

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
OF SITE 36LU331
HOUSES 34 AND 36
ECKLEY MINERS' VILLAGE
LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge that this excavation took place on the ancestral and unceded land of the Lenni-Lenape people, the first inhabitants of what is now called Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and Southern New York. We humbly offer our respects to the past and current members of the Lenni-Lenape people across Turtle Island (Lenape Nation, 2018).

Further, we acknowledge this excavation was conducted in part by scholars from University of Maryland College Park, which sits on the traditional ancestral lands of the Piscataway Tribe and their neighbors. Laboratory work and research were carried out on university premises, which exist now at the expense of indigenous lives. We humbly offer our respects to the past and current members of the Piscataway Tribe and the Piscataway Conoy Tribe (Piscataway Conoy Tribe, nd.).

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1. INTRODUCTION, by V. Camille Westmont

This report presents the findings of a research-oriented archaeological survey and excavations conducted at the site 36LU331. The University of Maryland Department of Anthropology field school, under the direction of Dr. Paul A. Shackel, conducted this research during the summer of 2016 in accordance with the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission's "Letter of Authorization" agreement signed January 29, 2016 (Appendix C).

Site 36LU331 is located within the Eckley Miners' Village Historical Site and Museum, which is located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Legislative Route 40006, 7 miles east of the junction of PA 940 and PA 309. The site is located within Foster Township and is serviced by the Weatherly, Pennsylvania, Post Office district. The archaeology project was not conducted as part of any state or federally required compliance; instead, the project was conducted under a mutual agreement between the University of Maryland and the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission in order to investigate the lives of the working class who resided at Eckley between 1854 and 1967.

A combination Phase I shovel test survey and surface survey was conducted on the PHMC-owned portion of Back Street in June 2015. This preliminary research indicated that House 34/36, House 38/40, and House 42/44, previously unrecorded archaeological sites, needed to be registered with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office. These sites are designated as 36LU331, 36LU332, and 36LU333, respectively; however, for the 2016 summer field season, only 36LU331 was selected for further evaluation. As a result of the intact archaeological remains at 36LU331, the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is not currently included within the bounds of the Eckley Historic District, which was listed on the NRHP on October 26, 1971. It is recommended that the National Register boundaries be redrawn to include site 36LU331 and that the site be added as a contributing resource to the nomination under Criterion D, a place that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Department of Anthropology conducted the archaeological investigations in accordance with the methods outlined in the "Letter of Authorization". Additional laboratory procedures were conducted in accordance with the State Museum of Pennsylvania's 2006 *Revised Curatorial Guidelines* and consultation with Janet Johnson of the State Museum of Pennsylvania.

The fieldwork and laboratory work were conducted under the overall direction of Paul A. Shackel, Ph.D., RPA, V. Camille Westmont, M.A.A. and Kyla Cools, M.A.A. with additional assistance provided by Mikaela Girard as field lab director, and archaeological field technicians, Aileen Kroll, Nini (Mohammad) Ahsan, Kyle Gutman, Shannon Goodman, Shannon Geary, Megan Sirak. Paul Shackel is the Principal Investigator for the project and Aryn Neurock Schrinier is the principal author.

This report is organized in the following way: Chapter 2 discusses the environmental setting of 36LU331 including the geological, soil, and floral and faunal resources. Chapter 3 describes the

historical context of the site and presents regional archaeology findings and chronology in addition to site-specific history, including deed research. Chapter 4 presents the field results and artifact summaries. Chapter 5 presents the ceramic vessel analysis while Chapter 6 presents the glass vessel analysis. Chapter 7 provides a summary of the report and conclusions. Appendix A provides the artifact inventory for site 36LU331. Appendix B presents the faunal analysis. Appendix C provides the Letter of Authorization for the project from PHMC. Appendix D provides documentation with permission to conduct archaeological study on land owned by the Northampton Fuel Supply Co., Inc.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, by V. Camille Westmont

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The field site is located in the Anthracite Upland Section of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province that stretches through the southeastern third of the state between the Appalachian Plateaus Province and the Piedmont Province (Figure 2-1). The Anthracite Uplands are characterized by low, linear to round hills, strip mines, and waste piles that overlay narrow geologic folds with steep limbs and many faults made from sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and anthracite (Sevon 2000: 2). The elevations of the site range from 1686 to 1696 ft. amsl.

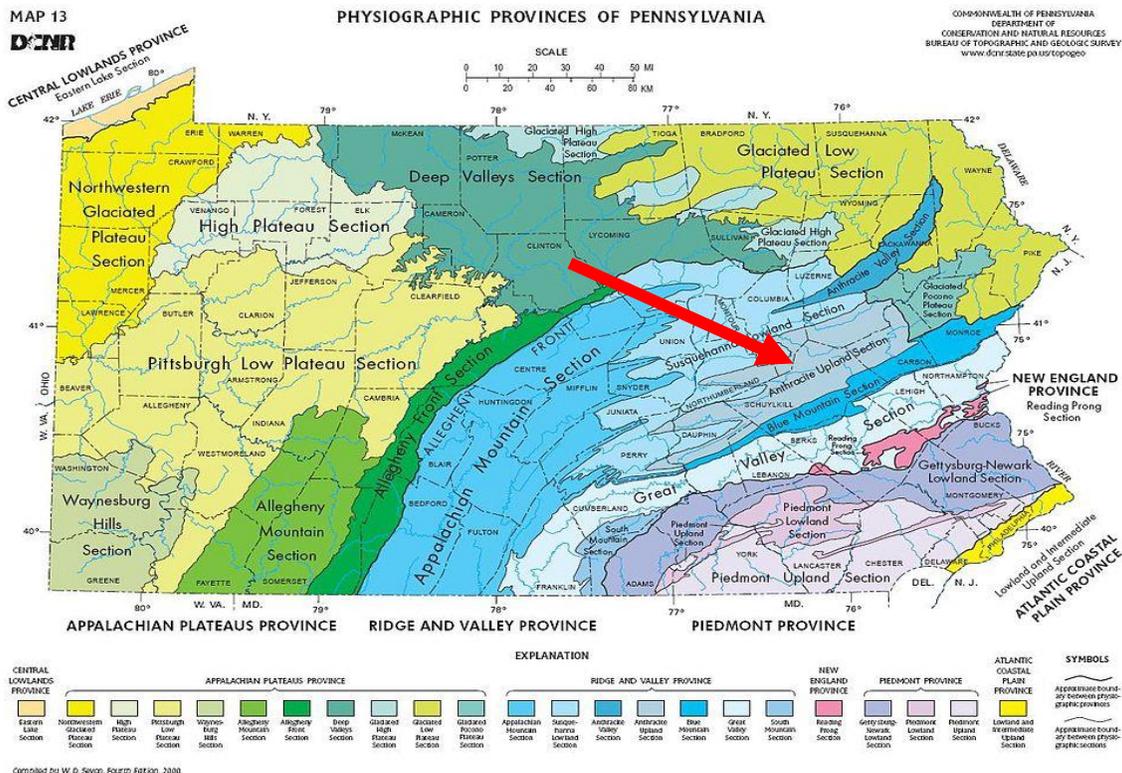


Figure 2-1. Physiographic Regions of Pennsylvania with Anthracite Upland Region Indicated

The site is located within the Central Susquehanna River subbasin watershed D. Drainage from the site flows into Black Creek, a tributary of Nescopeck Creek, which flows into the Susquehanna River. However, Black Creek is located 1720 meters from the site, which decreases the likelihood of prehistoric settlements or activities in this area.

The bedrock beneath the site is the Llewellyn Formation and the geographic setting is categorized as Middle Hillslope. The site is located approximately 50 ft from a reclaimed strip mining operation and approximately 150 ft from an active strip mining operation. Despite these disturbances, the site is believed to be approximately 80% intact with the only impacted area

being the yard space immediately around the house. Shovel testing revealed that the top soil from this area was removed at some point following the houses’ destruction, although whether this was done intentionally or due to natural erosion is unknown. The site is unlikely to be further impacted by strip mining due to the site’s ownership by PHMC as well as the conservation land easement between PHMC land and the active strip mine permit.

SOILS OF PROJECT AREA

The soil profiles within Eckley Miners’ Village as a whole include Pocono (Po/Pp) and Buchanan (Bu) Soil Series. Overall, the Pocono soils dominate the village, including all remaining areas of Back Street and the eastern-most and western-most thirds of Main Street. The middle third of Main Street consists of Buchanan Series soil (Table 2-1).

The Pocono Series features soils that are very deep and well drained, with moderate levels of permeability (Table 2-1). These soils are formed in the residuum and glacial till from acid sandstone and conglomerate. Slopes for this soil series range from 0 to 25 percent, creating topography that varies from gradually sloping to steep (“Pocono Series” 1986). Pocono soils appear in back slopes and mountain flanks (USDA 2015). Pocono gravelly sandy loam (PoB) soil is found on Back Street and the eastern-third of Main Street. Slope for these soils ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the soil is typically identified as prime farmland. The eastern-third of Main Street consists of Pocono extremely stony sandy loam (PpB); this soil is described as not prime farmland.

Table 2-1. Soils in Project Area

Name/ USDA Mapping Symbol	Profile	Texture, Inclusions	Color	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Pocono (PoB)	Oa: 1-0”	Decomposed litter	10YR 2/1	0-25%	Well drained	Uplands
	A: 0-1”	Gravelly loam	10YR 2/2			
	E: 1-5”	Very gravelly sandy loam	7.5YR 6/2			
	Bt1: 5 to 11”	Very gravelly loam	7.5YR 5/6			
	Bt2: 11-24”	Very gravelly loam	7.5YR 5/6			
	Bt3: 24-36”	Very gravelly loam	7.5YR 5/6			
	Bt4: 36-57”	Very gravelly loam	7.5YR 5/6			
	BC: 57-65”	Very gravelly loam	7.5YR 5/6			

Source: USDA National Cooperative Soil Survey, accessed March 2016

The Buchanan Series features soils that are very deep, poorly or moderately well drained, and slowly permeable. This soil type is derived from acid sandstone, quartzite, siltstone, and shale and formed in colluvium located on mountain foot slopes (“Buchanan Series” 2013). Slopes found within this soil type range from 0 to 45%. Specifically, Buchanan channery loam is found in the middle third of Main Street within Eckley Miners’ Village. The specific soil within the 36LU331 site boundaries is Pocono gravelly sandy loam (PoB). The site is surrounded on three sides by strip-mined soil (Sm) and mine dump soil (Mg) (see Figure 2-2 inset).



Figure 2-2. Soil map of Eckley Miners' Village with 36LU331 marked [inset]

SITE AREA AND LOCATION

The total site area is approximately 20,000 square feet based on computer generated maps. The site was discovered using non-systematic surface survey that discovered stone foundations aided by georeferencing historic maps. Because only half of the site is located on PHMC-owned property, the project area measures approximately 10,000 square feet. Based on historic maps and documentation, the site is a historic-period (approximately 1850 to 1950 AD) domestic site with no evidence of prehistoric occupation. The site is located approximately 174 ft from the edge of the Eckley Historic District, which was listed on the NRHP on October 26, 1971.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Southern Luzerne County's ecological composition includes a variety of species and ecological systems. Eckley Miners' Village is located in a rural part of the county not far from the Stockton Mountain Barrens Natural Area, a state-protected forest and game reserve.

Extensive second-growth Appalachian Oak and Northern Hardwood Forests cover the general area following the intense industrialization of the area and subsequent clear cutting of the forests in the mid and late nineteenth century. Dry and exposed ridge tops, including many located within and around Stockton Mountain Barrens Natural Area, feature stands of Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak (EDAW 2004: 3.9). Pocono Series soil supports poor quality woodlands, resulting in forests that consist of plants such as chestnut oak, black oak, aspen, birch, pitch pine, Virginia Pine, blueberry, mountain laurel, and ferns. Seedling mortality is high in these areas (USDA 1981: 56; USDA 1986).

