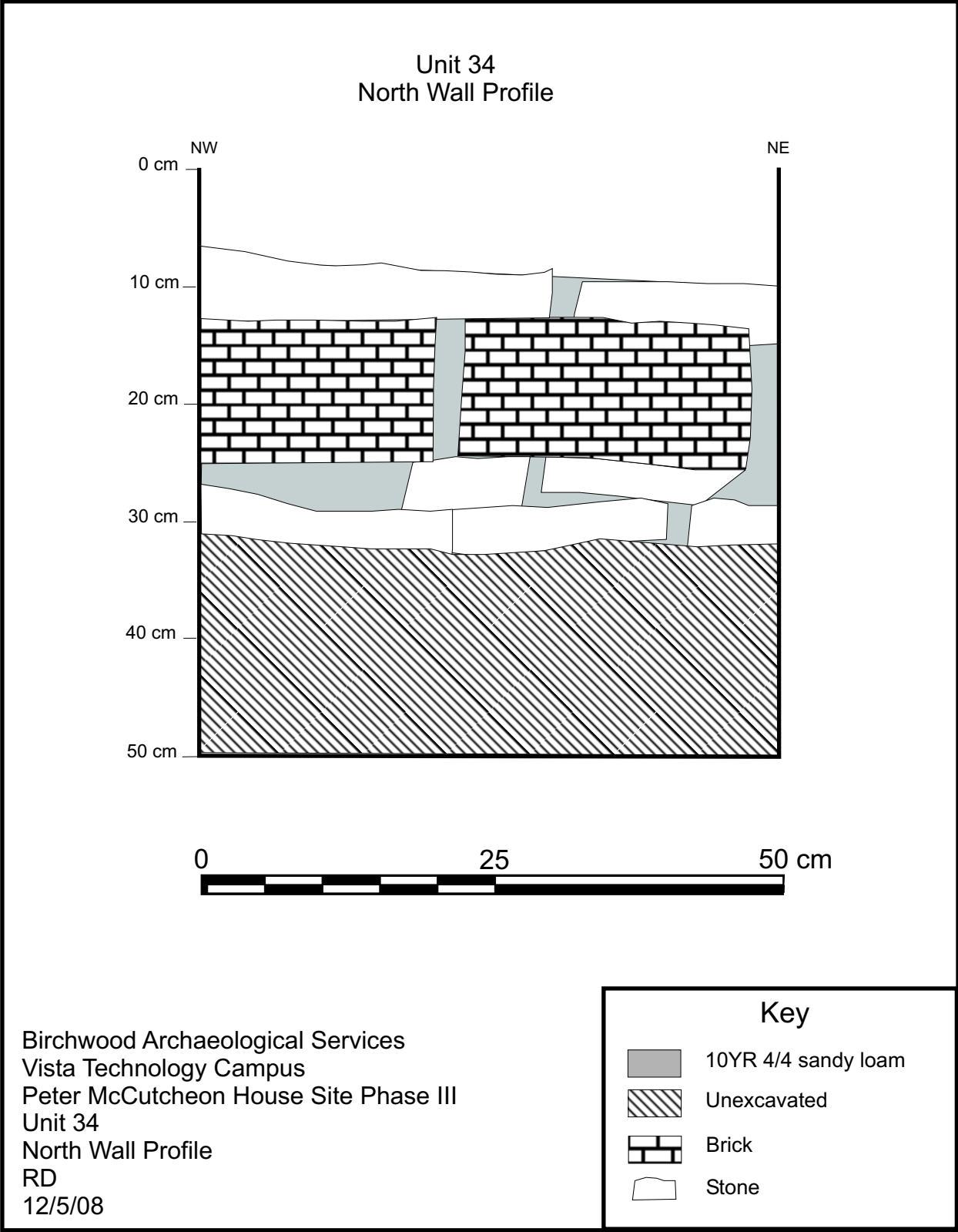


Figure B-9. North wall profile of Unit 34 at the Peter McCutcheon Farm Site.

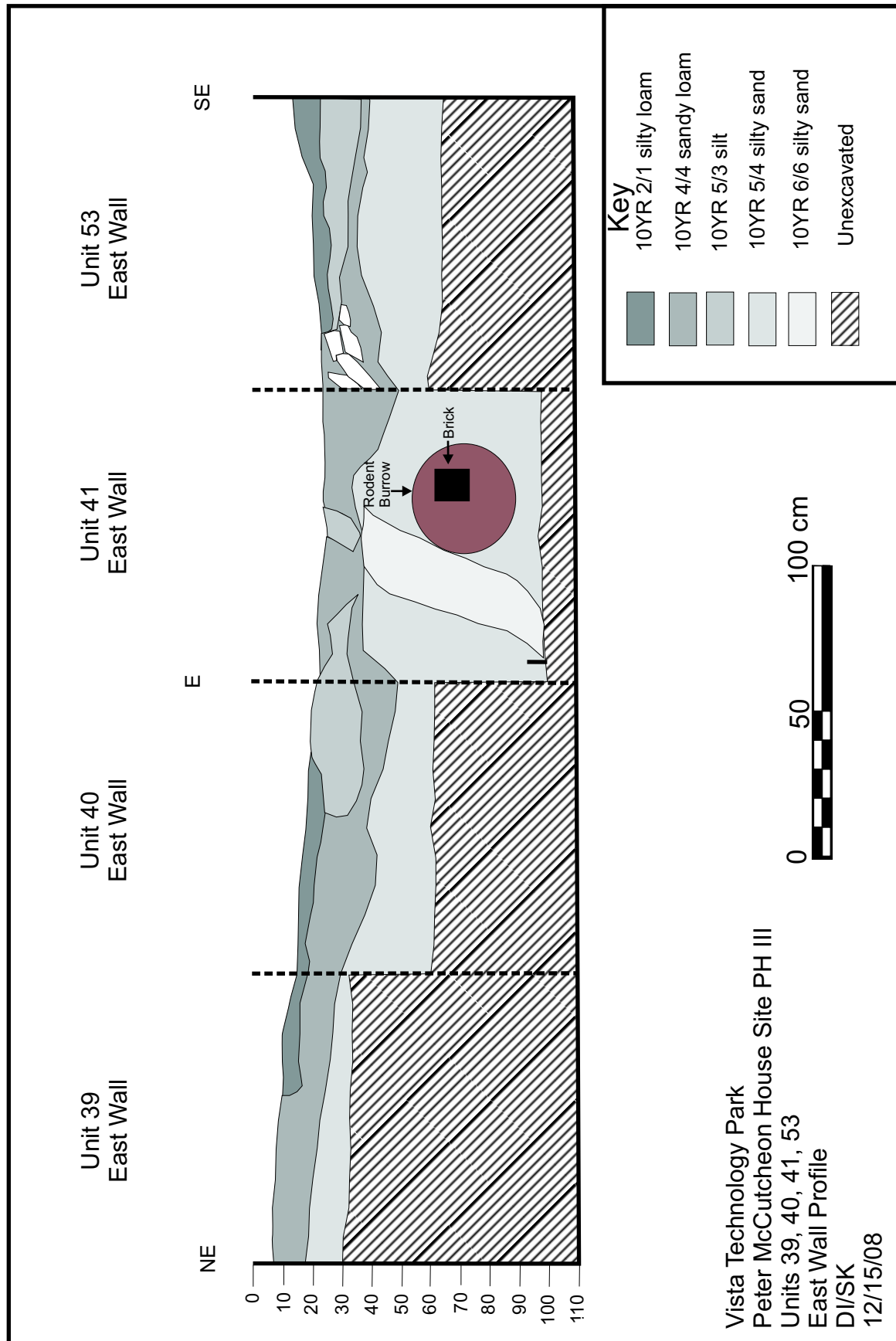


Figure B-10. East wall profile of Units 39, 40, 41 and 53 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

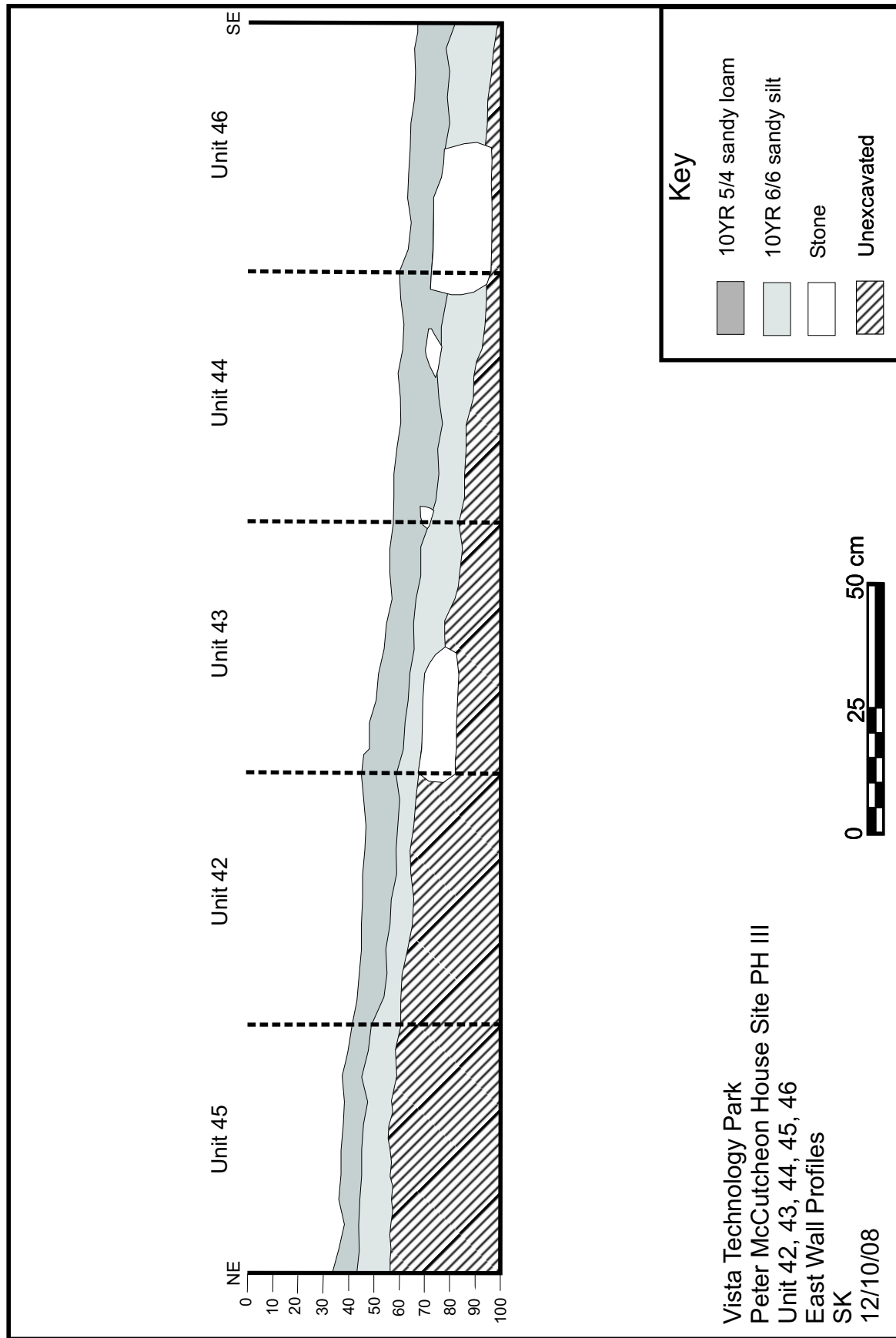


Figure B-11. East wall profile of Units 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 at Peter McCutcheon House Site.

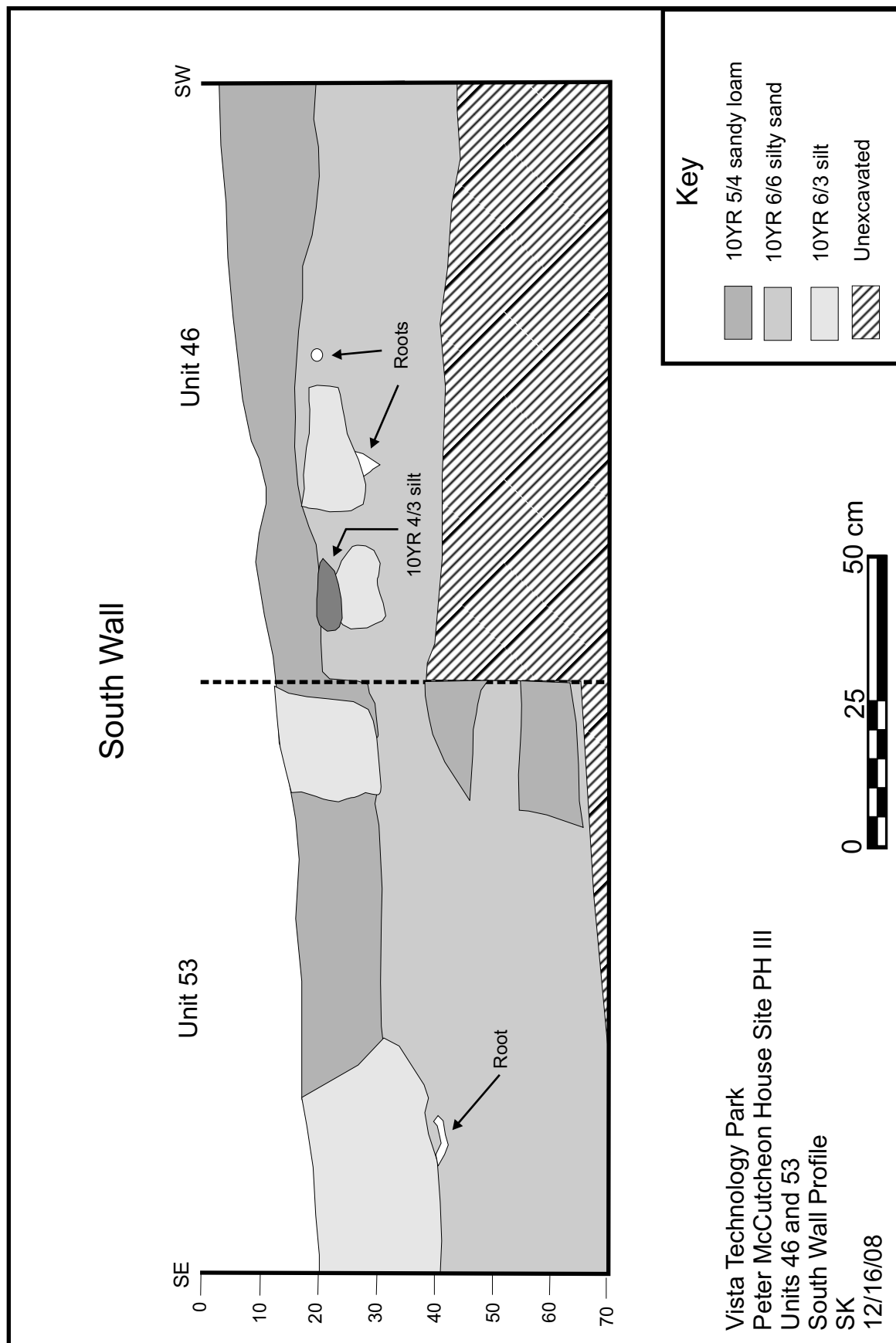


Figure B-12. South wall profile of Units 46 and 53 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

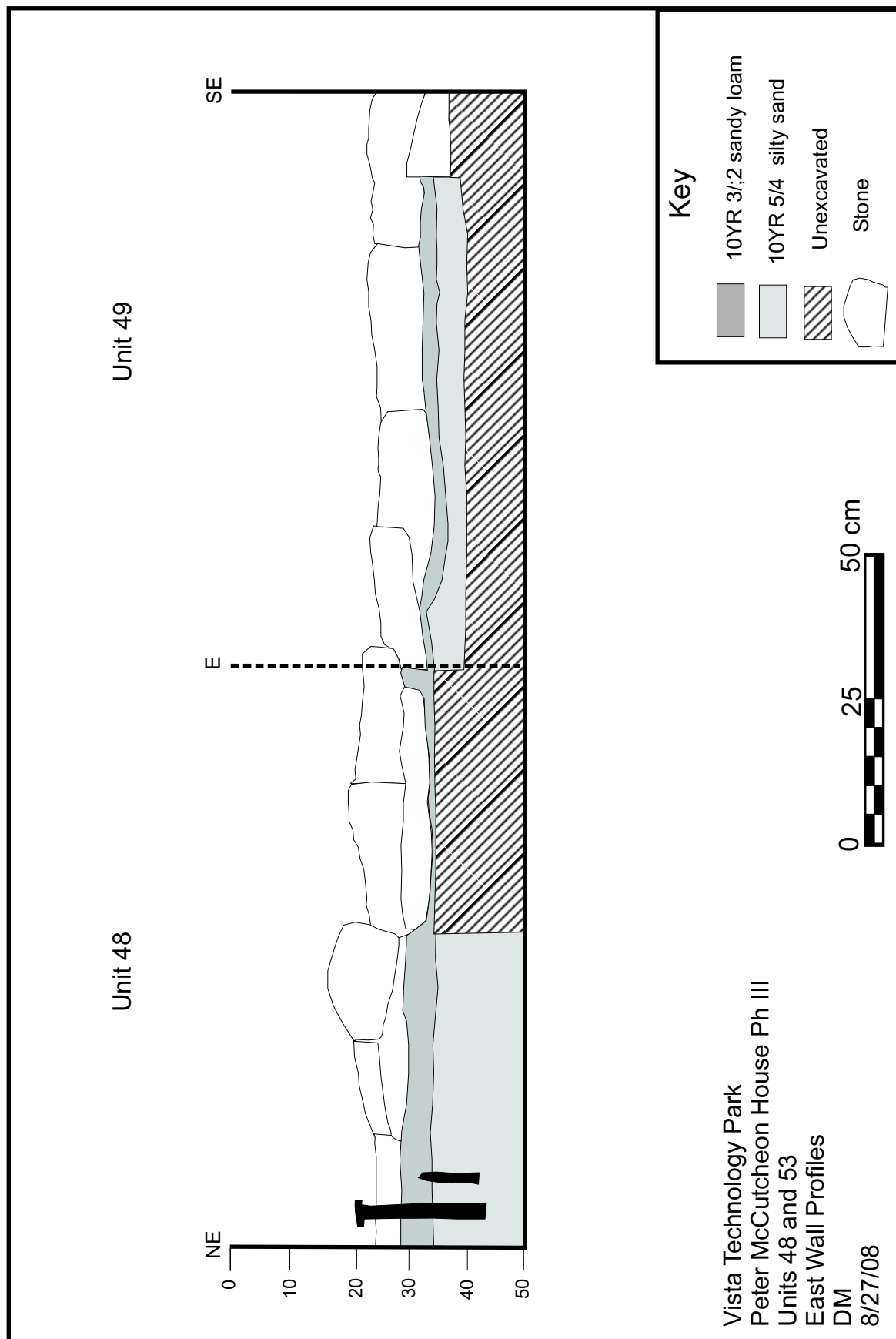


Figure B-13. East wall profile of Units 48 and 53 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

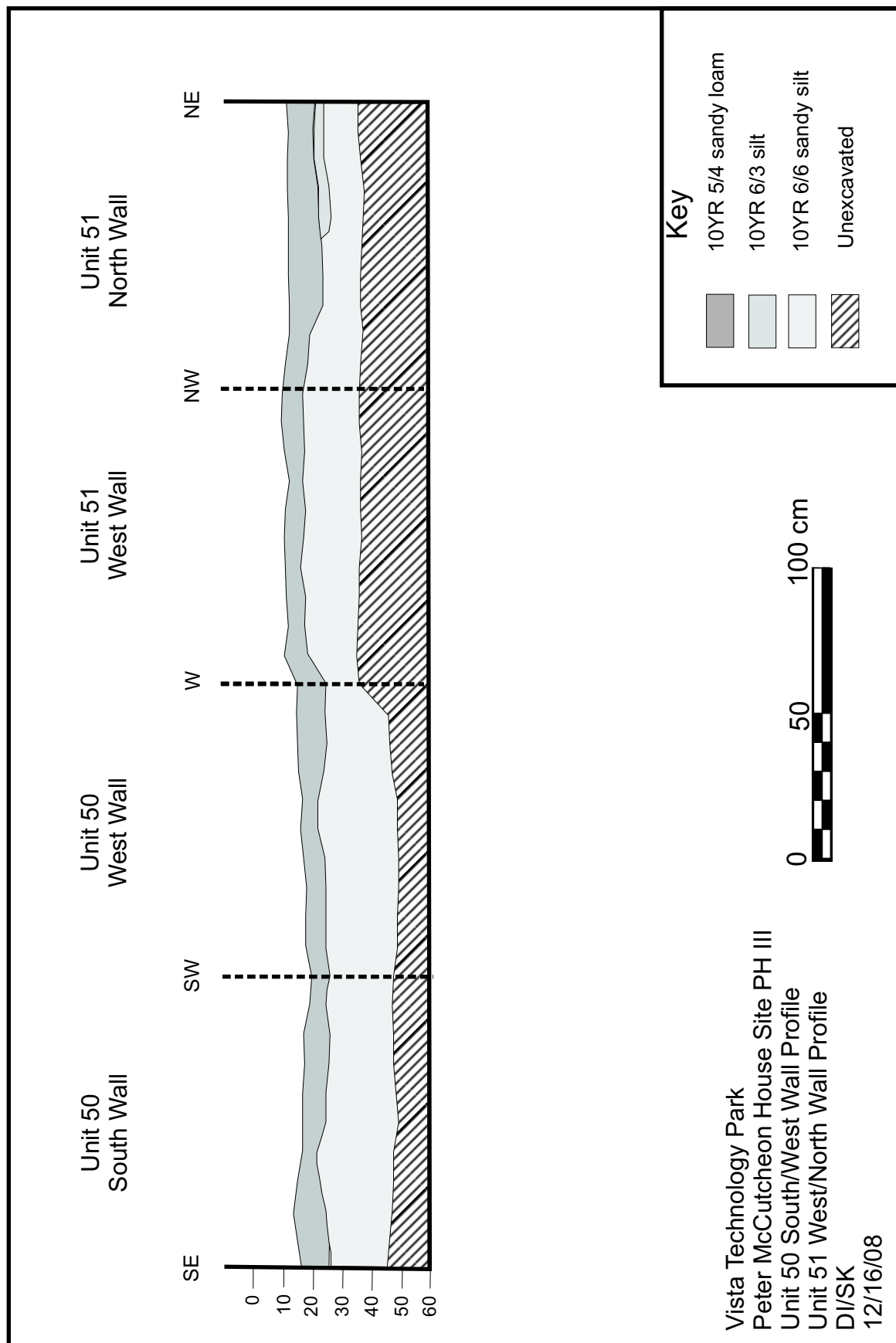
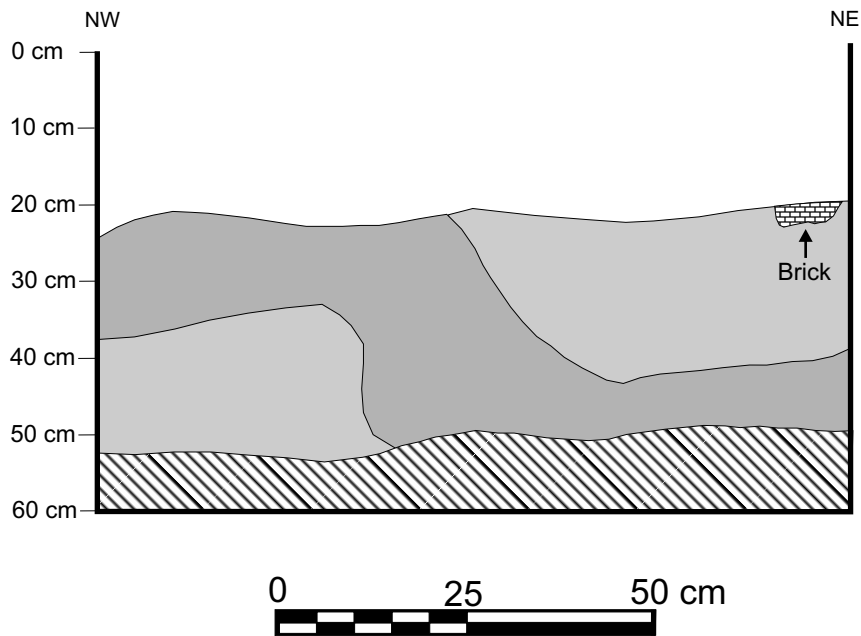


Figure B-14. South and west wall profile of Unit 50 and west and north wall profile of Unit 51 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

Unit 52
North Wall Profile



Birchwood Archaeological Services
Vista Technology Campus
Peter McCutcheon House Site Phase III
Unit 52
North Wall Profile
SK
12/15/08

Key	
	10YR 5/4 sandy loam
	10YR 6/6 silty sand
	Unexcavated

Figure B-15. North wall profile of Unit 52 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

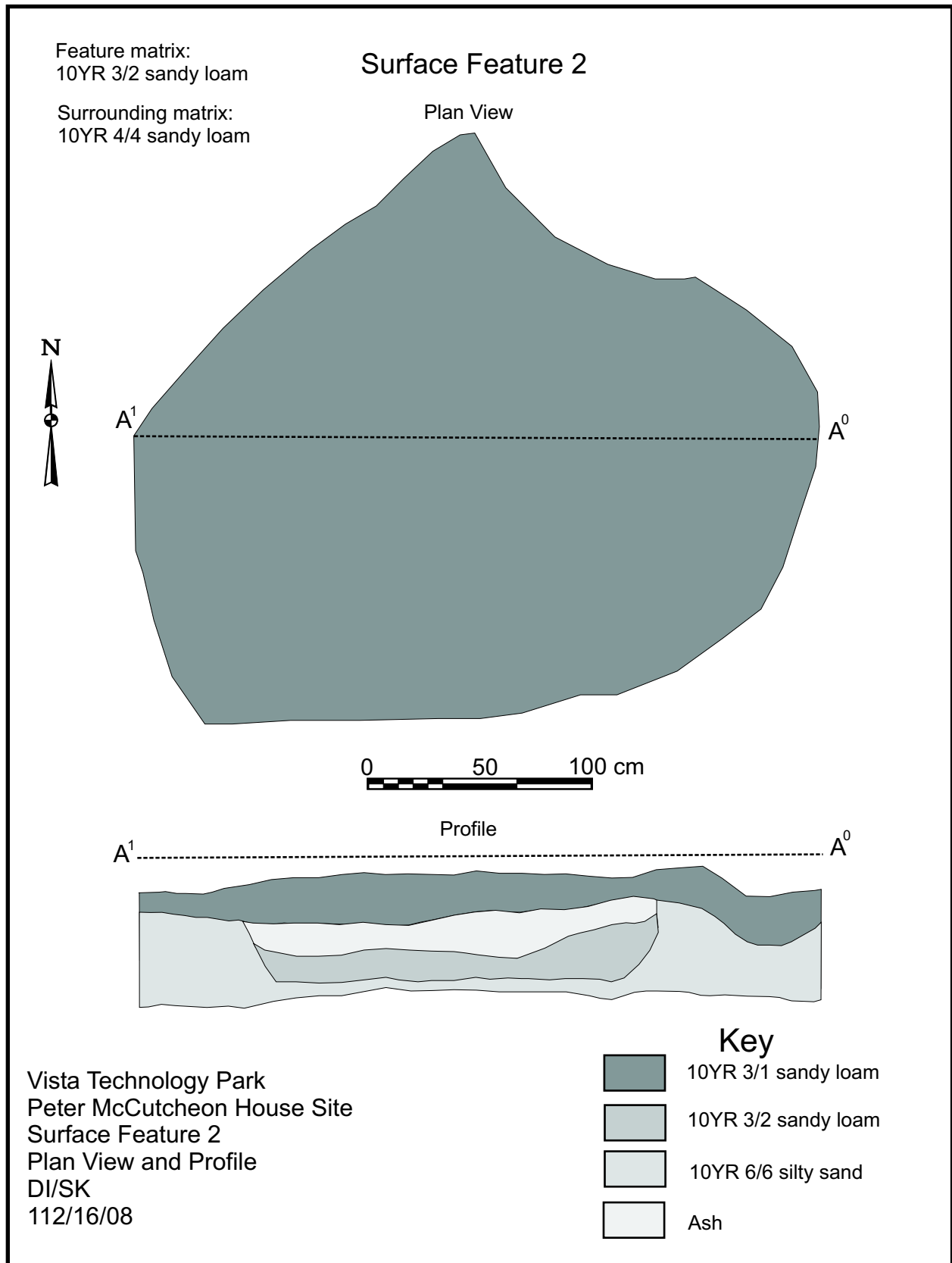


Figure B-16. Plan view and profile of Surface Feature 2.

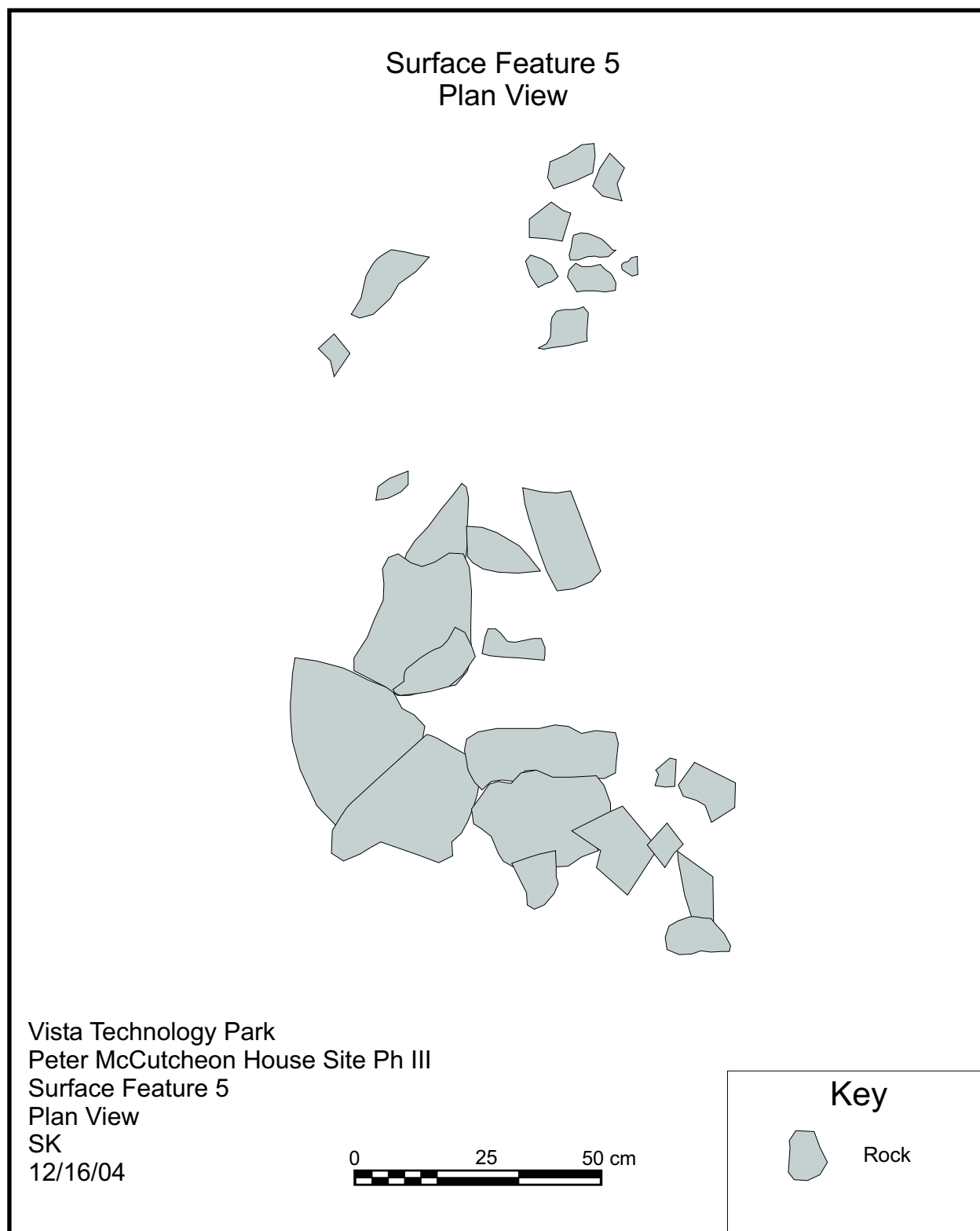


Figure B-17. Plan view of Surface Feature 5 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

Feature matrix:

10YR 6/1 coal ash

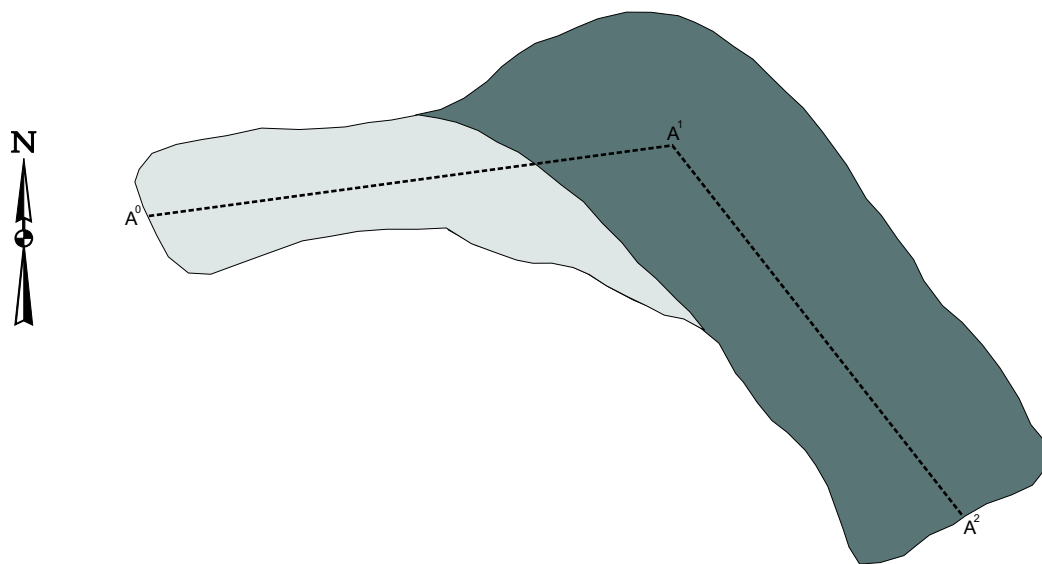
10YR 3/2 sandy silt with coal ash

Surrounding matrix:

10YR 4/4 sandy loam

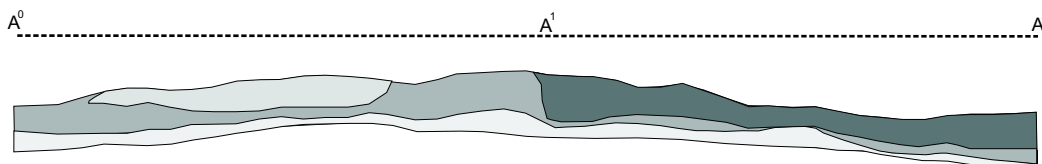
Feature 6

Plan View



0 50 cm

Profile



Key

	10YR 3/2 sandy silt with coal ash
	10YR 5/4 sandy loam
	10YR 6/1 sandy loam with coal ash
	10 Yr 6/3 silty sand

Vista Technology Park
Peter McCutcheon House Site Ph III
Surface Feature 6
Plan View and Profile
RD/DM/DI/SK
12/17/08

Figure B-18. Plan view and profile of Surface Feature 6.

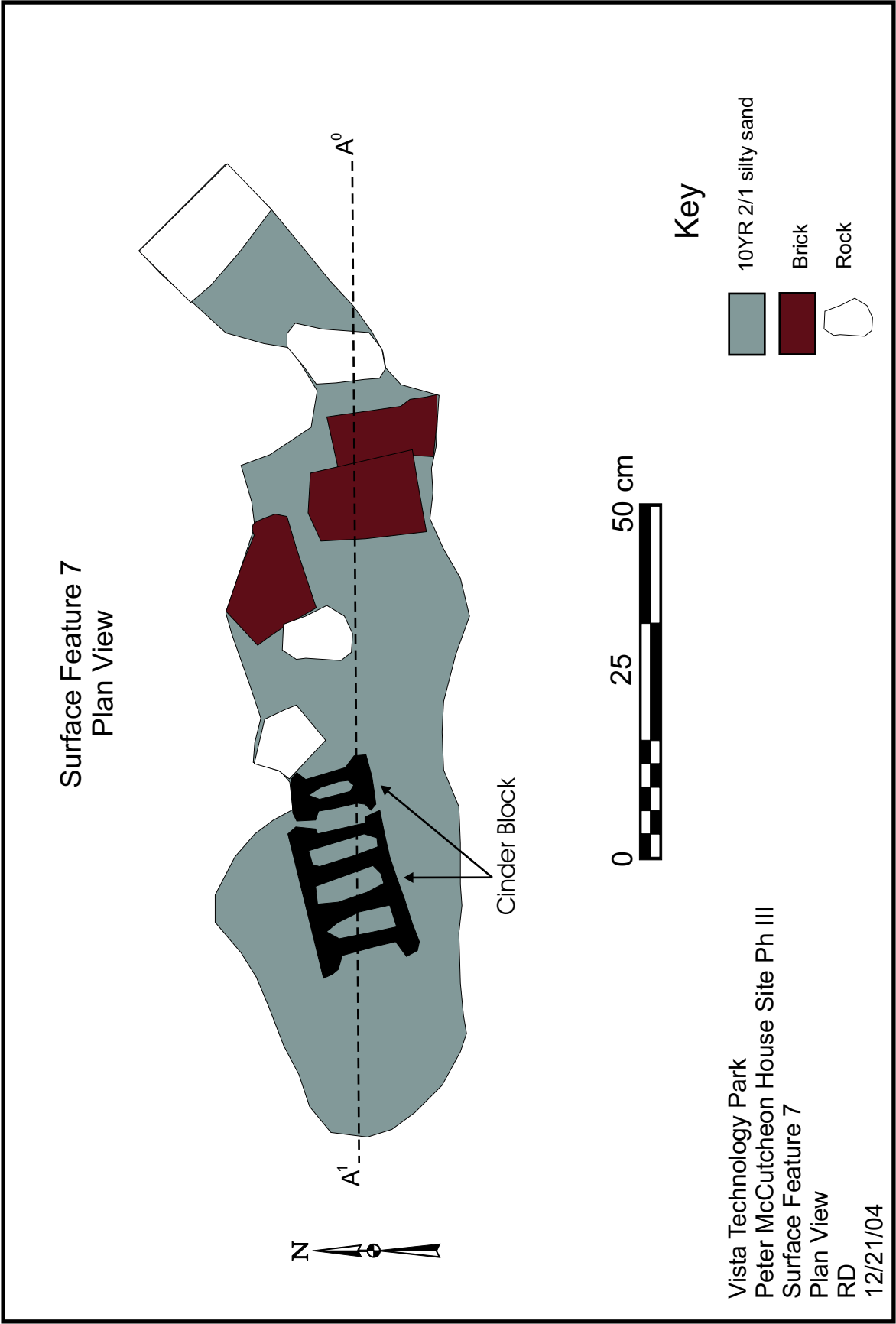


Figure B-19. Plan view of Surface Feature 7 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

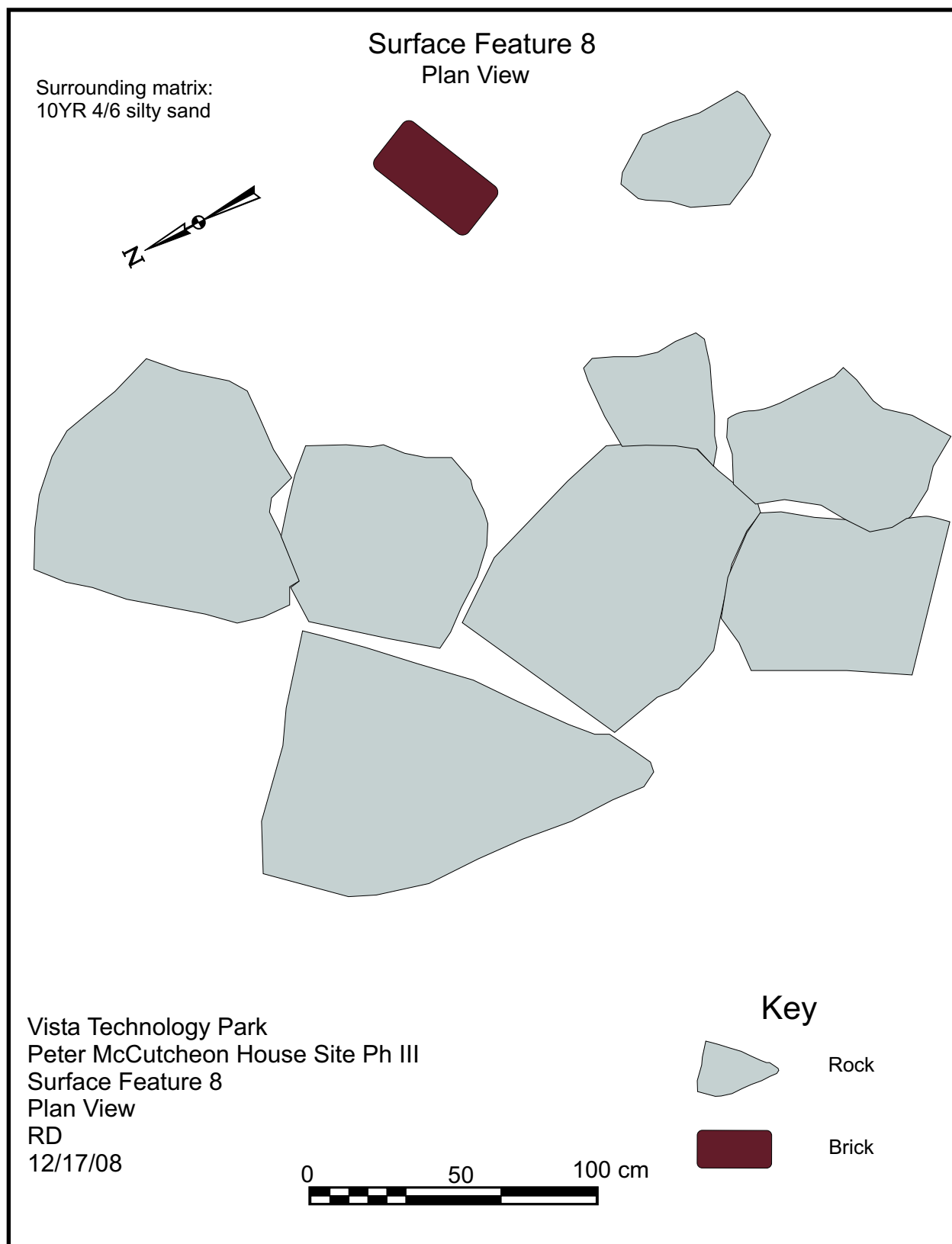


Figure B-20. Plan view of Surface Feature 8.

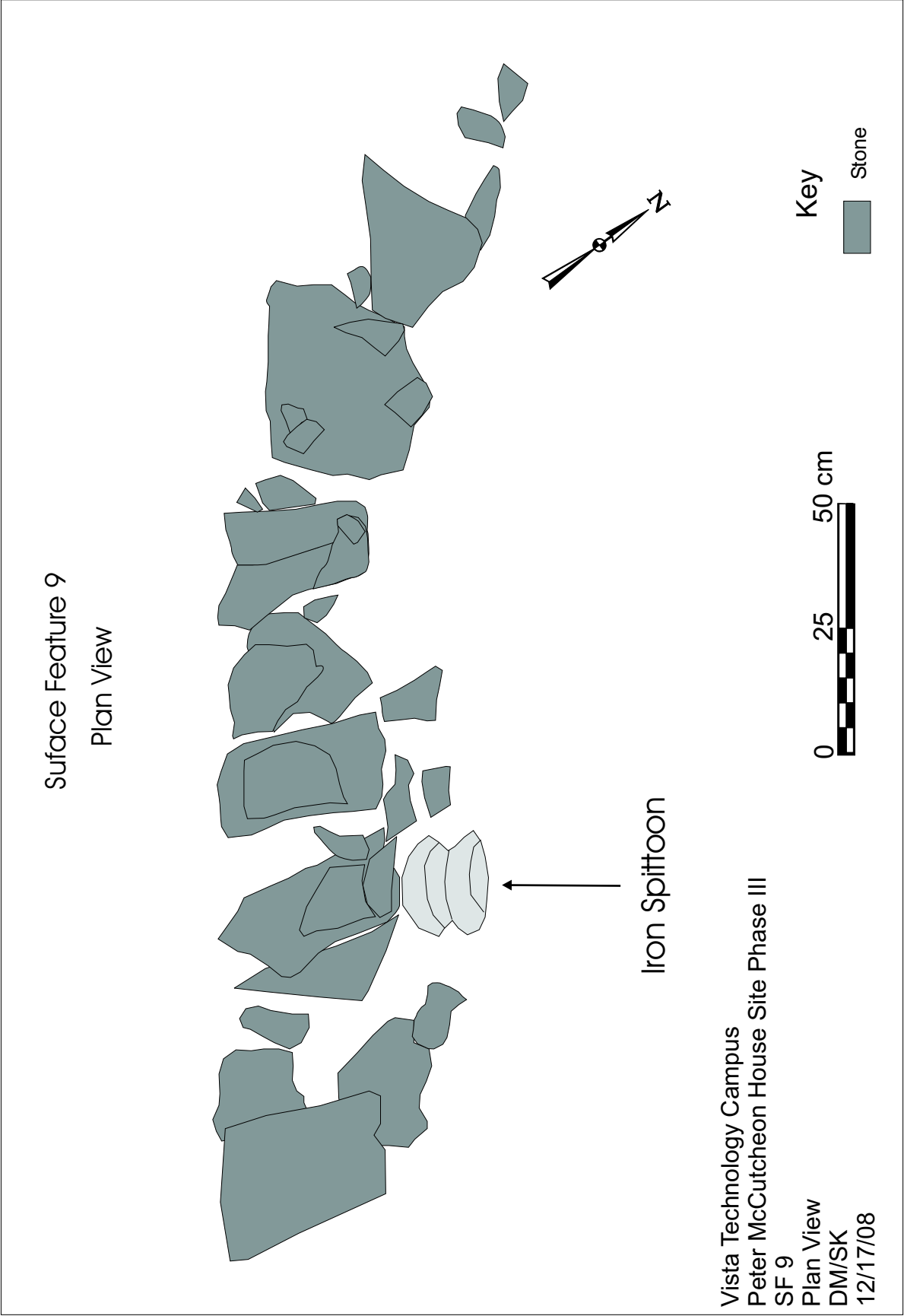


Figure B-21. Plan view of Surface Feature 9 at the Peter McCutcheon House Site.

Appendix C.

Artifact Catalog

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1	Unit 3 & 4	west wall		1	XI	Whiteware	undec	< 0.1		
2	Unit 3 & 4	west wall		1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	0.5		
3	Unit 3 & 4	west wall		3	OSL	Slag	-	6.2		
4	Unit 4	north wall		3	XI	Whiteware	undec			poss cup frags, 1 rim
5	Unit 4	north wall		2	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	5.3		
6	Unit 4	north wall		5	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	7.6		
7	Unit 4	north wall		1	OTFG	Glass	-	3.4		
8	Unit 4	north wall		1	MBG	Glass	brown bottle	3.5		"...LE...TLE..."
9	Unit 4	north wall		5	CF	Tin	can frags	4.9		
10	Unit 4	north wall		2	OCO	Coal	-	9.2		
11	Unit 4	north wall	0-10	1	OSL	Slag	-	4.1		
12	Unit 7	1	cmbd 0-10	5	OBR	Brick	frags	8.7		
13	Unit 7	1	cmbd 10-20	2	KB	Bone	-	0.4		
14	Unit 7	2	cmbd 10-20	1	CFB	Stoneware	light brown salt glazed hand painted	1.4		
15	Unit 7	2	cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	1.2		blue banded edge

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
16	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.8		floral
17	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	< 0.1		
18	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	8	OBR	Brick	frags	15.1		
19	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1	2.575	1 bent
20	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	1.1		
21	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags .38 Long	3.9		
22	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	BULL	Metal	shell casing .22 rimfire	3.5		"U.S.C.C.O"
23	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell casing .22 rimfire	1.3		"H"
24	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell casing .22 rimfire	0.6		"US"
25	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell casing .22 rimfire	0.6		"P"
26	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	14	BULL	Brass	shell casing .22 rimfire	8.8		"J"
27	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	3	BULL	Steel	shell casing	1.9		"PETERS...HV"
28	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	10.6		
29	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	4	PLAS	Plastic	-	0.5		
30	Unit 7	2	10-20 cmbd	2	OSL	Slag	-	6.5		
31	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	2	CFB	Stoneware	light brown salt glazed	4.9		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
32	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	4.9		
33	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	1.2		
34	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	UFI	Whiteware	flow blue light pink	0.5		
35	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	PCG	Glass	curved	7.6		
36	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	-	1.2		
37	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	1		
38	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	28	OBR	Brick	frags	57.9		
39	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	CPIN	Brass	pinfire	12.2		
40	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.9		"US"
41	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	BULL	Steel	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.8		"PETERS...HV"
42	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.6		"H"
43	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	3	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	2.2		"U"
44	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	3	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	2.1		"P"
45	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	6.9		
46	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	2	OCO	Coal	-	12.1		
47	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	OCI	Cinder	-	4		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
48	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	OSL	Slag	-	2.6		
49	Unit 7	3	20-28 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	>500		
50	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	XDF	Earthenwar e	tin glazed	0.7		
51	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	2	MOI	Whiteware	molded	2		
52	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	CPTG	Glass	clear, molded	13.4		decorative/ vase?
53	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	4.2		
54	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat RA 418 pinfre	0.7		
55	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell .22 rimfire	10.4		
56	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell casing .22 rimfire	1		"U"
57	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	2	BULL	Brass	shell casing .22 rimfire	1.5		"U"
58	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell casing	0.8		"US"
59	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	1.7		
60	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	OWN	Metal	wrought nail wire finishing	2.6	1.335	bent
61	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	FWN	Metal	nail	3.2	2.025	finishing
62	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	3	URN	Metal	wire nail frags unidentified	2.8		
63	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	1	UN	Metal	nail	5.4		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
64	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	20	OBR	Brick	frags	48.6		
65	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	3.2		
66	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	3.1		
67	Unit 7	4	28-35 cmbd	2	OCO	Coal	-	12.6		
68	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	2	MOI	Whiteware	molded hand painted	0.8		
69	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	0.2		
70	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	OFR	Redware	-	< 0.1		
71	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	< 0.1		
72	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	0.5		
73	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	0.1		
74	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	BULL	Steel	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.9		"PETERS HV"
75	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.8		"U"
76	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.0	3.005	
77	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	0.3		
78	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	44	OBR	Brick	frags	8.3		1 w/melted plastic
79	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	4	OYS	Shell	-	36.4		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
80	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	15	OCO	Coal	-	45.6		
81	Unit 7	5	35-44 cmbd	4	OCI	Cinder	-	4.5		
82	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	1	RBV	Yellowware	rockingham sponge	< 0.1		
83	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	1	SDI	Whiteware	decorated	1		
84	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	3.2		molded
85	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	2	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.7		
86	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	2	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	23.8		
87	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	< 0.1		
88	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	3.5		
89	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1		
90	Unit 7	6	44-45 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	2.8		
91	Unit 7	7	54-64 cmbd	1	MDP	Pearlware	molded	0.2		
92	Unit 7	7	54-64 cmbd	1	SPCL	Slate pencil	-	1.8		
93	Unit 7	7	54-64 cmbd	1	OMO	Mortar	-	1.3		
94	Unit 7	7	54-64 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	0.7		
95	Unit 7	7	54-64 cmbd	5	OBR	Brick	frags	12		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
96	Unit 7	8	64-74 cmbd	3	OBR	Brick	frags	0.6		
97	Unit 7	9	74-84 cmbd	1	GEI	Whiteware	green banded	0.4		interior and exteroir
98	Unit 7	9	74-84 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	1.4		
99	Unit 7	9	74-84 cmbd	20	OBR	Brick	frags	21.7		
100	Unit 7	9	74-84 cmbd		OCH	Charcoal	-	< 0.1		
101	Unit 7	10	84-94 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	1.1		
102	Unit 7	10	84-94 cmbd	1	UFI	Whiteware	flow blue	0.6		
103	Unit 7	10	84-94 cmbd	28	OBR	Brick	frags	34.8		
104	Unit 7	10	84-94 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	3.9		
105	Unit 7	10	84-94 cmbd	5	OCH	Charcoal	-	0.2		
106	Unit 7	wall scraping		3	OBR	Brick	frags	34.8		
107	Unit 8	1	99-108 cmbd	5	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	7.0		
108	Unit 8	1	99-108 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	0.9		
109	Unit 8	1	99-108 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved			floral painted
110	Unit 8	1	99-108 cmbd	1	WAS	Metal	-	< 0.1		
111	Unit 8	1	99-108 cmbd	1	CELL	Plastic	-	< 0.1		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
112	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	5	MXDG	Glass	-	2.1		
113	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	11	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	44.4		
114	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	1.2		
115	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	2.9		
116	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	2.9		
117	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	34	OBR	Brick	frags	70.5		
118	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	26	SHT	Metal	-	28.4		
119	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	6	OAMT	Metal	other architectural	38.6		trim, crimped
120	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	4.1		
121	Unit 8	2	108-117 cmbd	4	OYS	Shell	-	91.2		
122	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	23.7		
123	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	8.3		drinking, etched circular pattern
124	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	7.7		"HAL"
125	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	45.6		molded w/raised leaf
126	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	11.5		
127	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	42.5		canning jar lid with metal; "Boyd's Genuine Porcelain

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
128	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.0		Lined Cap"
129	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	4	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	7.6		
130	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	SPOO	Metal	spoon	32.2		
131	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	0.3		
132	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	0.2		
133	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	43	SHT	Metal	-	49.5		
134	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	9	OAMT	Metal	other architectural	81.1		
135	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.8	3.2	
136	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	4	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	7.8		
137	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	STAP	Metal	staple	6.5		
138	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	BULL	Metal/pape r	shotgun shell	8.2		
139	Unit 8	3	117-127 cmbd	1	WIRE	Metal	wire	0.9		
140	Unit 9	1	104-114 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	5.0		
141	Unit 9	1	104-114 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved machine cut	6.1		
142	Unit 9	1	104-114 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail	2.3		
143	Unit 9	1	104-114	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	7.4		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
144	Unit 9	1	104-114 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	3.4		
145	Unit 9	2	114-124 cmbd	22	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	126.0		
146	Unit 9	2	114-124 cmbd	7	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	43.9	1.49"- 3.12"	(1) bent
147	Unit 9	2	114-124 cmbd	9	CCG	Glass	clear, curved .22 rimfire	69.0		
148	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	BULL	Metal	shell casing	0.6		
149	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	HOOK	Metal	eye-hook latch electrical	11.8		
150	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	ELC	Metal	component electrical	10.0		
151	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	ELC	Metal	component	24.6		fuse fragment
152	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	GEAR	metal	swivel	63.2		loop on either end, would have rotated in the middle
153	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	102.5	3.9	bolt head and nut with unidentified metal fragment
154	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	2.1		frag
155	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	CBC	Metal	crown bottle cap	4.4		
156	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	225.5		possible plumb-bob or splitting wedge
157	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	23.1		
158	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	6	STAP	Metal	staple	25.3		
159	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	BAR	Metal	bar	452.0		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
160	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	8	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	34.7	1.4"-2.38"	bent
161	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	2	FWN	Metal	wire finishing nail	3.7	1.05"	
162	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	33.8	1.37-2.92	
163	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	8	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	109.1	4.2	
164	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	24.3	5.0	
165	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	7	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	42.3	3.1	
166	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	9	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	33.3	1.6	
167	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	46	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	134.8		
168	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	40	UDM	Metal	unidentified	206.2		
169	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	49	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	328.6		
170	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	10.1		foam green paint
171	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	4	OPLA	Plastic	drywall anchors	4.1		
172	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	2	PINS	Porcelain	insulator, white	11.3		
173	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	GTI	Whiteware	green transfer print	20.2		serving vessel; rim molded with basket weave design
174	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	5	XI	Whiteware	undec	26.1		(2) rimsherd; burned
175	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	OTHW	Whiteware	-	4.1		polychrome transferprint; int

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							decorated, ext molded floral; hollowware bodysherd
176	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.6		
177	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	0.7		
178	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	3	OSL	Slag	-	12.1		
179	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	1	RUBB	Rubber	-	1.6		unidentified
180	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	14	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	73.0		
181	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	10.5		molded bottle/jar base
182	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	52.1		burned
183	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	4	ACG	Glass	-	21.9		jar rim
184	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	6	ACG	Glass	-	39.9		body sherds
185	Unit 9	3	124-126 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	7.2		burned
186	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	LOCK	Lock	-	260.2		
187	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	49.6		
188	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	2	MOI	Whiteware	molded	5.0		hollowware rimsheds
189	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	2	BULL	Metal	shotgun shell	7.8		
190	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	0.7		hollowware rimsheds

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
191	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	4	XI	Whiteware	undec	27.2		teacup; (2) footsherds, (1) rimsherd, (1) handle frag
192	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	WOOD	Wood frag	-	2.5		
193	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	9	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	25.6		
194	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	4.1		(1) jar base, (1) jar rim
195	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	13.5		burned
196	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	25.8		(1) jar rim; (3) body sherds
197	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	OSL	Slag	-	1.5		
198	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	PLED	Pencil Lead	-	1.3		
199	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	1	SPK	Metal	spike	126.3	4.8	
200	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	5	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	4.3	1.2	
201	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	2	STAP	Metal	staple	33.4		
202	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.2	1.8	
203	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	5	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	85.7	4.2	
204	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.4	1.6	bent
205	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	20	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	113.0	2.0	(1) bent
206	Unit 9	4	126-128 cmbd	43	UDM	Metal	unidentified	129.0		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
207	Unit 10	2	112-119 cmbd	1	ELC	Metal	electrical component	26.7		"General Electric CO." "G.E. 15 A...Made in USA...UND. LAB INC INSP PT-95"
208	Unit 10	2	112-119 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	10.8		sea-foam green paint
209	Unit 10	3	119-124 cmbd	1	PAPR	Paper	-	0.6		
210	Unit 10	3	119-124 cmbd	5	BULB	Glass	light bulb	0.9		"USA"
211	Unit 10	3	119-124 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass Architectur al	clear, curved	3.9		
212	Unit 10	3	119-124 cmbd	1	MRB	marble fragment	-	0.5		
213	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	OGDO	Glass	other domestic/activi ty glass	0.6		small rod
214	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	OPLA	Plastic	-	1.0		
215	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	BULL	Metal Asbestos	shotgun shell	4.7		
216	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1		shingle	-	6.1		asbestos shingle
217	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	LAMP	Metal Unid	lamp/lantern components	32.8		
218	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	UIC	cuprous metal	-	38.7		
219	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	2	GTI	Whiteware	green transfer print	8.4		footings (refit)
220	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	19	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	425.2		(1) base "ATLAS" "TRADE

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							MARK REG" (4) Body "ATLA..E-" Refit canning jar lid frag, (3) rimsherd; burned
221	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.9		
222	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	4.4		screw top
223	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	3	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	4.2		
224	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	7	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	26.6		"IS"; (1) body sherd
225	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	RUBB	Rubber	-	0.9		
226	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	21	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	67.1		
227	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	2	OAMT	Metal	other architectural	66.8		threaded rod
228	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.8	1.0	
229	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	STAP	Metal	staple	2.6		
230	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	1	FWN	Metal	wire finishing nail	0.5	0.9	
231	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	5	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	14.2	1.5	
232	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	8	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	43.7	1.14-2.86	Bent
233	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	7	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	43.1	2.7	
234	Unit 10	4	124-132 cmbd	6	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	41.9	1.2-3.08	
235	Unit 11	1	109-119 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	2.9		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
236	Unit 11	1	109-119 cmbd	2	PLAS	Plastic	-	0.2		
237	Unit 11	1	109-119 cmbd	5	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	43.4		jar body frags, "R" "VA"
238	Unit 11	2	119-129 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	3.4		
239	Unit 11	2	119-129 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	17.5		
240	Unit 11	2	119-129 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.5	0.8	
241	Unit 11	2	119-129 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	64.6		
242	Unit 11	2	119-129 cmbd	2	EPLA	Plastic	plastic electrical component	0.2		wire jacket
243	Unit 11	2	119-129 cmbd	6	FOIL	Foil	food wrapper	0.6		
244	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	5.9		
245	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	CB	Ceramic	button	0.2		
246	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	3	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	76.2		applied lip "G...UBLEIN & BRO. HARTFORD, CONN" winged lion with sheild
247	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	TWST	Metal	twist top bottle cap	1.8		
248	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	15.5	1.3	
249	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.1	2.5	
250	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	15.7	3.0	

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
251	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	WAS	Metal	-	2.7		rectangular hole
252	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	3	UDM	Metal	unidentified	11.9		
253	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	37.8	4.3	threaded rod
254	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	OCE	Cement	-	4.1		
255	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.3		
256	Unit 11	3	129-143 cmbd	1	BULB	Glass	light bulb	< 0.1		frosted; "O"
257	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	25	OBR	Brick	frags	765.2		
258	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	16.3		
259	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.8		jagermeister bottle cap and bottle frag
260	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	1	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	31.6		
261	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	4.2		white paint
262	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	2	CBC	Metal	crown bottle cap	3.2		
263	Unit 12	1	116-125 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.6		
264	Unit 12	2	125-135 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.9	1.2	
265	Unit 12	2	125-135 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	65.3		
266	Unit 12	2	125-135 cmbd	5	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	23.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
267	Unit 12	2	125-135 cmbd	4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	10.4		
268	Unit 12	2	125-135 cmbd	2	CF	Tin	can frags	9.6		
269	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	5	OBR	Brick	frags	53.4		
270	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	23.6	2.6	(1) bent
271	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	1	BULL	Metal	shotgun shell	5.3		
272	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.7	1.5	
273	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	30.4	2.2	
274	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	10	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	32.4		
275	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	26.2	2.1	
276	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	5	UDM	Metal	unidentified	29.3		
277	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	6.6		
278	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	3	AFG	Glass	aqua flat electric wire	17.4		
279	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	1	EPLA	Plastic	jacket buff salt-	< 0.1		
280	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	1	ABS	Stoneware	glazed, albany slip	0.8		buff paste interior albany slip
281	Unit 12	3	135-145 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.1		
282	Unit 13	1	107-117	21	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	174.1		"ONE" "GAL"

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
283	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	20.8		
284	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	1	PB	Plastic	button	0.2		
285	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	24	UDM	Metal	unidentified	34.9		
286	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	2	OSL	Slag	-	6.4		
287	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	3.6		
288	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.8		
289	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.5	2.6	
290	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	13.7	3.4	
291	Unit 13	1	107-117 cmbd	5	BULB	Glass	light bulb	1.1		frosted
292	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	44	UDM	Metal	unidentified	34.9		
293	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	3	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	6.6		
294	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	13.9	4.2	
295	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.5	2.2	
296	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	1	BULL	Metal	shotgun shell	5.2		
297	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	1	OCE	Cement	-	5.1		
298	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	2	OPL	Plaster	-	2.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
299	Unit 13	2	117-127	9	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	96.0		canning jar; "LL"; body sherd molded with grape motif
300	Unit 13	2	117-127	1	ACG	Glass	-	2.1		
301	Unit 13	2	117-127	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	5.2		
302	Unit 13	2	117-127	4	WIRE	Metal	wire	12.1		
303	Unit 13	2	117-127	1	OAMT	Metal	other architectural	0.5		
304	Unit 13	3	127-131	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	2.9		
305	Unit 13	3	127-131	1	XY	Yellowware	undec	3.9		rimsherd
306	Unit 13	3	127-131	1	OYS	Shell	-	4.6		
307	Unit 13	3	127-131	1	KB	Bone	-	0.5		
308	Unit 13	3	127-131	1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.2		
309	Unit 13	3	127-131	4	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	16.1		
310	Unit 13	4	131-141	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	5.5		
311	Unit 13	4	131-141	1	ACG	Glass	-	3.4		
312	Unit 13	4	131-141	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	0.9		
313	Unit 14	1	118-128	81	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	470.0		
314	Unit 14	1	118-128	2	KB	Bone	-	11.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
315	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	7.2		
316	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	3	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	5.5		
317	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	19	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	145.6		"LO"
318	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	OPLA	Plastic	-	1.8		
319	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	1	MOI	Whiteware	molded	5.8		rimsherd
320	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	1	BAR	Metal	bar	336.0		possibly a strap hinge
321	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	XI	Whiteware	undec	4.5		
322	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	10.7	2.8	
323	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	12.6	1.3	
324	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	34.8	4.2	bent
325	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	20.9	3.0	bent
326	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.9	2.3	bent
327	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.4	2.1	
328	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.9	1.7	
329	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	18.1	3.1	
330	Unit 14	1	118-128	8	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	26.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
331	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	11.3		
333	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	3	UDM	Metal	unidentified	11.5		
334	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	2	BULB	Glass	light bulb	0.5		
335	Unit 14	1	118-128 cmbd	1	SCR	Metal	screw	3.0		
336	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	LGCG	Glass	light green curved	40.0		
337	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	4.8		
338	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	< 0.1		
339	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	11.2		
340	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	1.4		white paint
341	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.7		
342	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	SCR	Metal	screw	7.8	2.0	
343	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	18.2	2.6	
344	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.4	2.1	
345	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.5	2.2	
346	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	FWN	Metal	wire finishing nail	0.9	1.3	
347	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	3.4	0.9	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
348	Unit 14	2	128-138	1	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.7		
349	Unit 14	2	128-138	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	4.3		
350	Unit 14	2	128-138	3	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	7.8		
351	Unit 14	2	128-138	5	UDM	Metal	unidentified nail, common	1.8		
352	Unit 14	3	138-148	1	CWN	Metal	wire	7.4	3.1	
353	Unit 14	3	138-148	1	OBR	Brick	frags	0.6		
354	Unit 14	3	138-148	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	< 0.1		body sherd
355	Unit 14 & 15	scraping		1	KB	Bone	-	0.2		
356	Unit 14 & 15	wall scraping		1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	2.0		
357	Unit 15	1	109-119	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	19.0		
358	Unit 15	1	109-119	1	KB	Bone	-	4.0		
359	Unit 15	1	109-119	5	CCG	Glass	clear, curved insulator,	31.6		
360	Unit 15	1	109-119	1	PINS	Porcelain	white	5.9		
361	Unit 15	1	109-119	1	ANW	Whiteware	annular	0.2		brown banded annular ware; rimsherd
362	Unit 15	1	109-119	2	UDM	Metal	unidentified	1.7		
363	Unit 15	2	118-128	17	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	116.9		More than 1 bag, unmarked

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							and out of order- some of the numbers for this unit begin @ 413; 2 different jar rims; MNV=2
364	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	32	KB	Bone	-	57.9		
365	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	2	USTN	Modified Stone	calcite insulator, white	2.7		carpenters chalk frag
366	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	PINS	Porcelain		3.8		
367	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	2	OPL	Plaster	-	6.4		white paint
368	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	GBG	Glass	green bottle	51.9		bottle base frag, 3 part mold
369	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	12	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	35.6		
370	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	WIRE	Metal	wire	11.3		
371	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	3	UDM	Metal	unidentified	104.8		
372	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	1.6		
373	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	14.1	1.4	
374	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.9	1.5	
375	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.8	2.0	bent
376	Unit 15	2	118-128 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	2.5		
377	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	UDLR	Leather	unid	0.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
378	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	CB	Ceramic Clay	button	1.9		brown, 2-hole
379	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	CPIG	pigeon	-	0.7		
380	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	2	BCG	Glass	blue curved	31.9		burned, melted
381	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	11	KB	Bone	-	22.2		
382	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	MCG	Glass	brown curved	3.1		"EY CU"; molded
383	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	4.8		
384	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	11	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	32.3		
385	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	6.6		
386	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	11.4		canning jar lid frag molded with picture of a chess pawn
387	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	5.1		
388	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.5		bodysherd
389	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	7.7		
390	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.3		white paint
391	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	CBC	Metal	crown bottle cap	5.0		
392	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	2	STAP	Metal	staple machine cut	7.0		
393	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	nail	27.5	3.1	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
394	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	15.8	2.7	bent
395	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	FWN	Metal	wire finishing nail	1.8	1.9	
396	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.8	1.2	
397	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	5	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	34.4	3.0	
398	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	5	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	18.1		
399	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	8	UDM	Metal	unidentified	24.1		
400	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	0.3		
401	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	2	SB	Shell	button	0.6		2-hole
402	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	GCG	Glass	green curved	2.2		
403	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	8	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	32.7		molded
404	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	4.7		
405	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag plastic	0.4		
406	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	EPLA	Plastic	electrical component	0.1		
407	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.5	1.1	
408	Unit 15	3	129-139 cmbd	1	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	17.7	4.1	
409	Unit 15	4	139-149	1	GEI	Whiteware	green banded	3.6		hollowware rimsherd w/int

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							decoration, gold gilded
410	Unit 15	4	139-149 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.1		
411	Unit 15	4	139-149 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	18.7		
412	Unit 15	4	139-149 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	0.1		
413	Unit 15	2	119-129 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.6	1.1	* level begins at no. 363
414	Unit 15	2	119-129 cmbd	2	RN	Metal	roofing nail	3.6	1.0	
415	Unit 15	2	119-129 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.8	1.0	aluminium
416	Unit 15	2	119-129 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.5	1.5	
417	Unit 15	2	119-129 cmbd	1	OPLA	Plastic	dry wall achors	0.9		
418	Unit 15	2	119-129 cmbd	3	PTOY	Plastic	-			wheel and axle
419	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	7	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	15.2		
420	Unit 14	2	128-138 cmbd	5	ACG	Glass	-	9.3		
421	Unit 16	1	40-60 cmbd	1	BFG	Glass	blue flat	2.5		
422	Unit 16	2	60-70 cmbd	15	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	91.4		
423	Unit 16	2	60-70 cmbd	1	RUBB	Rubber	walking cane foot	17.4		
424	Unit 16	2	60-70 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	2.5		rimsherd
425	Unit 16	2	60-70 cmbd	1	CUT	Metal	-	10.9		utensil handle, lead, poss poor

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							quality pewter
426	Unit 16	3	70-80 cmbd	38	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	242.9		
427	Unit 16	3	70-80 cmbd	10	OPL	Plaster	horsehair	16.1		whitepaint
428	Unit 16	3	70-80 cmbd	3	XP	Pearlware	undec	19.2		(1) rimsherd
429	Unit 16	3	70-80 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	125.2		base
430	Unit 16	4	80-90 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.0		rimsherd
431	Unit 16	4	80-90 cmbd	3	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	6.0		
432	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	8	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	98.5		
433	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	1	SPCL	Slate pencil	-	2.0		
434	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	2.7		
435	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	7.4		
436	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	6.7		molded w/speckled pattern
437	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	1.2		bodysherd
438	Unit 17	2	58-68 cmbd	1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	1.0		rimsherd
439	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	1	OM	Metal	-	85.1		hammer head
440	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	15	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	133.2		
441	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut	6.4	2.2	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				nail			
442	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	8	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	52.9		Canada Dry Ginger Ale decal w/crown top
443	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.8		flatware, bodysherd
444	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	< 0.1		
445	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	8.6		
446	Unit 17	3	68-78 cmbd	4	OPL	Plaster	horsehair	2.5		white paint
447	Unit 17	4	78-88 cmbd	3	BFG	Glass	blue flat	8.9		(1) curved along horizontal axis as if an arched window
448	Unit 17	4	78-88 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	5.5		molded band
449	Unit 17	4	78-88 cmbd	1	BUC	Metal	buckle	27.1		
450	Unit 17	4	78-88 cmbd	5	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	27.0		Canada Dry Ginger Ale decal
451	Unit 17	4	78-88 cmbd	4	RTI	Whiteware	red tranferprint	8.3		possible flatware, (1) footing
452	Unit 17	4	78-88 cmbd	5	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	10.7		(3) rimsherd
453	Unit 18	1	60-70 cmbd	2	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	33.3		Canada Dry Ginger Ale decal
454	Unit 18	1	60-70 cmbd	1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	40.8		serving vessel handle milk jug, embossed "ERED" with decal "MILK" "VOD" "NY." N"
455	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	10	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	119.4		
456	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	13	GBG	Glass	green bottle	52.6		Canada Dry Ginger Ale decal

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
457	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	1	FAW	Agateware	fine agateware	0.9		agateware
458	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	2	XI	Whiteware	undec	2.0		bodysherds
459	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	6.9		serving vessel handle/rim
460	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	7.0		
461	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.4	2.9	
462	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.7	2.8	
463	Unit 18	2	70-80 cmbd	1	SPCN	Metal	cut spike	28.2	2.2	head is ~1" square
464	Unit 19	1	51-72 cmbd	2	UDM	Metal	unidentified	35.6		
465	Unit 19	1	51-72 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.6	1.1	bent
466	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	3.8		
467	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	5.5		
468	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	3	UDM	Metal	unidentified	14.6		
469	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	1	PWRA	Plastic	wrapper	0.4		
470	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	1.6		
471	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	31.0	3.4	
472	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	12.2	2.3	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
473	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	7	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	2.0		
474	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	3	OBR	Brick	frags	2.6		
475	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	9	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	38.5		
476	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.1	2.6	
477	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved hand painted	0.4		white band decal or paint brown banded w/blue floral design, hollowware rimsherd
478	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	0.3		
479	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	unid	< 0.1		
480	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	10	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	63.8		
481	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	1	XGR	Redware	undec	0.6		
482	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.9		
483	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	2	RUBB	Rubber	gasket	2.9		automotive or tractor related same as #253; possible lightening rod?
484	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	3	OAMT	Metal	threaded rod	27.8		
485	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	42.6	1.6	
486	Unit 20	2	71-80 cmbd	1	CAP	Metal	cover or cap	96.3		stamped "2070"
487	Unit 21	1	125-136 cmbd	1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	7.6		flatware footing
488	Unit 21	1	125-136 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	2.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
489	Unit 21	2	136-146 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.5	2.5	tea cup w/handpainting overglaze
490	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	4	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	44.2		
491	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	1	PIT	Botanics	peach pit	2.0		
492	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	8.1		
493	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	28.0		screw cap
494	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	12.8		
495	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	3.5		
496	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	12.5	2.7	
497	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.3	2.4	
498	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	3.2	1.7	
499	Unit 21	3	146-156 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.9	1.1	
500	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	12.4		
501	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	110.4		canning jar frag w/lid bottle w/2 part mold along shoulder, tooled finish
502	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	54.7		
503	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	21.7		
504	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	CB	Porcelain	button	0.8		4-hole