A variety of wildlife species are found here as well. White-tailed deer are the most common large game animal due to their preference for brush and young forests over matured forests. The presence of mining activities around Eckley have inadvertently created an ideal deer habitat. Black bears are also found throughout the county, although their populations are sparse in the Southern extent of the county. Wild turkeys, cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, gray squirrels, pheasants, ruffed grouse, and woodcock represent the majority of the other types of terrestrial game animals found in Luzerne County. Beaver, muskrat, and raccoon are also found in Luzerne County, but are not generally associated with the area around Eckley Miners' Village. Waterfowl in the area include black ducks, mallards, wood ducks, and Canadian geese, although, again, the distance from site 36LU331 to the nearest substantial marsh land or permanent body of water indicates that these species are unlikely to be found near the site. The woodchuck is the most common non-game animal found in Luzerne County (USDA 1981: 60).

MODERN CLIMATE

The modern climate at Eckley Miners' Village varies depending on elevation and slope. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 36 to 44 inches and the mean annual temperature is between 45 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The agricultural growing period for this region ranges

from 120 to 160 days annually. The climate is considered humid and temperate (“Pocono Series” 1986).

The following chapter provides a brief overview of the historic context of the region dating from the Early Colonial Period until the Early Twentieth Century. Following the historic context, a review of historic maps of the site is presented. Previous archaeological investigations conducted in the general area of Eckley Miners’ Village are reviewed, followed by a site-specific history of 36LU331.

3. HISTORIC CONTEXT, by V. Camille Westmont and Aryn Neurock

The historic period is divided into the Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Period, the Early Nineteenth Century, the Civil War period, the Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century, and the Mid to Late Twentieth Century. These times frames are discussed below with specific emphasis on events in Northeastern Pennsylvania and the surrounding region.

REGIONAL HISTORY

Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Period

For the millennia prior to European contact, the land that is now considered Eastern Pennsylvania was occupied primarily by the Lenni-Lenape, sometimes referred to as the Delaware (due to their proximity to The River of Human Beings, or the Delaware River) (Lenape Nation 2018; Native Land 2020). Lenni-Lenape land extended from (modern) Northern Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and into Southern New York. The Lenni-Lenape were a group of associated Indigenous tribes that practiced agriculture, hunting, fishing, and gathering that participated in trade networks extending past the Mississippi River (Peters 2011).

It is estimated that in 1609 (the beginning of lasting European contact), the population of Lenni-Lenape people ranged from 6,000 to 65,000 across the territory. However, previous European contact in the late 15th century may have brought disease that significantly affected population estimates from 1609 (Peters 2011). By the time that William Penn had established the colony of Pennsylvania and for the following 250 years, many Lenni-Lenape people dispersed or were forced out of their homeland by encroaching European settlers. While some remained and continue ancestral traditions, Lenni-Lenape faced the same displacement of other North American Indigenous groups (Lenape Nation 2018).

In 1680, William Penn, a landholder in Ireland and England, sought to receive a charter for an American colony from King Charles II to fulfill two goals: firstly, to increase his service to Quakerism by creating a colony for religious tolerance, and secondly, to enlarge his property holdings with the purpose of creating new forms of revenue in order to repay the over £10,000 in loans he had accumulated over the previous decade (Soderlund 1983: 19). Eventually, after much political wrangling, including the attainment of personal consent from both Lord Baltimore and the Duke of York, as well as a call for repayment of a £16,000 loan owed to Penn's father by Charles II, Penn was granted his colony as well as sole proprietorship over its operation (Soderlund 1983; Lloyd 1916: 180). Arguably one of the most important clauses in this agreement (one which would later impact Eckley in particular) was the granting of "the propriety of the province, or any part hereof, or any ownership or interest in any lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, goods, or chattels, the same is left wholly to the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns" (Lord North 1681 quoted in Soderlund 1983: 35). Penn was able to use this right to

grant title to land to amass himself and his heirs a small fortune; the system he devised, which included securing warrants, surveys, and patents on land before an individual could be granted title to the land, would serve as the foundation for Pennsylvania land transfers into the modern day.

At about the time Penn was gaining proprietorship of Pennsylvania, the Coxe family was making its first overtures into the Americas. Daniel Coxe, M.D., acquired an interest in the Province of West Jersey in 1684, followed by an interest in East Jersey in 1686. By 1687, he had become governor of the West Jersey colony, despite never having travelled to America. However, by 1692, Dr. Coxe had sold his interests in both Jerseys in order to pursue the founding of colonies in the Carolinas (Coxe 1919). The Coxe family's influence in the Commonwealth would continue to ebb and flow throughout the next three hundred years.

Although William Penn displayed a desire to negotiate with local Native American tribes for the purchasing of their land rather than resort to the standard practice at the time of forcing tribes to vacate as European settlers moved West, his children did not continue this tradition. After Penn's death in 1718, his heirs intensified the lucrative land title-granting practice by



Figure 3-1. Map of Pennsylvania with Walking Purchase area

seizing land further into Lenni-Lenape territory. In 1737, John and Thomas Penn, two of William's sons, presented the Lenni-Lenape with an unsigned document dated 1686 in which the Lenape agreed to sell a portion of Delaware tribal land that began in current-day Easton, Pennsylvania and extended as far as a person could walk in a day and a half (Harper 2008). Believing this was approximately 40 miles, the Lenni-Lenape agreed; however, the Penns had paid to hire three runners to run as far as possible. On September 19, 1737, the day of the 'walk', one hired man reached the location of present-day Jim Thorpe, or approximately 70 miles. In this way, the Penns forcibly displaced Lenni-Lenape people from over 1,200,000 acres of land in what came to be known as the Walking Purchase (see Figure 3-1) (Harper 2008). The relationship between the colonial government and the Lenni-Lenape, as well as several other nearby tribes, immediately turned sour and would never be restored – this damaged relationship would prove dangerous during the French and Indian War that would begin in 1754 (Harper 2008; Klein and Hoogenboom 1980). The modern-day site of Eckley is located approximately 10 miles from the colonial boundary established by the Walking Purchase.

Indigenous-Colonist relations continued to deteriorate throughout the rest of the eighteenth century. Land that had been sold to both Pennsylvania colonists and Connecticut colonists by Indigenous groups located in the Wyoming Valley (including the Lenape) led to the intermittent Pennimite-Yankee Wars that occurred between 1769 and 1799 and led to the founding of Wilkes-Barre by Connecticut settlers in 1696. The skirmishes eventually ended with the entirety of the Wyoming Valley becoming the property of Pennsylvania (Ousterhout 1995). The Wyoming Valley again became the center of violence during the American Revolution. In the Battle of Wyoming, British and Indian forces attacked and killed approximately 300 settlers living near Wyoming, PA. The final incidence of violence in the region came two years later on September 11, 1780, when members of the Northampton County (Pennsylvania) volunteer militia were attacked by British and Indian forces on Little Nescopeck Creek. Approximately 10 members of the volunteer militia were killed and the incident became known as the Sugarloaf Massacre (Moore 2000).

In spite of the quarrels over territory taking place during this time, colonists in Northeastern Pennsylvania discovered the area's resources early. Acknowledgement of the massive coal mineral deposits appear throughout Pennsylvania's long history. The very first Euro-American recognition of coal in the state comes from Gabriel Thomas in 1698 in the form of his account of the region to William Penn. Thomas noted that "I have reason to believe there are good coals also, for I observed, the runs of water have the same coloring as that which proceeds from the coal-mines in Wales" (quoted in Hoffman 1978: 353). Although Thomas might have suspected, it wasn't until 1762 that Connecticut settlers brought to the Wyoming Valley by the Pennimite-Connecticut Wars discovered and documented their coal vein finds at what would become Wilkes-Barre; a map published by John Jenkins, Sr. in that year revealed an outcropping of "stone coal" (MSHA n.d.; Edmunds 2002: 2). By 1769, anthracite from the banks of the Susquehanna was being used by blacksmiths in Wilkes-Barre (Latzko 2011).

Early Nineteenth Century

However, early coal mining in the region faced many issues. Aside from local use, anthracite coal had no real impact on the industrial economy until demand on the East Coast increased and methods of transporting the coal improved. The earliest method of successful transportation was the use of canals and coal barges (Figure 3-2). Abijah and John Smith were the first to successfully transport anthracite coal via the Susquehanna River in 1807 (Latzko 2011). It was only with the start of the

War of 1812 that anthracite production finally reached industrial levels in Northeastern Pennsylvania. As America was cut off from English coal supplies, industrialists and citizens alike were forced to adopt anthracite coal in place of Welsh bituminous coal (Dublin and Licht 2005). Water-transportation of coal was not without its dangers, however. Coal boats sank with alarming frequency, often taking their crew

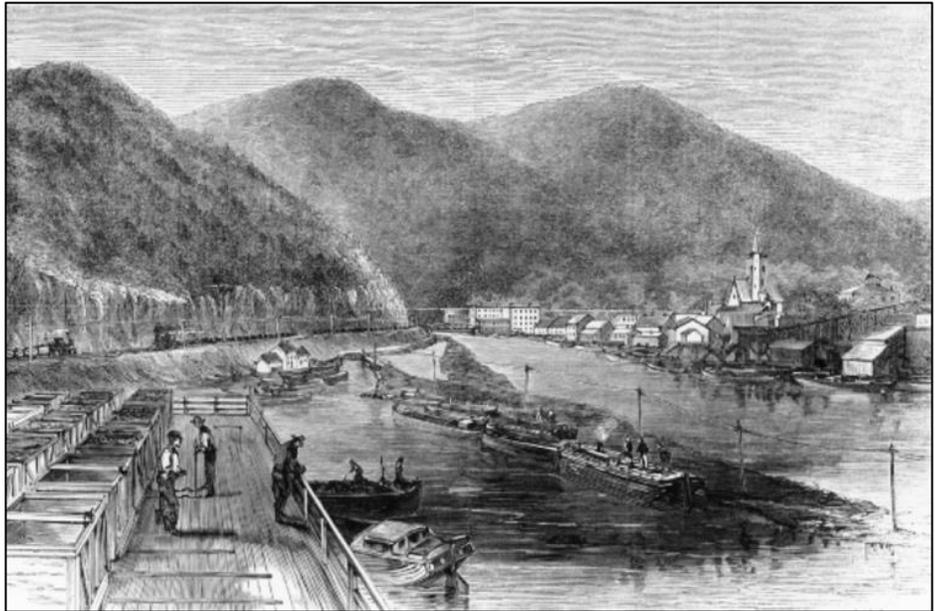


Figure 3-2. 1820s Lithograph of Anthracite Coal Barges in Mauch Chunk

down with them (Hoffman 1978). Despite these setbacks, canal building projects to move coal out of the anthracite region and into Philadelphia and New York had begun by the 1820s (Hoffman 1978). Canals as a feasible and cost-effective method of coal transportation was short lived, however, as railroads throughout the anthracite region quickly grew and overtook the coal transportation industry by the mid-nineteenth century (Hoffman 1978). Although railroads initially intended to simply transport coal from mines to canals, by 1855 Asa Packer had opened his Lehigh Valley Railroad with the sole intention of by-passing the canal system altogether by supplying coal directly to the major East Coast cities (Girard 1946).

While industrialists were focusing on mining and transporting the anthracite out of the mountains, those who were mining the coal were finding ways to improve their lives inside the mountains. In 1842, the first recorded miners' strike in the anthracite region occurred, impacting 2,000 miners; five years later, a group of 5,000 miners went on strike (MSHA n.d.). Although labor unrest within the industry started early, the industry itself faced internal issues: increased transportation meant increased supply, which, when combined with the only seasonal need for heating coal, drove down prices (Dublin and Licht 2005). In 1830, anthracite was selling for \$11 per ton. By 1840 it had declined to \$7 per ton, and by 1860 it had dropped to \$5.50 per ton (Adams 2004). As coal mine owners and railroad owners battled for control of the market, overproduction and overinvestment created dramatic financial instability, which fueled class

conflict, as coal miners' wages continued to drop precipitously. As tensions within the labor hierarchy and tensions between laborers and industrialists grew, so, too, did the incident of strikes as laborers fought to retain some value for their work and their role as a 'partner' to industrialists. As industrialists pushed for a hierarchy where their authority was unilateral and unquestioned, they began resorting to hired force to retain their position. All this would change with the arrival of the Civil War when labor organizing could be interpreted as federal treason instead of workplace advocacy.