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
505	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	SB	Shell	button light blue curved	1.6		mother-of-pearl
506	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	3	BBG	Glass		11.9		tooled finish, wine style
507	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	128.5		crock
508	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	3	XI	Whiteware	undec	8.8		
509	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	18	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	10.0		lighting fixture
510	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat blue	4.2		
511	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	1.6		rimsherd cold cream bottle, base "ODJESKA COLD" "RKINSO"
512	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	MLBG	Glass	milk glass	50.8		
513	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	4	MLBG	Glass	milk glass	36.2		2 rimsherds, lid frag "JAR"
514	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	22.5		rimsherd
515	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	3	OBR	Brick	frags .22 rimfire	20.7		
516	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell casing	0.5		
517	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	2	CF	Tin	can frags	26.9		
518	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	WIRE	Metal	wire	25.6		
519	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.8	2.4	
520	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	27.4	2.8	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
521	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.5	1.3	
522	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.8	2.8	
523	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.5	2.5	bent
524	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.3	1.6	bent
525	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.9	3.1	
526	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	MXAS	Architectur al stone	other materials attached	1.9		
527	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	3	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.5	1.1	
528	Unit 21	4	156-166 cmbd	1	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	1.0		
529	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	8	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	74.8		
530	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	4	LG	Glass	lamp glass	2.1		
531	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.9		cold cream jar frags, (1) embossed lid frag "COMPANY"
532	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	2	MLBG	Glass	milk glass	5.5		
533	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	1	CB	Ceramic	button	1.8		2-hole, brown ceramic
534	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	2.1		
535	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	5.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
536	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	13.0	3.7	
537	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	0.7		
538	Unit 21	5	167-177 cmbd	1	PLED	Pencil Lead	-	0.8		
539	Unit 22	1	133-144 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.4	1.0	
540	Unit 22	1	133-144 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.3	3.6	
541	Unit 22	2	144-153 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.2		
542	Unit 22	2	144-153 cmbd	1	MCG	Glass	brown curved	2.8		embossed "LAW E" "F"
543	Unit 22	2	144-153 cmbd	1	FOIL	FOIL		0.1		
544	Unit 22	2	144-153 cmbd	6	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	29.6	2.6	
542	Unit 22	2	144-153 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	16.6	3.6	
543	Unit 22	2	144-153 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.4	3.6	
522	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	9	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	34.1		
545	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	2	ACG	Glass	-	3.4		
							plastic electrical component			
546	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	EPLA	Plastic	component	17.6		
547	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	8.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
548	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	2	XI	Whiteware	undec sponge	11.8		(1) footring, (1) rimsherd
549	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	SDI	Whiteware	decorated	2.3		blue
550	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	20.8		
551	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	4.2		
552	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	LBLB	Lightbulb base	-	4.4		
553	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	2	BRKT	Metal	bracket	16.9		
554	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	12.4		
555	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	6	CCG	Glass	clear, curved machine cut	2.7		lighting fixture
556	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	nail	11.3		
557	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	6	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	32.2	2.6	
558	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	9	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	87.5	3.5	
559	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.8	1.6	
560	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.0	2.9	bent
561	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	11.5	1.5	(1) bent into a "J"
562	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	13.6	3.0	
563	Unit 22	3	153-163 cmbd	21	KB	Bone	-	63.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
564	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	25	CF	Tin	can frags	35.7		
565	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	WOOD	Wood frag	Unid	0.7		
566	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec blue	6.0		rimsherd; flatware
567	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint hand painted	1.4		
568	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	1.8		polychrome floral design "Ideal Corp. All Stainless" "HY Gear"
569	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	STRP	Metal	band	22.0		
570	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	66.9		
571	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	9.4		
572	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	3.8		footring; hollowware very thin, similar to lighting fixtures
573	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	3	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	3.7		1 base frag, molded octagonal pattern
574	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	49.0		
575	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	GBG	Glass	green bottle	1.2		
576	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	3.1		
577	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	1.3		
578	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	4	LG	Glass	lamp glass	2.3		
579	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.0	1.2	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
580	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.7	1.4	
581	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	9.8	2.6	
582	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	9.9	1.8	
583	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	20.0	2.7	
584	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	18.6	3.1	
585	Unit 22	4	163-173 cmbd	21	KB	Bone	-	25.3		
586	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	2	SB	Shell	button	0.2		mother-of-pearl; 2-hole
587	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	BUC	Metal	buckle	8.1		
588	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	3	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	75.8		
589	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	6.1		
590	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	19.5		screw-top canning jar lip frag
591	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	20.5		
592	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	2.7		
593	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	SEED	Botanics	unid	< 0.1		
594	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.3		
595	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.8	1.1	

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
596	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	16.2	3.0	
597	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.7	1.6	bent
598	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.9	2.5	bent
599	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.8	2.6	
600	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	STAP	Metal	staple unid wrought	6.1		
601	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	nail	4.8	1.8	possible rosehead
602	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags machine cut	5.8		
603	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	nail	17.3		
604	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	4	CF	Tin	can frags	2.4		
605	Unit 22	5	173-183 cmbd	8	KB	Bone	-	10.9		clear glaze that fades to aqua- poss green shell edge
606	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	XP	Pearlware	undec	0.5		
607	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	2.7		blue and brown banded
608	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	4.1		
609	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	GBG	Glass	green bottle	72.0		
610	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.9		very thin, similar to lighting fixture glass
611	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass			

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
612	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	23.0	5.1	
613	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.1		
614	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.6	1.5	
615	Unit 22	6	183-193 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	23.9	2.9	
616	Unit 23	1	60-74 cmbd	42	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	295.7		bottle base frag embossed with dots
617	Unit 23	1	60-74 cmbd	1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	17.2		
618	Unit 23	1	60-74 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	0.9		
619	Unit 23	1	60-74 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.6		
620	Unit 23	2	74-84 cmbd	116	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	863.6		
621	Unit 23	2	74-84 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved machine cut	14.7		
622	Unit 23	2	74-84 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail	5.7		
623	Unit 23	2	74-84 cmbd	1	MXAS	Architectur al stone	stone w/mortar	7.3		
624	Unit 23	2	74-84 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	0.8		
625	Unit 23	3	84-94 cmbd	4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	21.1		small brass buckle w/floral decoration; encased in ferrous soil/material, probably post- depositional
626	Unit 23	3	84-94 cmbd	1	BUC	Metal	buckle	6.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
627	Unit 23	3	84-94 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved machine cut nail	31.4		red decal "RM A "
628	Unit 23	3	84-94 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal		4.1		
629	Unit 23	3	84-94 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	9.7		
630	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	9	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	73.9		
631	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	2.0		
632	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	1	STAP	Metal	staple	4.9		in wood knot
633	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	1	PWRA	Plastic	wrapper	< 0.1		
634	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	8.9	3.7	
635	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	0.9	1.1	
636	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	16.9		
637	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	4.9		
638	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	8.1		red decal
639	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	GBG	Glass	green bottle	4.2		white decal "of GINGER"
640	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	13	AFG	Glass	aqua flat			
641	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.7	2.6	
642	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.4	2.0	bent

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
643	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.7	1.2	
644	Unit 24	2	78-88 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.4	1.8	
645	Unit 24	3	88-92 cmbd	2	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	1.0		
646	Unit 24	3	88-92 cmbd	1	XP	Pearlware	undec	3.7		rimsherd
647	Unit 24	3	88-92 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	150.2		
648	Unit 24	3	88-92 cmbd	1	PELC	Porcelain	electrical object	84.7		lighting fixture, ceiling base "0808T"
649	Unit 24	3	88-92 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	20.1	4.2	
650	Unit 25	1	64-77 cmbd	1	ANW	Whiteware	annular	0.3		brown banded, int decoration, hollowware
651	Unit 25	1	64-77 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	6.4		(1)whitepaint
652	Unit 25	1	64-77 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	und wrought nail	2.0		
653	Unit 25	1	64-77 cmbd	7	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	33.8		
654	Unit 25	1	64-77 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.9	2.5	
655	Unit 25	1	64-77 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.9	1.0	
656	Unit 25	2	77-87 cmbd	5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	51.9		all have mortar/cement
657	Unit 25	2	77-87 cmbd	1	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	16.8		
658	Unit 25	2	77-87 cmbd	21	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	93.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
659	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	25.3		side mold seam, embossed "llen"
660	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	1.4		
661	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	MXBA	Botanical	-	0.2		w/foam green paint
662	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	81.6		jarbase, embossed
663	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	PLAS	Plastic	loop	0.8		
664	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	2.1		body frag
665	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	PWRA	Plastic	wrapper	0.5		
666	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	OBR	Brick	frags	1.9		
667	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.4	3.2	
668	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.8	2.0	
669	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.4	1.5	
670	Unit 25	2	77-87	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.0	2.6	bent
671	Unit 25	2	77-87	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.5		
672	Unit 25	3	87-92	23	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	119.2		
673	Unit 25	3	87-92	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.5		
674	Unit 25	3	87-92	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common	4.2	2.2	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				wire			
675	Unit 25	3	87-92 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	75.1		
676	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	PWRA	Plastic	wrapper	< 0.1		
677	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	7	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	46.4		
678	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.4		
679	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	1.3		
680	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	8.6		
681	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.4	1.4	
682	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	0.7	0.9	
683	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.4	2.6	
684	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	9.8	3.0	
685	Unit 26	1	71-81 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.0	3.0	bent
686	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	406.6		
687	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	16.5		
688	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	59	AFG	Glass	aqua flat machine cut nail	323.4		
689	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	wire nail frags	11.9		
690	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	8.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
691	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	11.1	2.5	
692	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	44.0		threaded hollow tube
693	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	PPRS	plastic	hairpin	1.4		
694	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.5		
695	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	8	UDM	Metal	unidentified	30.3		
						Asphalt Roofing Shingle				
696	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	2	ARF		-	5.6		
697	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	3.5		
698	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	PWRA	Plastic	wrapper	0.2		
699	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	3.6		
700	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	1.1		
701	Unit 26	2	81-91 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	0.7		
702	Unit 27	1	69-79 cmbd	63	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	362.7		
703	Unit 27	1	69-79 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	11.1		canning jar lip
704	Unit 27	1	69-79 cmbd	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.7		
705	Unit 27	1	69-79 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.9	2.7	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
706	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	OAMT	Metal	chimney door frag	227.6		
707	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	23.5		"mil-spec for consistent quality made in USA Teflon PTEE Seal Tape. Military Specification T-27730A 1/2 x 300" x .0035" "
708	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	8	OPLA	Plastic	plumbers tape container	2.6		
709	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	6	UDM	Metal	unidentified	286.1		
710	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	29.5		
711	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	4	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	26.0	3.8	
712	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	BOLT	Metal	bolt			carriage bolt & nut; w/metal plate/washer
713	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	RUBB	Rubber	cane foot	8.4		
714	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	PB	Plastic	black plastic 2-hole button	1.3		
715	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	0.9		
716	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags mother-of- pearl button frag			
717	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	SB	Shell		0.2		
718	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.5		
719	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	PINS	Porcelain	insulator, white	1.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
720	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	1.5		
721	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	2	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.2		
722	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	2	RN	Metal	roofing nail	5.5	1.2	
723	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.3	2.2	bent
724	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.4		
725	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	7	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	22.1		
726	Unit 28	1	115-129 cmbd	10	KB	Bone	-	6.4		
727	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	7	KB	Bone	-	15.0		
728	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	3	OYS	Shell	-	75.3		
729	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	6.4		
730	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	3	ACG	Glass	-	2.5		
731	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.5		
732	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.5		
733	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.7	3.1	
734	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.3	1.2	
735	Unit 28	2	129-139 cmbd	11	UDM	Metal	unidentified	25.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
736	Unit 28	3	139-149 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	0.3		
737	Unit 28	3	139-149 cmbd	1	ACG	Glass	-	1.7		
738	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	8	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	6.5		
739	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	3	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	46.3		
740	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	6	ACG	Glass	-	11.2		(2) burned
741	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	2	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	18.0		molded bottle base
742	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	BBG	Glass	blue bottle glass	8.8		embossed panel medicine bottle "LOW"
743	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	BULB	Glass	light bulb	0.2		
744	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	1.8		
745	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	0.7		
746	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	CB	Ceramic	2-hole button	0.4		
747	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	MB	Metal	single-hole button frag	1.0		
748	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	3	OCE	Cement	-	9.6		
749	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	5	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	5.0		
750	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	OSL	Slag	-	2.8		
751	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	MXWO	Botanical	-	5.3		paint brush w/hunter-green

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd			Object				paint
752	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	PELC	Porcelain	light fixture	33.9		
753	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	BOLT	Metal	bolt	9.0	1.1	
754	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	329.3		
755	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	5	OAMT	Metal	chimney door frag	289.1		
756	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	23	KB	Bone	-	67.0		
757	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	16.9		
758	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.4		bent into "J"
759	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	0.8		finishing nail
760	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	10.1	2.0	
761	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	30.8	2.9	
762	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.8	1.3	
763	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	5	RN	Metal	roofing nail	9.0	1.0	aluminium
764	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	3	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	2.0		
765	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	4	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	22.6	2.6	
766	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	1	FWN	Metal	wire finishing nail	1.6	1.9	
767	Unit 29	1	126-136 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common	5.9	2.6	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				wire			
768	Unit 29	1	126-136				nail, common			
			cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	wire	7.7	2.6	bent/broken
769	Unit 29	1	126-136				nail, common			
			cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	wire	17.4	3.2	(1) bent
770	Unit 29	1	126-136				nail, common			
			cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire	2.2	1.7	
771	Unit 29	1	126-136				nail, common			
			cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire	2.7	2.1	
772	Unit 29	1	126-136				unidentified	215.7		
			cmbd	110	UDM	Metal				
			136-146							
773	Unit 29	2	cmbd	1	MBG	Glass	brown bottle	2.8		embossed w/floral pattern
			136-146							
774	Unit 29	2	cmbd	23	KB	Bone	-	36.2		
			136-146				lighter colored,			rimsherd, hollowware
775	Unit 29	2	cmbd	1	XLC	Creamware	undec	4.7		embossed w/floral pattern
			136-146							
776	Unit 29	2	cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	9.1		
			136-146			Clay				
777	Unit 29	2	cmbd	1	CPIG	pigeon	-	1.2		
			136-146							
778	Unit 29	2	cmbd	2	LG	Glass	lamp glass	3.2		
			136-146							
779	Unit 29	2	cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.4		
			136-146							
780	Unit 29	2	cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	3.6		
			136-146				light green			
781	Unit 29	2	cmbd	2	LGBG	Glass	bottle	6.2		
			136-146							
782	Unit 29	2	cmbd	2	LGBG	Glass	soda-ash	8.9		medecine bottle shoulder
			136-146							
783	Unit 29	2	136-146	1	CBC	Metal	crown bottle	4.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				cap			
784	Unit 29	2	136-146 cmbd	7	UDM	Metal	unidentified	19.5		
785	Unit 29	2	136-146 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	10.7		
786	Unit 29	2	136-146 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	4.4		
787	Unit 29	2	136-146 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.6	2.2	
788	Unit 29	3	147-157 cmbd	11	KB	Bone	-	17.4		
789	Unit 29	3	147-157 cmbd	2	UDM	Metal	unidentified	3.2		
790	Unit 29	3	147-157 cmbd	1	PLED	Pencil Lead - Kaolin pipe	unidentified	0.9		
791	Unit 29	3	147-157 cmbd	1	UDSK	stem frag	unid	0.8		
792	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	1	SB	Shell	2-hole button	< 0.1		
793	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	4	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	1.1		
794	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	2	OPLA	Plastic	-	0.2		
						Asphalt Roofing Shingle				
795	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	2	ARF		-	1.6		
796	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.2		
797	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat nail, common	37.2		
798	Unit 30	1	63-73 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire	4.0	2.4	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
799	Unit 30	2	73-80 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	7.6		
800	Unit 31	1	65-75 cmbd	8	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	8.0		
801	Unit 31	1	65-75 cmbd	16	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	39.9		
802	Unit 31	1	65-75 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.0	2.5	
803	Unit 31	1	65-75 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	0.3		
804	Unit 31	2	75-80 cmbd	4	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	6.1		
805	Unit 31	2	75-80 cmbd	24	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	68.1		
806	Unit 31	2	75-80 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	10.5		
807	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	4	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	2.6		
808	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	9	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	16.0		
809	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	1	MIRR	Glass	mirror	3.3		
810	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.7		
811	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	3	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	1.5		
812	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	12.5		
813	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	16.9		
814	Unit 32	1	77-87 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.6	1.5	

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
815	Unit 32	2	87-97	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.6		bodysherd
816	Unit 32	2	87-97	1	BRKT	Metal	bracket	10.3		
817	Unit 32	2	87-97	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	5.1		
818	Unit 32	2	87-97	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	9.4		
819	Unit 32	2	87-97	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.0		
820	Unit 32	2	87-97	1	BBG	Glass	dark blue soda, curved	48.9		
						Asphalt Roofing Shingle				
821	Unit 33	1	82-90	42	ARF		-	160.0		
822	Unit 33	1	82-90	5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	17.3		
823	Unit 33	1	82-90	25	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	88.3		
824	Unit 33	1	82-90	2	EPLA	Plastic	electrical wire jacket	3.3		stamped "14-2-G Non-Metallic- Sheathed"
825	Unit 33	1	82-90	2	EPLA	Plastic	electrical socket cover	21.6		
826	Unit 33	1	82-90	1	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	17.4		
827	Unit 33	1	82-90	1	BRKT	Metal	bracket	7.3		
828	Unit 33	1	82-90	5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	16.6		
829	Unit 33	1	82-90	1	SPK	Metal	spike	30.2	2.3	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
830	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	22.1	3.8	
831	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.2	3.2	
832	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	16.6	2.4	
833	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.3	1.6	
834	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.7	1.5	aluminium
835	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.0	1.3	aluminium
836	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	8.8	2.5	bent
837	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.9	1.8	
838	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	FUSE	Fuse	-	21.7		"SNAPIT UND LAB INC LIST" "HE-85 15A"
839	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	0.3		
840	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	0.6		
841	Unit 33	1	82-90 cmbd	12	OPL	Plaster	-	4.7		
842	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	1.2		
843	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	1	FAW	Agateware	fine agateware	1.3		
844	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	12	XI	Whiteware	undec	31.4		(4) rimsherds; hollowware (2) footrings; (3) rimsherds; embossed w/spheres;
845	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	11	MDP	Pearlware	molded	63.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
846	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	2	LUSP	Lusterware	blue transferprint	1.9		hollowware (1) rimsherd, hollowware, luster decorated
847	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	2.9		
848	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	3.4		
849	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	18.8		
850	Unit 33	3	90-100 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	6.0		
851	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	8	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	30.5		
852	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	3	RUBB	Rubber	gasket	1.8		
853	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	16.9		embossed, partial "Ball" insignia
854	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	1.9		
855	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	2	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	6.1		
856	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	3.1		
857	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	2	STAP	Metal	staple	11.7		
858	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	17.3	4.1	
859	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.9	2.2	
860	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.1	1.3	poss wrought/rose head

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
861	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.6	1.1	
862	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.9	2.3	bent
863	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.8	1.1	
864	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.9	1.6	
865	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	5.2		
866	Unit 34	1	120-132 cmbd	5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	19.1		
867	Unit 34	2	130-140 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	176.4		
868	Unit 34	2	130-140 cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	9.6		panel bottle, embossed "ELL"
869	Unit 34	2	130-140 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	4.1		
870	Unit 35	1	129-139 cmbd	7	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag plastic electrical component	26.8		
871	Unit 35	1	129-139 cmbd	1	EPLA	Plastic		0.2		
872	Unit 35	1	129-139 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.1		
873	Unit 35	1	129-139 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.1	2.5	
874	Unit 35	1	129-139 cmbd	4	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	4.7		
875	Unit 35	2	139-149 cmbd	4	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	48.0		
876	Unit 35	2	139-149 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	0.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
877	Unit 35	2	139-149 cmbd	1	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	15.7	4.3	
878	Unit 35	2	139-149 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.9	1.4	
879	Unit 35	2	139-149 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.6	2.5	
880	Unit 35	2	139-149 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	1.6		
881	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	264.3		
882	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	7	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	117.2		(1) Machine finish w/threads, side seam molded
883	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	3	OBR	Brick	frags	6.8		
884	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	3.4		
885	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	6	AFG	Glass	aqua flat no entry for no entry for this object this object	24.5		
886	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	3		type Asphalt Roofing Shingle	type	23.6		asbestos shingle
887	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	2	ARF		-	8.4		
888	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	STAP	Metal	staple	6.4		
889	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	2	HOOK	Metal	hook & latch machine cut	36.1		
890	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail	10.1		
891	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	14.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
892	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.5	2.2	
893	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	12.0	2.7	
894	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	BRKT	Metal	bracket	10.0		
895	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell casing	0.6		
896	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell	12.7		
897	Unit 36	1	88-98 cmbd	1	MXMC		0 -	80.1		furniture castor
899	Unit 36	4	55-65 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	2.0		
900	Unit 36	4	55-65 cmbd	1	TOKE	Token	-	1.8		"Good For One Fare" "United Tractor Company System"
901	Unit 36	5	65-71 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	21.3		
902	Unit 37	under hearth		1	KB	Bone	-	3.3		
903	Unit 37	brick in fireplace		1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	0.8		
904	Unit 37	brick in fireplace		1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.0	2.8	
										rockingahm type glazed stove tile, refined redware, embossed edge
905	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	OTRW	Redware	-	11.9		
906	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	PAPR	Paper	-	0.8		
907	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	222.2		canning jar finish w/lid and wire metal closure

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
908	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	5	FPR	Terracotta Asphalt Roofing Shingle	flower pot frag -	14.5 10.6		
909	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	7	ARF					
910	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.6		
911	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	BCG	Glass	blue curved	13.6		
912	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	OTLR	Leather	-	1.0		leather shoe lace
913	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	SCR	Metal	screw	6.5	2.0	
914	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.0	1.6	
915	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	3.1		
916	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	5.4		
917	Unit 38	1	78-88 cmbd	14	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	122.5		
918	Unit 39	1	7-17 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	37.2		
919	Unit 39	1	7-17 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	3.1		
920	Unit 39	1	7-17 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	9.6		
921	Unit 39	1	7-17 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.9		bodysherd rimsherd, hollowware pink floral design bodysherd
922	Unit 39	1	7-17 cmbd	1	DCZ	Porcelain	declomania	14.2		
923	Unit 39	1	7-17 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	4.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
924	Unit 39	1	7-17	4	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	25.7		yellow paint
925	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	MXBA	Botanical	unidentified	0.2		white & green paint
926	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	PLED	Pencil Lead -		1.3		
927	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	5	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	9.9		
928	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.7	1.8	
929	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	5.9	1.2	
930	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	10.8	2.7	
931	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.5	1.3	
932	Unit 39	1	cmbd 7-17	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.3		
933	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	2	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	2.0		(1) green paint scalloped edge, rimsherd, hollowware
934	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	1	RTI	Whiteware	red tranferprint	5.1		
935	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.2		footring
936	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.4		
937	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	3	KB	Bone	-	16.5		handblown medecine bottle
938	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	1	LBGB	Glass	light blue bottle	3.5		w/folded lip
939	Unit 39	2	cmbd 17-27	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	0.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
940	Unit 39	2	17-27 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	2.8		
941	Unit 39	2	17-27 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass unidentified	6.5		
942	Unit 39	2	17-27 cmbd	4	UN	Metal	nail	3.2		
943	Unit 39	2	17-27 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.1	3.0	bent
944	Unit 39	2	17-27 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	16.0	3.6	
945	Unit 39	2	17-27 cmbd	2	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	8.7		
946	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	4	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	29.5		
947	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	2	OTFG	Glass	-	6.3		
948	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	9.0		
949	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	1	PB	Plastic	4-hole button hand painted	0.5		
950	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	2.1		bodysherd small bowl w/makers mark "NE CHINA" "WARRANT LD"
951	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	8	XI	Whiteware White earthenwar e	undec unid	57.7		
952	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	5	UNW			0.4		
953	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	1	ANW	Whiteware	annular	0.8		blue and brown banded
954	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	3	XP	Pearlware	undec	1.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
955	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	6	OBR	Brick	frags	13.0		
956	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	3	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass unidentified	1.3		
957	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	3	UN	Metal	nail	4.6		
958	Unit 39	3	27-37 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	9.7	3.1	
959	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	LINO	Linoleum	-	<0.1		green and yellow
960	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	XP	Pearlware	undec blue	3.2		bodysherd
961	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	4.3		
962	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	BB	Bone	button	<0.1		2-hole button
963	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	5	XI	Whiteware	undec	14.4		footring and rimsherd
964	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	6.2		
965	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	6.2		
966	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	5	OBR	Brick	frags	435.2		(1) "S"
967	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	2	OPL	Plaster	-	1.2		
968	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	4.2		
969	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	MTOY	Metal Toy	-	29.8		mechanical horse/dog
970	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	10	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	38.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
971	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.8	1.6	
972	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.1	1.2	
973	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	9.9	3.2	bent
974	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.3	1.5	bent
975	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	10.5	3.4	
976	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	18.3	2.6	
977	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.7	1.9	
978	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.4	2.3	bent
979	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	17.8	3.0	
980	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.5	1.5	
981	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	2	RN	Metal	roofing nail	5.6	1.4	
982	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	6	UDM	Metal	unidentified	3.0		
983	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	2	OTFG	Glass	yellow flat	9.1		
984	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.4		
985	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	11	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	15.8		
986	Unit 40	1	16-26 cmbd	7	ACG	Glass	-	4.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
987	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	9	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	503.6		
988	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	9	OBR	Brick	frags	90.4		
989	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	16.3		
990	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	7	OPL	Plaster	-	8.4		
991	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	OCO	Coal	-	21.4		
992	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	3	XI	Whiteware	undec wire nail with other materials attached	4.6		roofing nail w/disk
993	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	MXWN	Metal		11.2		
994	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	5	UDM	Metal	unidentified unid wrought nail	2.9		
995	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.5	1.7	
996	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.8	1.5	
997	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.4	1.5	
998	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.9	1.2	bent
999	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	3	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	6.1		
1000	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	39	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	47.8		
1001	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	3	OTFG	Glass	-	3.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1002	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	10	MIRR	Glass	mirror	8.4		
1003	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	8.8		
1004	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	14	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	27.8		heavily patinated
1005	Unit 40	2	26-36 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	0.3		lighting fixture
1006	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	4	OYS	Shell	-	78.5		
1007	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	39	KB	Bone	-	98.0		
1008	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	4	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	185.0		
1009	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	5	MP	Pearlware	mocha	81.1		banded and trailed trailed blue on white hollowware rimsherd
1010	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	11	XI	Whiteware	undec	45.3		hollowware rimsherd
1011	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	ORNA	Metal	-	5.4		
1012	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags sponge	1.2		
1013	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	SDI	Whiteware	decorated blue	2.3		
1014	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	3	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	2.3		
1015	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	23	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	46.8		
1016	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.3	2.9	
1017	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	9.9	2.3	

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1018	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.6	1.6	
1019	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.4	1.0	
1020	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	3	UDM	Metal	unidentified	39.9		refined red unglazed earthenware
1021	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	3	XGR	Redware	unglazed	0.3		
1022	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.5	1.0	
1023	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	2	OTFG	Glass	yellow flat	2.1		
1024	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	GB	Glass	bead	3.6		black glass button
1025	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	6.5		
1026	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	4	LG	Glass	lamp glass	3.8		
1027	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	14	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	9.5		
1028	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	15	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	57.6		blown in mold, embossed "MAGNETIC LINIMENT MADE BY" "A.C. GRA" "ALBANY N...YORK"
1029	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	14	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	80.2		
1030	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	.22 rimfire shell	0.5		
1031	Unit 40	3	36-47 cmbd	1	BULL	Brass	shell	1.2		
1032	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	15	UDM	Metal	unidentified	139.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1033	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	KNIF	Metal	knife	32.5		
1034	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	89.8		
1035	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	56	KB	Bone	-	38.4		
1036	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	5	OBR	Brick	frags	58.0		
1037	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	31.0		
1038	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	7.2		
1039	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	2	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.4		"gaudy dutch"
1040	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	3	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome mulberry	18.1		
1041	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	MTI	Whiteware	transfer print	2.4		
1042	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	2.3		
1043	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.1	1.8	
1044	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	19.4		
1045	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.7	1.5	
1046	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.6	3.0	
1047	Unit 40	4	47-57 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.4	2.2	
1048	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	7	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	26.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1049	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	16	KB	Bone	-	23.7		
1050	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	37.3		
1051	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	1	THIM	-	thimble	2.2		
1052	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	9	OBR	Brick	frags	62.3		
1053	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	1	MTI	Whiteware	mulberry transfer print	0.9		rimsherd
1054	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	9	UDM	Metal	unidentified	15.8		
1055	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	3	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	9.9		
1056	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.9	1.7	
1057	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.9	2.6	
1058	Unit 40	5	57-67 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	23.0	3.7	
1059	Unit 40	wall scrape		2	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.5		bodysherd
1060	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	10	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	20.8		
1061	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	5.9		
1062	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	3	OBR	Brick	frags	103.7		
1063	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	2	RUBB	Rubber	-	0.4		
1064	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	1	TARP	Tarpaper	-	2.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1065	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	1	OGS	Stoneware	grey salt- glazed, brown slip	5.7		bodysherd
1066	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	8.2		
1067	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	10.6	2.5	
1068	Unit 41	1	22-32 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.8	1.6	
1069	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	136.1		flower pot saucer frag
1070	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	4	OBR	Brick	frags	31.5		
1071	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	27.1		
1072	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	PAPR	Paper	-	1.2		
1073	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	11	KB	Bone	-	47.0		
1073. 1	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	LINO	linoleum	#NAME?	< 0.1		linoleum flooring fragment
1074	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	1.1		
1075	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	3.0		"X-88"
1076	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	KEY	Key	key	19.0		
1077	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	25	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	71.6		
1078	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	5	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	17.5		
1079	Unit 41	2	32-42 cmbd	1	BULB	Glass	light bulb	0.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1080	Unit 41	2	32-42	2	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.6		
1081	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	4.7		
1082	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.4	2.9	panel shaped medicine bottle; machine made
1083	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.7	2.2	
1084	Unit 41	2	32-42	3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.3	1.4	
1085	Unit 41	2	32-42	4	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	8.0		
1086	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.2	3.2	
1087	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.2	2.5	
1088	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	ACAN	Aluminium can frag	-	< 0.1		Budweiser beer can
1089	Unit 41	2	32-42	2	OTFG	Glass	-	1.4		
1090	Unit 41	2	32-42	5	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.7		(1) rimsherd; hollowware
1091	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	OTHW	Whiteware	-	2.3		(1) rimsherd; hollowware
1092	Unit 41	2	32-42	1	SHT	Metal	-	0.4		
1093	Unit 41	3	41-47	1	SB	Shell	button	0.2		4 hole
1094	Unit 41	3	41-47	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	33.1		
1095	Unit 41	3	41-47	18	KB	Bone	-	48.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1096	Unit 41	3	41-47	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	36.1		
			cmbd							
			41-47							
1097	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	1.8		
			41-47							
1098	Unit 41	3	cmbd	5	XI	Whiteware	undec	6.7		
			41-47				black transfer-			
1099	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	ATI	Whiteware	print	3.8		
			41-47							
1100	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.6		
			41-47							
1101	Unit 41	3	cmbd	10	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	18.9		possible milk bottle; heated finish
			41-47							
1102	Unit 41	3	cmbd	2	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	14.8		
			41-47							
1103	Unit 41	3	cmbd	5	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	5.3		poss panel bottle frags
			41-47							
1104	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	-	1.3		
			41-47				nail, common			
1105	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire	1.5	1.6	
			41-47				machine cut			
1106	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail	8.4	3.1	
			41-47				machine cut			
1107	Unit 41	3	cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail	5.7	2.5	bent
			41-47							
1108	Unit 41	3	cmbd	9	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	16.8		
			47-48							
1109	Unit 41	4	cmbd	1	PB	Plastic	button	0.3		prosser button Circular redware, unglazed, appears to have been fired with metal pin or rod down
			47-48							
1110	Unit 41	4	cmbd	1	UNR	Redware	unid	3.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1111	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	BAR	Metal	bar	> 500		center (no longer extant)
1112	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	LAMP	Metal	lamp/lantern components	38.9		brick anchor
1113	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	4	OBR	Brick	frags	221.5		
1114	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	XP	Pearlware	undec	5.9		undecorated pearlware; poss foorfing
1115	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	BEI	Whiteware	blue edge decorated	3.1		blue shell edge WW
1116	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.6		body sherd
1117	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	3.0		
1118	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	7.8		
1119	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	63.9		"EAGLE Pencil CO" "GRASP ERASE" "PAT JULY 20 188-"
1120	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	ERCL	Metal	eraser clamp	2.5		
1121	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	16.3	2.8	
1122	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.2	1.9	
1123	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	3.2		
1124	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	2	OTFG	Glass	-	1.7		
1125	Unit 41	4	47-48 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	4.5		
1126	Unit 41	5	48-57	1	PPT	Lithic	whole	11.2		poss snookhill

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				projectile point			
1127	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	4	OBR	Brick	frags	101.9		
1128	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	11	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	11.8		
1129	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	18.2		
1130	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	2.3		
1131	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	3.6		
1132	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	17.0	2.9	
1133	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	8	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	12.3		
1134	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	2	SHT	Metal	-	5.9		
1135	Unit 41	5	48-57 cmbd	3	MDP	Pearlware	molded	2.2		blue edged
1136	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	THIM	-	thimble	4.6		
1137	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	5.3		
1138	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.7		light CW
1139	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.1		body sherd
1140	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	7	XP	Pearlware	undec blue	4.4		body sherd
1141	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	<0.1		body sherd
1142	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	UBP	Pearlware	underglaze	<0.1		body sherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				blue- handpainted buff salt- glazed blue decorated, clear slipped			
1143	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	BUS	Stoneware		1.5		body sherd
1144	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	9.5		
1145	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	0.7		
1146	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	GFG	Glass	green flat glass	0.7		
1147	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	6	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	19.6		
1148	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	1	SHT	Metal	-	0.8		
1149	Unit 41	6	57-67 cmbd	16	KB	Bone	-	16.8		
		Below rodent burrow					mottle or spotted brown glazed			
1150	Unit 41			1	BSR	Redware		4.8		
1151	Unit 41			2	OYS	Shell	-	22.3		
		Below rodent burrow								
1152	Unit 41			14	KB	Bone	-	4.9		
		Below rodent burrow					machine cut nail			
1153	Unit 41			2	MCN	Metal		12.0	2.7	
1154	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1155	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	2.3		
1156	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	< 0.1		
1157	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	ACAN	Aluminium can frag	-	< 0.1		
1158	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.7		
1159	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.2	3.1	
1160	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	3.6	2.4	
1161	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint blue	0.3		rimsherd
1162	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	UFI	Whiteware	flow blue	0.6		rimsherd; gilded
1163	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	OTHW	Whiteware	-	1.0		rimsherd; hollowware
1164	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	MOI	Whiteware	molded	17.1		rimsherd; gilded
1165	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	4.3		molded, punctate design
1166	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	7.6		Decal "ING" "RBONATED WA" "CARAMEL AND"
1167	Unit 42	1	0-10 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.7		
1168	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	CLOT	Cloth	-	< 0.1		Brown banded with blue glazed body
1169	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	ANW	Whiteware	annular blue edge	10.4		
1170	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	BEI	Whiteware	decorated	2.1		bodysherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1171	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	2.1		
1172	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec blue	0.3		
1173	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	0.2		
1174	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	MB	Metal	button	0.8		
1175	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.4	1.7	
1176	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	23	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	53.3		
1177	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	-	1.2		yellow, flat
1178	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	MIRR	Glass	mirror	0.2		
1179	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	2.0		
1180	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.9	3.1	
1181	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	11.3	2.8	
1182	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.5	2.0	
1183	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	6.0		
1184	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.6		(1) bent
1185	Unit 42	2	10-20 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	3.5	1.3	
1186	Unit 42	wall scrape		1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.8	2.9	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1187	Unit 43	1	keeper spring	1	BAR	Metal	bar underglaze blue-	>500		rectangular with beveled corners, hole in center
1188	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	UBP	Pearlware	handpainted nail, common	0.9		bodysherd
1189	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire	9.6	3.6	
1190	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.6	2.6	
1191	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.7	1.0	aluminium
1192	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	19.1	4.1	bent
1193	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	3.1		
1194	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	21.6		
1195	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	5.4		
1196	Unit 43	1	0-10 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	<0.1		
1197	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	19	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	34.6		
1198	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	9	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	70.6		
1199	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	2	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.5		
1200	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	5	OBR	Brick	frags	96.0		
1201	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	10.9		
1202	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted	0.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				polychrome			
1203	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	< 0.1		
1204	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	-	0.5		yellow, flat
1205	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	3	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags unidentified	14.5		
1206	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	2	UN	Metal	nail	4.4		
1207	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	1.5	1.0	aluminium
1208	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	5.2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.2	2.6	
1209	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	1	XY	Yellowware	undec	1.9		rimsherd
1210	Unit 43	2	10-22 cmbd	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	7.0		
1211	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	26	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	98.3		
1212	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	1.9		
1213	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	2	OTFG	Glass	-	1.5		yellow, flat
1214	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	54.0		
1215	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.1		
1216	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	2	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	9.6		(1) rimsherd, (1) bodysherd
1217	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	9.3		
1218	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.5		light cW

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1219	Unit 43	3	cmbd 20-31	1	XI	Whiteware	undec clear table, leaded, pressed	0.4		
1220	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	CLPG	Glass		3.9		
1221	Unit 43	3	cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved machine cut	0.4		
1222	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail	10.3	3.7	
1223	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	3.6	2.0	poss wrought
1224	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.5	1.4	
1225	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.6	1.6	
1226	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	4	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	7.3		
1227	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	ARBS	Building stone	-	9.3		
1228	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	81.9		
1229	Unit 43	3	20-31 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.2		
1230	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	25	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	48.2		
1231	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	XBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	undec	1.3		
1232	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	2	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	4.9		(1) burned
1233	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	2	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	13.8		(1) foot ring, cement on bottom

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1234	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	< 0.1		
1235	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.6		
1236	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	1.0		heated rim
1237	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.8		
1238	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	34.7		
1239	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	ORNA	Metal	-	0.7		copper lily pad with stem
1240	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1		no entry for this object this object type type		9.5		
1241	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	0.2		
1242	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	PLED	Pencil Lead - Building	-	1.7		
1243	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	2	ARBS	stone	-	0.9		
1244	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	2	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	1.0		
1245	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	18.6	3.1	
1246	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	15.5	1.7	
1247	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.6	2.6	bent
1248	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.0	1.5	bent

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1249	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.1	2.0	
1250	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.5	1.3	
1251	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.2	1.1	
1252	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	2.6		
1253	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	4	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags unidentified	6.7		
1254	Unit 43	4	30-40 cmbd	4	UN	Metal	nail	3.5		
1255	Unit 43	5	40-50 cmbd	1	OTAC	architectura l ceramics	-	3.7		
1256	Unit 43	5	40-50 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	25.6		
1257	Unit 43	5	40-50 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.7		
1258	Unit 43	5	40-50 cmbd	5	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	2.9		teeth marks around shaft, as if individual twirled it b/w teeth
1259	Unit 43	wall scrape	wall scrape	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	und id	2.6		
1260	Unit 43	wall scrape	wall scrape	1	XC	Creamware	undec	1.9		rimsherd, hollowware
1261	Unit 43	wall scrape	wall scrape	1	WOOD	Wood frag	-	0.3		
1262	Unit 43	wall scrape	wall scrape	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.3		
1263	Unit 43	wall scrape	wall scrape	4	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	4.4		
1264	Unit 43	wall scrape	wall scrape	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1265	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	1	CF	Tin	can frags	38.2		
1266	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	56.3		
1267	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	8	OBR	Brick	frags blue	9.0		
1268	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint unidentified	0.8		rimsherd
1269	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	2	UN	Metal	nail	3.3		
1270	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	0.3		
1271	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	1	BULL	Bullet	-	3.4		
1272	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	8	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	13.8		
1273	Unit 44	1	11-21 cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	-	1.3		yellow, flat
1274	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	6	OBR	Brick	frags	88.3		
1275	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	165.5		strap hinge frag
1276	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	LOCK	Lock	-	95.0		
1277	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	26.8		
1278	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	WOOD	Wood frag	-	5.9		square (?) nail still attached
1279	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1		no entry for this object type	no entry for this object type	20.4		
1280	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	2	OCO	Coal	-	73.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1281	Unit 44	2	cmbd 21-31	5	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	11.2		(1) rimsherd, (1) handle frag: teacup frags; (1) flat body sherd, possible MNV=2
1282	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	4	XI	Whiteware	undec	10.2		
1283	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	GEP	Pearlware	green edge decorated	12.3		
1284	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	1.2		green and pink floral(?) decoration; not enough to determine TP or decal, but colors seem to indicate decal
1285	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	UNI	Whiteware	unid	1.5		
1286	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	32	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	63.1		
1287	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	LINO	Linoleum tile	-	0.1		woven cork linoleum
1288	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	11.3		
1289	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	4.6		
1290	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	2	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	9.9	2.8	
1291	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	2	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	10.6	2.0	
1292	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	2.1	1.5	
1293	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	3	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	6.6		
1294	Unit 44	2	21-31 cmbd	11	SHT	Metal	-	30.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1295	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	SB	Shell	button	0.3		4 hole
1296	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	2	LINO	Linoleum tile	-	<0.1		woven cork linoleum
1297	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	11	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	16.6		
1298	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	9.1		
1299	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.1		
1300	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	UFI	Whitware	flow blue	<0.1		
1301	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	2	XI	Whiteware	undec	2.2		(1) rimsherd
1302	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	3	LG	Glass	lamp glass	1.0		
1303	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	PLAS	Plastic	-	0.4		
1304	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	6.8	2.1	bent
1305	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	0.7	1.1	bent
1306	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.3	1.4	bent
1307	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	4	UN	Metal	unidentified nail other	7.9		
1308	Unit 44	3	31-41 cmbd	1	MXAS	Architectur al stone	materials attached	0.8		orange band around rim, lt brown body with dark brown dots
1309	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	6.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1310	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	3	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.4		
1311	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	1	OBR	Brick	frags	0.8		
1312	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	< 0.1		
1313	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.7		
1314	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass nail, common	0.2		
1315	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire unidentified	1.4	1.7	rimshank
1316	Unit 44	4	41-51 cmbd	4	UN	Metal	nail	13.7		
1317	Unit 44	wall scrape		8	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	10.2		
1318	Unit 44	wall scrape		1	LG	Glass	lamp glass machine cut	0.5		
1319	Unit 44	wall scrape		1	MCN	Metal	nail nail, common	1.6	1.4	bent
1320	Unit 44	wall scrape		1	CWN	Metal	wire	1.6	1.1	with all 12 screws and some wood framing still attached
1321	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	2	MHG	Metal	hinge	252.8		
1322	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	22	OBR	Brick	frags	374.1		
1323	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	3	XY	Yellowware	undec hand painted	7.8		blue and yellow floral body sherd
1324	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome hand painted	1.3		footring, red and green "gaudy dutch" design
1325	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	2.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1326	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.2		
1327	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	11	CFG	Glass Asphalt Roofing Shingle	clear flat glass	27.2		
1328	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	2	ARF		-	0.7		
1329	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.5		punctate design
1330	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	SHT	Metal	-	4.3		
1331	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	8.7	3.5	
1332	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.6	2.9	
1333	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	12.3		
1334	Unit 45	1	8-18 cmbd	1	PFIT	Metal	pipe fitting	16.6		brass
1335	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	WB	no entry for no entry for this object this object type	type	0.9		4 hole
1336	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	2	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	15.7		(2) rimsherd
1337	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	12	XI	Whiteware	undec	17.2		(1) foot ring
1338	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	5	KB	Bone	-	11.2		
1339	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome blue	0.5		green and pink floral, body sherd
1340	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	0.4		bodysherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1341	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	GEI	Whiteware	green banded	1.2		gilded rim sherd
1342	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	4	OBR	Brick	frags	133.2		
1343	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	3	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.7		
1344	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	9.9	3.6	
1345	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.7	1.8	
1346	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	BOLT	Metal	bolt	2.0	1.3	nut still attached
1347	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	0.3		
1348	Unit 45	2	18-28 cmbd	1	MB	Metal	button blue	3.5		brass
1349	Unit 45	wall scrape			UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	< 0.1		
1350	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	5	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	8.1		
1351	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	3	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.5		(1) footing
1352	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	2	XP	Pearlware	undec blue	1.0		(1) footing
1353	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	3	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	0.4		bodysherds
1354	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	2	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.5		red and green "guady dutch" floral design, (1) rim sherd
1355	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	13.3	2.6	(2) bent

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1356	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	2.2		
1357	Unit 46	1	1-11 cmbd	1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	0.3		white decal blue banded, scalloped rimsherd with molded floral design
1358	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	MDP	Pearlware	molded blue transfer	8.3		
1359	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	3	UTP	Pearlware	print	0.6		bodysherd
1360	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	2	XP	Pearlware	undec	0.4		
1361	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	UNI	Whiteware	unid mottle or spotted brown glazed	0.7		robin's egg blue on one side, white on the other; bodysherd
1362	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	BSR	Redware		0.5		
1363	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	UNR	Redware	unid	3.5		
1364	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	2	XC	Creamware	undec	4.5		
1365	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	2	PAPR	Paper	-	<0.1		
1366	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	0.7		
1367	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass machine cut nail	7.1		
1368	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	nail, common	4.5	1.9	
1369	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	wire	9.3	3.4	
1370	Unit 46	3	21-31 cmbd	1	UN	Metal	unidentified	10.6	4.0	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				nail			
1371	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	UNR	Redware	unid	4.6		clear-glazed one side, mottled brown on the other; body sherd
1372	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	MFP	Pearlware	mocha or fingerpainted	0.8		blue and brown banded, dendritic pattern
1373	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	UNI	Whiteware	unid	0.7		robin's egg blue on one side, white on the other; bodysherd
1374	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	0.7		
1375	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	OTPW	Pearlware	-	0.2		dark brown glaze
1376	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	5	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.5		
1377	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	9	XC	Creamware	undec	9.3		(1) rimsherd, possible queen edged
1378	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware White	undec	< 0.1		
1379	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	1	UNW	earthenwar e	unid	0.1		glazeless
1380	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	3.9		
1381	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	3	OYS	Shell	-	2.4		
1382	Unit 46	4	31-41 cmbd	4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	4.5		
1383	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	2	MFP	Pearlware	mocha or fingerpainted	3.9		blue and brown banded, dendritic pattern
1384	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	4	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	11.6		(2) rimsherds
1385	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	7	XP	Pearlware	undec	7.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1386	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	8	XC	Creamware	undec	5.9		
1387	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.7		
1388	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	1	XGR	Redware	unglazed	0.7		
1389	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	0.4		
1390	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	4	OYS	Shell	-	16.3		
1391	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	2	UN	Metal	unidentified nail	4.8		
1392	Unit 46	5	41-51 cmbd	3	SHT	Metal	-	1.8		
1393	Unit 46	scrape wall		2	SDP	Pearlware	sponge decorated	6.8		blue, yellow and brown
1394	Unit 46	scrape wall		1	MFP	Pearlware	mocha or fingerprinted	4.5		blue and brown banded, dendritic pattern
1395	Unit 46	scrape wall		4	XP	Pearlware	undec	9.7		
1396	Unit 46	scrape wall		1	OYS	Shell	-	0.6		
1397	Unit 46	scrape wall		2	SHT	Metal	-	1.3		
1398	Unit 46	scrape wall		1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	3.2		
1399	Unit 46	scrape wall		3	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.6		
			129-144							
1400	Unit 47	1	cmbd	3	MICA	Mica	unmodified	< 0.1		
1401	Unit 47	1	129-144	12	OBR	Brick	frags	159.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1402	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	33	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	83.9		
1403	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	OSL	Slag	- plastic electrical component	0.9		
1404	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	2	EPLA	Plastic		15.0		
1405	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	WOOD	Wood frag	-	2.7		
1406	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	STY	Styrofoam	-	< 0.1		red decoration
1407	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	ETAP	Plastic	electrical tape	1.5		
1408	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	2.0		
1409	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	3	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	11.0		"T-" "OR" molded
1410	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware undec		0.7		
1411	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	< 0.1		
1412	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	BHAN	Wood	handle	43.2		hafted to metal
1413	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	2	LG	Glass Asphalt Roofing Shingle	lamp glass	1.4		
1414	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	ARF		-	1.6		
1415	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	9	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	20.1		
1416	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	2	RN	Metal	roofing nail	3.9	1.3	aluminium

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1417	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	3	BAR	Metal	bar	150.7		
1418	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	10	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	50.1		
1419	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	11.4		
1420	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.1	2.3	bent
1421	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	2	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	4.5		
1422	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.9	2.6	
1423	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.6	3.1	
1424	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.2	2.1	
1425	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.8	2.6	
1426	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	SCR	Metal	screw	17.7	3.5	
1427	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	SCR	Metal	screw	3.3	1.1	
1428	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	4	UDM	Metal	unidentified	22.5		
1429	Unit 47	1	129-144 cmbd	1	LBLB	Lightbulb base	-	0.6		
1430	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	4	OBR	Brick	frags	57.1		
1431	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	2	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	4.6		
1432	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	1	RNG	Metal	ring	7.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description (hardware)	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1433	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	1	BRKT	Metal	bracket	45.8		"M" "1/2-1"; wire nails still attached
1434	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	1	CF	Tin	can frags	15.7		green paint
1435	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	7.9	2.5	
1436	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	2.8	1.5	
1437	Unit 48	1	123-133 cmbd	1	PORC	Porcelain fixture	-	24.2		
1438	Unit 48	2	133-143 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	14.4		
1439	Unit 48	2	133-143 cmbd	3	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	7.2		
1440	Unit 48	2	133-143 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.0	1.5	
1441	Unit 48	2	133-143 cmbd	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	4.8		
1442	Unit 48	2	133-143 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	8.1	3.2	
1443	Unit 49	2	124-134 cmbd	1		no entry for this object type	no entry for this object type	1.0		
1444	Unit 49	2	124-134 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.9		
1445	Unit 49	2	124-134 cmbd	3	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	15.5		
1446	Unit 49	2	124-134 cmbd	3	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	14.9		
1447	Unit 50	1		5	OBR	Brick	frags	32.1		
1448	Unit 50	1		3	TARP	Tarpaper	-	1.7		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1449	Unit 50	1		1	KB	Bone	-	0.3		
1450	Unit 50	1		3	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	3.6		(1) rimsherd
1451	Unit 50	1		4	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	5.2		green and red floral blue sponge-decorated int & ext, hollowware rimsherd
1452	Unit 50	1		1	SDI	Whiteware	sponge decorated	1.7		
1453	Unit 50	1		2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	17.2	3.6	
1454	Unit 50	1		3	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	14.8		
1455	Unit 50	1		1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	3.0	1.3	
1456	Unit 50	1		28	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	49.1		
1457	Unit 50	1		2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	4.7		
1458	Unit 50	1		1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.4		
1459	Unit 50	1		1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	20.8		bottle base
1460	Unit 50	1		3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	16.0	2.5	
1461	Unit 50	2		1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	2.2		lite brown and blue on white clear-glazed one side, mottled brown on the other; body sherd
1462	Unit 50	2		1	UNR	Redware	unid	1.9		
1463	Unit 50	2		5	OBR	Brick	frags	5.0		
1464	Unit 50	2		1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.5		
1465	Unit 50	2		7	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	1.4		
1466	Unit 50	2		1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.1	1.6	bent
1467	Unit 50	3	1-10	1	KB	Bone	-	0.6		
1468	Unit 51	1	cmbd	1		no entry for this object	no entry for this object	16.7		

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object type	Description type	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1469	Unit 51	1	1-10 cmbd	1	KB	Bone	-	1.3		
1470	Unit 51	1	1-10 cmbd	1	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	0.2		
1471	Unit 51	1	1-10 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	9.4		
1472	Unit 51	1	1-10 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.3	1.3	aluminium
1473	Unit 51	1	1-10 cmbd	1	PAPR	Paper	-	< 0.1		
1474	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	1	ODMT	Metal	-	> 500		
1475	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec blue edge	7.3		bodysherd
1476	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	1	BEI	Whiteware	decorated	1.2		rimsherd
1477	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	6	KB	Bone	-	3.4		
1478	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	2	OBR	Brick	frags	18.3		
1479	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	6.4		
1480	Unit 51	2	10-20 cmbd	4	UDM	Metal	unidentified	1.6		
1481	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	4	OYS	Shell	-	44.4		
1482	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	2	KB	Bone	-	5.4		
1483	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	6	OBR	Brick	frags	57.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1484	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	UIC	Unid cuprous metal	-	3.3		
1485	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	4	XI	Whiteware	undec	5.9		(2) rimsherds
1486	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	4	OTHW	Whiteware	- blue	9.9		(3) rimsherds, hollowware
1487	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	0.3		
1488	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	2	TARP	Tarpaper	-	0.8		
1489	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	7.1		
1490	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	11.8	3.5	
1491	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.1	2.3	
1492	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.6	2.5	
1493	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	2.5	1.4	
1494	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	BRKT	Metal	bracket	8.5		wire nail still attached
1495	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.6		
1496	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	MCG	Glass	brown curved green flat	3.8		
1497	Unit 52	1	2-12 cmbd	1	GFG	Glass	glass	0.4		
1498	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	6	KB	Bone	-	5.1		
1499	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	9.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1500	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	8	OBR	Brick	frags	96.1		
1501	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	OPL	Plaster	-	16.5		foam green paint
1502	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	OMO	Mortar	-	3.0		
1503	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	3	XC	Creamware	undec	10.5		(1) footing
1504	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	2	XY	Yellowware	undec grey salt- glazed,	2.8		(1) rimsherd
1505	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	XGS	Stoneware	unslipped blue	4.3		
1506	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	< 0.1		
1507	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	11	XP	Pearlware	undec	29.8		(1) rimsherd; hollowware
						Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	6.3		
1508	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	5	ARF					
1509	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	4	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	19.4		
1510	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.1	2.5	
1511	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	PIT	Fruit pit	-	5.6		
1512	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	8	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	7.5		
1513	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	5.4		molded
1514	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	2	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	3.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1515	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	-	1.7		yellow
1516	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	CPIN	Brass	pin	0.3		
1517	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.0	1.5	aluminium
1518	Unit 52	2	12-22 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.5	1.6	bent
1519	Unit 52	3	22-32 cmbd	9	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	19.4		
1520	Unit 52	3	22-32 cmbd	3	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	9.5		(2) rimsherds, scalloped edge
1521	Unit 52	3	22-32 cmbd	1	MBG	Glass	brown bottle unidentified	2.3		
1522	Unit 52	3	22-32 cmbd	2	UN	Metal	nail	3.7		
1523	Unit 52	3	22-32 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.6	2.88	bent
1524	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	23.0		
1525	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.7		
1526	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	2	XP	Pearlware	undec	5.0		(2) footrings
1527	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	4.8		red and green floral
1528	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	2	OYS	Shell	-	3.6		
1529	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	1	PLED	Pencil Lead -		1.3		
1530	Unit 53	1	0-20 cmbd	3	OBR	Brick	frags	24.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1531	Unit 53	1	cmbd 0-20	1	MIRR	Glass	mirror	1.3		
1532	Unit 53	1	cmbd 0-20	1	TARP	Tarpaper	-	0.8		
1533	Unit 53	1	cmbd 0-20	3	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	15.0	2.55	
1534	Unit 53	1	cmbd 0-20	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	8.0	3.6	
1535	Unit 53	1	cmbd 0-20	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.9	2.9	
1536	Unit 53	2	cmbd 20-30	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	18.4		
1537	Unit 53	2	cmbd 20-30	4	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	7.4		
1538	Unit 53	2	cmbd 20-30	1	BULB	Glass	light bulb	< 0.1		
1539	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	17	OBR	Brick	frags	170.5		
1540	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	4	XP	Pearlware	undec	7.2		(1) footing
1541	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	3	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	3.2		(2) rimsherds
1542	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	1	GEP	Pearlware	green edge decorated	0.6		rimsherd
1543	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.8		
1544	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	2	XC	Creamware	undec	5.1		
1545	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	1	OYS	Shell	-	3.6		
1546	Unit 53	3	cmbd 30-40	2	KB	Bone	-	30.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1547	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	6	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	15.3		
1548	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	3.7		
1549	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	1	OTFG	Glass	yellow	0.9		
1550	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	6	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	13.9		
1551	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	3	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	3.6		
1552	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.1		
1553	Unit 53	3	30-40 cmbd	1	LG		lamp glass	0.4		
1554	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	7	KB	Bone	-	88.2		
1555	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	4	XI	Whiteware	undec	7.9		
1556	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	3	XP	Pearlware	undec	4.9		polychrome: green, blue and yellow blue
1557	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	SDI	Whiteware	decorated sponge	0.6		
1558	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	SDI	Whiteware	decorated sponge	0.9		
1559	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	RTI	Whiteware	red tranferprint hand painted	3.8		red and green floral; rimsherd
1560	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome blue edge	3.8		
1561	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	BEI	Whiteware	decorated	1.3		
1562	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	22	OBR	Brick	frags	83.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1563	Unit 53	4	40-50	14	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	25.6		
1564	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	7.5		
1565	Unit 53	4	40-50	2	BULB	Glass	light bulb	1.8		
1566	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	CB	Ceramic	button	0.3		4-hole prosser button
1567	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	OTFG	Glass	yellow	0.6		
1568	Unit 53	4	40-50	6	MIRR	Glass	mirror	4.9		
1569	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	ARBS	Building stone	-	41.2		
1570	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag mottle or	2.7		
1571	Unit 53	4	40-50	2	BSR	Redware	spotted brown glazed grey salt-	3.7		
1572	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	RGS	Stoneware	glazed, red slip	1.0		brown on light brown ext; white int; hollowware
1573	Unit 53	4	40-50	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	1.3		
1574	Unit 53	4	40-50	14	UDM	Metal	unidentified	67.4		
1575	Unit 53	4	40-50	4	OPL	Plaster	-	4.2		
1576	Unit 53	4	40-50	2	KB	Bone	-	<0.1		
1577	Unit 53	4	40-50	2	CWN	Metal	nail, common	4.0	1.5	(1) bent

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd				wire			
1578	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	19.5	3	
1579	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.9	1.5	bent
1580	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	7	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	30.3		
1581	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	2	SPRG	Metal	spring	1.7		
1582	Unit 53	4	40-50 cmbd	1	OHMT	Metal	-	27.3		hook/hanger
1583	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	OYS	Shell	-	41.4		
1584	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	7	KB	Bone	-	37.1		
1585	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	25	OBR	Brick	frags	101.3		
1586	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	2	XC	Creamware	undec	2.3		
1587	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	XP	Pearlware	undec	0.2		
1588	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.9		
1589	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	2	ATP	Pearlware	black transfer print	8.6		(1) footing (1) rimsherd
1590	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	PTI	Whiteware	purple transfer print	0.8		rimsherd
1591	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	1.9		rimsherd
1592	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	10	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	12.9		
1593	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	3	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	4.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
			cmbd							
1594	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.1	2.76	bent
1595	Unit 53	5	50-60 cmbd	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	9.4	2.33	bent
1596	Unit 53	wall		1	ATP	Pearlware	black transfer print	2.6		bodysherd
1597	Unit 53	scrape wall		1	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.6		bodysherd
1598	Unit 53	scrape wall		2	OBR	Brick	frags	62.1		
1599	Unit 53	scrape wall		2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	4.2		
1600	Unit 53	wall		1	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	0.9		
1601	Unit 53	scrape wall		1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	3.2		aluminium
1602	Unit 53	scrape wall		3	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	4.7		
1603	Unit 53	wall		1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.1	1.43	
1604	Unit 53	scrape wall		1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.6	1.26	
1605	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	3	KB	Bone	-	6.0		
1606	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	9	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	19.7		
1607	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	1	XP	Pearlware	undec	1.3		bodysherd
1608	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.3		rimsherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1609	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	1.9		brown and orange banded on white
1610	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	1	RN	Metal	roofing nail	2.9	1.32	aluminium
1611	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags machine cut	5.8		
1612	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	3	MCN	Metal	nail	38.4	3.2	
1613	Unit 53	2	20-30 cmbd	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.2	2.63	
1614	Feature 2			1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.6		white paint
1615	Area 2			1	KB	Bone	-	113.6		
1616	Area 2			3	OYS	Shell	-	5.2		
1617	Area 2			1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	< 0.1		glaze fragment
1618	Area 2			2	XP	Pearlware	undec blue	26.0		(1) footing rimsherd, thick-bodied serving vessel
1619	Area 2			1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	10.4		
1620	Area 2			6	XI	Whiteware	undec	23.8		(4) rimsherds, MNV= 2
1621	Area 2			1	XII	Ironstone	undec	26.1		hollowware rimsherd hollowware rimsherd, floral pattern pansies and roses, gold gilded, scalloped edge glaze-less
1622	Area 2			1	DCII	Ironstone	decalomania	10.7		
1623	Area 2			1	UNI	Whiteware	undec grey salt- glazed, brown	3.8		
1624	Area 2			1	OGS	Stoneware	slip buff salt- glazed, brown	146.0		crock rim w/partial handle
1625	Area 2			1	OBS	Stoneware	slip	52.7		slip is matte, and verges on red; crock lid frag

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1626	Area 2			1	OTSW	Stoneware	buff bodied, brown salt glazed with int grey tin-	56.7		base
1627	Area 2			2	CBG	Glass	enamel clear bottle	68.7		embossed "double" "Pafet"
1628	Area 2			1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	1.4		object exhibits some signs of use-wear, however, there were no other rocks or stones similar to this at this site
1629	Scrapped area 2			1	HAMR	hammer stone	-	> 500		
1630	Scrapped area 2			1	KB	Bone	-	54.6		
1631	Scrapped area 2			1	XI	Whiteware	undec	12.9		rimsherd, flatware straight-sided rimsherd, possible crock; coarse red EW body w/turquoise glaze 1940's era taxi-cab, blue molded plastic; liscense plate "Auburn Taxi 580"
1632	Scrapped area 2			1	MDF	Delftware	monochrome	16.1		Listerine bottle w/plastic screw cap
1633	Dirt pile, area 2 E of house			1	PTOY	Plastic	toy	31.0		
1634	Area 3 scrapping			1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	81.8		
1635	Area 3 NE of House			1	OYS	Shell	-	6.4		
1636	Area 3 NE of House			1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	25.1		footring; makers mark "c"
1637	Area 3 NE of House			4	OBR	Brick	frags	35.0		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1638	Area 3 NE of House			1	OPL	Plaster	-	1.7		white paint
1639	Area 3 NE of House			1	HNDL	Metal	handle	13.3		brass
1640	Area 3 NE of House			1	SPK	Metal	spike	44.7		
1641	Area 3 NE of House			1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	1.1		
1642	Area 4 front yard			3	MDF	Delftware	monochrome	81.7		strightsided rimsherd, possible crock; coarse red EW body w/turquoise glaze
1643	Area 4 front yard			11	XI	Whiteware	undec	20.6		(1) footring, (1) rimsherd; hollowware
1644	Area 4 front yard			1	MLBG	Glass	milk glass	63.5		small cold-cream jar, screw on lid, embossed base "32" "6" "5"
1645	Area 4 front yard			1	KB	Bone	-	0.4		
1646	Area 4 front yard			1	OYS	Shell	-	19.7		
1647	Area 4 front yard			2	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	4.1		red and green floral "gaudy dutch" pattern w/ black band on scalloped rim, hollowware prob. Teacup
1648	Area 4 front yard			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	7.7	2.96	
1649	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	SPOO	Metal	lead spoon	47.3		
1650	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	STOL	Metal	mason's trowel	66.0		may have been discarded by Bethlehem Archaeology group; poor quality, not a marshall

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
									town	
1651	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	OTI	Whiteware	brown transfer-print	19.1		TP underglaze, ploy-chrome hand painted over glaze, hollowware bodysherd
1652	Area 4 Spoil Pile			2	XI	Whiteware	undec	16.4		(1) rimsherd; hollowware blue over-glaze hand painted w/gold gilding on edge and around inner base; tea-cup saucer
1653	Area 4 Spoil Pile			2	HPZ	Porcelain	handpainted	36.3		
1654	Area 4 Spoil Pile			2	OYS	Shell	-	90.4		
1655	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	KB	Bone	- grey salt- glazed, brown slip	35.3		
1656	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	OGS	Stoneware		3.2		bodysherd
1657	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	5.9		bodysherd
1658	Area 4 Spoil Pile			1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	3.6		
1659	SF 1			2	XI	Whiteware	undec	16.0		teacup frag hand-blown decorative flatgalss, thicker than standard window glass (3.2 mm)
1660	SF 2			50	OTFG	Glass	yellow	619.6		
1661	SF 2			1	OYS	Shell	-	7.6		
1662	SF 2			1	KB	Bone	-	0.4		
1663	SF 2			5	OBR	Brick	frags	34.2		
1664	SF 2			1	XI	Whiteware	undec	9.6		rimsherd, hollowware

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1665	SF 2			1	MOZ	Porcelain	molded	5.7		
1666	SF 2			1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	4.4		cylindrical, decorative object with blue underglaze
1667	SF 2			2	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	16.5		embossed "KIL " "DAIR"
1668	SF 2			2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.6		
1669	SF 2			1	VCG	Glass	amethyst	2.1		
1670	SF 2			1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	3.8		
1671	SF 2			2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass .22 rimfire	1.9		
1672	SF 2			1	BULL	Metal	shell casing handpainted	0.7		
1673	SF 2			1	OTZ	Porcelain	w/goldgilding overglaze	1.9		rimsherd, poss saucer
1674	SF 2			3	ODMT	Metal	copper brillo pad handpainted	15.8		
1675	SF 2			1	HPZ	Porcelain	overglaze	0.8		yellow and green floral design
1676	SF 2			3	OCO	Coal	-	1.3		
1677	SF 2			6	OSTN	Stone	unid	13.6		
1678	SF 2			7	WIRE	Metal	wire	30.9		
1679	SF 2			1	BAR	Metal	bar crown bottle	152.0		
1680	SF 2			1	CBC	Metal	cap	3.1		
1681	SF 2			1	OM	Metal	brad	0.8		
1682	SF 2			12	UDM	Metal	unidentified	44.1		
1683	SF 2			2	STAP	Metal	staple	5.7		
1684	SF 2			13	SHT	Metal	-	13.1		
1685	SF 2			1	AEYE	Metal	eye screw	5.8		
1686	SF 2			61	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	255.2		
1687	SF 2			52	URN	Metal	wire nail frags	168.6		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1688	SF 2			5	SCR	Metal	screw	25.2	1.48	
1689	SF 2			3	SCR	Metal	screw	36.6	2	
1690	SF 2			1	OPL	Plaster	-	0.1		white paint
1691	SF 2			10	RN	Metal	roofing nail	25.7	1.05	
1692	SF 2			4	RN	Metal	roofing nail	16.0	1.38	
1693	SF 2			6	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	42.6	2.55	(3) bent
1694	SF 2			3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	22.1	3.05	
1695	SF 2			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	13.1	3.35	bent
1696	SF 2			4	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	22.5	2.06	
1697	SF 2			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.8	1.81	
1698	SF 2			5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	11.9	1.56	
1699	SF 2			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	8.8	2.58	
1700	SF 2			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	14.7	3.75	
1701	SF 2			6	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	79.0	4.24	(3) bent
1702	SF 2			3	LCWN	Metal	long common wire nail	73.6	4.92	bent
1703	SF 2			2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.4	1.26	
1704	SF 2			4	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	4.9	1.11	
1705	SF 2			2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	5.2	2.38	bent

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1706	SF 2			6	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	18.0	2.14	
1707	SF 2			2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.7	1.64	
1708	SF 2			5	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.7	1.54	bent
1709	SF 2			2	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	2.0	1.21	
1710	SF 2			5	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	17.6	1.54	
1711	SF 2			4	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	3.4	1.07	
1712	SF 2			1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	1.6	1.58	
1713	SF 2			35	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	234.3	3.1	
1714	SF 2			20	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	100.4	2.4	bent
1715	SF 2			18	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	78.7	2.52	
1716	SF 2			28	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	173.3	2.72	bent
1717	SF 3			1	OYS	Shell	-	2.9		
1718	SF 3			2	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.6		
1719	SF 3			1	DCZ	Porcelain	decalomania	17.0		
1720	SF 3			1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	56.0		
1721	SF 3			1	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	21.5		
1722	SF 4			2	XI	Whiteware	undec	7.2		(1) rimsherd; hollowware
1723	SF 5			2	OYS	Shell	-	21.9		
1724	SF 5			1	KB	Bone	-	1.8		

pink and green floral design,
tea-cup saucer
canning jar base

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1725	SF 5			2	UDSW	Stoneware	brown salt glazed int & ext, buff body	25.8		
1726	SF 5			1	PLAS	Plastic	black	0.4		
1727	SF 5			4	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	6.7		
1728	SF 6			1	DCI	Whiteware	decalomania	2.6		bodysherd
1729	SF 6			1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.2		
1730	SF 6			2	UDM	Metal	unidentified	12.8		
1731	SF 7			1	APG	Glass	aqua plate glass	81.9		
1732	SF 7			1	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	3.2		
1733	SF 7			1	MLBG	Glass	milk glass	9.1		jar lid liner "Genuine Boyd"
1734	SF 7			1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	25.8		
1735	SF 7			2	SHT	Metal	-	10.3		
1736	SF 7			1	WIRE	Metal	wire	15.0		
1737	SF 7			2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	24.5	2.22	bent
1738	SF 7			3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	29.1	3.43	(1) bent
1739	SF 7			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	21.8	4.6	bent
1740	SF 7			10	UDM	Metal	unidentified	31.6		
1741	SF 8			26	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	557.4		
1742	SF 8			1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.3		(1) screw top finish; (1) embossed "6 FL. OZ. (1 PT)"
1743	SF 8			5	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	107.3		
1744	SF 8			1	MBG	Glass	brown bottle blue bottle	17.9		
1745	SF 8			1	BBG	Glass	glass	17.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1746	SF 8			1	PAPR	Paper	wallpaper	<0.1		
1747	SF 8			2	XI	Whiteware	undec	9.1		hollowware bodysherds
1748	SF 8			3	OYS	Shell	-	24.0		
1749	SF 8			1	KB	Bone	-	76.4		
1750	SF 8			1	OSL	Slag	-	8.9		base, possible crock or other storage vessel base
1751	SF 8			2	XY	Yellowware	undec	33.4		
1752	SF 8			1	RBY	Yellowware	rockingham grey salst glaze	10.5		
1753	SF 8			1	AGS	Stoneware	albany slip grey-salt glazed, clear	8.3		body sherd
1754	SF 8			1	CGS	Stoneware	glazed	22.6		
1755	SF 8			2	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	74.7		
1756	SF 8			1	PTOY	Plastic	toy wheel	1.0		
1757	SF 8			1	APO	White earthenwar e	art pottery orange	73.0		Poss lead glaze, molded decorative vase or flower pot
1758	SF 8			2	COTG	Glass	carnival glass brown glazed, buff body, molded decorative crock or pot	130.3		
1759	SF 8			1	OTSW	Stoneware		180.2		rimsherd
	SF 8					Ground or rough stone				
1760	Scrapped area 2			1	WHET		whetstone	327.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1761	SF 8 Scrapped area 2			1	ABG	Glass	aqua soda water torpedo bottle	> 500		two-part mold, blob-top finish
1762	SF 8 Scrapped area 2			1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	286.9		three-part mold, tooled finish, union-oval style
1763	SF 9			6	KB	Bone	-	182.7		square medicine bottle, embossed "H & BRO" "HIA" embossed base "NO. 63. PAT. IN. US. DEC. 22. 1903. JULY. 17. 1906. M 17"
1764	SF 9			2	MBG	Glass	brown bottle	41.8		appears to be a base/footring, but has molded decorative design where footring should be
1765	SF 9			1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	226.7		tea-cup saucer frag
1766	SF 9			1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.8		bodysherd
1767	SF 9			1	MOII	Ironstone	molded	13.9		
1768	SF 9			2	XI	Whiteware	undec	8.0		
1769	SF 9			1	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.0		
1770	SF 9			1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag grey-salt glazed, clear glazed	4.4		
1771	SF 9			1	CGS	Stoneware	machine cut nail wire bracket or machinery piece with bolt, nut and washer	52.3	2.42	
1772	SF 9			2	MCN	Metal		21.0		
1773	SF 9			1	WIRE	Metal		3.6		
1774	SF 9			1	OHMT	Metal		103.0		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1775	SF 9			1	BAR	Metal	bar	340.9		embossed "7up NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN" "7up You Like It-It Likes You" "10 FL. OZ" embossed" DO NOT LITTER" "NO DEPOSIT*NO REFILL" "PEPSI" "PEPSI-COLA" "16 FL. OZ. (1 PT)" decal "10 FL. OZ." "Schweppes Quinine Water" "Bottled UNDER AUTHORITY OF SCHWEPPE USA LTDS. NEW YORK, N.Y. FROM ESSENCE IMPORTED FROM SCHWEPPE, LONDON, ENGLAND"
1776	Area 3 Scrappling			1	GGBG	Glass	7-Up Bottle	198.4		
1777	Area 3 Near ? Of House			1	CBG	Glass	Pepsi Bottle	292.1		
1778	Stripping Area near Barn			2	CBG	Glass	Schweppes Bottle	471.3		
1779	Stripping Area near Barn			1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	390.3		
1780	SF 9			1	ODMT	Metal	Spittoon	> 500		Spittoon
1781	SF 9			1	ODMT	Metal	Scythe blade	> 500		Scythe blade
1782	Unit 13	2	117-127 cmbd	1	HNDL	Metal	coal grate handle	> 500		coal grate handle
1783	Unit 12	3	135-145 8-18	1	BLT	Metal	bolt	> 500		large iron rod w/threads and square bolt head
1784	Unit 45	1 Base	cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	> 500		
1785	Unit 10	level 1		1	BAR	Metal	bar	> 500		hole/loop- possible hinge