Civil War Period

The Civil War period in Northeastern Pennsylvania brought with it unprecedented social and financial change. As a border state, Pennsylvania became a target for the Confederates. The Gettysburg Campaign and subsequent Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, followed by the burning of Chambersville in 1864, brought the threat of war to the doorstep of the anthracite region. Many other Pennsylvanians felt the threat much more directly: approximately 330,000 Pennsylvanians served, second in number only to New York, with an unknown percentage of those serving as draftees. Pennsylvania provided nearly 80 percent of the Union's iron needs during the war, in addition to supplies of textiles, coal, and food (Blair and Pencak 2010: xii). Individuals from Luzerne County fought in the 8th, 25th, 50th, 52nd, 64th, 81st, 96th, 108th, 173rd, and 194th Pennsylvania Regiments (Bates 1869).

The Pennsylvania populous was largely Democratic at the outbreak of the war and in favor of smaller, less intrusive government; however, the Democratic vs. Republican split largely followed foreign-born vs. native-born lines. Expansionist tendencies during the war, such as the imposition of the draft and seizure of food stores by eminent domain to feed soldiers, angered many and increased public resistance to the war effort specifically and the Republican-led government in general. When the quota and draftee system became formal parts of the Union war strategy, first through the 1862 Militia Act and again in the 1863 Draft Act, Pennsylvanians in the anthracite region rioted (Palladino 2006). The stark contrast between the native-born electorate, who had overwhelmingly voted for Lincoln (56.3% of the Pennsylvanian popular vote compared to a national popular vote of only 39.8%) and the newly arrived, majority Irish, foreign-born population who actively opposed the tenants of Lincoln's Republican party would create ethnic and social tensions that would come to mar the next fifty years of ethno-social relations in the region (Burnham 1955; Palladino 2006). Northeastern Pennsylvania became notorious as a hotbed of anti-Union sentiment, as groups of miners stopped trains of conscriptees, murdered local draft organizers, and resorted to disruptive measures that reduced coal output for the war effort. The Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew Curtin, went as far to write the Secretary of War in October of 1862, "I think the organization to resist the draft in Schuylkill, Luzerne and Carbon Counties is very formidable" in his argument to have a standing army relocated to Eastern Pennsylvania in order to quell violence instigated by "dangerous, treasonous coal miners" (Curtin quoted in Palladino 2006: 4). It has been argued that many of the individuals involved in this war-time violence would go on to form the Molly McGuire group, which resorted to several of the same tactics, after the war (Palladino 2006; Murdock 1971).

With increasing tensions, coal mine owners began to argue that labor organization and discontent were proof that immigrants were harboring anti-American sentiments. While it is unknown whether these claims were made with the intent of alienating the immigrant community or through a simple misunderstanding of motivations, the connection of labor organization to anti-Unionism “provided industrialists and their supporters with the federal force necessary to override whatever local economic and political power the miners had thus far managed to achieve” when federal troops were deployed to the anthracite region to keep order (Palladino 2006: 6). After the war, however, social and economic pressures would continue to plague the workforce.

Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century

The period following the Civil War would come to be characterized by several decades of labor struggles, including flashes of violence committed by both sides of the conflict. This period of unrest would last for the remainder of the coal industry’s influence in Northeastern Pennsylvania and, in some ways, continues today.

The violence of the Civil War continued after the war’s end in Northeastern Pennsylvania. A suspected group of Irish immigrants who came to be known as the Molly Maguires were eventually found guilty of a variety of terrorist acts, including the assassinations of 16 men, the majority of whom were mine officials, and damage to private property belonging to the mine owners. In all, 20 Irish men were convicted and hanged in several towns across the anthracite region between 1877 and 1878 (Kenny 1998). The Molly Maguire movement originated in Ireland in the 1840s when an Irish widow began protesting their treatment by their English landlords. The first wave of violence associated with the Molly Maguires occurred between 1862 and 1868, largely attributed to anti-draft protests. The second wave occurred between 1874 and 1875 and was seen as a reaction against the Workingmen’s Benevolent Association (Kenny 1998). The Molly Maguires were eventually infiltrated by James McParland, an employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who remained undercover for nearly two years. Eventually his cover was compromised, and Franklin Gowen, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and a large mine owner in the region, acted as special prosecutor in the case.

While Irish immigrants were utilizing militant tactics in an attempt to secure better treatment by their employers, others were attempting to create labor unions in order to achieve their goals. Although John Bates had organized a labor union in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in 1849, the union had failed before the end of the year; it wouldn’t be until the war was in full swing that another attempt at unionization would take root. Buoyed by the successes of the American Miners’ Association that was operating in Illinois and Missouri, miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania began organizing themselves in the early 1860s. The Workingmen’s Benevolent Association of Carbon County was founded in 1864, followed by the Workingmen’s Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County in 1867 (IWW 1922). Both unions were later expanded into the Miners’ and Laborers’ Benevolent Association (MLBA) in 1870, a national union that held membership in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia,

and Michigan. However, the MLBA would fall five short years later after the disastrous six-month Long Strike in 1875 that was broken by Franklin Gowen, the same man who would go on to send the Molly Maguires to the gallows two years later (IWW 1922). Several other local and regional labor unions would appear and fold in the following five years; however, it wasn't until the Knights of Labor gained prominence in the anthracite region that the era of organized labor in anthracite mines would begin.



Figure 3-3. Seal of the Knights of Labor

The Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor, colloquially referred to as the Knights of Labor, was founded in Philadelphia in 1869 by Uriah Stephens, a tailor (Figure 3-3). The organization operated as a secret society, which was comprised of many smaller unions (Phelan 2000). The Knights of Labor offered a radically different approach to labor organizing than had been seen previously: they sought to create a single union that would represent all types of workers, including women and people of color. The only workers excluded from membership were bankers, doctors, lawyers, liquor producers, and gamblers (Weir 2010). Additionally, the Knights of Labor had a series of stated goals that they sought to achieve through their cooperation.

These goals consisted of an eight hour work day, ending child labor, the end of convict labor contracts, the establishment of pay cooperative, equal pay for equal work, the nationalization of the telegraph and railroad industries, land policy that favored settlers instead of speculators, and a graduated income tax structure (Weir 2010). For all of its lofty goals, though, the Knights of Labor declined rapidly during the late 1880s and early 1890s. Membership in the organization dropped from over 700,000 in 1880 to only 100,000 in 1900. Much of this decline was due to the failed Missouri Pacific Railroad strike and the Haymarket Square Riot, both in 1886, which demoralized members within the union and turned public sentiment against the union as it came to be associated with anarchism (Phelan 2000; Weir 2010).

While the Knights of Labor organization experienced a gradual demise, the mining subsection of the Knights of Labor, known as Trades Assembly No. 135, had experienced its own decline in the late 1880s due to competition with other mining unions. In 1887, responding to increased membership in rival mining unions, the Trades Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, published the following ultimatum: "We now assert our intention to resist any and all encroachments on the rights of our members, whether by the Miners' Amalgamated Association or the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers" (IWW 1922). Tensions between the unions grew until 1888, when leaders from the Trades Assembly No. 135 and the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers voted to merge the two organizations into the United Mine Workers of America, although the union wouldn't become official until 1890 (IWW 1922). The UMWA would become one of the "first interethnic and interracial affiliates of the American Federation

of Labor (AFL)” (“United Mine Workers of America” 2003) and would serve as the springboard for many significant figures in the American labor movement, including Mary “Mother” Jones, John Lewis, John Mitchell, William Wilson, John Brophy, and Richard Trumka (Jensen 2007).

Not all was rosy within the mining community after the formation of the UMWA, however. In early 1897, the UMWA supported the implementation of a 3 percent tax on foreign workers (Shackel and Roller 2012). This tax is identified as one of the motivations behind the 1897 Strikes and, fatefully, the Lattimer Massacre in which 19 unarmed striking miners were killed by the Sherriff of Luzerne County and his deputized posse (Shackel and Roller 2012).

After the Lattimer massacre the UMWA began to make serious inroads into the anthracite region. Successful strikes and unionization efforts in the bituminous coal mining regions of Kentucky, Alabama, and Indiana increased the power and influence of the UMWA from its founding in 1890 until 1898; in 1898, John Mitchell was voted into the Presidency of the union and immediately set to work on expanding the geographic and political realms of influence of the organization (“United Mine Workers of America” 2003). Between 1898 and 1902, Mitchell successfully expanded unionization efforts into Maryland, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, and Arkansas, and set his sights on opening the anthracite region of Pennsylvania to union recognition. In the anthracite region, this goal was especially difficult due to the control of mining interests by the railroad companies in the region (Jensen 2007). Although the Coxe family did not own a railroad company when Eckley was founded, Eckley Coxe would go on to create the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad in 1891. Additionally, John Leisenring, one of the original four partners who had leased the town from the Coxe Estate, was a railroad prodigy: Leisenring had risen to the rank of assistant engineer in Asa Packer’s Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at 18, was placed in control of the railroad’s eastern division by 19, and had played a major role in the creation of the Mauch Chunk switchback railroad at 24 (Rottenberg 2004). With these industry connections, the management at Eckley would have had the support of the railroad industry in breaking unionization efforts. Although the UMWA had been supporting strikes in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania since 1897, and one strike in 1900 even culminated in an increase in wages for mine workers, Mitchell opted to continue pushing for his ultimate goal: official recognition of the union by mine owners (Jensen 2007).



Figure 3-4. 1902 Strike Political Cartoon

This persistence resulted in the Coal Strike of 1902 in which Pennsylvania anthracite miners left their posts on May 12, 1902, and didn't return for five and a half months. Their demands included an increase in wages, union recognition, and a shorter workday. At this time, anthracite coal was "essential for domestic heating" in East Coast cities, including New York City and Philadelphia. As winter approached and the coal stores had still not been replenished, President Theodore Roosevelt became involved in the controversy. On October 3, 1902, Roosevelt met miners, union representatives, and coalmine operators in Washington, D.C., becoming the first U.S. President to personally intervene into a labor dispute (Figure 3-4). Although John Mitchell and the UMWA leadership offered to negotiate with the coalmine owners, the owners refused, prompting Roosevelt to threaten to deploy military personal to operate the anthracite mines. On October 23, 1902, the miners returned to work with concessions including a 9-hour workday and a 10% raise but failed to achieve official recognition ("Today in History: October 3" 2011). Although the strike technically failed to achieve its primary goal, John Mitchell and the UMWA saw the incident as a win, and UMWA membership in the anthracite region in the following decades increased (Jensen 2007).

Mid to Late Twentieth Century Period

Pennsylvania would never again be as successful economically as it was during the period immediately preceding the turn of the century. As the easily accessed coal veins became depleted, much of what remained was of lesser quality or more difficult to reach through traditional means. As technology of earth moving improved, the cost savings of mechanical scraping, or strip or surface mining took a more prominent role in extraction (Dublin and Licht 2005). The death rattle of the anthracite industry, however, is largely identified as the Knox Mine Disaster, which occurred on January 22, 1959. Twelve miners drowned when the Susquehanna River broke through the roof of the River Slope Mine and began flooding the workings. Subsequent investigations discovered that the roof of the mine was only 6 ft. thick (despite federal mandates requiring a 35 ft. roof), that the company was owned in part by organized crime, and that the UMWA District 1 President also held a financial stake in the mine – a serious conflict of interest (Dublin and Licht 2005). Even before the Knox Mine Disaster, though, the anthracite industry was on the decline. World War II had provided a much-needed second wind for the industry as anthracite was purchased for steel production and other industrial applications, but once the war ended, the region became mired in cycles of unemployment and underemployment which caused many to leave the area for more promising economic opportunities in New Jersey and New York. The textile industry, another Pennsylvania staple, also peaked around 1910 when Southern competition finally stripped the Keystone State of the production stronghold it had established in the 1880s (Stepenoff 1999). The textile industry would begin a slow decline that wouldn't officially be over until neoliberal policies implemented in the 1980s finally closed the last garment factories in Northeastern Pennsylvania (Wolensky et al. 2002). Today, Northeastern Pennsylvania is experiencing a kind of renaissance – tax incentives established in the late 1990s and early 2000s have enticed distribution hubs to relocate to the area. Amazon, Office Depot, Michael's, and Wegmans all own distribution centers in the now-defunct anthracite region. However, low paying jobs in these distribution centers have

brought low-skill immigrant workers to the areas “en masse,” creating new forms of racism and ethnic tension (Klibanoff 2016).