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1786	Unit 20	1	61-71 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	hinge	> 500		
1787	Front of House			1	MHG	Metal	hinge	> 500		large barn-door strap hinge w/7 bolts & nuts still attached
1788	Unit 11	3	129-139 cmbd	1	HNDL	Metal	handle/crank	> 500		
1789	Unit 19	2	72-82 cmbd	1	MHG	Metal	strap hinge	> 500		
1790	Unit 24	1	67-78 cmbd	1	PIPE	Metal	pipe	116.9		
1791	SF 8	Stripped area 2		4	PLOW	Plow parts	-	605.7		plow
1792	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	PLOW	Plow parts	-	437.9		blade- possible threshing or harvesting machine part
1793	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	PLOW	Plow parts	-	> 500		4-pronged, curved, of varying sizes, with the tip flattened; appears to be a threshing or hay harvesting implement
1794	SF 8	Stripped area 2		2	PLOW	Plow parts	-	694.2		3-pronged plow blades
1795	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	MHG	Metal	strap hinge	> 500		screws and nails still attached
1796	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	STAP	Metal	staple	19.8		wrought
1797	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	SPK	Metal	spike	98.6	7.63	
1798	SF 8	Stripped area 2		2	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	5.3		
1799	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	15.9	3.77	

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1800	SF 8	Stripped area 2		5	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	38.9	3.02	
1801	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	6.8	2.19	bent
1802	SF 8	Stripped area 2		3	WIRE	Metal	wire	34.7		
1803	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	MHG	Metal	hinge	151.6		
1804	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	18.2		possible can base- concave Zinc screw top lid, perforated aka grated cheese; possible water-can spout
1805	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	27.3		paint chip
1806	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	UDUD	Unidentifie d Material	-	1.8		
1807	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	PAIL	Metal	paint can frag	120.1		
1808	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	BAR	Metal	bar	97.7		triangular, joint brackets for construction
1809	SF 8	Stripped area 2		2	BRKT	Metal	bracket	121		
1810	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	PFIT	Metal	pipe fitting	19.1		metal loop (looks similar to a tuning fork) attached to a threaded bolt w/nut. May have been a pipe fitting of some sort
1811	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	CLAM	Metal	clamp	48.3		
1812	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	11.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1813	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	ACAN	Aluminium can frag	-	119.1		square red can w/screw top "TANLEY CROW REPELLENT"
1814	SF 8	Stripped area 2		1	SHT	Metal	-	52.9		
1815	SF 8	Stripped area 2		31	SHOE	Leather footware	frags	> 500		
1816	NP	BHS		1	AXE	Metal	axe	> 500		iron shingle hatchet
1817	NP	BHS		1	OAMT	Metal	brick wall tie	>500		
1818	NP	BHS		1	SPK	Metal	spike	>500		iron, possible brick wall tie
1819	NP	BHS		1	SPK	Metal	spike	360.5		plith possible wagon or carriage hardware
1820	NP	BHS		1	BRKT	Metal	clip-king bolt	214.2		
1821	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.7		
1822	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	1	OMO	Mortar	-	9.2		
1823	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	4	XC	Creamware	undec	3.4		
1824	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.6		blue and green floral design with brown geometric patterning; rimsherd
1825	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	1	XBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	undec	0.4		
1826	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	5	OBR	Brick	frags	3.1		
1827	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	2	OCH	Charcoal	-	0.5		
1828	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner 5/9 of field 6"	4-	1	LWN	Metal	wrought nail, 'L' head	3.8	2.16	"L" head wrought nail

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1829	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner of field	5/9 4- 6"	1	RWN	Metal	wrought nail, 'rose' head	2.2	1.4	"rose" head wrought nail
1830	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner of field	5/9 4- 6"	1	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	1	1.45	
1831	N0/E0 N0/W10	corner of field	5/9 4- 6"	10	UWN	Metal	unid wrought nail	2.2		frags
1832	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk	0-12"	4	KB	Bone	-	44.1		
1833	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk	0-12"	1	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	28.6		
1834	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk	0-12"	2	WIRE	Metal	wire	9.9		
1835	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk	0-12"	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.2	3.04	
1836	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk	0-12"	1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	1.5	1.31	bent
1837	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	11	XI	Whiteware	undec	9.5		(2) rimsherd
1838	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	19.3		rim and footing; flatware
1839	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	1.6		
1840	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	KB	Bone	-	7.5		hollowware rimsherd; red band exterior, brown/black band interior
1841	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.4		
1842	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	2	XP	Pearlware	undec	2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1843	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	SDI	Whiteware White earthenwar e	sponge decorated	3.3	red	
1844	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	UNW		unid grey salt- glazed, brown slip	1	glazeless	
1845	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	OGS	Stoneware	slip	32.8	base fragment	
1846	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	3	ACG	Glass	aqua curved	11.4		
1847	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	GGR	Redware	ginger-glazed	1.2	bodysherd	
1848	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	0.4		
1849	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	RBY	Yellowware	rockingham	1.9	rimsherd; very thin and refined shoulder; ginger slip ext w/dark brown slip int	
1850	N 0/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	OTYW	Yellowware -	grey salt- glazed, brown slip	1		
1851	N 0/W 10	Builders trench		1	OGS	Stoneware	slip	1.7	bodysherd	
1852	N 0/W 10	Builders trench		1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	0.2	bodysherd	
1853	N 0/W 10	Builders trench		1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated underglaze blue-	1	rimsherd	
1854	N 0/W 10	Builders trench		1	UBP	Pearlware	handpainted	0.4	bodysherd	
1855	N 0/W 10 N0/E0		6-12"	92	XI	Whiteware	undec	169.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1856	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	0.9		burned bodysherd
1857	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	5	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	21.9		green banded saucer, "hotel ware"
1858	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.8		"guady dutch" green floral bodysherd frag
1859	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	1	DCI	Whiteware	decalomania	1.2		blue & red floral pattern
1860	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	1	RTI	Whiteware White earthenwar e	red tranferprint	1.2		rimsherd
1861	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	3	UNW		und black transfer- print	0.7		glazeless partial maker's mark "LOW" in a banner
1862	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	10	ATI	Whiteware		18.6		
1863	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	2	XC	Creamware	undec	0.6		(1) rimsherd
1864	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	4	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	5.2		
1865	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	3	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	4.3		
1866	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	3	XP	Pearlware	undec	1.6		(2) FOOTRINGS
1867	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	8	ANY	Yellowware	annular mottle or spotted brown glazed	12.3		yellowware with black and white banding
1868	N O/W 10 N O/E0		6-12"	1	BSR	Redware		4.8		bodysherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1869	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	0.6		bodysherd
1870	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	OPL	Plaster Unid	-	1.2		
1871	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	UIC	cuprous metal	-	1		
1872	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	OSL	Slag	-	1		
1873	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	0.7		very thin, hand blown
1874	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	3	ACG	Glass	aqua curved	7		MNV= 3
1875	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.3		
1876	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	MCG	Glass	brown curved	0.2		
1877	N 0/W 10 N 0/E 0		6-12"	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	0.8		
1878	N 0/ W 10	Builders trench		6	XI	Whiteware White	undec	6.7		
1879	N 0/ W 10	Builders trench		3	UNW	earthenwar e	unid	0.6		
1880	N 0/ W 10	Builders trench		1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	0.9		
1881	N 0/E 10	5/9"	0-3"	2	XY	Yellowware	undec	4.3		yellow salt-glazed interior
1882	N 0/E 10	5/9"	0-3"	1	UDSW	Stoneware	unidentified	0.4		gery salt glazed
1883	N 0/E 10	5/9"	0-3"	1	SHT	Metal	-	2.9		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1884	N O/E 10	5/9" under	0-3"	1	CWN	Metal	nail, common wire	6.1	3.05	
1885	S 10/W 10	sidewalk		51	XI	Whiteware	undec	106.7		
1886	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	21	XP	Pearlware	undec	27.5		
1887	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	6	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	7.3		
1888	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	2	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge-decorated	0.6		
1889	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	2	OTPW	Pearlware	-	5.6		blue decorated body sherds
1890	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	0.3		brown and blue banded rimsherd
1891	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	2	UNW	earthenware	und	0.8		glazeless
1892	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	1	XY	Yellowware	undec	3.4		bodysherd
1893	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	1.4		
1894	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	> .01		greenbanded, possibly gilded
1895	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	1	SDI	Whiteware	sponge decorated mottle or	0.3		green sponged
1896	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	3	BSR	Redware	spotted brown glazed	14.2		base
1897	S 10/W 10	under	sidewalk	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	und	0.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1898	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	OGR	Redware Buff Earthenware	brown-glazed ginger salt- glaze ext, brown slip int	4.8		thin walled, rimsherd
1899	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	OTBE			9.5		
1900	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		2	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	3.6		bodysherds clear lead glazed, grey- bodied stoneware; rim was fired cooler temp, making yellow. Shallow hollowware vessel
1901	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	OTSW	Stoneware	-	25.2		
1902	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	MFR	Redware	molded fine red stoneware grey salt- glazed, tan	0.4		bodysherd
1903	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	TGS	Stoneware	slip buff salt- glazed blue decorated,	3.4		bodysherd
1904	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	BUS	Stoneware	clear slipped	7.8		bodysherd
1905	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		2	JFR	Redware White earthenware	Jackfield	2.9		
1906	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	UNW		unid	0.4		rimsherd, possible yellow banding
1907	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	BLT	Metal	bolt	14.4		w/nut
1908	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	WAS	Metal	washer	1.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1909	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		2	LEAD	LEAD	unidentified	14.2		
1910	S 10/W 10		12-24"	5	KB	Bone	- mottle or spotted brown glazed	14.3		
1911	S 10/W 10		12-24"	4	BSR	Redware	brown-glazed	56.7		
1912	S 10/W 10		12-24"	6	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	20		
1913	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	2.8		
1914	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	2.7		
1915	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	SDR	Redware	slip decorated	4.9		yellow trailed
1916	S 10/W 10		12-24"	17	XI	Whiteware	undec	18.4		
1917	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	XC	Creamware	undec	2.9		rimsherd
1918	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	XY	Yellowware	undec	0.9		bodysherds
1919	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	MOII	Ironstone	molded	19.1		teacup frag
1920	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	4.1		molded floral design
1921	S 10/W 10		12-24"	6	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print underglaze blue-	5.6		
1922	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	UBP	Pearlware	handpainted	0.3		
1923	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	> .01		
1924	S 10/W 10		12-24"	11	XP	Pearlware	undec	20.2		
1925	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha annular	0.3		blue
1926	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	ANY	Yellowware	yellowware	0.2		yellow and white banded
1927	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	MP	Pearlware	mocha sponge	15.1		
1928	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	SDI	Whiteware	decorated	0.3		yellow/orange sponge
1929	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	UNW	White	unid	0.3		green decorated

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
						earthenwar e				
						Buff				
1930	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	UNB	Earthenwar e	dark-brown lead glazed	4.2		
1931	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed buff salt- glazed, tan slip	1.7		
1932	S 10/W 10		12-24"	2	TBS	Stoneware		38.7		
1933	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	2		
1934	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	1.6		
1935	S 10/W 10		12-24"	3	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	7.1		
1936	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass clear table, leaded,	0.3		
1937	S 10/W 10		12-24"	1	CLPG	Glass	pressed	3		
1938	S 20/ W 10			8	XI	Whiteware	undec	19.6		
1939	S 20/ W 10			1	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	0.6		
1940	S 20/ W 10			1	XC	Creamware	undec	0.6		rimsherd
1941	S 20/ W 10			1	XY	Yellowware	undec	0.6		
1942	S 20/ W 10			2	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed hand painted	9.5		
1943	S 20/ W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	1.9		green banded hollowware
1944	S 20/ W 10			1	XGR	Redware	unglazed	1		
1945	S 20/ W 10			1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	0.8		
1946	S 20/ W 10			1	BEI	Whiteware	blue edge decorated clear table, leaded,	4.7		
1947	S 20/ W 10			1	CLPG	Glass	pressed	9.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1948	S 20/ W 10			1	CBG	Glass White earthenwar e	clear bottle	> .01		square-shaped medicine bottle
1949	S 20/ W 10			3	UNW		unid	0.6		glazeless
1950	S 10/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	COIN	Coin	1939 US Penny	2.9		
1951	S 10/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	2	XI	Whiteware	undec	2.9		
1952	S 10/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	MP	Pearlware	mocha	2.4		bluebanded
1953	S 10/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	CCTG	Glass	clear cut table- glass	4		
1954	S 10/W 10	Builders trench	0-4"	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.3		
1955	S 10/W 10	Builders trench		2	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	0.3		
1956	S 10/W 10	Builders trench		2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	3.9		
1957	S 10/W 10	Builders trench		1	VCG	Glass	amethyst curved	4.8		
1958	S 10/W 10	Builders trench		1	GCG	Glass	green curved	2.4		black glass fragment with geometric pattern
1959	S 10/W 10	Builders trench		1	BEAD	Glass	-	1.1		
1960	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	2.5		melted, slag glass
1961	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	OTCG	Glass	-	1		frosted (?), flaked

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1962	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		4	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	15		
1963	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	ACG	Glass	-	4		
1964	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	8.4		
1965	S 10/W 10	under sidewalk		1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	1.5		
1966	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	2.1		
1967	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	CPTG	Glass	clear, molded	24.3		
1968	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	9.3		
1969	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	2		
1970	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	VBG	Glass	amethyst bottle	14.3		ball neck, double mold
1971	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	KB	Bone	-	2		
1972	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		8	XI	Whiteware	undec	15.1		
1973	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	XII	Ironstone	undecorated	14.6		
1974	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	21.7		green-banded "hotel ware", hollowware
1975	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		11	XC	Creamware	undec	9.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1976	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	MP	Pearlware	mocha	6.8		bluebanded
1977	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	2.8		turquoise and blue banded
1978	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	GEP	Pearlware	green edge decorated	0.1		
1979	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	XI	Whiteware	undec	36		hollowware w/black maker's mark "ROYA" with crown motif
1980	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.3		
1981	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	XP	Pearlware	undec	3.3		embossed maker's mark "WEDGE"
1982	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	XGR	Redware	unglazed	10.9		
1983	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1		black and blue banded
1984	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	XY	Yellowware	undec	7		
1985	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	ANY	Yellowware	annular yellowware	1.3		white banded
1986	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	1.7		
1987	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		5	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	12		
1988	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	3.8		
1989	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	DOLL	Ceramic doll frag	-	4.9		head fragment; black painted hair

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
1990	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		2	LGR	Redware	lustered black- glazed	5.7		decorative finial/knob buff bodied, clear salt glaze ext with blue trailed decoration, clear/tan interior slip, crack frag
1991	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	UDSW	Stoneware	unidentified	54.3		
1992	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	YGR	Redware	yellow-glazed	0.2		very tiny frag, clear and yellow glaze
1993	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		1	ATI	Whiteware	black transfer- print	3.2		
1994	S 20/ W 10	under sidewalk 0-12"		4	OYS	Shell	-	12.5		
1995	N 0/E 10		0-3"	2	ARF	Asphalt Roofing Shingle	-	1.9		
1996	N 0/E 10		0-3"	3	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	11.2		
1997	N 0/E 10		0-3"	9	OBR	Brick	frags	20		
1998	N 0/E 10		0-3"	1	DKR	Redware	doorknob	5.8		agateware doorknob frag
1999	N 0/E 10		0-3"	1	FAW	Agateware	fine agateware	0.9		ginger and yellow
2000	N 0/E 10		0-3"	1	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	2.1		
2001	N 0/E 10		0-3"	2	AGR	Redware	black-glazed	4.9		
2002	N 0/E 10		0-3"	3	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	1.2		
2003	N 0/E 10		0-3"	1	GGR	Redware	ginger-glazed brown & yellow slip-trail	1.1		
2004	N 0/E 10		0-3"	2	OOS	Redware	decorated	4.9		
2005	N 0/E 10		0-3"	1	JFR	Redware Buff	Jackfield	0.7		
2006	N 0/E 10		0-3"	1	OTBE	Earthenwar e	-	1.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2007	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	BUC	Metal	buckle	1.4		
2008	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	OGR	Redware	brown-glazed	7.4		
2009	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	LGR	Redware	lustered black- glazed	0.6		
2010	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	2.2		
2011	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	UDSW	Stoneware	unidentified	11.6		buffbodied, clear salt ext glaze w/tan int slip
2012	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	1.9		
2013	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.7		
2014	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	1.5		
2015	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	2	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	3.7		
2016	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	3	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	4.3		
2017	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	3	MLCG	Glass	milk-colored	5.8		
2018	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	2	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.8		(1) burned
2019	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	1	BBG	Glass	blue bottle glass	0.3		cobalt-blue screw-top rim
2020	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench	6-12"	3	KB	Bone	-	2.9		
2021	N 0/ E 10		0-3"	4	OYS	Shell	-	15.3		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2022	N O/E 10		0-3"	6	XC	Creamware	undec	5.6		
2023	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	24.7		green-banded, molded
2024	N O/E 10		0-3"	11	XP	Pearlware	undec	35		
2025	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	0.5		
2026	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	OTP	Pearlware	undec brown transfer-print	3.1		
2027	N O/E 10		0-3"	2	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	0.4		
2028	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	0.7		
2029	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.1		green & black floral
2030	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.9		blue & green
2031	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.1		black banded glazeless
2032	N O/E 10		0-3"	4	UNI	Whiteware	undec	4.2		
2033	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	GEP	Pearlware	green edge decorated	0.2		
2034	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	ATI	Whiteware	black transfer- print	4		
2035	N O/E 10		0-3"	31	XI	Whiteware	undec	71.4		
2036	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.5		
2037	N O/E 10		0-3"	1	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	2.4		
2038	N O/W 10 N/O E 0		6" +	16	OYS	Shell	-	114.4		
2039	N O/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	4.8		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2040	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	2	MXMI	Musical instrument	harmonica fragments	4		steel reeds under plate
2041	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	1	HOOK		0 hook	4.4		
2042	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	1	ODMT	Metal	-	53.6		stove lid handle
2043	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	5		
2044	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	0.5		
2045	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	1	OPL	Plaster	-	1.6		
2046	N 0/W 10 N/O E 0		16" +	8	KB	Bone	-	47.2		
2047	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		2	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	0.6		
2048	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		1	ANY	Yellowware	annular yellowware	0.2		
2049	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		1	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	0.1		
2050	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		4	XC	Creamware	undec	3.6		
2051	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		1	XP	Pearlware	undec	1.4		
2052	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		11	XI	Whiteware	undec	5.8		
2053	S 10/W 10 Builders	trench		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.7		black banded

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
Builders										
2054	S 10/W 10	trench		1	XGS	Stoneware	grey salt-glazed, unslipped	11.1		
2055	S 20/ W 10			1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	1.8		embossed "NAB'S" "FUME" deeply colored, poss canningjar base
2056	S 20/ W 10			1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	5.6		
2057	S 20/ W 10			2	ACG	Glass	-	8.2		
2058	S 20/ W 10			1	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	1.8		
2059	S 20/ W 10			1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	13.2		canning jar lid frag
2060	S 20/ W 10			1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	6.1		
2061	S 20/ W 10			6	CLPG	Glass	clear table, leaded, pressed	46.2		
2062	S 20/ W 10			134	XI	Whiteware	undec	189.1		
2063	S 20/ W 10			1	XI	Whiteware	undec underglaze blue hand-painted	1.9		partial maker's mark "D"
2064	S 20/ W 10			2	HBW	Whiteware	painted	2		
2065	S 20/ W 10			17	XC	Creamware	undec	25.8		
2066	S 20/ W 10			8	XP	Pearlware	undec	15.7		
2067	S 20/ W 10			2	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	7.4		
2068	S 20/ W 10			2	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag brown & yellow slip-trail	15.2		
2069	S 20/ W 10			2	OOS	Redware	decorated	16.7		unglazed/slipped exterior, decorated interior
2070	S 20/ W 10			1	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	2.7		clear glazed ext, dark brown/black glazed int
2071	S 20/ W 10			4	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	4.7		
2072	S 20/ W 10			2	AGR	Redware	black-glazed	0.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2073	S 20/ W 10			1	CGS	Stoneware	grey salt-glazed, clear glazed	0.8		
2074	S 20/ W 10			2	UNR	Redware Buff	undec	1.4		
2075	S 20/ W 10			1	UNB	Earthenware	undec	1.8		partial maker's mark, embossed "GRAAJ"
2076	S 20/ W 10			1	XI	Whiteware	undec	2		
2077	S 20/ W 10			1	ANY	Yellowware	annular	1.6		white and brown banded
2078	S 20/ W 10			1	OYS	-		0.2		
2079	S 20/ W 10			10	XY	Yellowware	undec	15.5		
2080	S 20/ W 10			8	UNI	Whiteware	undec	9.9		glazeless
2081	S 20/ W 10			1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge-decorated	0.5		
2082	S 20/ W 10			1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	1.2		
2083	S 20/ W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.4		brown
2084	S 20/ W 10			1	ATI	Whiteware	black transfer-print	0.6		
2085	S 20/ W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.1		green banded
2086	FR/CF S 20/E 0			1	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	42.6		canning jar lid, embossed "PRESTO"
2087	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	26	XI	Whiteware	undec	83.1		MNV 1 hollowware vessel
2088	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	8.4		rimsherds

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2089	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	2	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	4.6		rim sherds
2090	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	1.1		body sherd, embossed, poss maker's mark "H 8."
2091	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	TOYZ	Porcelain	children's toy dish fragment	3.4		
2092	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	SPZ	Porcelain	soft paste	4		body sherd
2093	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	4	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.6		green banded, rim sherds
2094	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.8		black banded, rimsherd
2095	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	SDI	Whiteware	sponge decorated	1.6		blue sponged body sherd
2096	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	4	BEI	Whiteware	blue edge decorated	3		(2) rimsherds
2097	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	2	UFI	Whiteware	flow blue	1.2		(1) rimsherd
2098	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	3.1		Blue glazed body sherd
2099	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	1.1		blue, turquoise, and white banded

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2100	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	7	XY	Yellowware	undec	7.1	(3) rimsherds	
2101	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	ANY	Yellowware	annular	1.1		brown, white and yellow banded body sherd
2102	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome underglaze	2		hollowware bodysherd, dec intgreen and black floral, "gaudy dutch"
2103	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	HBW	Whiteware	painted	12.3		possible handle or decorative rim of serving vessel
2104	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	1.2		body sherd
2105	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	OYS	Shell	-	3.2		
2106	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	KB	Bone	-	2.5		
2107	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	0.6		
2108	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	UCN	Metal Buff	cut nail frags	1.1		
2109	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	OTBE	Earthenwar e	black glazed grey salt- glazed blue	10.3		bodysherd
2110	S 20/W 10	Under stone path	0-6"	1	OUS	Stoneware	decorated,	14.7		bottle finish/lip

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
							brown slip			
2111	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	39	XI	Whiteware	undec	39.5		
2112	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	2	OYS	Shell	-	2.1		
2113	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	6	XP	Pearlware	undec	8		bodysherds
2114	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	3	XC	Creamware	undec	1.2		(1) rimsherd
2115	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	8	XY	Yellowware	undec	7.3		bodysherds
2116	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	3	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	2		bodysherds
2117	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	JFR	Redware Red	Jackfield	2.3		bodysherds
2118	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	UFR	stoneware	undidentified yellow slip-trail	2.3		bodysherds; burnt
2119	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	YTS	Redware Fine Red	decorated	< 0.1		bodysherd
2120	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	OTFR	stoneware - Kaolin pipe	-	<0.1		bodysherd
2121	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	DBK	bowl frag	decorated	1.7		stars/dots on the rim
2122	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	BRAS	Brass Buff	undidentified	16.3		possible cap/lid
2123	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	UNB	Earthenwar e	undidentified	1.1		glazeless
2124	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	5	AFG	Glass	aqua flat	2.5		
2125	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	1	GFG	Glass	green flat	0.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
		walk					glass			
2126	S 20/W 10	Under walk	6-12 "	6	CBG	Glass	clear bottle grey salt- glazed blue decorated,	22		MNV = 3 (3)rimsherds Bottle neck and finish, stamped on shoulder "MANSFIELD"; mends w/ #2110
2127	S 20/W 10	beneath sidewalk 0-12"		1	OUS	Stoneware	brown slip	50.5		
2128	S 20/W 10	beneath sidewalk 0-12"		1	MOI	Whiteware	molded	27.2		saucer frag, rim and footing blue, turquoise, and white banded
2129	S 20/W 10	beneath sidewalk 0-12"		1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	4.2		
2130	S 20/W 10	beneath sidewalk 0-12"		1	OYS	Shell	-	2.8		
2131	S 20/W 10	beneath sidewalk 0-12"		1	UFR	Red stoneware	unidentified	1.8		curvilinear impressions in dark brown glaze; burnt
2132	N 0/E 10		3-6"	2	KB	Bone	-	33.4		canning jar frags,
2133	N 0/E 10		3-6"	8	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	125.6		
2134	N 0/E 10		3-6"	1	LG	Glass	lamp glass	0.5		
2135	N 0/E 10		3-6"	1	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	3.9		
2136	N 0/E 10		3-6"	5	OYS	Shell	-	1.3		
2137	N 0/E 10		3-6"	5	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.5		(1) footing
2138	N 0/E 10		3-6"	3	XC	Creamware	undec	2.1		bodysherds
2139	N 0/E 10		3-6"	1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print brown transfer -print	< 0.1		rimsherd
2140	N 0/E 10		3-6"	1	OTPW	Pearlware	w/handpainted underglaze	0.5		int decoration, hollowware bodysherd
2141	N 0/E 10		3-6"	1	RGS	Stoneware	grey salt- glazed, red	1.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
							slip			
2142	N O/E 10		3-6"	1	UNW	White earthenware	und	0.2		glazeless
2143	N O/E 10		3-6"	1	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	0.4		bodysherd
2144	N O/E 10		3-6"	1	MLBG	Glass	milk glass	0.4		
						Kaolin pipe				
2145	N O/E 10		3-6"	1	PBK	bowl/stem frag	undecorated, 4/64 bore	0.8		NEEDS MEASUREMENT
2146	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	96	XI	Whiteware	undec	160		mnv = 2 (glazetypes)
2147	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	9	XC	Creamware	undec	9.1		bodysherds
2148	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	4	XP	Pearlware	undec	4.5		(1) footing
							grey salt-glazed, red slip			
2149	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	RGS	Stoneware	slip	3.1		bodysherds
2150	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	1.1		bodysherds
2151	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	UNI	Whiteware	und	1.7		possibly yellow banded, burnt
2152	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	0.6		bodysherd
2153	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	AGR	Redware Buff	black-glazed	1.1		bodysherds
						Earthenware				
2154	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	OTBE	e	black glazed	0.8		
2155	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	4	OCO	Coal	-	2.9		
2156	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	5	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	7.3		
2157	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	2.1		
							olive green bottle			
2158	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	2	OBG	Glass	bottle	8		mnv = 2
2159	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	3.9		canning jar frag, embossed but illegible

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2160	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	2	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	13.7	2.57	
2161	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	UDM	Metal	unidentified	2		
2162	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	WIRE	Metal	wire	6.3		
2163	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	13	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	5.9		
2164	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	2	KB	Bone	-	2.6		
2165	S 50/ W 10		0-12"	1	OYS	Shell	-	1.2		
2166	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1		no entry for this object type	no entry for this object type			modified bone small plate, footing & rimsherd; stamped maker's mark "MAD" "BURS" with sash/ribbon
2167	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	XI	Whiteware	undec	29.3		floral pattern, exterior hollowware, (1) rimsherd, burnt
2168	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		2	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	1.3		bodysherd; maker's mark "CELAIN"
2169	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	XI	Whiteware	undec	7.7		bodysherds
2170	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		2	XI	Whiteware	undec	3.1		yellow & blue floral gaudy dutch, hollowware
2171	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		2	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.4		blue and white banded bodysherd
2172	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha handpainted blue	0.7		int decorated hollowware bodysherd
2173	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	UBP	Pearlware	underglaze	0.7		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2174	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	0.6		molded and banded rimsherd
2175	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		3	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	2.6		
2176	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	XP	Pearlware	undec	0.7		footring
2177	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		2	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	5.2		bodysherds
2178	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		2	ATI	Whiteware	black transfer- print	1.4		bodysherds
2179	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		3	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	5.4		green banded "hotel ware"
2180	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		2	ANY	Yellowware	annular yellowware	1.1		brown and white banded
2181	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	ANY	Yellowware	annular yellowware	0.6		blue and white banded rimsherd
2182	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	UNI	Whiteware	unid	0.2		green glazed, possibly molded
2183	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		7	XY	Yellowware	undec	5.6		bodysherds
2184	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	MOII	Ironstone	molded	7.8		base of a figurine with ladies foot, painted overglaze

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2185	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		3	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	3.8		
2186	S 20/ W 10	deep under sidewalk 12-24"		1	DBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	decorated	0.6		geometrically hatched
2187	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		27	XI	Whiteware	undec	41.5		
2188	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		3	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.6		bodysherds
2189	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		7	XC	Creamware	undec	8.2		bodysherds
2190	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		3	XY	Yellowware	undec	2.7		bodysherds
2191	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.2		brown decoration, interior hollowware
2192	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.8		black banded rimsherd
2193	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	1.5		green
2194	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		1	UNI	Whiteware	unid	0.8		burnt bodysherd
2195	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		1	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	2.5		bodysherds
2196	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		3	MOI	Whiteware	molded	3.6		flatware rimsherds
2197	S 20/ W 10	Builders trench 6-12"		2	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	0.4		bodysherds

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
Builders										
2198	S 20/ W 10	trench	6-12"	4	OYS	Shell	-	4.4		
2199	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	1	OYS	Shell	-	< 0.1		
2200	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	1	UNI	Whiteware	unid	0.7		glazeless
2201	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	3	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	5.1		
2202	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	1	PBK	Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag	undecorated, 4/64 bore	2.1		
2203	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	1	XBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	undec	1.7		
2204	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	2	DBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	decorated	3.2		(1) floral; (1) undetermined
2205	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	1	SBK	Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag	decorated, smaller than 4/64 bore	3.9		floral
2206	S 20/ W 10		14" bs	2	DMSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	decorated, 4/64 bore	3.2		
2207	S 20/W 10			3	OTBE	Buff Earthenware	yellow mottled, fading into dark brown	42.1		rimsherd
2208	S 20/W 10			1	CGS	Stoneware	grey salt- glazed, clear glazed	13.3		bodysherd
2209	S 20/W 10			1	OOSW	Stoneware	brown salt- glazed, brown slip	9.7		bodysherd
2210	S 20/W 10			1	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	7.1		bodysherd, burnt
2211	S 20/W 10			1	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	2.9		bodysherd
2212	S 20/W 10			2	OCO	Coal	-	0.4		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2213	S 20/W 10			7		no entry for this object type	no entry for this object type	19.3		skeet; embossed "W" "H" "5"
2214	S 20/W 10	beneath sidewalk 0-12"		1	KB	Bone	-	3.7		
2215	S 20/W 10			1	FPR	Terracotta	flower pot frag	7.6		base frag
2216	S 20/W 10			2	KB	Bone	-	0.7		
2217	S 20/W 10			1	MLCG	Glass	milk-colored machine cut	< 0.1		
2218	S 20/W 10			1	MCN	Metal Unid	nail	3.4	2.3	
2219	S 20/W 10			1	UIC	cuprous metal	-	3.6		
2220	S 30/W 10			1	LOCK	Lock	-	26.9		
2221	S 30/W 10			2	UDM	Metal	unidentified machine cut	43.9		
2222	S 30/W 10			1	MCN	Metal	nail	9.2	2.7	bent
2223	S 30/W 10			5	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	10.9		
2224	S 30/W 10			2	MLCG	Glass	milk-colored black glass, possible	17.6		
2225	S 30/W 10			1	OG	Glass	button frag	0.5		
2226	S 30/W 10			4	KB	Bone	-	1.9		
2227	S 30/W 10			2	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid buff salt- glazed blue decorated,	2.2		
2228	S 30/W 10			2	BUS	Stoneware	clear slipped olive-green	77		rimsheds, crock frags
2229	S 30/W 10			4	OCG	Glass	curved	11.2		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2230	S 30/W 10			12	CCG	Glass	clear, curved	28.8		
2231	S 30/W 10			4	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	11.8		(1) bottle base w/ pontil mark
2232	S 30/W 10			3	CPTG	Glass	clear, molded	12.7		
2233	S 30/W 10			1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle mottle or spotted brown glazed	11.4		neck with applied lip
2234	S 30/W 10			3	BSR	Redware	slip decorated	6.5		bodysherds
2235	S 30/W 10			2	SDR	Redware	fine agateware	0.5		bodysherds
2236	S 30/W 10			4	FAW	Agateware	brown-glazed	4.2		bodysherds, interior salt glazed
2237	S 30/W 10			1	OGR	Redware	molded	1.4		bodysherds
2238	S 30/W 10			1	MOI	Whiteware	hand painted	4.9		raised dot pattern on rim
2239	S 30/W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	0.9		blue and red floral, body sherd
2240	S 30/W 10			3	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted			
2241	S 30/W 10			3	XC	Creamware	polychrome	32.3		green banded rimsherds
2242	S 30/W 10			4	ATI	Whiteware	undec	2.8		(1) rimsherd, (1) body
2243	S 30/W 10			1	UNI	Whiteware	black transfer- print	4.8		(2) rimsherds
2244	S 30/W 10			76	XI	Whiteware	undec	108.8		makers' amrk, brown "SIAN", partial building
2245	S 30/W 10			3	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	2.1		bodysherd
2246	S 30/W 10			1	MP	Pearlware	mocha	0.3		blue bodysherd
2247	S 30/W 10			1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	1.8		grey, brown and white, hollowware bodysherd
2248	S 30/W 10			6	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	7		rimsherds
2249	S 30/W 10			1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	0.2		bodysherd
2250	S 30/W 10			4	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.9		(2) footrings

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Proven- Cat. #	ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2251	S 30/W 10			1	UPP	Pearlware	underglaze polychrome handpainted underglaze blue-	1		yellow and brown exterior, white line interior, hollowware bodysherd
2252	S 30/W 10			1	UBP	Pearlware	handpainted luster	0.3		rimsherds blue transfer rprint with luster decorated rimsherd
2253	S 30/W 10			1	LWI	Whiteware	decorated grey salt- glazed, red slip	0.1		
2254	S 30/W 10			2	RGS	Stoneware	undec	2.8		bodysherd
2255	S 30/W 10			8	XY	Yellowware	annular	4.7		
2256	S 30/W 10			1	ANY	Yellowware	yellowware hand painted	0.5		white and brown banded blue floral interior, hollowware bodysherd
2257	S 30/W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	0.9		
2258	S 30/W 10			1	BUC	Metal	buckle	31.5		
2259	S 30/W 10			1	FORK	Metal	iron machine cut	16.5		
2260	S 30/W 10			1	MCN	Metal	nail	5.1	2.7	
2261	S 30/W 10			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	5.4	2.3	
2262	S 30/W 10			1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint	0.8		rimsherd
2263	S 30/W 10			2	OYS	Shell	- hand painted	1		black banded rimsherd, ext, hollowware
2264	S 30/W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	0.9		brown banded interior rimsherd, hollowware
2265	S 30/W 10			1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.6		tan and white banded bodysherd
2266	S 30/W 10			1	ANW	Whiteware	annular	0.2		
2267	S 30/W 10			1	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	0.2		brown banded bodysherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2268	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath		1	MBG	Glass	brown bottle	3.7		
2269	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		4	XP	Pearlware	undec	6.5		(1) footing
2270	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		4	XC	Creamware	undec	6.3		bodysherds
2271	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	6.9		red floral "gaudy dutch", exterior decorated hollowware
2272	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		1	MP	Pearlware	mocha	0.8		blue ext decorated bodysherd, hollowware
2273	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	1		interior decorated hollowware, footring
2274	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		1	ANP	Pearlware	annular	8.7		brown banded exterior, hollowware footring
2275	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		10	XI	Whiteware	undec	18.4		(5) burned
2276	S 30/W 10	sidewalk almost underne ath		3	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	2.8		bodysherds

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2277	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath sidewalk		2	KB	Bone	-	9.6		
2278	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath sidewalk		2	SDR	Redware	slip decorated	0.6		
2279	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath sidewalk		2	XGR	Redware	unglazed	2	(1) rimsherd	
2280	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath sidewalk		1	MLCG	Glass	milk-colored	2.2		
2281	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath sidewalk		1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	2.8		
2282	S 30/W 10	almost underne ath sidewalk		1	XBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	undec	1.2		
2283	S 26/ W 30			11	RBV	Yellowware	rockingham	26.9		
2284	S 26/ W 30			9	XI	Whiteware	undec	20.3		
2285	S 26/ W 30			1	UNI	Whiteware	unid blue	1.5		glazeless
2286	S 26/ W 30			1	UTI	Whiteware	transferprint hand painted	2.4		bodysherd blue, red, green and black design
2287	S 26/ W 30			1	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	0.7		
2288	S 26/ W 30			4	XC	Creamware	undec	1.8		bodysherd