HISTORIC MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

In order to better understand temporal and geographic changes that occurred at Eckley, documentary research examined historical maps and aerial photographs. This method allows for better understanding of the site’s relationship to its neighbors, to the town, and to other towns in the area, in addition to creating a visual record of the growth and decline of Eckley.

This Foster Township Warrant Map shows the original land patents and warrants issued for lands sold by the Commonwealth to private individuals (Figure 3-5). Charles S. Coxe’s patents are highlighted in blue and yellow; the yellow patent is the location where Eckley would eventually be situated. From the patent dates it is possible to see that Coxe was purchasing and securing patents in April and May of 1830, with the majority of his Foster Township holdings legally acquired during this period (although his purchasing of the warrant happened at an unspecified time prior to the lands’ patent). This indicates that Coxe was likely purchasing everything near that anthracite vein that was available at the time.

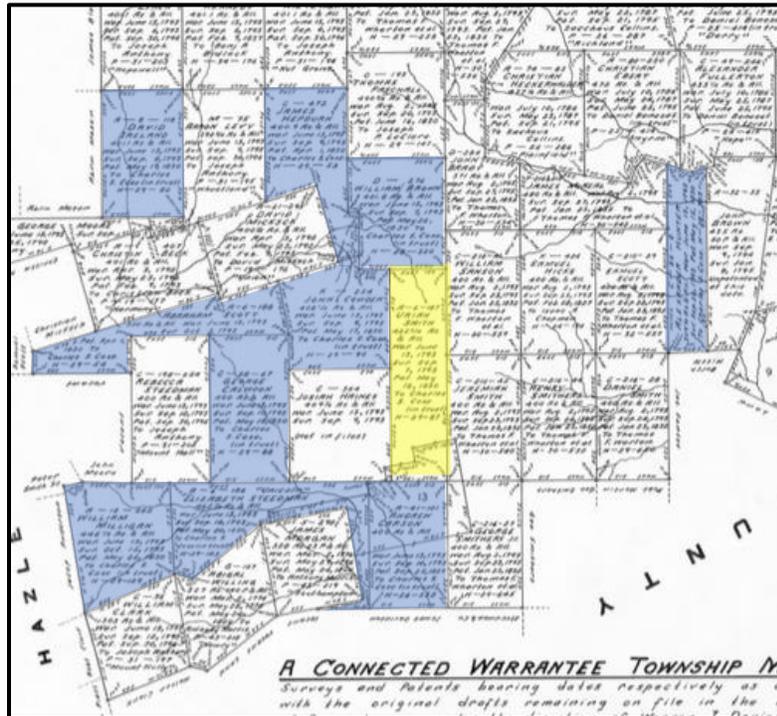


Figure 3-5. Section of Foster Township Warrant Map

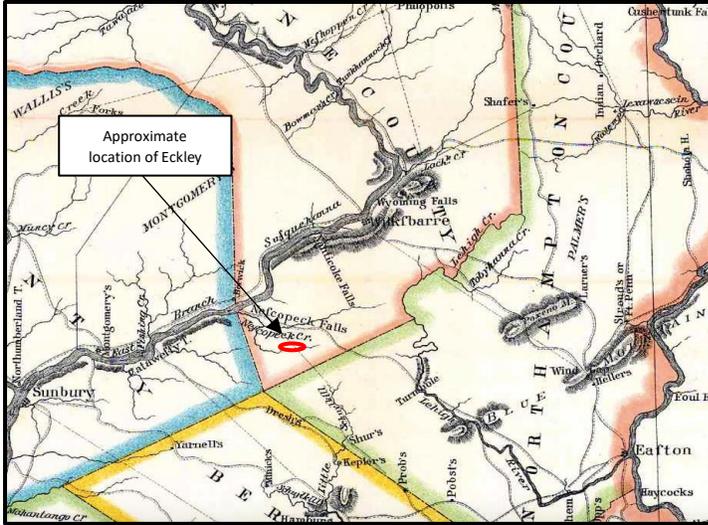


Figure 3-6. 1791 Howell Map of Pennsylvania

The 1791 Howell Map of Pennsylvania shows the Eastern Middle Anthracite coal field shortly before the turn of the nineteenth century (Figure 3-6). This map makes clear the relative lack of development or settlement in the region near Eckley. At this time, the closest village is Berwick (approximately 20 miles) and the closest town is Wilkes-Barre (approximately 17 miles). This map pre-dates the rise of the anthracite industry and the economic and cultural opening of this region to the Eastern Seaboard through the canal and railroad systems that would develop in

the proceeding decades.

In the 1836 Tanner’s Universal Atlas Map of Pennsylvania (Figure 3-7), the growing population is evident with the appearance of new towns when compared to the 1791 map. In addition to Berwick, the villages of Nescopeck, Conyngham, and Mauch Chunk appear on this map of the region. This map still pre-dates the founding of Eckley, however, it shows the gradual development as the anthracite industry becomes established in Northeastern Pennsylvania during the first half of the nineteenth century.

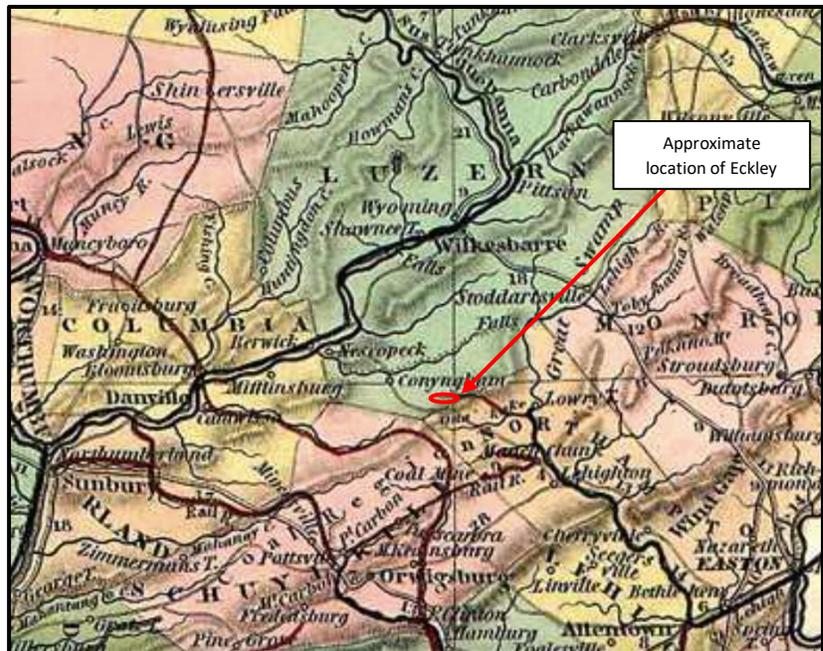


Figure 3-7. 1836 Tanner’s Universal Atlas Map with Eckley Noted

The 1873 Foster Township Map (Figure 3-8) shows the proximity of Eckley to Jeddo as well as detail of the buildings within the town. The rapid growth in the region is illustrated by the sudden development of neighboring towns of Jeddo and Freehold, as well as the newly-installed railroad that connect these villages. This map reveals that Back Street (referred to as South St on the 1873 D.G. Beers Atlas [Figure 3-8]) is only developed for about half the distance of Main Street because of the rail line that served the breaker on the east end of town.

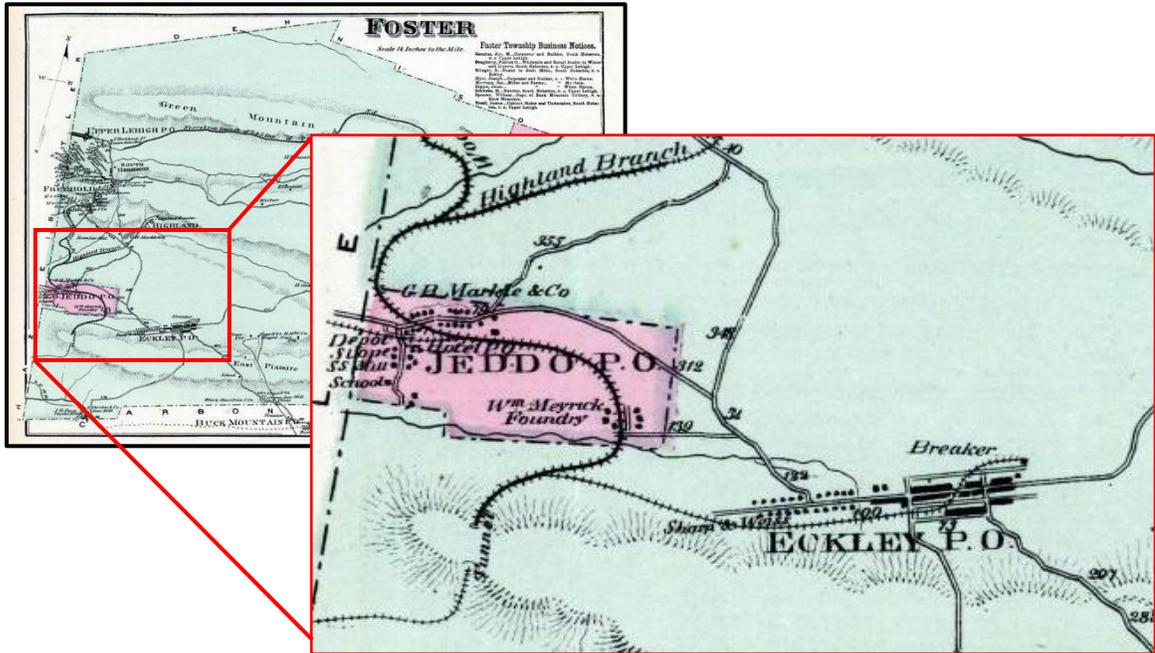


Figure 3-8. 1873 Foster Township Map

The 1873 town map inset of the D.G. Beers Atlas provides a town map of standing structures (Figure 3-9). Although houses on Back Street (then referred to as South St.) and Main Street are shown, there are several houses missing from this map that appear in early-twentieth century aerial photos. Additionally, this map does not have Buck Mountain Road, which would eventually become the major route to the town of Weatherly.