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2289	S 26/ W 30			5	XY	Yellowware	undec	9.8		bodysherd
2290	S 26/ W 30			1	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	1		bodysherd
2291	S 26/ W 30			1	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	0.7		rimsherd
2292	S 26/ W 30			1	XP	Pearlware	undec	0.3		bodysherd
2293	S 26/ W 30			1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	0.1		bodysherd
2294	S 26/ W 30			1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	0.5		
2295	S 26/ W 30			1	BULL	Metal	.22 rimfire shellcasing	1.1		
2296	S 26/ W 30			2	KB	Bone	-	0.4		
2297	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	OPL	Plaster	-	5.5		
2298	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	2	KB	Bone	-	6		
2299	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	2	CUT	Metal	-	18.6		single piece formed, interior haft
2300	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	15	UDM	Metal	unidentified	7.8		
2301	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	UIC	Unid cuprous metal	ring	1.3		
2302	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	BULL	Metal	.22 rimfire shellcasing	0.8		"U"
2303	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	BULL	Metal	-	1.3		"US"
2304	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	ACG	Glass	aqua curved	13.6		
2305	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	0.8		
2306	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	13.8		canning jar rim
2307	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	3	CPTG	Glass	clear, molded	15.6		
2308	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	6	XC	Creamware	undec	19		(3) rimsherd; (2) footing
2309	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	22	XI	Whiteware	undec	38.8		embossed maker's mark, illegible
2310	S 30/ W 10		6-12"	1	XP	Pearlware	undec	2.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2311	S 30/W 10		6-12"	4	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	4.5		rimsherds
2312	S 30/W 10		6-12"	2	AFI	Whiteware	flow black	5.8		bodysherds
2313	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	GEP	Pearlware	green edge decorated	5.1		rimsherds
2314	S 30/W 10		6-12"	4	XY	Yellowware	undec	9.3		(2) rimsherds
2315	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	JFR	Redware	Jackfield	0.5		interior decorated hollowware
2316	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	0.5		bodysherd
2317	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	UNI	Whiteware	und	0.6		glazeless
2318	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1		borwn maker's mark "BR"
2319	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	RGS	Stoneware	grey salt- glazed, red slip	0.8		bodysherd
2320	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	OTSW	Stoneware	buff-bodied, grey-salt glazed	29.8		
2321	S 30/W 10		6-12"	1	SDR	Redware	slip decorated mottle or spotted brown glazed	4.4		bodysherd
2322	S 30/W 10		6-12"	4	BSR	Redware		6.5		bodysherd
2323	S 30/W 10			4	LID	Metal	bottle/jar lid	199.6		Magnesium lids with milk-glass liners, complete canning jar lid liner, frag. Embossed "BOYD'S CAP FOR M"
2324	S 30/W 10			1	MLCG	Glass	milk-colored canning jar body frag w/magnesium lid, milk-glass liner and rubber stopper	16.6		
2325	S 30/W 10			1	MXOG	Glass		194.5		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2326	N 0/E 30	just below stake		1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	0.8		
2327	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	KB	Bone	- miniature metal revolver w/plastic handle	17.9		
2328	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	MXTL	Metal	.22 rimfire shellcasing	24.3		(1) "U"; (1) "US"
2329	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		2	BULL	Metal		1.3		
2330	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	ODMT	Metal Other	door latch/bolt	105.2		
2331	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	OCMT	clothing- related metal object	boot hook	11.1		
2332	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	CUT	Metal	lead handle	9.1		lead handle
2333	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	9.7	3.64	
2334	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		7	CBG	Glass	clear bottle	85.4		
2335	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		3	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	3.7		green and red floral design
2336	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		3	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	8.1		hollowware, (1) footing
2337	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		4	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint	49.6		flatware, (3) rimsherds

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2338	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	0.2		orange and green floral dec, bodysherd
2339	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint buff salt-	1.1		hollowware bodysherd, dec int & ext
2340	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	OBS	Stoneware	glazed, brown slip	7.8		bodysherd
2341	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		3	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	4.5		brown banded, blue
2342	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		13	XI	Whiteware	undec	24.3		
2343	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	XII	Ironstone	undecorated	0.5		
2344	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	CFG	Glass	clear flat glass	2.4		burnt
2345	N 0/E 30	Builders trench		1	OPL	Plaster	-	6.4		embossed canning jar frag
2346	N 0/ E 20			1	ABG	Glass	aqua bottle	11.6		"30TH"
2347	N 50/ W 0		4-7"	3	KB	Bone	-	4.1		
2348	N 50/ W 0		4-7"	1	GGBG	Glass	grass-green bottle glass	1.3		
2349	N 50/ W 0		4-7"	1	MBG	Glass	brown bottle	0.6		
2350	Un Prov			1	KB	Bone	-	1.9		
2351	Un Prov			2	OYS	Shell	-	3.9		
2352	Un Prov			1	COIN	COIN	1881 liberty head 1 cent	3.1		
2353	Un Prov			1	COIN	COIN	1946 1 cent	3.1		
2354	Un Prov			1	CUT	Metal	tin, handle	4.4		
2355	Un Prov			9	ABS	Stoneware	buff salt-	298.7		crock frags

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2356	Un Prov			36	XI	Whiteware	glazed, albany slip undec			
2357	Un Prov			2	OGS	Stoneware	grey salt- glazed, brown slip			
2358	Un Prov			1	SDR	Redware	slip decorated			
2359	Un Prov			3	JFR	Redware	Jackfield			
2360	Un Prov			1	CFR	Red stoneware	clear-glazed mottle or spotted brown glazed	0.2		
2361	Un Prov			2	BSR	Redware	green-ish orange glazed	13.2		
2362	Un Prov			1	OTSW	Stoneware	und grey-salt glazed, blue decorated,	4.1		
2363	Un Prov			2	UNR	Redware	undipped	2		
2364	Un Prov			1	XUS	Stoneware Buff		7.3		
2365	Un Prov			1	UNB	Earthenwar e	undidentified hand painted	12.3		tan glazed ext, dark brown int, both lustered
2366	Un Prov			12	HPW	Whiteware	polychrome	32.1		
2367	Un Prov			7	OPL	Plaster	-	2.6		
2368	Un Prov			1	DCI	Whiteware	decalomania	4.4		rimsherd
2369	Un Prov			3	RTI	Whiteware	red tranferprint	41.9		platter frags
2370	Un Prov			1	XY	Yellowware	undec	0.3		
2371	Un Prov			1	XBK	Kaolin pipe bowl frag	undec	0.1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2372	Un Prov			47	XP	Pearlware	undec	113.8		
2373	Un Prov			15	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge- decorated	64		
2374	Un Prov			10	UTP	Pearlware	blue transfer print	19.8		
2375	Un Prov			7	UTI	Whiteware	blue transferprint underglaze	13.4		
2376	Un Prov			13	UPP	Pearlware	polychrome handpainted	14.9		small hollowware, int decorated orange and green floral design
2377	Un Prov			3	MOCA	Whiteware	mocha	5.9		brown and white banded w/blue
2378	Un Prov			1	ANW	Whiteware	annular	5.8		burnt
2379	Un Prov			2	UFP	Pearlware	flow blue underglaze	13.5		hollowware
2380	Un Prov			4	UBP	Pearlware	handpainted	5.8		
2381	Un Prov			1	OTII	Ironstone	-	3.3		pink lusterware, footring
2382	Un Prov			1	HPZ	Porcelain	handpainted	2.9		rimsherd
2383	Un Prov			1	UNZ	Porcelain	undec	0.8		rimsherd
2384	Un Prov			2	BINS	Porcelain	brown glazed insulator	10.3		
2385	Un Prov			1	ACG	Glass	aqua curved	8.1		
2386	Un Prov			2	OBG	Glass	olive green bottle	3		
2387	Un Prov			1	MTOY	Metal Toy	horse leg	7.8		
2388	Un Prov			2	MB	Metal	button	3.9		
2389	Un Prov			1	WAS	Metal	washer	0.9		
2390	Un Prov			1	BRKT	Metal	bracket	1.9		
2391	Un Prov			3	BULL	Metal	.22 rimfire shellcasing	2		(1) "US"; (1) "HO"

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2392	Un Prov			2	BULL	Metal	.38 shell casing	6.8		"38 S & W SPL U.M.C."
2393	Un Prov			1	BULL	Metal	—	1.6		
2394	Un Prov			4	UCN	Metal	cut nail frags	17.6		
2395	Un Prov			3	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	24.4	3.1	
2396	Un Prov			1	MCN	Metal	machine cut nail	4.7	2.3	
2397	Un Prov	Builders trench		50	XI	Whiteware	undec	84.1		(1) partial maker's mark, horsehead
2398	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	BEP	Pearlware	blue edge-decorated	0.2		
2399	Un Prov	Builders trench		4	XP	Pearlware	undec	5.9		
2400	Un Prov	Builders trench		2	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	2.7		
2401	Un Prov	Builders trench		3	XY	Yellowware	undec	2.8		
2402	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	ANY	Yellowware	annular yellowware	2		brown and white banded
2403	Un Prov	Builders trench		4	XC	Creamware	undec	5.6		
2404	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	FAW	Agateware	fine agateware	0.5		rimsherd
2405	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	JFR	Redware Buff	Jackfield	3.7		
2406	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	OTBE	Earthenware	brown glazed	1		

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Cat. #	Proven- ience	Level	Depth	Qty.	NYSM Code	Object	Description	Weight (g)	Dimensions (in)	Comments
2407	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	GDI	Whiteware	gilt-decorated	0.6		blue transfer print w/gilding
2408	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	HPW	Whiteware	hand painted polychrome	< 0.1		black banded
2409	Un Prov	Builders trench		2	CGR	Redware	clear-glazed	18.6		
2410	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	RTI	Whiteware	red transferprint	0.7		
2411	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	OTSW	Stoneware	-	22.7		red slipped exterior, tan slipped interior
2412	Un Prov	Builders trench		3	CPTG	Glass	clear, molded	18		
2413	Un Prov	Builders trench		1	ACG	Glass	aqua curved	0.9		
2414	Un Prov	Behind Barn		3	XI	Whiteware	undec grey salt- glazed, clear	6.5		
2415	Un Prov	Behind Barn		1	CGS	Stoneware	glazed glazed	8.4		
2416	Un Prov	Behind Barn		1	RGS	Stoneware	grey salt- glazed, red slip	19.9		
2417	Un Prov	Behind Barn		1	UNB	Earthenwar e	brown lustery glaze	7.6		
2418	Un Prov			1	UDSK	Kaolin pipe stem frag	unid	1.6		
2419	Un Prov			1	XI	Whiteware	undec	1.9		partial maker's mark "BLES", lion
2420	Un Prov			1	XP	Pearlware	undec	4.8		partial maker's mark "GOODFELLOW"

Appendix D.

Unit Summaries

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
7	1	0-18	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand Mottled with 2.5Y 8/1 White Plaster	2 Bone Fragments, 4 Brick Fragments	Unit depths opened and excavated to a depth of 10cm. Hole was observed in the SW corner to a depth of 18cm. Plaster covered a good portion at the W Hales's surface. Less than 1cm thick. Subsoil emerged @ 1.5-10cm in the NW corner. Roots, humans and bugs noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU/DM
2	18-20		10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand	9 Brick Fragments, 3 Wire Nails, 1 Curved Glass, 1 Unidentified Metal, 2 Coal Slag's, 21 .22 Caliber Casings, 3 Bone Fragments, 1 .38 Long Casing, 5 Porcelain Fragments, 1 Clear Flat Glass, 2 Whiteware, 1 Redware 1 Coal, 9 .22 Caliber Shell Casings, 1 30 Caliber Rifle Shell Casing, 31 Brick Fragments, 2 Clear Flat Glass Fragments, 1 Clear Bottle Glass Fragment, 2 Coal Slag Fragments, 1 Bone Fragment, 3 Whiteware Fragments, 2 Salt Glaze Stoneware Fragments, 1 Piece Coal	Subsoil intrusion, circular in nature, possible rodent burrow. Roots, bugs and rodents noted.	7/9/08	NU/DI
3	20-30		10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand		Level excavated until fully subsoil. Next level should only contain 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown fine sand. Roots, bugs and rodents noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU
4	30-34		10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand	1 .22 Mag Shell Casing, 1 .30 6 Shell Casing, 3 .22 Shell Casing, 6 Nail Fragments, 1 Piece Clear Flat Glass, 1 Piece Clear Bottle Glass, 3 Pieces Shell, 3 Pieces Whiteware, 2 Pieces Coal, 21 Brick Fragments	First layer fully of subsoil. Active rodent burrow in the SE corner. Roots and rodents noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
5	34-44	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	41 Brick Fragments, 1 Nail, 2 .22 Casings, 4 Clam Shells, 1 Coal Slag, 1 Flat Glass, 1 Redware, 4 Whiteware, 7 Coal	Soil becoming mottled mix of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand and 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand. Electric line encountered at 40cm. No trench apparent will remove and continue. Roots and bugs noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU/DM	
6	44-55	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	25 Brick Fragments, 1 Bottle Base, 3 Shells, 3 Coal Slag, 3 Bones, 1 Tooth, 1 Coal, 1 Spongware, 1 Hand painted Polychrome, 2 Undecorated	Mottled soil continues below cable. Lots and lots of roots. Roots noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU/DM	
7	55-65	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand grading to 10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand	1 Pearlware, 1 Clam Shell Fragment, 6 Brick Fragments, 1 Writing Slate, 1 Mortar, 2 Coal, 1 Bone Fragment	Soil becoming lighter and less mottled. Artifact count diminishes sharply. Stopped at base of soil change. Roots noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU/DM	
9	74-84	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand	15+ Brick, 1 Ceramic, 1 Coal Slag	Small number of small sized brick and ceramic fragments continuing in level. Will take it down another level. Soil remains consistent with fewer small roots. Roots noted.	7/9/08	DI/NU/DM	

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
10	84-94	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand	Brick, Ceramic	Small number of brick and ceramic fragments continues. Artifacts appear to have been transported down by root and rodent action. Will stop at base of level @ 94cm.	7/9/08	DM/DI/NU	
8	1	99-108	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	10lbs 7oz Brick & Mortar, 6 Glass, 1 Plastic, 1 Washer	Excavation of S half of unit wall continues until depth of whole units is reached. Units are in SW corner of structure. Human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DI/RD
2	108-117	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	25+ Glass, 10+ Metal, 1 Bone, 2lbs 4oz Brick & Mortar	Unit is level across at 117cm below datum.	11/24/08	DI/RD	
3	117-126	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	2lbs 12oz Brick & Mortar, Metal, Nails, Canning Jar Lid with Insert, Glass, Spoon	Stone pavers at base of level. Charcoal flecking appearing at corner of level base. Human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DI/RD	
9	1	104-114	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Dark Stains, Coal Ash & Mortar	6lbs 4oz, 77lbs 4oz , and 2lbs 3oz bricks	Excavation began in W side of S hearth. Soil becoming darker. Large rock from fireplace above in base of level. Human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DM/SK
2	114-124	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Coal Ash & Decayed Wood	4lbs 6oz brick, Glass, Nails, Brass	Large rock continues in hearth. Next level will take down entire unit, mix of early and modern debris. Human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DM/SK	

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
10	3	124-126	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Coal Ash, Mortar & Decayed Wood	7lbs 9oz brick, 50 Pieces of Glass, 20+ Nails, Several Pieces of Ceramic, 20+ Pieces of Metal	Level taken down to 126cm below datum. Encountered concentration of coal ash in SE corner and red discoloration in the center of the unit. The next level will be taken down to be level with the floor of the hearth in unit 10. Human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DM/SK
	4	126-128	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Coal & Ash	Nails, Whiteware Tea Cup Fragments, Pencil, Window & Bottle Glass	Level taken down to level with adjacent unit. Stone base to the heath uncovered throughout unit. Deposits of coal ash found in the SW corner. Human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DM/SK
	1	104-112	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	4lb Brick Fragments – Reburied	Excavation of hearth fill in S half of unit will continue until depth of entire floor is reached. East half of hearth. Iron strap in box of level. Human disturbance noted. Excavation of hearth fill continued in S half of unit. Human disturbance noted. Excavation continued to encompass all of unit. No floor apparent in hearth	11/24/08	DM/SK
	2	112-119	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	11oz Brick – Reburied, Fuse, Plaster	Human disturbance noted. Excavation of hearth fill continued in S half of unit. Human disturbance noted. Excavation continued to encompass all of unit. No floor apparent in hearth	11/24/08	DM/SK
4	3	119-124	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	9lbs ???, Coal & Coal Ash – Reburied	Excavation continued to encompass all of unit. No floor apparent in hearth	11/24/08	DM/SK
	4	124-132	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Coal Ash, Mortar, Rotted Wood Mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black Silty Loam	1 Green Transfer Print Ceramic Fragment, 100+ Glass, Nails, Brass, 2lbs 3oz of Brick & Mortar, Jar Fragments, 1 Shotgun Shell	Level stopped at base of stone rubble – probable hearth floor. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DM/SK

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
11	1	109-119	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	Glass, Metal 11oz Brick	SW part of unit is taken up by part of the fireplace. This level will be taken to 119cm below datum. Next level will be taken down to 129cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/04/08	SK/DI
	2	119-129	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	2lbs 6oz Brick & Mortar, Redware, Glass, Tin Foil, 1 Nail, 1 Slate Pencil Fragment	Level was excavated to 129cm below datum where stone or wood was absent. A metal spike in the SE corner runs into the unit to the East and will remain in silt. Wood along Eastern edge will also remain until more excavation takes place. Roots and bugs noted.	12/04/08	DI/SK
12	3	129-137	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt in SW Corner	1 Bottle Half, Bottle Cap, Glass, Metal Spike, Metal, 1 Button, Bone, Nails, 3lbs 8oz Brick & Mortar	Level revealed additional wood in the SE corner as well as stone flooring associated with the hearth. Roots and bugs noted.	12/04/08	DI/SK
	1	118-125	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Brick, Glass	Unit leveled at 125cm below datum. Removed over burden from fallen brick, mortar and plaster. Located in front of door. Roots noted.	12/10/08	DM/RD
	2	125-135	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Canning, Window Glass, Flower Pot	Boards are present in SW corner and NE corner.	12/10/08	DM/RD
	3	135-145	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Nails, Flat Glass, Iron Rod, Brick	Unit has very few artifacts. Threshold is exposed. Roots noted	12/10/08	RD

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
13	1	110-117	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	15oz Brick, 1 Button, Metal, Glass, Nails, Bone, Coal Slag	Located N or unit 8. North wall is only 96cm wide with ~4cm drift in from W wall.	11/24/08	DI/RD
	2	117-127	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	1lb 5oz Brick & Mortar	Stone appearing in southern part of unit. Subsoil appearing in northwestern part of unit. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DI/RD
	3	127-130	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	3oz Brick, Yellowware, Redware, Clam Shell, Nail	Possible floor beam is becoming exposed. Unit leveled at ~130cm below datum leaving beam at surface. Possible subsoil along side of beam. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/24/08	DI/RD
14	4	130-141	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	1 Nail, 1 Flat Glass	Flooring board removed. Board appeared thin, probable 1 inch thick. A single fragment of flat glass and a nail fragment recovered from upper part. No brick encounter. North half appears sterile. Roots, Bugs and human disturbance noted.	11/26/08	DM/SK
	1	118-128	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Coal Ash and Decaying Wood	Nails, Flat Glass, Whiteware, Pencil, 2lbs 4oz Brick & Mortar	Unit located directly E of unit 13 in front of the W side of the hearth. Little brick was noted. High concentration of flat glass. Next level will extend to the floor of unit 13 to see if the	11/23/08	SK/DM

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
15	1	109-119	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam	3 Pieces Ceramic, 6 Clear Glass Fragments, 1 bone, 1 metal, 7lb Brick, Canning Jar Fragment	board encountered at the base of unit 13 continues eastward. Roots and human disturbance noted. Level was taken down to 119cm below datum in NW corner. Next level will be taken down to 129cm below datum throughout the unit. Roots and humane disturbance noted.	11/25/08	DM/SK
	2	119-129	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	2 Bones, 3 Mother of Pearl, 1 Green Glass, Flat Glass, Bottle Glass, Brick Rubble	Unit encountered dark staining in SW quadrant. Will continue excavating until wood is better exposed. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/25/08	DM/SK
	3	129-139	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	1 Button, 1 Piece Skeet Shot, 1 Piece Boot Leather, Small Quantity of Brick	Level uncovered stone flooring that extended over the hearth. Uncovered two pieces of decaying wood. Level was taken down to 139cm below datum.	11/25/08	DM/SK
16	4	139-149	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	1 Piece Ceramic, 4 Bone, 1 Glass Fragment, 2 Pieces of Coal	Few rocks or artifacts. No brick fragments encountered. Excavation appears to have reached sterile. Subsoil in lower 5cm of level. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	11/26/08	DM/SK
	1	40-69	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam with Brick and Mortar Rubble	1 Piece Flat Glass, 4lbs 6oz Brick & Mortar	Unit is located at NW corner of house. Will take NW corner down to 5cm	11/25/08	RD/DI

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
					below datum. NW corner of unit was piled with rubble and brick, higher than rest of unit. First level taken down to 20cm below datum. Rest will be 10cm below datum. Human disturbance noted.		
	2	69-70	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick and Mortar still in SE Corner	1 Pewter Spoon, 1 Whiteware, 20+ Flat Glass, 5lbs 8oz Brick and Mortar	SE corner still unexcavated due to possible concentration of rubble, will be taken down in next level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/25/08	RD/DI
	3	70-80	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Flat Glass, Whiteware, 7lbs 9oz Brick & Mortar	Two slate pieces were found along W wall as well as a concrete pad with staining from railroad tie used as a beam support. Human disturbance noted.	11/25/08	RD/DI
17	1	56-58	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick and Mortar	No Cultural Material	Brick & mortar was removed to make level more even along northern edge of unit. Next level will go down 68cm below datum. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/23/08	DM/SK
	2	58-68	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick and Mortar	Glass, Whiteware, 1 Bone	Brick left because it continues to next level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/25/08	DI/RD

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
18	3	68-78	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	1 Hammerhead, Glass, 1 Whiteware	Unit continues with decreased brick & mortar rubble. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/26/08	DI/RD
	4	78-88	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Jackfield, Glass, Red Transfer, Belt Buckle, 1 Whole Fire Brick "John H. Jackson" XXX Albany NY	Stopped excavation of level at cement floor, which is structurally discontinuous (broken). Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/26/08	DI/RD
	1	63-70	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick and Mortar	29lbs 5oz Brick & Mortar Rubble, 2 Green Bottle Glass, 1 Flo Blue	North – South measurements of unit is 1.05cm due to it being set into the arch. Human disturbance noted.	11/26/08	RD/DI
19	2	70-80	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	12 glass, 2 whiteware, 5 bone, 3 metal, 1 agaware	Concrete floor reached at base level of unit. Excavation will continue after other units. Will be brought up to same level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	11/26/08	DM/SK
	1	51-72	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Brick and Mortar	2 Unidentified Metal Objects, 1 Nail, 9lbs 2oz Brick and Mortar	Unit will be dug to 72cm below datum to remove recent debris from fire pit. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/1/08	RD/DI
	2	72-82	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	100+ Coal Fragments – discarded, 1 Large Hinge, Nails, Brick (E.P.B.Co), Metal, Bone, Plastic, Glass, 3lbs 12oz Brick and Mortar	Cement floor encountered in archway and trailed out to in front of arch. Next unit will be opened up to the east. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/1/08	RD/DI

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
20	1	61-71	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Brick and Mortar	1 Hinge, Glass, 1 Whiteware, Nails, Metal, Wallpaper, 7lbs 10oz Brick and Mortar	Excavated to 71 to even level. Asbestos shingle from unit 19 removed in this level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/1/08	RD/DI
	2	71-79	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 2/1 Black Coal Ash	10+ Coal Fragments, Glass, Metal, Redware, Porcelain, Rubber, 7oz Brick and Mortar	Heavy concentration of coal. Concrete floor encountered and traced out over most of unit.	12/1/08	RD/DI
21	1	125-136	10YR 2/1 Black Sandy Loam mixed with Mortar Rubble	Nails, 6oz Brick, people transferred	Unit placed in N end of cellar expansion. Datum located 8cm above surface at N end. Roots and bugs noted.	11/30/08	DM/SK
	2	136-146	10YR 4/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam	1 Nail, 7lbs 1oz Brick Rubble	North side of unit excavated down to 146cm below datum. Level 3 will bring the unit to level 156cm below datum with excavation throughout. Roots and bugs noted.	12/1/08	DM/SK
3	146-156	10YR 2/1 Black Sandy Loam	Glass, Polychrome Transfer, 4lbs 7oz Brick Rubble, Bone, 2 Coal, Nails, 1 Unidentified Metal Object	North half appears free of brick; root mass below appears to be reaching below fallen wall stuff. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/1/08	DM/SK	
	4	456-167	10YR 2/1 Black Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sand	Glass, Leadware, Whiteware, Bone, 2 Buttons, 10lbs 6oz Brick Rubble, Nails	Level 4 taken down to 167cm below datum. Soil transitioned to 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand. Subsoil along N wall, with soil mottling throughout. Next level will be taken	12/1/08	DM/SK

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
5	167-177	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Bone, Milk Glass, Redware, Nail, Slate Pencil, Button, Claw, 7oz Brick	down to 177cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted. Less brick encountered. Plaster along N end of unit - wall fall. Soil changing to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand, will extend another level. If artifacts diminish sharply, we may cease excavation and move southward. Roots and rodents noted.	12/1/08	DM/SK	
6	177-187	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sand	No Cultural Material	Level taken down to 189cm below datum, revealing a uniform soil, 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand. This was the first sterile level after declining artifact density in level 5. Roots and bugs noted.	12/1/08	DM/SK	
22	1	133-144	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Silt	Brick and Mortar, 1 Nail, 1 Tack	SW corner taken down to 144cm, clearing debris accumulation. Next level will be taken down to 153cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/1/08	SK
2	144-153	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt in SW area of unit	Nails, Glass, Aluminum Foil, Bone, 2oz Brick	Level taken down to 153cm below datum. Soil mottling began to appear in SW area of unit. Next level will be taken down to 163cm below datum throughout the unit. Roots and bug noted.	12/1/08	SK	

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
3	153-163		10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Glass Flat and Bottle, Ceramic, Insulator, Light Bulb Base, 9lbs 4oz Brick	Unit extended to below the surface in the south half.	12/1/08	SK
					Soil changing to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand.		
					Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.		
4	163-173		10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Nails, Glass, Ceramic, Bone, 21lbs 4oz Brick, Clam Shell, Metal Pull Tab	Level taken down to 173cm below datum. Next level will be taken down to 183cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/2/08	SK/DM
5	173-183		10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Glass, Nails, Bone, 1 Unidentified Metal Object, 1 Button, 1 Brick Fragment, Belt Buckle	Level taken down to 183cm below datum. Soil mottling occurred as soil continued to transition from 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand. Roots and bugs noted.	12/2/08	SK/DM
6	183-193		10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	1 Glass, 3 Nails, No Brick	Artifact density diminishes sharply. Modern glass recovered from within form from the concrete block wall. Will profile the east wall to show the form.	12/2/08	SK/DM
					Roots and bugs noted.		
23	1	60-74	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown with Brick and Mortar	Flat Glass, 1 Bone, 1 Metal Fragment, 27lbs 3oz of Brick and Mortar	Unit is 1m due south of unit 16 @N6.5EO. This level was dug 14cm to clean up cement rubble. Human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
24	2	74-84	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy with Brick and Mortar	8lbs 6oz Brick and Mortar, Glass, Nails, Bone	This level will be taken down to 84cm below datum. Concrete pad located in NW corner. Formerly supporting railroad tie and floor beam. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
	3	84-94	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Glass, 1 Unidentified Metal Object, 1 Nail, 3lbs Brick and Mortar, 1 Whole Brick	Fragmented concrete flooring was found in unit where flooring was absent. The level was excavated to 94cm. The rest of unit will be excavated when all surrounding units will be excavated. One more level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
24	1	69-78	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	1 Metal Pipe, 10+ Glass Flat, 1 Pipe Stem, 1 Plastic, 33lbs 1oz Brick and Mortar	Opening level taken down to 78cm to level with lowest corner and removal of brick over burden. Human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
	2	78-88	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Glass, Redware, Nails	Concrete flooring is appearing in the northern and western parts of the unit. A porcelain light fixture is appearing that will be excavated in the next level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
25	3	88-92	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	7 Coal – discarded, 1 Whole Clam, 1 Porcelain Insulator Fragment, 1 Nail, 1 Unidentified Metal Object	Base of level is made up entirely of fragmented concrete floor. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
	1	65-77	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Brick and Mortar	3 Whole Bricks, Glass, Nails, 1 Whiteware,	Level was excavated 12cm maximum to even base of level. Human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
	2	77-87	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	19lbs 5oz Brick and Mortar, Nail, 20+ Flat Glass, Bottle Glass, Plastic, Plastic Ring	Cement floor is starting to appear along east wall, will be exposed with next level. Rodent and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
26	3	87-91	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	1 Redware, Flat Glass, 1 Nail, 11lbs 4oz Brick and Mortar	Level was excavated to fragmented concrete floor. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08	RD/DI
	1	71-81	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	1 Whole Brick, ~4 Flat Glass Fragments, ~5 Nails, 35lbs 9oz Brick and Mortar, 30+ Coal – Discarded	Level will be dug to 81cm below datum. Coal dust and coal is coming up in NE corner. Mostly brick and mortar rubble in level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/2/08 12/3/08	RD/DI
	2	81-90	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam mixed with Brick and Mortar Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	100+ Glass, Rubber Clip, 5 Nails, Metal Tube, Wallpaper, Hinge, 1 Whole Brick, 101lbs 9oz Brick and Mortar	Fragmentary concrete floor is occurring in parts of level. Coal dust staining along eastern edge of unit. Human disturbance noted.	12/3/08	RD/DI

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
27	1	69-79	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 2/1 (coal dust) Black Sandy Loam; 10YR 5/8 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam in SE corner	79lbs 3oz Brick and Mortar, 1 Nail, Flat Glass, 100+ Coal – discarded	This level has a coal feature throughout the base that runs into unit 20. The feature will be mapped separately. Some concrete floor fragments are visible at base of level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/3/08	RD/DI
28	1	115-129	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	11oz Brick, Whiteware, Nails, Stove Parts, 2 Buttons	Level taken down to 129cm below datum. Soil mottling was present throughout level. Next level will be taken to 139cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/2/08	DM/SK
2	129-139	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand at end of level	3 Clam Shells, Bone, 1 Cut Bone, Nails, Glass, Unidentified Metal Object	Level taken down to 139cm below datum. Soil mottling ceased, giving way to uniform 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand soil. Next level will be taken down to 149cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/3/08	DM/SK	
3	139-140	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	1 Glass Fragment, 1 Bone Fragment	Level taken down to 149cm below datum. Level revealed wood staining near the E wall. Roots and bugs noted.	12/3/08	SK	

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
29	1	126-136	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Glass, Bone, Cut Bone, Porcelain, Nails, Metal Stove Parts, Unidentified Metal Object, Metal Hinge, 1 Button, Ash, Coal	Level taken down to 136cm below datum. Wood uncovered in NW corner and pedestal. Deposits of ash in SW and NE areas of unit. High concentration of rusted metal adjacent to the S wall. Next level will be taken done to 146cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/3/08	DM/SK
	2	136-146	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Bone, Porcelain, Nails, Unidentified Metal Objects, Glass, Cut Bone, Plastic, 1 Clam Shell Fragment, Claws, Ash Coal	Unit was taken down to 146cm below datum. Next level will go down to 156cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/3/08	DI/SK
	3	146-156	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	1 Pipe Stem Fragment, Bone, 1 Graphite Pencil, Small Quantities of Coal.	Level taken down to 157cm below datum. Soil has become uniform 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand. Next level will be taken down to 167cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/3/08	DI/SK
	4	156-167	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt with some Red Oxide Staining	No Cultural Material	Level was taken down to 167cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/4/08	DI/SK
30	1	63-73	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Button, Shell, Flat Glass, 2 Nails, Wallpaper, 7lbs 4oz Brick and Mortar, 200+ Coal Fragments	Unit placed in NE corner of cellar, some coal coming from lower part of level. Small fragment of concrete in S part. Roots and bugs noted.	12/3/08	RD

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
31	2	73-79	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	1 Piece Flat Glass, 1lb 3oz Brick and Mortar	Broken concrete floor was encountered in SW corner and followed out as the base of level. Roots noted.	12/3/08	RD/DM
	1	73-75	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	3lbs 13oz Brick and Mortar, 20+ Flat Glass, Wallpaper fragments, 1 Nail	Unit is 1m x .5m. Opening level will be taken to 75cm unless concrete floor is encountered. Roots noted.	12/4/08	RD
32	2	75-80	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	Glass, Wallpaper	Concrete floor encountered and followed out. Roots noted.	12/4/08	RD
	1	77-87	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	32lbs 5oz Brick & Mortar, 5+ Glass, 3 Nails, 3 Roofing Nails	Unit is ½m x 1m. Possible brick floor encountered and sketched. Human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	RD
33	2	87-97	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	10lbs 11oz Brick and Mortar, 1 Bottle Glass, Metal Bracket, Ceramic, Nail	Unit was taken down on either side of bricks with N portion being concrete floor S portion being sandy loam.	12/4/08	DM/RD
	1	82-90	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam N Half Mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Silty Loam S Half	50+ Glass, 10+ Nails, 30+ Roofing Nails, 2 Plastic, 21lbs 7oz Brick and Mortar Rubble	Unit is ½m x 1m. Possible concrete floor. Rubble was found at 85cm below datum along N & E walls, sketched and removed. Level taken down to 90cm below datum. Soil changes to 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam in S half of unit. Human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	RD
33	2	90-100	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	10+ Ceramic, 1 Pipe Stem, 5 Glass, 1 Nail	Unit taken down into sandy loam, very soft. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	DM/RD
	3	100-110	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material	Unit continues into very sandy loam. Roots noted.	12/4/08	RD

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
34	1	120-133	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Canning Jar Ring Fragments, Bottle, Asphalt Roofing, Nails, Plastic, Ceramic Flower Pot	Unit size is 1/2m x 1m. Extends S of unit 34, stone slab probably threshold. Brick appears intentionally placed directly south of stonewall. Concrete band likely the result of the construction of the concrete block wall. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	DM/RD
	2	133-140	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	1 Piece Metal, 1 Glass Fragment, 2 Brick Fragments	Stone has been found under the brick, probably footer for brick or stone threshold. Roots noted.	12/4/08	DM/RD
35	1	129-139	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Nails, Brick Fragments	Unit size 50 x 50.	12/8/08	RD
	2	139-149	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	2 Nails, Brick Fragments, Flat Glass	Very few artifacts. None in last 5cm. Roots noted.	12/8/08	DM/RD
36	1	88-98	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Loam	20+ Glass, 10+ Nails, Bottle Top, Asphalt Roofing, 2 Bullet Shells, 1 Furniture Wheel, Strap Hinge, 1 Whole Brick, 45lbs 90z Brick & Mortar Fragments	Unit is being taken down to expose brick feature. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/5/08	RD
37	1	10-40	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick and Mortar Rubble	No Cultural Material, 29lbs 11oz Brick Rubble	Unit 37 placed directly over N fireplace to uncover the floor. Soil consists largely of brick rubble. Datum placed in NW corner. Southern 20cm of unit is open to the cellar below. Datum located 266 above NW corner of foundation. Human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	DM

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
	2	40-50	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick and Mortar Rubble	16lbs 11oz Brick	Interior of fireplace exposed. Will continue excavating just in the interior. Rubble increasing. Human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	DM
	3	50-56	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam with Brick Rubble	18lbs 4oz Brick	Level extended deeper due to wall fall. Will attempt to stabilize the wall during excavation.	12/4/08	DM
38	1	78-88	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Glass, Canning Jar Fragment, 1 Nail, 1 Asbestos Tile. 1 Redware Fragment, 1 Piece of Rubble.	Level taken down to 88cm below datum. Level revealed large amounts of stacked brick consistent with those in the adjacent unit to the E. Roots and bugs noted.	12/5/08	SK
39	1	10-17	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Porcelain, Bone, Nails	Level taken down to 17cm below datum, leaving the majority of the SE quadrant unexcavated. Level exposed the head of an animal femur in the SW area of the unit. Next level will be taken down to 27cm below datum. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/8/08	DM/SK

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
2	2	17-27	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Opium Bottle Fragment, Glass, Nails, Ceramic, Bone	Level taken down to 27cm below datum. Level uncovered a 3cm darkened area along the S half of the E wall. Soil transitioned from 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow with soil mottling still present throughout layer. Next level will be taken down to be even with adjacent unit 42 to the W. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/8/08	SK
3	3	27-37	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Ceramic, Glass, Nails, Bone, 1 Button	Level taken down to 37cm below datum, at level with base of adjacent unit 42. Soil exhibited staining throughout, and also mottling. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	SK
40	1	16-26	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Nails, Glass, Ceramic, Bone	Level taken down to 26cm below datum. SE corner was taken down to 31cm below datum to be level with rest of unit. Soil was somewhat mottled throughout the unit. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	SK

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Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
2	26-36	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Numerous Flowerpot Fragments	Soil mottling to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand subsoil. Many flowerpot fragments; probably a single vessel. Roots and bugs noted.	12/11/08	DM	
3	36-47	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Bone, Mocha, Medicine Bottles, Nails, Flat Glass, Partial Button	High density of historic refuses. Many roots. Roots, rodents and bugs noted.	12/11/08	DM	
4	47-58	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Bone, Iron, Nails, Butter Knife, Whiteware	Unit is still producing a medium density of artifacts. Excavation will continue into next level. Roots, rodents and bugs noted.	12/11/08	DM/DI	
5	58-67	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Brass Thimble, Window Glass, Nails, Ceramic	Level continues, fewer but earlier artifacts encountered. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/11/08	DM/DI	
41	1	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material	Unit was excavated to 32cm below datum. Next level will be excavated to 42cm below datum. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	DI	
2	32-42	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	1 English Fire Brick, Redware, Whiteware, 1 Key, Glass, Bone, Clam Shell, Nails	Unit was excavated to 42cm below datum. Next level will go down to 52cm below datum. Some frozen dirt in NE corner. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	DI	
3	42-47	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Redware, Glass, Bone, Whiteware, Nails	Unit was excavated to 47cm below datum to match base of unit 44. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	DI	