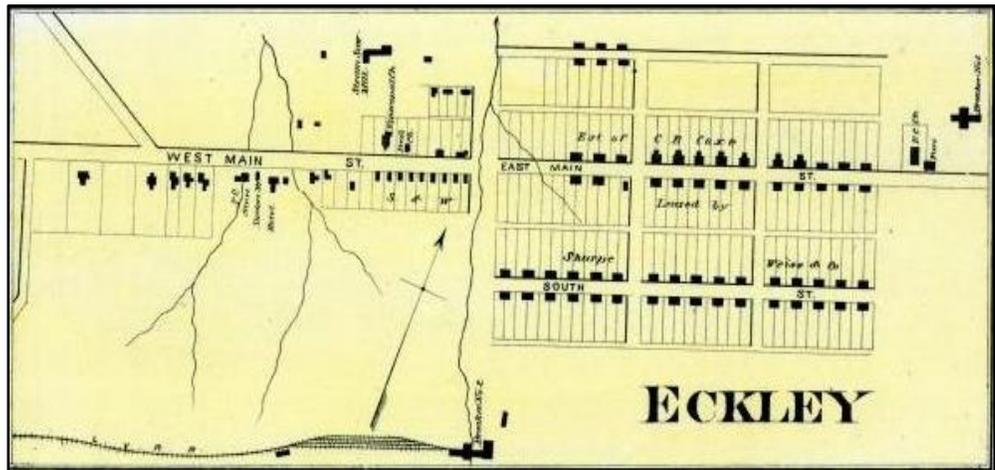


Figure 3-9. 1873 D.G. Beers Atlas Map of Eckley

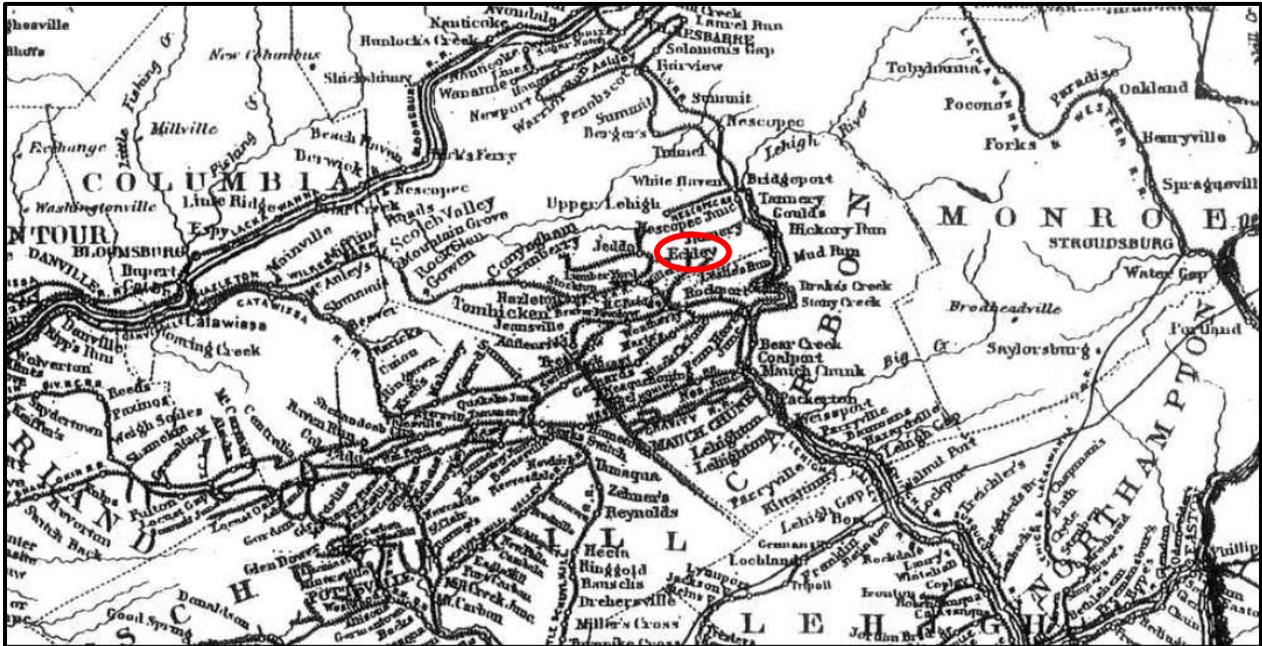


Figure 3-10. 1876 Map of Pennsylvania with Eckley Circled

The 1876 Map of Pennsylvania (Figure 3-10) reveals that villages and towns in this area have increased 10-fold in less than five decades. Included on this map is Eckley in addition to many of the other surrounding coal company towns. This map conveys the prominence with which Eckley was being recognized within the region, as well as the ways in which coal mining transformed the geographic and cultural landscape of Northeastern Pennsylvania, including through the construction of railroads that feature prominently on this map.

While maps provide a useful tool for understanding the history of a place, they lack many important details. Because company towns were owned by a single individual, insurance companies such as Sanborn were unlikely to create maps of the property. Additionally, land transference documentation does not exist because homes were rented and not sold by the company. However, as this analysis of historical documentation related to Eckley progresses, the advent of aerial photography and the systematic photographing of the



Figure 3-11. 1938 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with Site Outlined

landscape allow archaeologists to have a window into the town itself (instead of only the peripheral areas) through time.

The October 31, 1938 aerial photograph of Eckley (Figure 3-11) shows the town layout with the archaeology site marked.



The July 2, 1939 aerial photograph of Eckley (Figure 3-12) shows the project site within the larger town. Note that the house structure is still standing, and Back Street is intact.

Figure 3-12. 1939 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with Site Outlined

The May 6th, 1959 aerial photograph shows that the majority of the house on Back Street have been demolished as a result of strip mining, with only the houses on the eastern end of the road left intact (Figure 3-13).



Figure 3-13. 1959 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with Site Outlined



Figure 3-14. 1969 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with Site Outlined

The October 4, 1969 aerial photograph (Figure 3-14) shows that much of Back Street has been strip mined and that the site has started to return to forest.

This 2014 aerial photography of Eckley Miners' Village shows the current condition of the site (Figure 3-15). Much of the land surrounding the site as well as the town is reclaimed mine tailings or currently under active strip mining.



Figure 3-15. 2014 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with Site Outlined

SITE SPECIFIC HISTORY

The following presents detailed histories of the land, town, and houses that comprise Eckley, including their historical growth and change, from their earliest notations up to the present day.

History of Land

Immediately prior to European arrival in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the area that would eventually become Eckley was located on the border between the home ranges of the Susquehanna and Delaware Indian tribes (Sturtevant 1967). Although stories indicate that the Native American groups were aware of the flammable rock, they appear to have done little exploitation of the mineral (Christian 1978: 12). Coal was first discovered by Europeans on the banks of the Susquehanna River near modern-day Wilkes-Barre in 1762 (Christian 1978: 12). This finding created a domino effect, with additional coal seams being exposed by prospectors near modern-day Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania in 1790, and by John Charles in the areas surrounding Hazleton in 1826 (Genovese 2003; Wesolowsky 1996). Industrial-scale coal extraction began in the region by 1795 (Genovese 2003). Seeking to fill the market need for a cheap, smokeless heating fuel created by growing cities on the Eastern Seaboard, Northeastern Pennsylvania entrepreneurs immediately began building infrastructure and sinking mine shafts in search of profit (Christian 1978). One of these enterprising individuals who made the anthracite coal industry possible was Tench Coxe.

Tench Coxe was a major political economist and a delegate to the Continental Congress (Figure 3-16). He became an important figure in the early Republic, earning himself a position in George Washington's administration as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Alexander Hamilton with whom he would later advocate for the industrialization of the United States (Cooke 1975). Sometime between 1787 and 1793, Tench Coxe purchased approximately 80,000 acres in Northeastern Pennsylvania, speculating that the coal seams recently discovered in this region would eventually yield significant financial dividends. This acquisition included the land that would eventually become the village of Eckley (Shackel and Westmont 2014; Christian 1978: 12). Although Coxe recognized the economic potential of the land, he did nothing to develop its industrial potential, and instead willed the holdings to his heirs upon his death in 1824 (Christian 1978: 12). The land was eventually consolidated into the Tench Coxe Estate and managed by a handful of coal mining companies until the village of Eckley and its colliery were sold to George Huss in 1963 (Warfel 1993:6; Wesolowsky 1996). Huss operated the Buckley Coal Company at Eckley, and engaged primarily in strip mining rather than tunnel mining. In 1968, Huss leased the entire town to Paramount Studios to serve as the set for the movie *The Molly Maguires* starring Sean



Figure 3-16. Engraving of Tench Coxe by Samuel Sartain

Connery and Richard Harris. Seeking to save the town following the film's production, a group of citizens organized the Anthracite Historic Site and Museum Corporation, which, in concert with the Hazleton Chamber of Commerce, purchased the land from Huss for \$100,000 in 1969. They then donated the town to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1971. Under the oversight of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, in 1972 the village of Eckley was opened to the public and the museum was built in 1975 (Warfel 1993: 6; Shackel and Westmont 2014).

History of Town

The area known as Council Ridge, which is part of the Coxe Estate, was first settled in the 1840s (Christian 1978). These settlers took advantage of the abundant timber supply of the Ridge to create wooden shingles that they then bartered or traded to businesses in the nearby towns of White Haven and Hazleton, both of which were in their infancy and in need of building supplies (Wesolowsky 1996). They named their small outpost 'Shingletown' – a moniker that was still in use when coal prospectors Richard Sharpe, Francis Weiss, Asa L. Foster, and John Leisenring visited the town in the spring of 1853 (Christian 1978: 13). The four men decided that the area was ideal for coal mining and promptly formed a partnership. Sharpe, Leisenring and Company were subsequently granted a 21-year lease by Judge Charles Sidney Coxe with rights to mine, transport, and sell coal from a 1,500 acre tract owned by the Tench Coxe Estate in late 1854. They sunk their first coal mine shaft before the end of the year (Christian 1978: 13). All four men had experience in the anthracite region and the anthracite industry: Richard Sharpe had previously worked as a coal contractor for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; Francis Weiss was a surveyor (Wesolowsky 1996); John Leisenring was colloquially known in Mauch Chunk as the "boy wonder of the anthracite region" and had proven himself by becoming second-in-command at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation (LC&N) company by the age of 33 (Rottenberg 2004); and Asa Foster was a merchant from Mauch Chunk and namesake of Foster Township, Pennsylvania (Wesolowsky 1996). However, despite the men's impressive pedigrees, practical obstacles slowed progress. Due to the depth of the coal vein – located beneath nearly 200 ft. of shale – excavation went slowly and the first shipment of coal from the Council Ridge colliery didn't occur until October 27th, 1855 (Wesolowsky 1996).

Sharpe, Leisenring and Company immediately began constructing their own company town. Before the end of 1854, all of the new town's workers' houses as well as the mine owners' houses were completed; additional buildings were constructed shortly thereafter, including the town's own school, the company store, an Episcopal Church (1859), a Presbyterian Church (1859), an Irish Catholic Church and Rectory (1861), a hotel, and a doctor's office (Christian 1978; Wesolowsky 1996; Shackel and Westmont 2014) (see Figure 3-8). A smattering of other businesses also arose around this time, including a shoe repair shop, an ice house, a private school, a butcher's shop, and a tailor shop (Wesolowsky 1996; Rottenberg 2004) With the exception of outbuildings, sheds, and additions that workers later added to their rented land and houses at their own expense, these buildings represent the majority of town's construction (Christian 1978: 14). A second round of houses, breakers, and industrial buildings were

constructed in 1873. By the time the first load of coal had reached the surface in 1855, the mine operators had also constructed the bulk of their colliery, including a breaker, a blacksmithing shop, a sawmill, mule barns, engine house, oil house, and other structures (Wesolowsky 1996). Additional colliery buildings, including new breakers, would be constructed at the site as the mine increased in production and technology created new opportunities for increasing efficiency and cash flow (Christian 1978).

In 1857, with the village standing and the mining operation underway, the mine operators attempted to rename the town 'Fillmore' in honor of the former President. This plan, however, was quickly halted when the businessmen filed for a Post Office to be opened in their new village and discovered that a town named Fillmore already existed, precluding their town from donning the same moniker. The partners eventually settled on 'Eckley' in honor of either Tench Coxe's paternal grandmother, Sarah Eckley, or in honor of Eckley Brinton Coxe, the 18-year old grandson of Tench Coxe. In 1857 the village received a Post Office shortly thereafter (Christian 1978: 13; Wesolowsky 1996). Additional changes in management arrived shortly as well, as John Leisenring was offered the superintendent of operations position with the LC&N Company in 1859, and decided to retire his managing role in the partnership to pursue that opportunity (although he maintained his financial stake in the Eckley mining business partnership) (Rottenberg 2004). In

response, his business partners renamed the operation Sharpe, Weiss, and Company – a name that would be in use through the end of the partnership's lease with the Coxe Estate (Wesolowsky 1996).

At this time, the town began to hit its stride. H.M. Alden writing for the September 1863 issue of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* stopped at Eckley during their tour of the Northeastern Pennsylvanian coal fields (Figure 3-17). Upon



Figure 3-17. Engraving of Ridge Above Eckley from 1863 Harper's New Monthly Magazine

observing the town, which then had already been under mining operations for nine years, the writer noted, "Eckley itself is a vast collection of shanties – its uppermost social strata are yet to be formed; it is a good example of the sort of town which will grow up about a colliery" (Alden 1863: 463). Although unaware that the town he was witnessing was the largest Eckley would ever be, it would still have been an impressive sight: in 1860, 150 company houses held the 1,204 individuals according to the census, and the majority of the company colliery buildings would have been standing (Christian 1978; US Census Bureau 1860). All company houses were painted red and featured trim painted in black, with gables, eaves, porches, and fenestrations being identically placed. This pattern not only saved money on construction costs, but also

instilled a feeling of order, formality, and hierarchy, both in the inhabitants and those passing by (Wesolowsky 1996; Mulrooney 1989). What might have looked like a random scattering of houses to the *Harper's Magazine* reporter was actually a carefully planned town layout based on four levels of hierarchy: the houses at the western-most end of town belonged to the mine operators and are among the most ornate buildings in the town. Moving eastward, these residences were buffered from those of the workers by a collection of company buildings, including the company store, hotel, mule barn, and doctor's office. On the other side of these buildings was a series of single residence company houses that were rented solely to the mine bosses and contractors. Moving further eastward, double houses that were rented to miners spread along either side of the road, followed at last by the houses of second-class miners and mine laborers – the poorest paid and generally newest arrived immigrants in the town. The pattern had the unintended consequence of creating strong ethnic enclaves across Eckley (Warfel 1993: 7). While these individuals were placed at the geographical opposite end of town from the mine owners, they would still have been required to walk through the areas of nicer houses in order to reach the company store, which was within sight of Richard Sharpe's massive Gothic Revival mansion (Wesolowsky 1996; Beers 1873).

Other buildings in the town have similarly unique histories. At the direction of Richard Sharpe and Francis Weiss, St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church was built in 1859 in the middle of the mine boss and contractor section of company housing. The Reverend Peter Russell, Richard Sharpe's brother-in-law, moved to the town and became the church's, and the town's, first religious leader. Directly adjacent to the Episcopal Church was the Presbyterian Church, also constructed in 1859. Both the Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches had small congregations and were eventually torn down in 1938 and 1925, respectively (Wesolowsky 1996). A Catholic Church – the primary denomination of the miners and laborers in the town – was built in 1861 along with a rectory. The Philadelphia Diocese established a mission church charter for the Eckley Catholic Church and the altar was consecrated by the sitting bishop on October 25th, 1861. Because the majority of Catholics at that time were Irish immigrants, the church became synonymous with Irish Catholics, despite never having this formal denomination. Other immigrant groups refused to attend the Irish establishment, and instead chose to walk to nearby parishes in Freeland (approximately 3 miles) every week to attend churches of their own ethnicity (Christian 1978: 5). St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, as the Irish Church came to be known, and its rectory still stand at Eckley today, although the original altar furniture was removed by the diocese when the church closed shortly after World War II (Christian 1978: 5).

The period between 1859 and 1874, while the village was under Sharpe, Weiss and Company's tenure, proved to be some of the most socially successful for Eckley. The village's population topped 1,200 individuals (US Census Bureau 1860), the town managed to avoid the Molly Maguire violence that broke out in the Middle and Southern coal fields (Bimba 1932), the town experienced comparatively fewer mining accidents than its neighbors (Christian 1978: 13), and strikes were rare (Wesolowsky 1996). Eckley continued to attract Old World immigrants newly arrived in the United States who were searching for employment. The town prospered on the hard labor of the Irish, Eastern European, and Southern Europeans who arrived between the 1860s and the 1920s (Blatz 2003: 27; Holt 2001). The American Civil War proved to be a

windfall for the mine operators. The desperate Union need for coal to operate their armories and navy vessels, in addition to the domestic need for coal to power steamboats, caused the price of anthracite to skyrocket (Christian 1978: 13; Wesolowsky 1996). Anthracite, favored over bituminous coal for industrial and military applications due to its clean burning properties, jumped from \$2.10 per ton of coal in 1861 to \$6.25 per ton in 1864 (Wesolowsky 1996; Christian 1978: 13). The coal mining operations in Northeastern Pennsylvania became so integral to the Union strategy that it changed the course of the war: Confederate General Robert E. Lee's stated purpose in marching the Army of Northern Virginia into Pennsylvania was to cut the Pennsylvania Railroad that was supplying coal to the North's foundries. Lee and the Confederates were stopped at Gettysburg, only 30 miles shy of their target – the rail connection between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (Rottenberg 2004). Although the arrival of the Civil War was not welcome to many in Eckley, especially the Irish immigrants who traditionally backed Lincoln's opposition, the Democratic Party, over two dozen men from Eckley fought for the Union cause (Blatz 2003). In 1861, thirty-eight men from Eckley, all laborers in the mines, joined Company K of the 81st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, colloquially called the "Fighting Chippewas". Company K consisted solely of recruits from Luzerne County (Michak et al. n.d.). Eckley men represented all levels of rank, including two captains, two 1st lieutenants, two 2nd lieutenants, a 1st sergeant, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and at least 25 privates. Many of the men died at battles such as Spotsylvania Court House, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and Antietam (Michak et al. n.d.).

In 1874, the lease held by Sharpe, Weiss and Co. expired. Richard Sharpe, Francis Weiss, and Asa Foster, feeling that the new lease terms were unfair, chose to end their stakes in the partnership, while John Leisenring elected to stay on and take over the entire lease himself. He signed a 10-year lease with the Coxe Estate and immediately renamed the operation Leisenring and Company (Christian 1978: 13). By this time, Leisenring had several mining interests underway in the Council Ridge area, including the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, which was located just north of Eckley and was an even more profitable operation. Lacking the time (or financial incentive) to devote himself to the Eckley property, Leisenring appointed his son-in-law John Wentz as superintendent at Eckley in 1875 (Rottenberg 2004: 44). Wentz' tenure at the site is unknown. In 1884, John Leisenring died of Bright's Disease, an inflammation of the kidney, and in 1886 the Coxe Estate rescinded the lease on Eckley from Leisenring and Company (Rottenberg 2004: xii).

By the time the Coxe Estate was managing Eckley again, the town was unrecognizable from its humble 1853 roots. In addition to the buildings mentioned earlier, the town's population had grown to around 1,100 people residing in houses along three streets (Christian 1978: 13; Blatz 2003). Ready to embrace his inheritance, Eckley Brinton Coxe, grandson of Tench Coxe, took over operations at Eckley under the Coxe Brothers and Company name through a lease from the Coxe Estate in 1886 (Christian 1978: 14; Wesolowsky 1996; Bradsby 1893). At age 47, Coxe's reputation within the coal industry was already highly regarded. He had earned a degree from the University of Pennsylvania in mining engineering in 1858. He followed that course of study by spending two years in Paris, France at the *Ecole des Mines* and then an additional year in Saxony, Germany at the *Bergademie*, Germany's premier university of mining and

technology. Coxe then spent two years touring and observing mines and mining practices in Britain and mainland Europe before returning to Northeastern Pennsylvania (Bradsby 1893). Upon returning in 1865, he formed a partnership with his brothers called Coxe Brothers and Company. The company drilled their first shaft in Drifton, Pennsylvania, a small town located less than 5 miles from Eckley, and would continue to lease and sublease Tench Coxe Estate land until the 1960s (Blatz 2003: 14; Holt 2001: 8). Coxe Brothers and Company would become the largest independent anthracite producer in the industry that was not controlled by a railroad company (Shackel and Westmont 2014).

Eckley Coxe's tenure at the village would prove to be the village's downfall. Coxe Brothers and Company immediately constructed a new breaker at the site after receiving the lease in 1886. Although his actions implied that Eckley's coal extraction was booming and in need of expansion, the truth was that profits were diminishing and in 1890, Coxe made the fateful switch to strip mining. Several scholars cite his decision as the death knell for Eckley, as the condition and longevity of the town disintegrated shortly thereafter. Strip mining utilizes massive iron steam shovels to remove the top layers and expose the coal vein, effectively digging a massive hole into the earth, as compared with the comparatively less environmentally degrading tunnel or shaft mining, a technique used in prior years (Christian 1978). As the strip mine grew, it took with it the outlying areas of Eckley, particularly the residences located on the two streets on either side of Main Street (Christian 1978: 14). Because strip mining did not require as many workers to actually excavate the coal, people were laid off and Eckley's population dwindled (Wesolowsky 1996). Additional financial pressure from other fossil fuels, including natural gas and oil, added stress to the already fragile industry (Shackel and Westmont 2014). By 1920, the population dropped to less than 600 residents (Wesolowsky 1996). As profits dwindled and the company began to focus elsewhere, Eckley itself began to fall into disrepair. The onset of World War I saw maintenance on the workers' houses cease and major upkeep projects failed to return after the war. Little change occurred in the town during this period, although electricity and water were run to at least some of the properties during the early 20th century and a new social club, known as the Emerald House, was built in the 1930s. World War II brought new opportunities for anthracite coal, however these quickly disappeared as the price of coal plummeted when the federal demand decreased at the end of the war. By 1960 anthracite coal had lost 80% of its war time value. In 1957, the US Post Office removed the charter at Eckley, and the village officially ceased to exist as an independent town (Shackel and Westmont 2014). Eckley B. Coxe died in 1895, but it wasn't until 1905 that the Coxe Brothers and Company's

holdings were purchased by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The company regained sovereignty some years later, but never mined in Eckley again. Instead, subleases were given to other, outside contractors, including Jeddo-Highland Coal Company, J. Robert Baizley, Gatti Engineering, and George Huss (Wesolowsky 1996; Christian 1978). Coxe Brothers and Company finally went out of business in 1963, and George Huss purchased the Eckley colliery and he continued to strip mine the edges of town (Christian 1978: 14). In 1968, Paramount Pictures approach George Huss about obtaining a one-year lease of Eckley Village in order to film their movie *The Molly Maguires* (Figure 3-18). Huss granted the request and Paramount Pictures filmed over three months in 1968. The use of the town as a film set required several changes to the buildings and landscape, including burying the town's electrical lines, removal of the road pavement, rerouting of the main road, and restoration of the town's buildings to an approximation of their 1870s appearance. The film studio also built several buildings, including a model breaker and a 'company store' building. In all, the film, which starred Sean Connery, Samantha Eggar, and Richard Harris, cost \$7 million to produce (*Sunday Independent* 1978).



Figure 3-18. *The Molly Maguires* (1978) Movie Poster

Once filming had been completed, the land returned to George Huss who intended to continue strip mining the town. Citizens recently interested in the town due to the popularity of the movie's production became interested in saving it from destruction, and in 1969 a private group of citizens formed the Anthracite Museum Heritage Group, a subsidiary of Can-Do Hazleton, and raised \$100,000 to purchase the property from Huss (Christian 1978: 14). The Group then donated the land to the State of Pennsylvania, who arranged to have it preserved and managed by the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission as one of the state's living history museum sites. It officially opened to the public in 1972 and continues to be managed by PHMC today.

History of Working Class Houses

Working class housing in Eckley left something to be desired. Although Sharpe, Leisenring and Company had ensured workers had immediate shelter when mining began in 1854, bigger problems remained. The town boasted 60 double houses and 12 single residence homes, not including the houses of the mine operators, yet these homes offer little more than protection from the rain. Dry laid stone or mud masonry foundations supported the wood frame worker's houses,

leaving the buildings unstable and heat-leaking sieves. The board and batten construction between the balloon frame and the exterior clapboard served as the only source of insulation. Double houses shared privies, and family members had to fetch water from communal spigots well into the 20th century. Septic systems were finally installed in some of the houses in 1924, although, at present, it is unknown which houses were fortunate enough to receive this luxury (Wesolowsky 1996). Families often took advantage of their deep lots to plant gardens and fruit trees that could sustain them cheaply (Holt 2001). Many of these fruit trees are still present in Eckley today. Oral histories revealed that families planted most of the yard with vegetables and typically raised tomatoes, wax beans, green peppers, beets, celery, cucumbers, radishes, and corn. Flower beds and fruit trees were common. Families raised chickens, which they sometimes used for barter. Former residents remember fondly the company store after it was no longer controlled by the coal company. Vendors came into town to sell consumer products as well as different foods, such as meat and beer (Warfel 1993:13).