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
4	4	47-48	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Sandy Silt	Glass, Metal, Brick, Whiteware	Unit was excavated but due to frost heave the excavation depths appear wrong. Next level will be dug 10cm or as needed to reach 57cm below datum to match the base level of unit 40. Roots and bugs noted.	12/11/08	DI/DM
5	5	48-57	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	1 Projectile Point, Iron, Glass, Nails	Unit had a projectile point near NW corner, excavation will continue down to 67cm below datum. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/11/08	DI
6	6	57-67	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Thimble, Glass, Whiteware, Stoneware, Bones, Nails, Metal	Artifact density is lower than previous levels. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/11/08	DI
42	1	1-10	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Glass, Plastic, Whiteware, Nails, Foil, 9oz Brick	This unit is directly W of unit 39. Level was frozen throughout to a depth of 3-5cm below exposed ground surface. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/08/08	SK/DI
2	2	10-25	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Whiteware, Flat Glass, Nails, 6oz Brick	Level taken down to 20cm below datum. Level revealed more of the rock in the N half of the unit. Next level will be taken down to 30cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/8/08	SK/DI

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
43	1	1-10	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Bone, Flat Glass, Mandible	Level exposed large flat stone in center probable floor support for addition. Roots, bugs, rodents and human disturbance noted.	12/08/08	DM
	2	10-22	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Flat Glass, Nails	Large stone removed was covering another large stone, for support of addition. Human disturbance noted.	12/9/08	DM/RD
	3	22-30	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Red Transfer, Shell, Iron, Flat Glass	More flat stone below, artifacts increasing. 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam mottling in E half. Roots, bugs, rodents and human disturbance noted.	12/9/08	DM/RD
	4	30-40	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Blue Transfer, Clam Shell, Pipe Stem Fragment	Large stone removed, another large stone was underneath, soil has changed to a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam. Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	DM/RD
	5	40-50	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	2 Brick, 1 Plastic, 8+ Flat Glass	Artifact count diminished. Will expand block of units northward. Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	DM/RD

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
44	1	11-23	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Glass, 1 Nail, Whiteware, Bone 1 Sardine Can, <5oz Brick – discarded	Level was frozen 3-10cm below exposed ground surface. Next level will be taken to 31cm below datum and entire unit level will be fully excavated. Western side of level is still somewhat frozen. Human disturbance noted.	12/9/08	DI/SK
	2	23-31	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Redware, Whiteware, Bone Porcelain, Nails, Plastic, Metal, Several Pieces of Coal	Level will be entirely excavated to 31cm below datum. Western side of unit is still somewhat frozen. Level contained both 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand. Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	DI/SK
	3	31-41	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Sandy Loam	1 Pipe Stem Fragment, Ceramic, Glass, Nails, 1 Button, 1 Clam Shell Fragment, Several Small Brick Fragments, Coal Ash	Level was excavated from 31cm below datum to 41cm below datum. . Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	DI/SK
	4	41-47	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Whiteware, Nails, Mochaware, Redware, Bone, Flat Glass, Brick – discarded	Unit will be excavated to correspond to base level of unit 43. Soil become predominantly 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand throughout level. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/9/08	DI/SK

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
45	1	8-18	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	2 Butt Hinges, Copper Fitting (gas), 2 Hand Painted Polychrome, Flat Glass, Nail, Metal	Opening level removed. Brick and mortar over burden in NE corner. Large stone exposed at 10cm below datum – support for addition. Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	RD/DM
	2	18-28	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Tooth, Bone, Ceramic	Very few artifacts from lower section of unit. Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	RD/DM
46	1	3-12	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Whiteware, Unidentified Metal Object, Nails, Tarpaper, Glass, 10oz Brick	Level was frozen throughout 3-10cm below exposed ground surface. Next level will be excavated to 21cm throughout. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/9/08	RD/DM
	2	12-21	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Nail, Glass, Redware, Whiteware, Clam Shell Fragments	This level will be excavated to 21cm throughout. Level uncovered two large stones along the E half of the unit. Soil mottling has begun to appear in the NW corner. Next level will be taken down to 31cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/9/08	DI/SK
	3	21-31	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Redware, Whiteware, Nails, Brick, Glass, Wallpaper	Unit was dug to 31cm below datum except where stone pavers are in unit. The stone pavers appear to go into the next level and will be left in place.	12/9/08	DI/SK

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
47	4	31-41	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Redware, Whiteware, Glass	Level taken down to 41cm below datum. Next level will be taken down to 51cm below datum. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	DI/SK
	5	41-51	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	No Cultural Material	Unit has concrete form in Eastern side that descends further down. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	DI/SK
47	1	129-144	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Nails, Glass	Level taken slightly deep due to rock removal. Wood feature in base of level. Will continue. Roots and rocks noted.	12/10/08	DM/RD
	2	144-152	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Nails, Glass, Light Bulb, Brick Fragments	Transition to 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam subsoil. Will take unit down to base of unit 15. Roots and bugs noted.	12/10/08	DM/RD
48	3	152-155	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	Light Bulb Glass, 2 Nails, Unidentified Iron	Level taken down to base of the floor of unit 15. Few artifacts – likely wall scrape, will continue excavation SW to unit 12. Roots and rodents noted.	12/10/08	DM/RD
	1	131-133	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	No Cultural Material	Unit is 1m x 50cm and is located along E wall 1-2m in front of door. Two grounding rods and a pipe were located. Human disturbance noted.	12/10/08	RD

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
2	133-143	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand		Nails, Glass, Brick	Two stones were exposed in south half of unit north half will be taken down another 10cm. Roots noted.	12/10/08	RD/DM
					North half of unit taken down 10cm to 153cm at around 146cm foundation stops. Roots noted.	12/10/08	RD
49	1	119-129	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	3lbs 3oz Brick	Unit is 1 x .5m along east wall directly in front of door. Roots noted.	12/10/08	RD
					Stone pad encountered in front of door. Will leave stone and take rest of unit to level with unit 12. Roots noted.	12/10/08	RD/DM
3	139-145	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand		11oz Brick	Unit will be taken to level with unit 12 around 5cm to 145cm below datum. Roots noted.	12/10/08	RD/DM
					Unit will be taken to level with unit 12 around 5cm to 145cm below datum. Roots noted.	12/10/08	RD/DM
50	1	105-113	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	20+ Glass, 10+ Metal, 1 Bone, Ceramic	First level taken down to 10cm below highest corner. Roots noted.	12/11/08	RD
					Will take unit down another 10cm.	12/11/08	RD
51	1	1-10	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Nails, Brick, Bone	One piece of bone in level – end of unit. Roots noted.	12/11/08	RD
					Level taken down to 10cm below datum. SE corner taken down to 5cm below datum to be level with rest of unit. Next level will be taken down to 20cm below datum. Roots and human	12/11/08	DM/SK

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
2	2	10-20	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Nails, Ceramic, Metal Weight, Glass	disturbance noted.	12/11/08	SK
					Level taken down to 20cm below datum. Rodent disturbance in NW corner of unit. Frozen conditions effecting line level readings in S half of unit, but unit are visibly level. Next level will be taken to 30cm below datum. Roots and human disturbance noted.		
3	3	20-30	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Ceramic, Nails, Glass	Level taken down to 30cm below datum. Rodent borroughs still present in NW corner. Unit is visibly level, but line level readings are effected by frost.	12/11/08	SK
					Reddish soil staining present throughout the level. Some areas of frozen soil also present. Soil transitioning from 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam to 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand. Roots and rodents noted.		
52	1	2-12	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Ceramics, Nails, Clam Shell, Bone, Metal, 4lbs 15oz Brick	First level removed brick and mortar over burden. Human disturbance noted.	12/12/08	RD

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
53	2	12-22	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow below stones/concrete	Ceramic, Glass, Brick, Metal	Large stone in W wall removed another below. Concrete footer below second stacked stones on east wall. Human disturbance noted.	12/12/08	RD
	3	22-33	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Flat Glass, Nails, Ceramic, 4oz Brick	Rock removed from west wall. Subsoil underneath. Concrete pad exposed. Roots noted.	12/12/08	RD
	1	10-20	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material	Unit has a layer of ice on the ground surface. Next level will be excavated to 30cm below datum resulting in complete removal of ground surface. Roots and human disturbance noted.	12/12/08	DI
3	2	20-30	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Whiteware, Nails, Glass, Bone, Mochaware	Exposed ground surface has been completely excavated. Next level will be excavated to 40cm below datum. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/12/08	DI
	3	30-40	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Brick, Whiteware, Glass, Nails, Bone	Unit was dug to 40cm below datum. Rocks in NE corner appear frozen together. Roots and bugs noted.	12/12/08	DI
4	4	40-50	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand Mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Redware, Whiteware, Bone, Nails, Metal, Glass, Brick	Top 5cm at exposed ground surface was frozen. Roots, bugs and human disturbance noted.	12/15/08	DI

Appendix D. Unit Summaries

Unit	Lvl	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments	Date	Excavators
54	5	50-60	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow Silty Sand	Whiteware, Nails, Brick, Bone, 1 Clam Shell, Glass	Unit was excavated to 60cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/15/08	DI
	1	108-119	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material	Unit was excavated to 119cm in SW corner; rest of unit will be excavated in next level. Human disturbance noted.	12/4/08	DI/SK
	2	119-129	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Glass, Bone, 1 Button, Nails, Metal, 1lb Brick	Level taken down to 129cm below datum. Continuation of the stone flooring associated with the hearth was uncovered in the SW corner. Prominent soil mottling was also uncovered throughout the unit. Next level will be taken down to 139cm below datum. Roots and bugs noted.	12/4/08	DI/SK
4	3	129-139	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Glass, Bone, 2 Buttons, 2 Claws, Nails, Rubber	A beam enters unit from the western wall and runs into a stack of stones that will be excavated in the next level. Roots and bugs noted.	12/4/08	DI/SK
	4	139-149	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	1 Nail	Level taken down to 149cm below datum. Level uncovered soil staining along S wall. Roots and bugs noted.	12/5/08	SK

Appendix E.

XRF Analysis Report

X-Ray Fluorescence Brick Analysis of the McCutcheon House

Performed by Holly K. Norton

August 2009

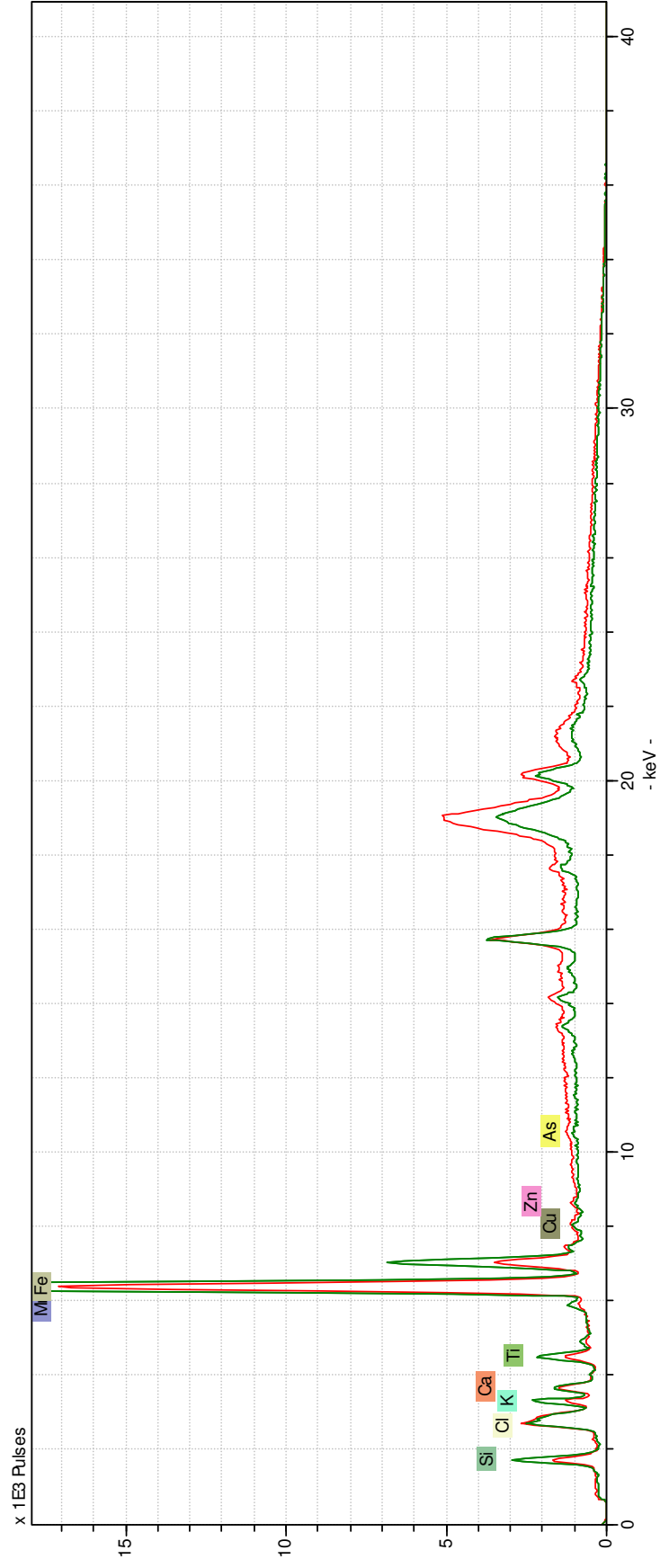
Elemental analysis was conducted using the *Bruker AXS Handheld Tracer II*©. This machine performs elemental analysis of objects using x-ray fluorescence. The machine was set to “Lab Rat” mode to screen for all elements from the atomic weight of Mg (12) to Pu (94), at 40 kv, 3-5 micro amps, utilizing the vacuum with no filter. Readings were taken for 180 seconds at multiple points on each artifact to account for the heterogeneity of the materials. When compared in analysis, the samples were all normalized to the Rh readings as it is rare to find Rh on earth and its existence in the analysis is a deliberate byproduct of the manufacturing of the instrument itself.

Eight bricks were analyzed using the above described methodology, as well as two soil samples and a ceramic sample all taken from the McCutcheon House in Albany County, NY. There was surprising consistency across all the samples. The elements that dominated the bricks as well as the ceramic body were Fe, Si, K, Ca, Ti, Rb, and Sr. Trace amounts of Zn were found in some samples, but not all. When the samples were normalized to the Rh readings, brick 53, 54, 86, the two “English” bricks, and the hand written “cutch” brick all exhibited similar elemental composition to each other as well as to the soil sample #2, collected from the east side of the pond (Graphs 2-3 and 5-7). One reading from the ceramic sherd showed amounts of As, however, this was also found in the glaze of the ceramic, so the existence of the element is probably related to the glaze and not the ceramic paste itself. Also tested were dark nodules of temper in a split brick which were originally hypothesized to be coal pebbles (Graph 8). Analysis by the XRF instrument indicated that it was composed of the same elements in the same relative amounts as the above discussed brick samples, and is most likely previously fired waster brick temper. Soil sample #1, collected near pond 50 cmbs, showed similar elemental composition as the artifacts described above, but in slightly varying relative amounts (Graph 1). Brick 75 was the only outlier; in addition to the elements described above this brick also contained significant amounts of Zn and Cu (Graph 4). Finally, the distinctive turquoise-blue glaze on the coarse red earthenware was a lead glaze (Pb) with trace amounts of Zn and As.

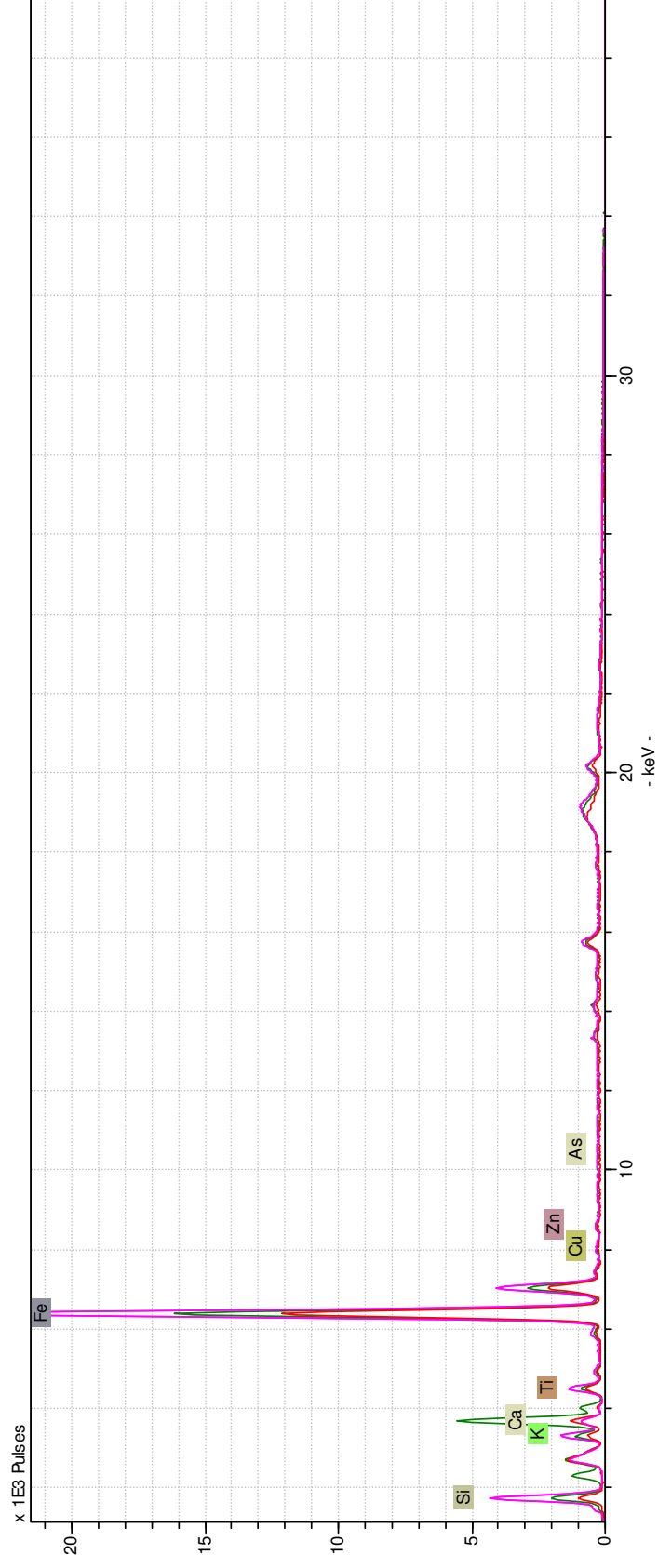
Based on the XRF analysis of the above ceramics, I would conclude that the artifacts, with the possible exception of brick 75, were manufactured locally, including the ceramic. Whether they were all manufactured at the McCutcheon property would depend on data ascertaining the extent of the particular soil matrix in that locale. It is possible that if the bricks in particular were all made at the property that the difference in size between the large “house” bricks and the “English” bricks could illustrate multiple events of brick manufacturing by different individuals. It is also possible that some were made on site and that the “English” bricks may have been manufactured on a nearby property and brought in.

Element Abbreviations:

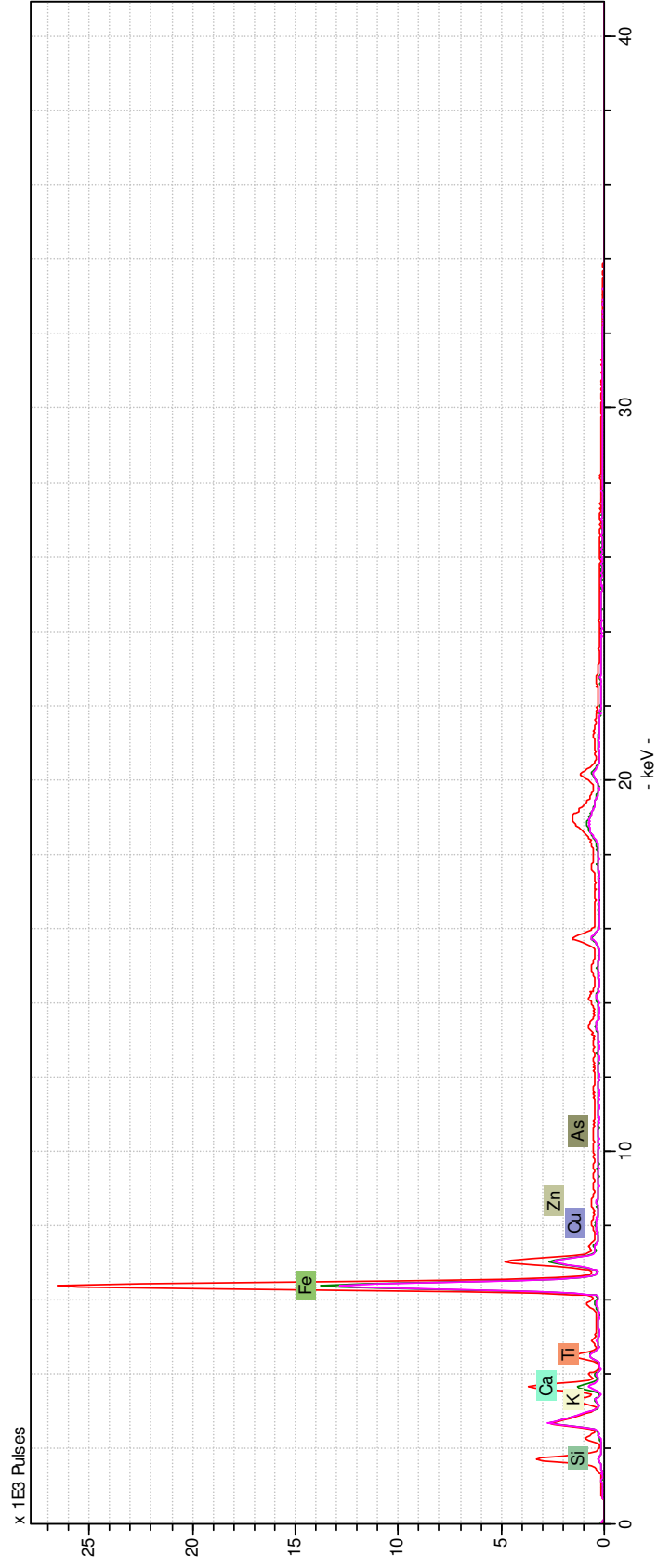
Si silicon	Zn zinc
K potassium	As arsenic
Ca calcium	Rb rubidium
Ti titanium	Zr Zirconium
Fe iron	Rh rhodium
Cu copper	Pb lead
Mg magnesium	
Pu plutonium	



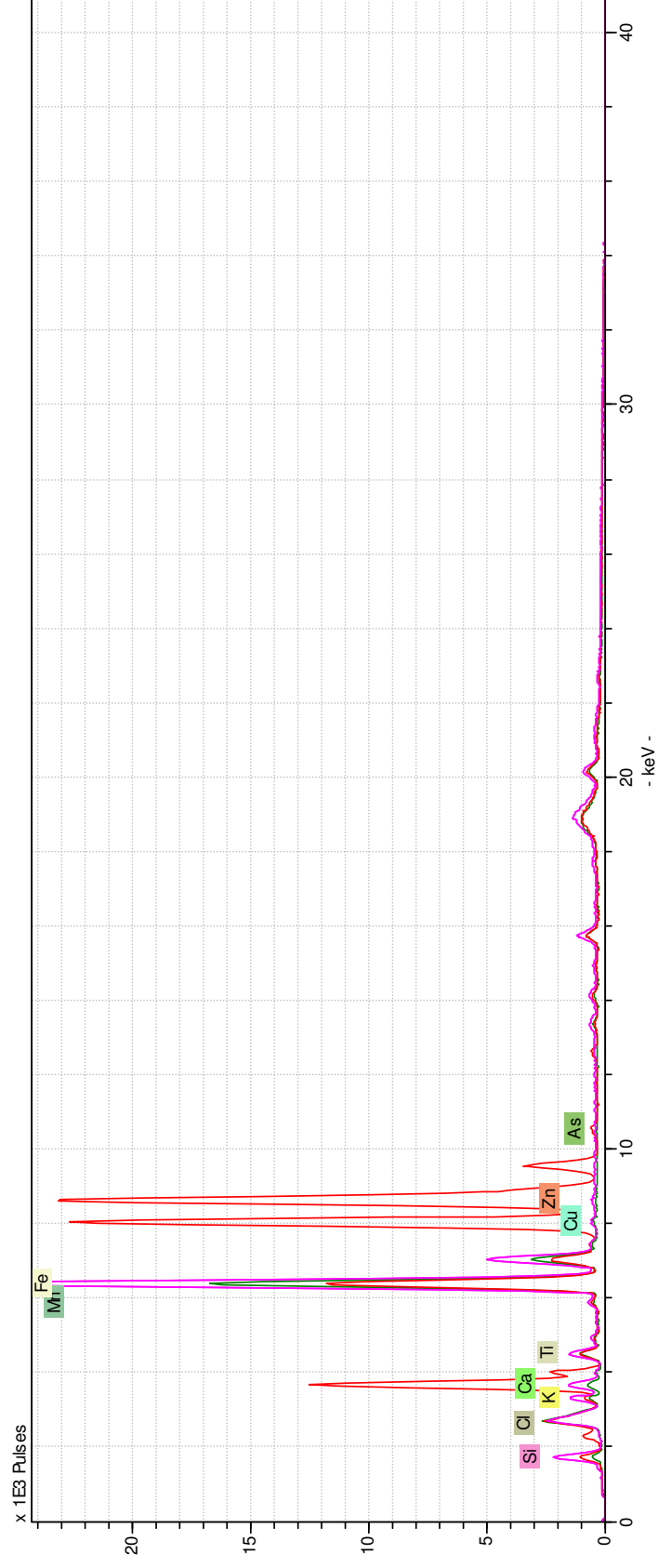
Graph 1. Elemental Spectrum of Soil Sample 1 (red) and Soil Sample 2 (green).



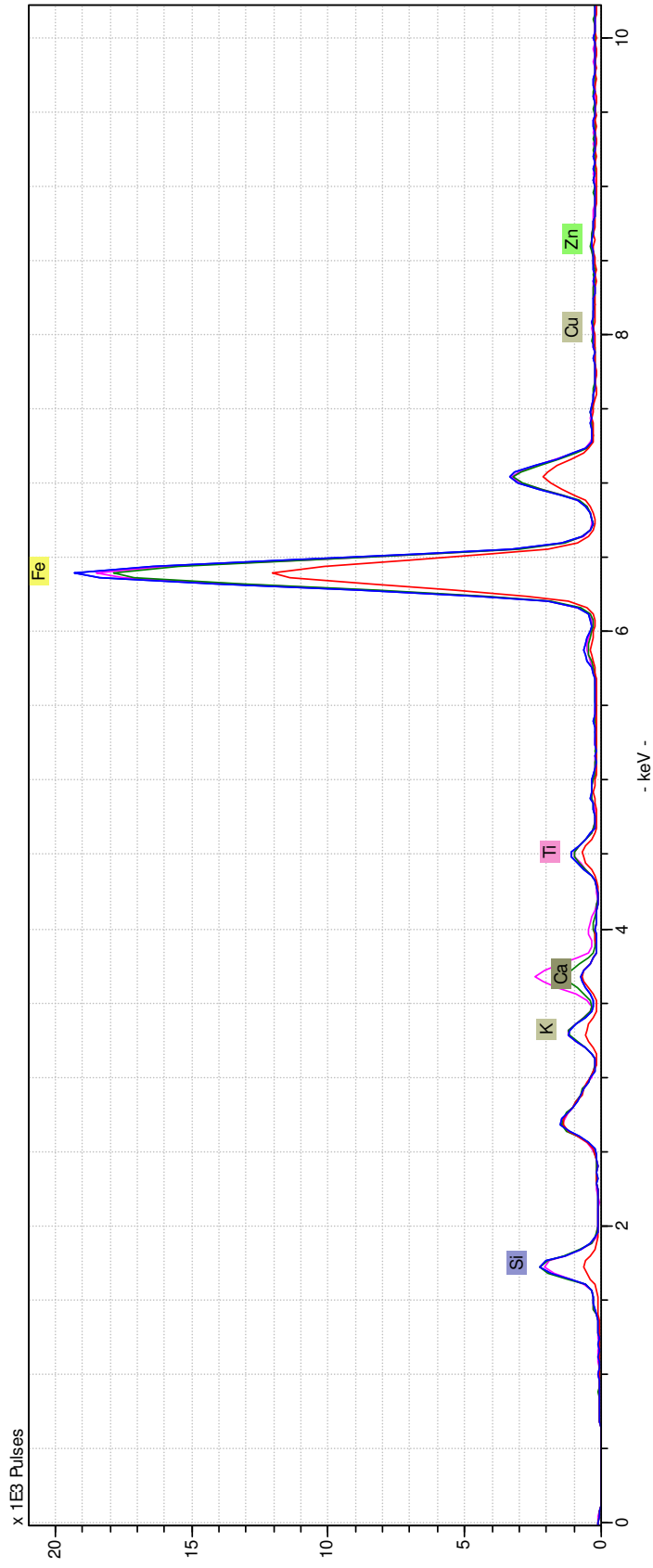
Graph 2. Elemental analysis of Brick 53. The graph represents all three readings taken from multiple locations on the brick.



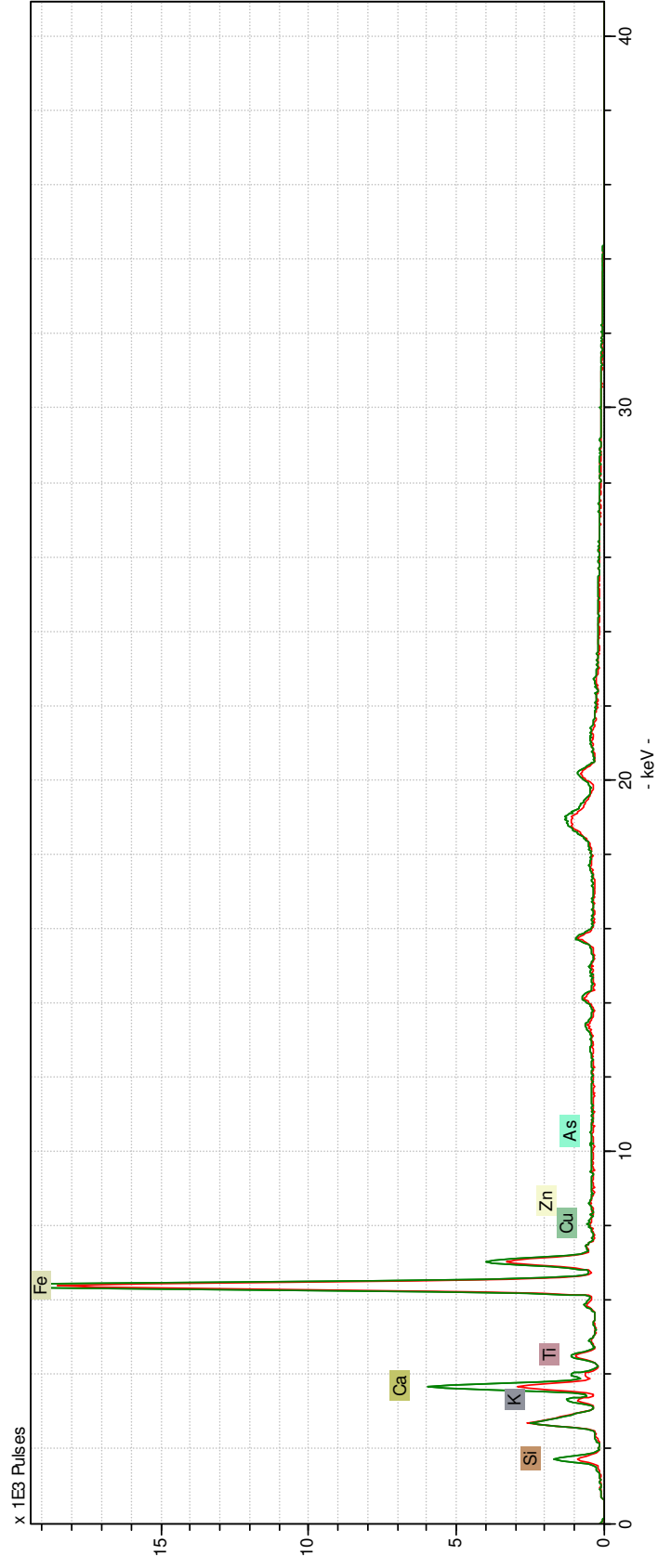
Graph 3. Elemental analysis of Brick 54. The graph represents all three readings taken from multiple locations on the brick.



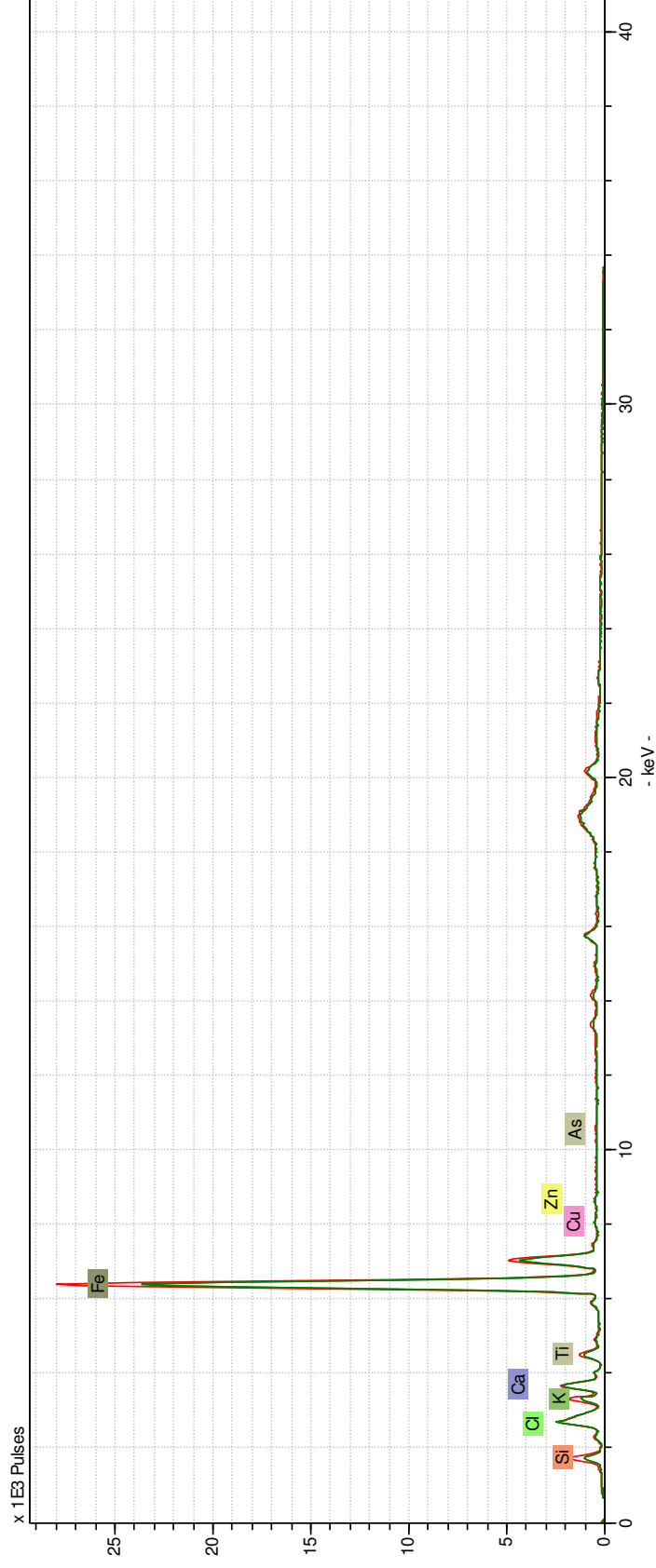
Graph 4. Elemental analysis of Brick 75. The graph represents all three readings taken from multiple locations on the brick. Although all of the bricks show a high range of elemental concentrations between samples due to the heterogeneous nature of handmade historic bricks, the relative peaks of the elements between the samples for each individual object were relatively consistent. Brick 75 is an anomaly, and may indicate that it was manufactured elsewhere.