In addition to the very basic amenities provided, families often shared houses – at a steep price. A quote from Eckley B. Coxe’s 1888 congressional testimony about the state of his workers’ houses revealed the following:

A family, for \$4/Month, could share a four-room dwelling with three other families, two upstairs and two on the ground floor, plastered and whitewashed, with a communal kitchen. More generous quarters could be had for \$5.50/month, the price of sharing three rooms upstairs and two down with just one other family. These units cost the company \$850 to build, and with a monthly rental income of \$11, paid for themselves, including repairs, in 6-8 years [quoted in Holt 2001:10]

Workers, therefore, not only had to contend with unsafe and unsatisfactory work, but they were forced to return home at the end of the day to a house full of strangers. Coxe additionally testified to the committee that a bachelor could rent “some sort of shanty” for 35 cents (Holt 2001:10; Shackel and Westmont 2014).

Although the houses provide a physical reminder of the working class at Eckley, it’s the families and workers themselves that need to be remembered. Life was difficult, tumultuous, dirty, and short for these individuals. Recently arrived immigrant men typically began work as laborers and, after learning English and taking an exam, could become miners; however, very few new immigrants had the money or time to pursue this route – a purposeful structural inequality that created feedback loops of inequality within the ranks of immigrants and facilitated social discrimination of different ethnicities (Shackel and Roller 2012). Mulrooney’s work in coal company towns in Western Pennsylvania has detailed how workers were segregated into specific types of housing and were prevented from escaping: a worker’s ethnic group affiliation would signify what occupations they could hold within the company, which in turn dictated how much the worker could earn; earnings were a major factor in determining what type of house the company would rent to a worker, with the poorest paid workers receiving the cheapest housing. Because the rent for the houses were cheap, the structures were comparatively poorly made and amenities provided for higher earning families would not be supplied. In this way, ethnicity indirectly determined everything from neighborhood to whether a family would have indoor

plumbing (1989). Men working inside, including inside laborers and miners, operated in damp, dark, musty conditions using only hand tools such as shovels, picks, and hand drills. Every day they faced imminent threats such as cave-ins, floods, and explosions, but also silent, insidious threats such as Black Lung Disease and poisonous, odorless gases (Wesolowsky 1996). Male children who reached the age of eight or nine years old began as breaker boys – extremely dangerous work that easily killed and maimed them. Around the age of 12, these boys could begin working inside the mines opening the large air-flow doors for passing coal carts. At 14 they could begin serving as laborers. Similarly, female children from working class families were sent to textile mills as young as five where their tiny hands and fingers were needed to reach into the spinning, looming, and other machines. This work frequently resulted in maiming that would impact the girl for the rest of her life. Young women generally left the textile mills when they married or when their economic situation improved enough to make the additional income unnecessary (Stepenoff 1999; Kessler-Harris 1983). While men worked in the mines, women were often faced with their own set of tasks. Laundry, cooking, cleaning, gardening, shopping, and child-rearing encompass just some of the tasks that were expected of working class women. Days were long and the work was arduous (Wesolowsky 1996). Many women also engaged in home-production or collection of goods, including picking berries, weaving, and other crafts that could be sold.

Many mine companies operated at full force during the summer months as East Coast customers stocked up on coal for the winter. During the rest of the year, miners worked two to three days a week, and sometimes as little as six hours a day (Blatz 2003:19-21). During most of the 1870s, coal production remained at a low level at the Council Ridge mines, however, the situation improved in the early 1880s as production steadily increased (Blatz 2003:22-23).

Workers also had to contend with serious social issues. The Northeastern Pennsylvanian coal mine owners succeeded in reducing the number of unions in the area by aligning class differences with ethnic differences. As new waves of immigrants arrived, they were immediately placed at the bottom of the social structure; those groups would move up on the social structure as soon as a new ethnic group arrived in the region. This pattern began when Irish immigrants, escaping the Potato Famine of 1845, already accounted for 23% of Eckley's population by the 1860s. The late 1870s saw the beginning of a wave of Eastern European immigrants move into the poorly paid positions, such as laborer and slate picker that the Irish before them had held. As the turn of the century arrived, the majority of the working class population consisted of first and second generation immigrants from Eastern Europe (Wesolowsky 1996).

History of Back Street

The excavations during the summer of 2016 focused on workers' households located on Back Street. Back Street, originally platted as South Street, runs parallel to Main Street approximately 400 ft. to the south. Original company maps of the town reveal Back Street featured rows of identical company houses in two sizes that spanned three blocks on the East side of town. Eight larger double houses, measuring 25 x 25 ft. were located in the western-most block, while the

rest of the homes on the street were 28 x 20 ft. These houses were duplexes, with neighbors sharing an identical house; the layout was mirrored on each side of the common central wall. Families of upwards of 15 individuals would share these dwellings.

A total of eight large double houses and 24 small double houses were constructed on Back Street in 1854. They consisted of balloon frame construction covered with clapboard siding and finished with wooden shingles. These dwellings sat on lots that measured 200 ft. deep and 50 ft. wide for each side of the house. Houses had four bays on the front façade with the outermost bays consisting of wooden doors for each residence and the inner bays consisting of six-over-six hung sash windows. The larger houses had second floors, while the smaller houses were one-and-one-half story. All houses had shared privies located behind the house, unfinished basements under the front half of the structure, and detached shared summer kitchens also located just behind the house. The houses were supported by dry laid limestone foundations that created basements approximately 5 ft high with dirt floors. Families were able to add outbuildings and construct additions onto their houses as long as these changes did not affect or change the front façade of the house. Several families added exterior fireplaces to the main block of the house, either to save them the hassle of dismantling and moving the summer kitchen cast-iron stove inside or to provide a more efficient source of heat to combat the cold and snowy Pennsylvania winters in these poorly insulated houses. Company records from the early twentieth century indicate that the company had spent money to upgrade the insides of the houses, including improving the cellars and plastering interior walls (Holt 2001:10); however, archaeology found no evidence of these upgrades at the 34/36 Back Street property. As mentioned earlier, all company houses were required to be painted red with black trim and look identical from the outside.

Aerial photographs from the early 20th century indicate that Back Street stretched to within 300 ft. of the coal breaker. Life here would have been loud and, without paved streets, dirty. Although families lived in these houses through 1940, indoor plumbing or septic systems were never installed; instead, residents drained grey waste water directly into the unpaved streets – creating a constantly muddy and unsanitary environment (Mulrooney 1991; Wesolowsky 1996). Aside from dangers above ground, people on Back Street had the additional threat of dangers below ground: in the mid-1930s, part of the road collapsed into a mine shaft below it, creating a serious hazard for those living in the Back Street area (Paul Falatko, personal communication). Back Street was at the bottom of Eckley's social hierarchy and would have been home to some of the poorest and most disadvantaged members of the town. While the exteriors of Back Street's company houses would have been neat and uniform, the interior was the responsibility of the residents. Families stuffed newspapers into the plank walls in place of badly needed insulation; religious paintings and calendars often served as the only decorations in the buildings. Floor coverings were expensive, and families frequently made-do with the bare subflooring or with burlap bags spread on the ground (Wesolowsky 1996). These conditions, in addition to the crowded households and lack of resources, created a tableaux of working class life that would seem unbelievable to modern-day visitors of Eckley Miners' Village. Yet, despite its harshness, life on Back Street carried on.

According to the US federal census, throughout the 1860s and 1870s, Back Street families were primarily of German and Irish descent. By the 1920s, however, the original tenants had been replaced by families from across Eastern Europe, with the vast majority from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Just 10 years later, households on Back Street were comprised mostly of the children of Polish and Czechoslovakian immigrants, and by 1940, the vast majority of residents were born in Pennsylvania, although several individuals were from Austria, Germany, and Russia.

Although strip mining had been introduced to Eckley in the 1890s, it wasn't until the mid-20th century that it began affecting the domestic core of Eckley. Sometime between 1940 and 1959, the western half of Back Street was strip mined, taking with it the foundations, cellars, and memories of the families who had lived there for nearly a century. The entirety of Houses 1 through 32 were demolished, as well as House 33/35. The foundations of Houses 34/36, 37/39, 38/40, 41/43, and 42/44 still exist, although all are in danger of being destroyed by natural forces. The only standing structures remaining on Back Street today are Houses 46/48, 50/52, and 53/55.

In many ways the early demise of the majority of Back Street has meant the neighborhood's underground resources have been preserved. The pre-production for *The Molly Maguires* movie involved burying utility lines, which impacted many of the front yards along Main Street. However, since Back Street was already nothing more than a grassy field by then, it was spared. The archaeological resources along Back Street remain intact over 150 years after they were deposited. Archaeology has the key to telling the stories of the individuals and families that lived here.

History of Block B

The greater enclave that excavations on Back Street focused on included Houses 25-44 block. For the purposes of this analysis, this area is designated Block B (Figure 3-19). Since the majority of domestic activities were done outside the house the individuals would have the chance to interact on a daily basis. Neighbors would have seen and talked to one another as they walked to town, did laundry, toiled in their gardens, accessed their outbuildings, and carried supplies to and from their summer kitchens. Households sharing the double house would have been able to hear conversations through the thin, shared wall, and families in the house next door would have been able to easily see the 80 ft. into their neighbors' living room. Privacy didn't exist inside these houses; even the privy, which was shared with the other half of the double house, featured two holes per side.

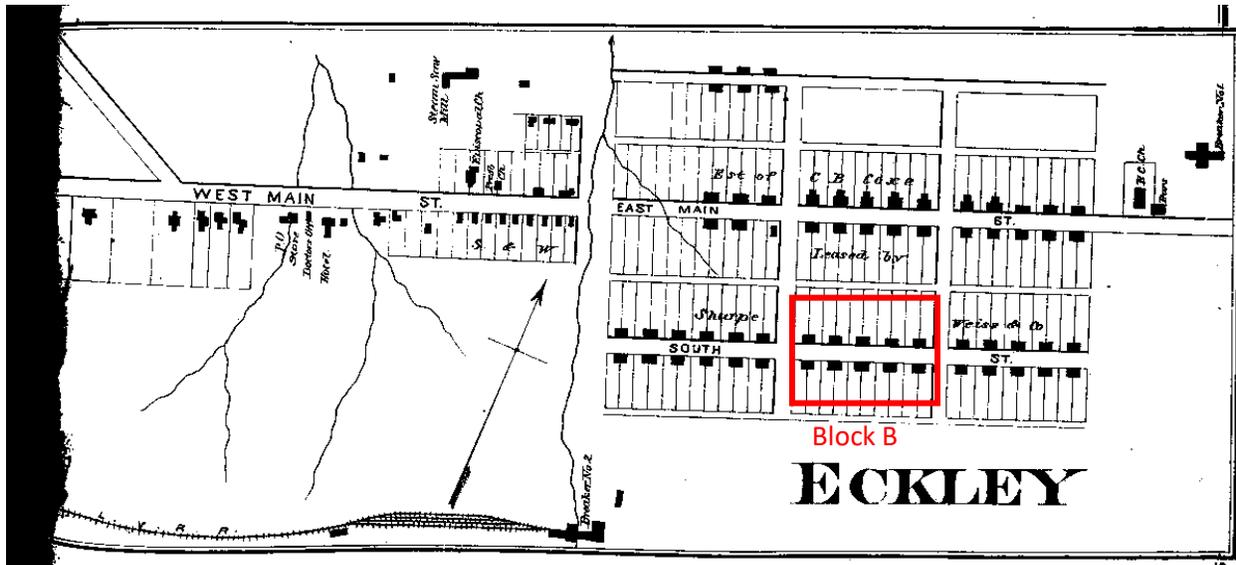


Figure 3-19. 1873 D.G Beers Atlas Map of Eckley with Block B Outlined

Due to limitations within the scope of the US federal census, the house tenure cannot be traced back beyond 1910; however, the names, occupations, and stories of those occupants between 1920 and 1950 are known. In the 1920s, Block B contained 20 households with 88 residents. The majority of households (13) were first or second generation immigrants from Czechoslovakia, followed by Galicia (4), Poland (1) and Hungary (1). Only one household was not a first or second generation immigrant. The individuals on Block B held a variety of jobs. The majority of men in Block B reported being miners (13), although many worked as outside laborers (11). There was also a pump man (1), and a blacksmith (1). Additionally, two women were recorded as working in a silk factory (US Federal Census Bureau 1920). The largest household had 7 individuals while the smallest had only 1. In the 1930s, Block B's 20 households had 112 individuals. Nearly all were first or second generation immigrants from Czechoslovakia (19), although one household was from Poland. The most commonly held job for men was listed as a laborer (14), followed closely by miners (10). Men on the block also worked as teamsters (2), as well as a salesman (1), a carpenter (1), and a locomotive engineer (1). Only one woman was recorded as having an occupation, and she worked as a seamstress (1). By 1940, the demographics of the neighborhood had changed. The 110 residents of Block B represented 20 households. Of these, one was listed as a Russian immigrant, one was from Poland, two were from Czechoslovakia, and one was from Austria-Hungary; the other 15 households were all born in the United States. The men of Block B represented a variety of occupations, including miner (9), laborer (5), motor runner (3), clerk (1), roadman (1), timberman (1), carpenter (1), and locomotive engineer (1). The occupations of women in the US federal census were left blank.