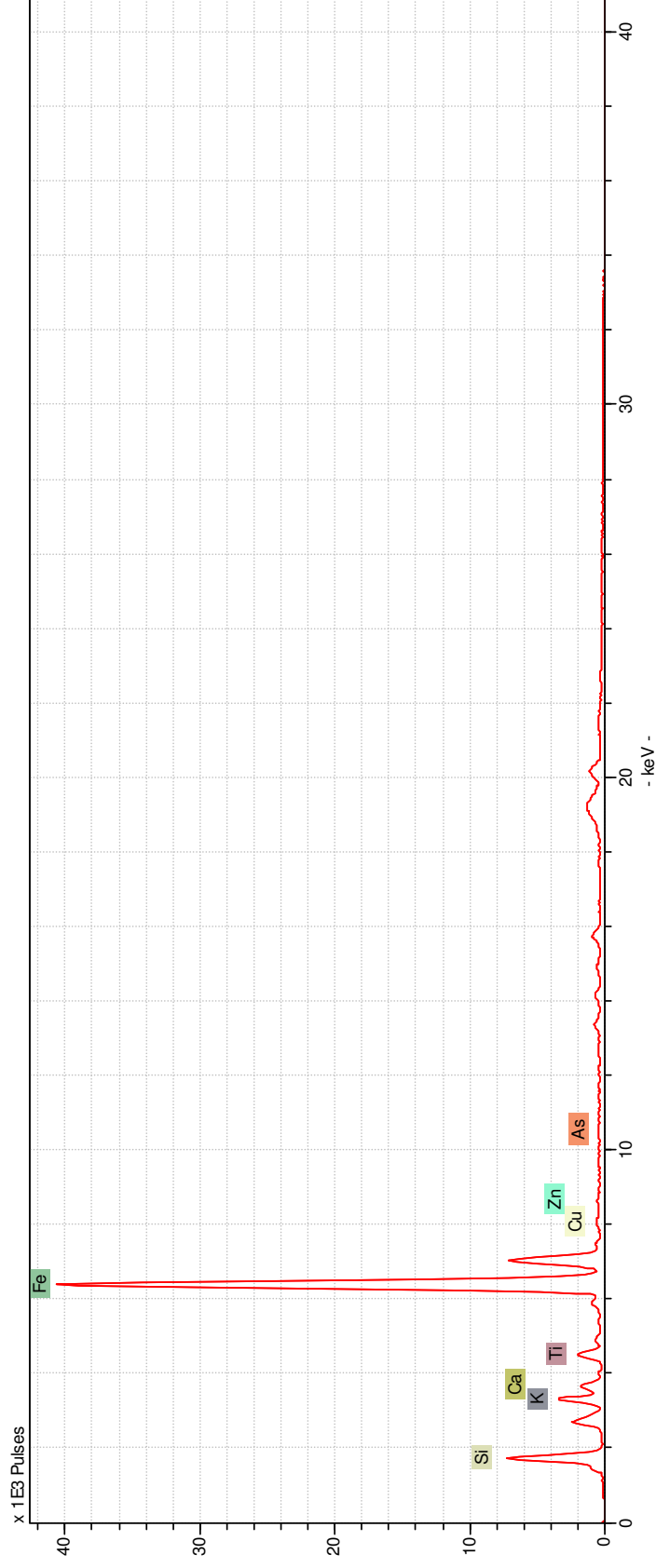
Graph 5. Elemental analysis of Brick 86. The graph represents all four readings taken from multiple locations on the brick.



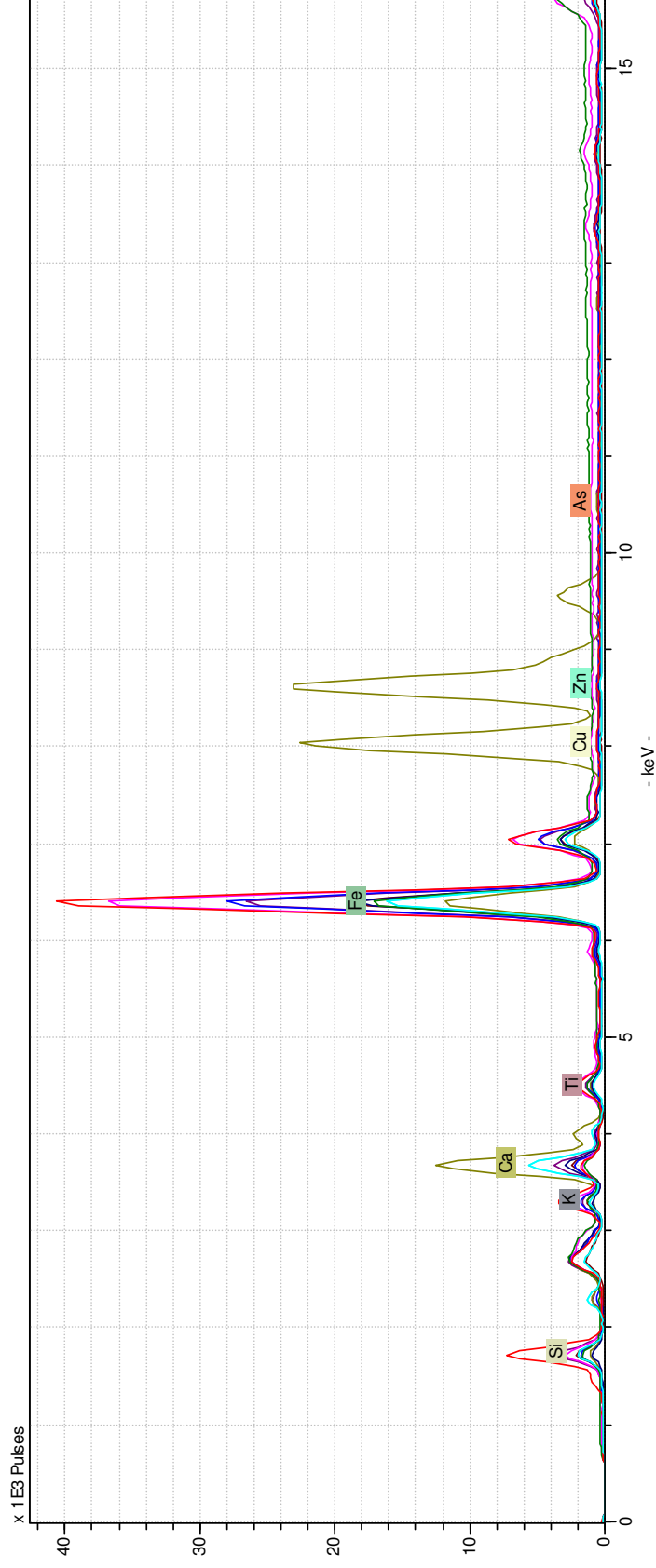
Graph 6. Elemental analysis of brick marked "Cutch".



Graph 7. Elemental analysis of “English” style bricks found at McCutcheon House. Although stylistically different, they show remarkable elemental compositional similarities to the soil samples as well as other bricks recovered from the site.



Graph 8. Elemental Analysis for the unknown temper found in brick. The elemental composition indicates that the temper is actually previously fired or waster brick from site.



Graph 9. Results of all XRF elemental analysis readings of all bricks and soil samples. The samples exhibit remarkable similarity, with the exception of Brick 75, represented by the khaki line in the graph.

Appendix F.

Dendrochronology
Report

**A preliminary report on the tree-ring dating of the Peter McCutcheon House, Bethlehem,
Albany County, New York**

Carol Griggs
Cornell Dendrochronology Lab, Cornell University

The samples were recovered from the building and sent to me by David Moyer of Birchwood Archaeological Services, Sidney Center, NY.

ABM sample numbers	CAT# on samples	Provenience	Ring count	Begins	Ends	Notes
Early Phase, 1735:						
7	42	Collar tie with waney edge	p+ 38W	1698	1735W	Hewn
12	72	Central rafter, possible waney edge	p+113+1v	1622	1735+v	Hewn
8	57	Possible rafter, 1/2 of #56	p+ 53+1v	1680	1733+v	Hewn
16	89	Floor joist, squared	p+ 98+1v	1631	1729+v	Hewn
15	87	First floor floorboard*	p+ 86+1vv	1613	1699+vv	Vertical*
Middle Phase, 1764 or soon after:						
18	108	Fireplace mantle S basement	p+ 68+1v	1696	1764+v	Hewn
20	113	First floor joist (noted as first floor beam below) S #4 - S wall	p+ 86+1vv	1676	1762+v	Hewn
13	77	Beam, unknown, red with bead	p+ 88v	1676	1761v	Planed
10	70	First floor floorboard, with groove*	1+ 61+1vv	1701	1763+vv	Vertical*
11	71	Floorboard or possible rafterboard?*	p+ 62+1vv	1692	1754+vv	Vertical*
9	58	Second floor floorboard, with groove*	p+ 50+1vv	1695	1745+vv	Vertical*
Late Phase, 1786-87:						
17	107	Exterior lintel above basement door	p+113W	1675	1787B	Hewn, <i>Quercus</i> sp.
1	3	Lintel above South door				Hewn
2	6	Lintel above Central door				Hewn
1 & 2	3 & 6	Both lintels were cut from one tree	p+100W	1687	1786W	
3	10	Ridge pole (noted as "rafter post" below)	p+128+1W	1658	1786W	Hewn
6	37	Prob. Rafter	p+ 69+1v	1716	1785+v	Hewn
19	110	First floor joist (noted as first floor beam below) S #2	p+112+1v	1664	1775+vv	Hewn
5	36	Unknown; probable collar tie	p+ 65+1vv	1709	1774+vv	Hewn
Undated as of 13 Apr 2010:						
14	86	First floor floorboard	p+ 86+1vv		undated	Vertical*
4	29	First floor floorboard #17	p+127+1v		undated	Vertical*

Above is a list of the samples and their placement in time. All are *Pinus rigida* with the exception of ABM-17, as noted above. See figures below for an illustration of their relative placement in time and their absolute dates as compared to a regional pitch pine chronology from around Albany, NY. The presence of bark (B), waney edge (W), and sapwood in the samples indicated the outer rings' closeness to the bark; a "v" indicates that, due to presence of sapwood rings, the outer ring is close to the waney edge, just below the bark; a "vv" indicates there is an unknown number of rings missing. The boards (vertically sawn, and noted above with asterisks) are placed in the group in which their dates are included, but none has any sapwood; I think ABM-15 was part of the original group, but ABM-9, 10, and 11 were probably added in the late building phase.

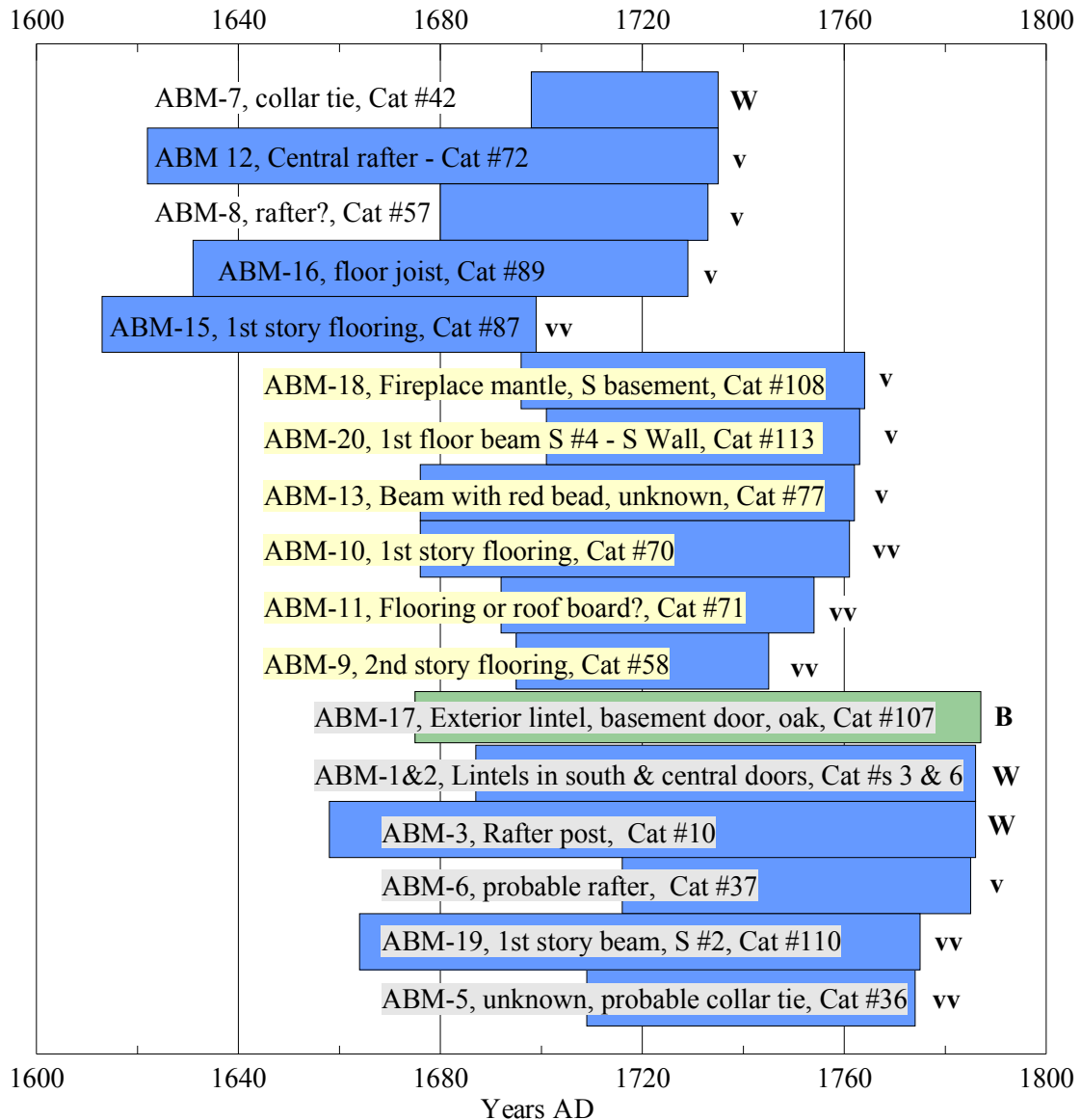


Figure 1. Here are the ranges of dates covered by each dated sample. Blue bars are the pitch pines; the green bar represents the one oak sample. The letters on the right side of the bars are explained in the text above.

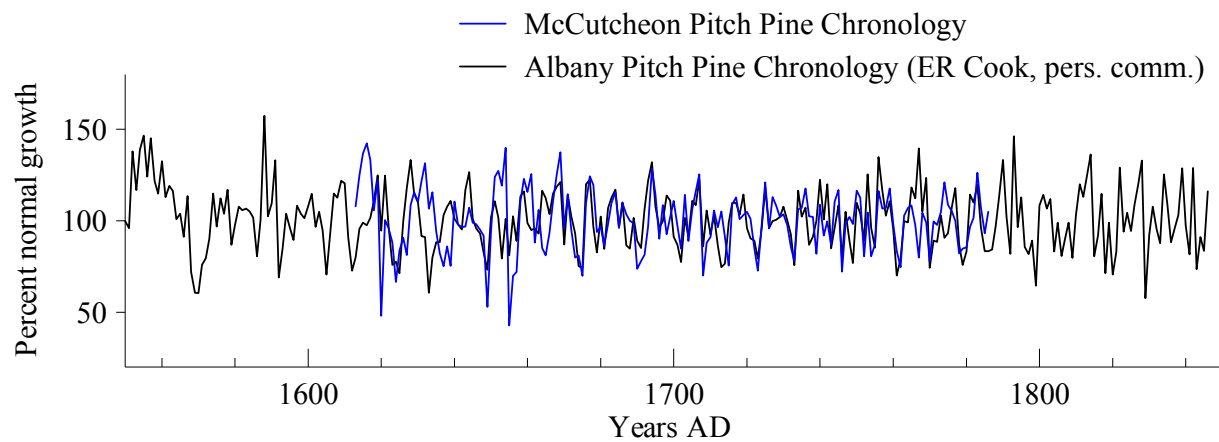


Figure 2. Above are the McCutcheon pine chronology and a regional pitch pine chronology from samples found in six other buildings around Albany, NY. Both the visual comparison and statistical tests indicate that this is a secure crossdate at the 95% level.

Appendix G.

Results of Metric Brick Study

Appendix G.

Metric Analysis of 100 Randomly Chosen Bricks

Brick #	Mass (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
1	6.5	Length (mm)	11.0	2.76	
2	7.0	21.0	10.0	2.96	Small amount of black temper in one corner
3	7.0	22.5	12.0	3.12	Presence of black temper in 5/6 sides
4	6.5	21.5	11.0	2.89	Presence of black temper in 3/6 sides
5	7.0	21.0	11.0	2.95	Presence of black temper in 2/6 sides
6	6.0	22.0	11.0	3.1	
7	7.0	22.5	11.5	2.81	
8	6.7	22.7	11.5	3.14	Presence of both mortar and cement
9	6.6	21.5	11.0	3.07	
10	7.3	21.3	10.5	3.14	Presence of black temper in 2/6 sides
11	7.0	22.0	10.5	3.09	Presence of black temper in one corner
12	8.0	21.1	10.7	2.84	Brick malformed/uneven to top side Large concentration of black temper throughout one side
13	7.4	21.0	10.7	3.2	Many circular indentations and lines on top side
14	7.3	22.2	11.3	3.28	
15	7.2	22.0	11.2	2.92	Brick very granular on one side
16	6.8	21.9	11.1	2.9	Presence of black temper in 3/6 sides
17	7.5	21.5	11.2	3.12	Brick very granular on one side
18	7.6	22.2	11.5	3.32	Brick has tapered thickness length wise
19	6.1	21.6	11.0	3.04	Brick well preserved
20	6.7	21.5	11.3	2.88	
21	7.2	22.2	11.6	3.15	Many depressions on the underside
22	7.1	21.5	10.5	3.11	Brick almost completely covered in mortar black temper present in moderate concentrations in 3/6 sides
23	6.6	22.0	10.8	3.02	black temper present in moderation throughout
24	6.6	21.6	10.6	3.15	
25	7.0	20.5	11.0	2.85	
26	7.1	22.1	10.5	2.98	Small amount of black temper in 2/6 sides Brick missing part of two underside corners
27	6.6	20.7	10.4	3.08	Granular marked with deep line on top side
28	6.8	22.0	11.2	2.87	
29	6.7	20.3	10.1	2.92	
30	7.9	21.5	11.0	3.12	Several diagonal lines etched into one side and top
31	7.5	21.9	11.5	2.97	Uneven in most dimensions
32	6.4	21.5	11.0	3.02	Very small amount of black temper on top Large concentration of black temper in 2/6 sides
33	7.4	22.2	11.3	3.12	
34	6.5	20.5	10.2	2.92	
35	6.6	22.0	11.0	3.03	
36	6.6	22.6	11.6	3.5	
37	7.3	21.0	10.4	2.96	Small amount of black temper in 2/6 sides

Brick #	Mass (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
38	6.9	21.7	10.9	2.87	
39	6.5	22.0	11.0	2.73	Possible animal print on top side
40	7.4	22.3	10.5	2.97	
41	7.1	21.1	11.4	3.07	
42	6.9	21.5	10.6	3.16	Brick cracked through center
43	6.6	22.0	11.5	3.29	Small amount of black temper in 2/6 sides Possible animal print—small rain indentations on one side
44	6.6	22.0	11.2	2.95	
45	7.5	21.1	10.6	3.02	
46	7.1	22.0	11.0	2.8	
47	7.9	21.6	11.1	3.3	Presence of small amount of black temper in 1/6 sides Fingerprints on top—black temper present in small amount in 2/6 sides
48	6.7	22.0	11.5	3.13	
49	7.5	22.5	11.4	3.11	
50	7.2	21.7	11.4	2.81	black temper present in small amounts on 1/6 sides Possible animal print on side—black temper present on 1/6 sides
51	7.4	22.5	11.2	3.03	
52	7.0	21.5	11.2	2.97	Large crack in center of top side
53	6.9	21.5	10.9	2.94	
54	7.0	21.5	11.2	2.91	Presence of small amount of black temper in 1/6 sides Indentations made by rain present on one side
55	7.2	21.0	10.9	2.92	
56	7.3	22.0	11.5	3.15	Large indentation on top side
57	7.0	21.8	11.0	2.97	Presence of black temper in 1/6 sides
58	7.4	20.5	11.5	3.04	Brick tapered in width from L>R
59	7.4	21.9	11.1	2.95	black temper present in 1/6 sides
60	7.5	23.0	11.2	3.07	
61	7.5	21.6	10.6	3.12	
62	7.0	20.7	11.0	2.96	black temper present in small amounts throughout
63	7.4	22.2	11.0	2.95	
64	6.8	22.5	10.8	3.07	
65	7.2	21.8	11.0	2.81	Indentations made by rain present on one side
66	6.9	22.1	11.4	2.9	Brick missing part of one corner
67	6.7	21.9	11.2	2.78	Top side granular black temper present in small amount throughout. Possible finger print on top
68	7.2	22.5	11.5	3.39	
69	7.5	22.1	11.9	2.91	Top surface granular
70	7.5	21.6	11.1	2.95	Possible animal print on top side
71	6.6	22.0	11.5	2.68	Possible animal print on top side
72	6.4	20.2	10.9	2.9	black temper present on top side of brick
73	7.6	22.5	11.3	2.95	
74	6.9	22.5	11.0	3.05	
75	6.8	22.0	10.9	2.81	
76	7.2	21.2	11.1	2.92	Small amounts of black temper in 2/6 sides
77	7.0	22.5	11.5	2.99	

Brick #	Mass (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Comments
78	6.5	20.5	10.5	2.96	Small amounts of black temper present in 2/6 sides
79	6.9	21.5	11.5	2.84	
80	7.6	21.6	11.0	2.94	2/6 side surfaces granular
81	7.5	20.5	10.7	3.12	
82	6.8	22.0	11.5	2.83	Small amount of black temper present throughout.
83	7.1	21.7	10.6	3.41	
84	7.0	21.6	10.9	3.12	Moderate amounts of black temper present in 4/6 sides
85	7.1	21.0	10.6	2.95	
86	7.8	21.8	11.5	3.09	black temper present in large amounts □ 4/6 sides
87	7.0	22.1	10.9	3.06	
88	7.0	21.5	10.5	3.11	
89	6.2	21.1	11.1	2.83	
90	7.2	21.2	11.0	2.86	
91	7.5	21.9	10.6	3.12	
92	7.1	22.8	11.5	3.02	
93	6.5	22.5	11.0	2.93	
94	7.1	21.1	10.5	2.81	Numerous small rain indentations present on top
95	7.8	22.2	11.0	3.1	
96	6.9	20.5	10.0	3.09	Small amounts of black temper present throughout
97	7.0	21.5	11.0	3.28	
98	7.0	21.4	11.0	2.94	Small amounts of black temper throughout
99	6.9	21.1	10.2	3.05	
100	6.8	21.4	10.5	2.95	Small amounts of black temper in 2/6 sides

Appendix H.

Faunal Analysis Report

Appendix H. Faunal Analysis

Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
288	1	long	frags	possibly cooked		avian		
355	1	long	frags			avian		
358	1	flat	scapula			avian		
412	1	long	humerus			small mammal		
534	1	long	humerus	cut		small-medium mammal		
541	1	flat	vertebrae			medium mammal		
796	1	flat	frags	boiled				
901	1	flat	rib bone	sawed/cooked	post- depositional gnaw marks	large mammal		
902	1	flat	rib bone	cut and boiled		medium mammal		
989	1	flat	rib bone	sawed/cooked	gnawed	large mammal		
1215	1	long	frags		gnawed			
1277	2	flat	frags	cut		large mammal		
1326	1	flat	rib bone	cooked		medium-large mammal		
1444	1	flat		cut/cooked				
1467	1	unidentifiable	frags					
1469	1	flat	ankle bone			medium mammal		
1576	2	unidentifiable	frags			avian		
1615	1	long	femur	sawed/cooked		large mammal- probably bovine		
1618	1	long	frags	cut and boiled	gnawed	avian		
1840	1	long	frags	cut/cooked		medium-large mammal		
2106	1	flat	frags					
2214	1	long	frags	cooked/cut				

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
2327	1	tooth				large mammal		
2350	1	unidentifiable	frags	boiled				
1007-A	2	flat	pelvis			medium-large mammal		
1007-B	1	long	frags	cooked		medium-large mammal		
1007-C	1	flat	pelvis	cut mark		medium-large mammal		
1007-D	1	flat	frags	cut/chop mark				
1007-E	1	flat	frags	cooked				
1007-F	1	flat	frags	cut/chop mark				
1007-G	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/chop mark				
1007-H	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/chop mark				
1007-I	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/chop mark				
1007-J	1	long	frags	cut/cooked		medium-large mammal		
1007-K	1	long	frags	cooked				
1007-L	1	long	frags	cooked				
1007-M	1	long	frags	cooked				
1007-N	1	long	frags	cooked				
1007-P	1	long	frags	chop mark/cooked				
1007-Q	1	long	phalanges	cooked		small-medium mammal		
1007-R	1	long	frags	cooked				
1007-S	1	tooth	molar	cooked		medium-large mammal		
1007-T	1	tooth	frags	cooked				
1007-U	2	long	frags					possible spinal or sternum bone
1007-V	1	flat	frags					
1007-X	19	unidentifiable	frags					
1035-A	1	long	frags	cut/chop mark		medium-large mammal		

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
1035-B	1	long	frags	cut/chop mark		medium-large mammal		
1035-C	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/saw mark				
1035-D	1	flat	mandible			small-medium mammal		
1035-E	1	flat	mandible			small-medium mammal		
1035-F	1	tooth	insisor					
1035-G	9	flat	rib bone			medium-large mammal		
1035-H	4	long	frags			small-medium mammal		
1035-I	35	unidentifiable	frags					
1049-A	1	flat	scapula fragment		poorly preserved	medium-large mammal		
1049-B	1	flat	phalanges		poorly preserved	medium-large mammal		
1049-C	1	long	frags		crushing and peeling			
1049-D	1	long	metacarpal			medium-large mammal	juvenile	possible juvenile- epiphysis and metaphysis do not appear to have been fused
1049-E	1	long	frags					
1049-F	1	long	frags	cut and boiled				
1049-G	1	flat	frags					
1049-H	1	long	frags					
1049-I	1	flat	frags					
1049-J	1	flat	frags	cut				
1049-K	1	long	epiphysis cap				juvenile	not fused to metaphysis

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
1049-L	1	long	frags	fractured		avian		
1049-M	1	long	frags	fractured/boiled		avian		
1049-N	4	unidentifiable	frags					
1073-A	1	long	frags	cut/cooked		medium-large mammal		
1073-B	1	long	frags	cooked	rodent gnaw marks	avian		
1073-C	1	long	ulna			small-medium mammal		
1073-D	1	unidentifiable	frags					
1073-E	1	long	frags			medium-large mammal		
1073-F	5	long	frags	cut/cooked		medium-large mammal		
1095-A	1	long	astragulus	cut/saw mark		medium-large mammal		
1095-B	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/saw mark				
1095-C	1	long	frags	cut/cooked		medium-large mammal		
1095-D	1	long	frags	cooked		medium-large mammal		
1095-E	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
1095-F	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
1095-G	4	long	frags					
1095-H	8	unidentifiable	frags					
1118-A	1	flat	rib bone	cut/chop mark		medium-large mammal		
1118-B	1	flat	frags	cut/chop mark		medium-large mammal		
1118-C	1	unidentifiable	frags					
1118-D	1	unidentifiable	frags					
1118-E	1	long	frags					
1132-A	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
1132-B	1	flat	rib bone	cooked				
1132-C	2	unidentifiable	frags					

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
1132-D	1	long	unfused diaphysis				juvenile	
1149-A	1	flat	rib bone	cut		medium-large mammal		
1149-B	7	unidentifiable	frags	cut				
1149-C	8	unidentifiable	frags					
1152-A	1	long	diaphysis	cooked				
1152-B	13	unidentifiable	frags					
1194-A	2	flat	mandible			small-medium mammal		includes full half set of teeth
1194-B	1	tooth	canine			small-medium mammal		
1194-C	2	long	frags			small-medium mammal		
1201-A	1	flat	frags	chop mark/cooked				
1201-B	1	flat	scapula					
1266-A	2	long	femur	boiled		medium mammal		single femur, broken in two pieces, probably post-depositional
1266-B	1	long	frags			avian		
1266-C	1	long	humerus			small mammal		
1266-D	1	Skull	Skull			small mammal		possible rodent; exhibits prognathism, large incisors, tiny back molars (2 still extant)
1312-A	1	tooth	insisor			small mammal		
1312-B	2	unidentifiable	frags					

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
1338-A	1	flat	rib bone	cut/cooked		medium mammal		
1338-B	1	long	humerus diaphysis			small-medium mammal		
1338-C	1	flat	frags	cut/cooked	post- depositional gnaw marks			
1338-D	1	flat	mandible			small-medium mammal		includes incisor
1338-E	1	tooth	molar			small-medium mammal		
1408-A	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/cooked				
1408-B	1	long	humerus			small mammal		
1477-A	5	unidentifiable	frags	chop mark/cooked				
1477-B	1	long				small mammal		
1482-A	1	long	frags					
1482-B	1	long	fused ulna/radius	cooked				
1498-A	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/cooked				
1498-B	1	long	frags	cooked				
1498-C	1	long	frags	cut/chop mark				
1546-A	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
1546-B	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
1554-A	1	unidentifiable	frags					
1554-B	3	unidentifiable	frags	cut/cooked				
1554-C	1	long	humerus diaphysis	cut/cooked		medium mammal		
1554-D	1	long	diaphysis	sawed/cooked		large mammal		
1554-E	1	flat	frags	sawed/cooked		large mammal		
1584-A	1	long	femur	cut		medium mammal		

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
1584-B	4	unidentifiable	frags	cut				
1584-C	1	long	fibia			small-medium mammal		
1584-D	1	long	frags	cut and boiled		large mammal		
1605-A	1	flat	frags	cut/chop mark				
1605-B	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/chop mark				
1605-C	1	unidentifiable	frags					
1630-A	1	long	proximal end of femur	saw/cooked		large mammal		
1655-A	1	long	humerus	saw mark distal end, polish?		medium-large mammal		
1662-A	1	flat	rib bone			small-medium mammal		
1724-A	1	tooth	molar	none	heavy dental wear	medium-large mammal		
1749-A	1	long	femur	cut/cooked		medium-large mammal		
1763-A	1	long	femur epiphysis	possible processing marks		large mammal- probably bovine		
1763-B	2	long	epiphysis cap	possible processing marks		large mammal- probably bovine		
1763-C	3	long	frags	sawed/cooked				
177-A	1	flat	sternum			avian		
1832-A	1	long	unfused metaphysis	cut		medium-large mammal juvenile		
1832-B	1	flat	frags	cut				
1832-C	1	flat	scapula	cut		large mammal		
1832-D	1	flat	rib bone	chop mark/cooked		large mammal		
1910-A	1	flat	frags					
1910-B	1	long	frags					

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
1910-C	1	long	humerus- distal epiphysis			medium-large mammal		
1910-D	2	long	frags	calcined				
1971-A	1	tooth	cuspid			medium-large mammal		
1971-B	1	unidentifiable	frags	calcined				
2020-A	2	unidentifiable	frags	cut/cooked				
2020-B	1	flat	frags					
2046-A	4	long	diaphysis	cut/cooked		medium mammal		
2046-B	3	flat	frags	cooked				
2046-C	2	unidentifiable	frags					
2132-A	1	long	frags	cooked				
2132-B	1	flat	pelvis	possible processing marks	post- cooking/deposi- tional gnaw marks	medium-large mammal		
2164-A	1	flat	frags					
2164-B	1	long	frags					
2226-A	1	tooth	molar			small-medium mammal		
2226-B	1	flat	frags	calcined				
2226-C	2	unidentifiable	frags					
2277-A	1	tooth	molar			medium mammal		
2277-B	3	tooth	molar			medium-large mammal; juvenile probably a pig	set of 3 molars shows no wear	
2296-A	1	long	frags			avian		
2296-B	1	flat	frags			avian		
2298-A	1	flat	frags					
2298-B	1	long	frags					

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
2347-A	2	long	frags	cooked/possible processing		small-medium mammal		
2347-B	1	long	partial diaphysis w/metaphysis			small-medium mammal		
244-A	1	flat	sternum			medium-large mammal		
244-B	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
244-C	1	long	femur	cooked		avian		
244-D	1	long	frags	cut/cooked				
244-E	1	unidentifiable	frags					
277-A	1	unidentifiable	frags					
277-B	1	long	frags	cooked		small-medium mammal		
277-C	1	long	fused ulna/radius	cooked		avian		
277-D	1	long	frags	cut/chop mark				
277-E	1	unidentifiable	frags	cut/saw mark				
314-A	1	long	femur	cooked		small-medium mammal		
314-B	1	long	humerus	cooked		small-medium mammal		
339-A	1	long	humerus	cut/cooked		medium mammal		
339-B	1	long	diaphysis	cut/cooked				
364-A	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		complete quarterset of teeth included
364-B	1	tooth	molar			small mammal		
364-C	1	flat	pelvis			small mammal		
364-D	1	long	femur			small mammal		
364-E	1	long	epiphysis cap			small mammal		refits with 364-D

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
364-F	1	long	humerus			small mammal		
364-G	3	flat	rib bone			small mammal		
364-H	8	flat	vertebrae			small mammal		2 fused
364-I	13	long	frags			small mammal		
381-A	1	long	phalanges			medium mammal		
381-B	2	flat	rib bone	cut/cooked		small-medium mammal		
381-C	5	unidentifiable	frags	sawed/cooked				
381-D	3	unidentifiable	frags					
411-A	1	flat	frags	chop mark/cooked		medium-large mammal		
411-B	1	long	frags	cut/boiled				
411-C	1	flat	pelvis					
500-A	2	long	frags	chop mark/cooked				
500-B	1	flat	rib bone	cut/cooked		medium mammal		
500-C	1	long	humerus diaphysis	cooked		small-medium mammal		
500-D	1	flat	frags	cut/cooked				
563-A	1	long	frags					
563-B	1	flat	frags			large mammal		
563-C	1	flat	vertebrae			small-medium mammal		
563-D	1	flat	frags	cut/chop mark				
563-E	2	long	humerus	cooked		small-medium mammal		
563-F	1	long	frags	cut/cooked		small-medium mammal		
563-G	1	long	metacarpal	cooked	gnawed	small-medium mammal		
563-H	1	long	humerus	cooked		medium-large mammal		
563-I	1	flat	pelvis			small-medium mammal		
563-J	1	flat	frags			small-medium mammal		

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
563-K	1	long	frags			small-medium mammal		
563-L	1	flat	frags					
563-M	1	flat	phalanges			small-medium mammal		
563-N	4	flat	rib bone			small-medium mammal		
563-O	1	flat	mandible			small-medium mammal		
563-P	1	tooth	insisor			small-medium mammal		
563-Q	1	tooth	molar		moderate wear	small-medium mammal		
585-A	1	long	proximal portion of femur			small-medium mammal		
585-B	1	long	frags	possible processing marks	proximal and distal ends of bone missing	small-medium mammal		
585-C	1	long	proximal metacarpal			small mammal	juvenile	
585-D	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		teeth show little to no wear
585-E	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		teeth show little to no wear
585-F	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		no teeth present
585-G	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		teeth show little to no wear
585-H	1	tooth	insisor			small mammal		
585-I	1	tooth	insisor			small mammal		
585-J	1	tooth	insisor			small mammal		
585-K	1	tooth	cuspid			small mammal		
585-L	11	unidentifiable	frags					
605-A	1	long	frags	cut and boiled	gnawed			

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
605-B	1	flat	frags	cut		possibly fish or reptile;		
605-C	1	long	unfused epiphysis			medium-large mammal	juvenile	
605-D	1	flat	frags		gnawed			
605-E	2	long	tibia			small mammal		
605-F	2	flat	rib bone			small mammal		
727-A	1	flat	scapula	cooked		avian		
727-B	1	flat	cervical bone					
727-C	1	long	humerus	cooked		small mammal		
727-D	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		rodent w/incisor and molars
727-E	1	long	frags	saw marks on both distal and proximal ends		medium-large mammal		
727-F	1	long	frags	possible processing marks on top of processing marks	rodent gnaw marks on top of processing marks	medium-large mammal		
727-G	1	flat	frags					
756-A	1	flat	mandible			small-medium mammal		includes 2 cusps, 3 molars
756-B	1	flat	mandible			small mammal		includes 1 incisor, 3 molars; probably rodent
756-C	5	flat	rib bone	cooked		avian		
756-D	1	long	frags	cooked		avian		
756-E	1	long	phalanges					

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Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
756-F	4	flat	frags	saw marks/cooked		medium mammal		
756-G	3	unidentifiable	frags	possible cooking				
756-H	1	unidentifiable	marrow	possible processing marks				
756-I	1	unidentifiable	frags	possible cooking		avian		
756-J	4	flat	vertebrae			medium mammal		
774-A	1	long	distal tibia	cut, with fractures that indicate it was snapped or broken without being cut all the way through		medium mammal		
774-B	13	long	frags	cut and boiled				
774-C	1	flat	rib bone		gnawed			
774-D	2	flat	frags	cut and boiled				
774-E	2	long	fibia			small mammal		
774-F	1	flat	phalanges			small-medium mammal		
774-F	1	flat	frags	boiled				
774-G	1	flat	mandible			medium-large mammal		
774-I	1	tooth	incisor					
774-J	2	tooth	cuspid					
774-K	2	long	radius			avian		
774-L	1	long	tibia			small mammal		
774-M	3	long	frags			small mammal		
774-N	2	flat	scapula			avian		
788-A	1	long	phalanges			medium-large mammal		

Appendix H. Faunal Analysis

Cat #	#	Bone Type (long-flat -tooth)	Bone Description	Processing Comments	Other Wear Patterns	Species	Age	Comments
788-B	1	unidentifiable	frags					
788-C	1	flat	frags	sawed/cooked				
788-D	8	unidentifiable	frags	cut/cooked				
919-A	1	flat	rib bone	cooked	post-cooking/depositional gnaw marks	medium mammal		
919-B	1	flat	rib bone			small mammal		
919-C	1	tooth	insisor					
937-A	1	long	metacarpal			small mammal		
937-B	1	long	humerus			small mammal		
937-C	1	long	femur	boiled	epiphysis on distal end missing			
968-A	1	long	radius/ulna	cut and boiled		medium mammal		
968-B	1	long	humerus			small-medium mammal		