SITE DISTRIBUTIONS AND PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

Previous Archaeological Studies Adjacent to the Project Area

The first professional archaeology work at Eckley Miner's Village occurred in the 1980s. Stephen Warfel and Dawn Weaver (1989) excavated and compared the single dwelling doctor's house (36LU126) with two adjoining house lots (36LU130 and 36LU131) in an attempt to see if status differences were reflected in the ceramic assemblages. They compared earthenwares and porcelains and found no real difference to support their hypothesis of status sensitive ceramics reflecting socioeconomic status.

In 1991, Stephen Warfel of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) served as Project Primary Investigator in a collaborative project between Pennsylvania State University and PHMC. An archaeological field school worked at House Lots 117/119 Main Street in preparation of the stabilization and restoration of a two and one-half story double house. The proposed construction work included replacing the foundation, installation of concrete basement floor, and re-grading the ground surface surrounding the structure to achieve positive draining. While the project trained students in archeological techniques, the archaeology also uncovered former landscape features, activity areas, and occupational refuse within a 20 ft. proposed construction zone surrounding the building. Oral histories also were a significant part of this compliance and research project (Warfel 1993:4). Archaeologists found structural piers supporting the rear addition and porch and noted their poor condition. They confirmed that the rear addition piers and side porch support stones are contemporaneous with the main block construction. Maintenance and reconstruction of the side porch occurred in the 1930s. Archaeologists also uncovered the location of the original summer kitchen. An exploration of the sub-surface soils indicated a long-term problem of poor drainage, a situation that continues into the present. Wood charcoal smears indicate that the original lands were cleared by burning the forests (Warfel 1993).

Much of the subsequent compliance work at Eckley was performed by Heberling Associates, Inc. They performed work in advance of foundation repairs in 1996, resulting in the excavation of 10 – 4 x 4 ft. test units at 7 different sites. All of the test units were located against buildings in order to provide information about and an assessment of the buildings' foundations. Additionally, this archaeological testing identified buried exterior features such as porches. Heberling Associates recovered very few utilitarian wares, which surprised the investigators since food processing and storage would have predominated the everyday lives of miners and their families (Heberling 1996). In 1998, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed work on the Band Building, which is located east of the former Eckley Hotel, and on Houses 141 and 147, which were former foremen's houses. This work did not include investigations of the outbuildings located on these properties, such as sheds, privies, and other ancillary buildings (Heberling 1998).

Additionally, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed emergency excavations around Houses 46/48 on Back Street (Heberling 1999). A total of nine shovel tests and four test units were excavated. The building restoration uncovered a feature adjacent to the back wall of the structure that was tentatively identified as a chimney base. No further testing was recommended as an adequate sample was collected. Heberling (1999) noted that the archeological deposits were undisturbed in the back areas of the house and the structure is one of the oldest standing buildings in the village. Recorded sites impacted during the course of this work include 36LU222 and 36LU223 (Heberling 1999).

Heberling Associates, Inc. (Heberling 2004) also performed extensive testing in 2001 and 2003 in advance of proposed grading and drainage improvements at 19 historic workers' houses along Main Street. This work recovered over 23,000 artifacts from 444 shovel test pits and test units. Archaeologists uncovered 20th century utility lines and several historic landscape features, including a well, cesspool, and walkways. Archaeologists noted that they recovered few alcoholic beverage bottles and few canning jars. When compared with previous excavations sites in the village, the assemblages were found to be similar. No further work was deemed necessary (Heberling 2004).

In 2001, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (Kelly et al. 2001) excavated at the Sharp house (36LU238), the Rectory (36LU208), and the Mule Barn in advance of the installation of three propane gas tanks. During the course of excavations at the Sharpe House, an abundance of refined earthenwares were discovered compared to a low frequency of utilitarian wares. The authors conclude that these findings indicate that the Sharp family could purchase their own food, rather than having to grow and store it. Further archaeological excavations were recommended at the Sharpe House (36LU238) but not for the Mule Barn area which had disturbed soils (Kelly et al 2001).

Kenneth Baslik (2009) describes archaeological testing by Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. at seven locations in Eckley along Main Street. Shovel test pits were placed in a 10 x 10 ft. grid and excavations units measured 3 x 3 ft. In their work, they could not identify clear stratigraphic definitions. The artifacts ranged from mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries and the mixing of contexts may be a product of continual ground disturbances from the practice of gardening. Pipe trenches were also the most frequently identified archeological features. Baslick (2009) explains that this type of artifact patterning is typical throughout Eckley.

In a comprehensive summary of the archaeology performed at Eckley Miner's Village over the past 25 years, Kenneth Basalik (2009: 13) notes that, "the work at Eckley Miners' Village has been oriented toward maintenance and repair projects. As a result, the research objectives of the work by the various archaeologists who have performed surveys in the village have not been considerably different than those Warfel enumerated in 1993."

In total, 34 sites have previously been identified as part of Eckley's historical extent. The distribution of these sites as well as their current Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for being listed on the National Register is presented below (Figure 3-20; Table 3-1).

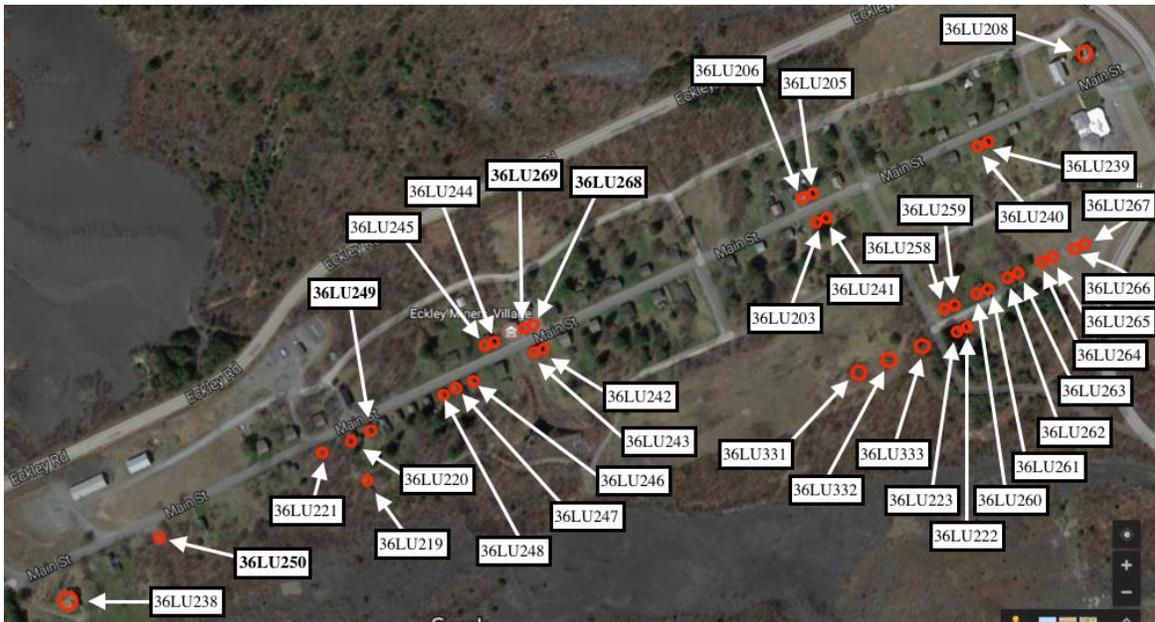


Figure 3-20. Location of Previously Recorded Sites

Table 3-1. Identified Archaeological Sites Related to Eckley Miners' Village

Site Number	Address/Building	National Register Eligibility Decision	Approximate Distance from Site
36LU203	92 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	505 ft.
36LU205	105 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	585 ft.
36LU206	107 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	590 ft.
36LU208	Rectory	Contributing element of NR District	1110 ft.
36LU219	Band Building	Contributing element of NR District	1635 ft.
36LU220	141 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1645 ft.
36LU221	147 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1785 ft.
36LU222	46 Back Street	Contributing element of NR District	225 ft.
36LU223	48 Back Street	Contributing element of NR District	275 ft.
36LU238	Sharpe House	Contributing element of NR District	2610 ft.
36LU239	70 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	765 ft.
36LU240	72 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	715 ft.
36LU241	90 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	505 ft.

36LU242	122 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1060 ft.
36LU243	124 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1120 ft.
36LU244	125 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1200 ft.
36LU245	127 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1250 ft.
36LU246	130 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1280 ft.
36LU247	132 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1330 ft.
36LU248	134 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1370 ft.
36LU249	140 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1610 ft.
36LU250	159 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	2300 ft.
36LU258	45 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	215 ft.
36LU259	47 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	265 ft.
36LU260	49 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	315 ft.
36LU261	51 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	365 ft.
36LU262	53 South Street	No DOE	415 ft.
36LU263	55 South Street	No DOE	465 ft.
36LU264	57 South Street	No DOE	515 ft.
36LU265	59 South Street	No DOE	565 ft.
36LU266	61 South Street	No DOE	615 ft.
36LU267	63 South Street	No DOE	665 ft.
36LU268	121 Main Street	No DOE	1085 ft.
36LU269	123 Main Street	No DOE	1120 ft.
36LU331	42/44 Back Street	No DOE	50 ft.
36LU332	38/40 Back Street	No DOE	0 ft.
36LU333	34/36 Back Street	No DOE	50 ft.

4. SITE 36LU331 FIELD RESULTS, by V. Camille Westmont

INTRODUCTION

Site 36LU331, known historically as Back Street 34/36, was defined as a historic resource in 2015. The site was officially registered with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in May of that year and subsequently granted a site number. At the time that 36LU331 was recorded, it was documented as consisting of a domestic site dating between the 1850 and 1925 with features including a stone foundation and a potential privy pit. This site is located southeast and adjacent to site 36LU332 (Back Street 38/40). The foundation is located on land owned by Eckley Miners' Village, a PHMC-owned and operated open air museum, although the site is located in an area of the property that is not generally trafficked by visitors. Archaeological, oral history, and archival research indicate that the site was the former location of a company-built double house built in 1854-1855 and occupied through the 1940s. The site is located within 100 feet of the Eckley Miners' Village National Historic District, which was designated in 1978; however, because the District is inscribed based on its standing resources rather than its archaeological resources, 36LU331 as well as the other house foundations on Back Street were excluded from the original nomination (Figure 4-1). The privy pit and cellars, as well



as the majority of the former yard space according to historical documents, is located on land owned by Freya Land Company. Freya is required to leave this area of land undisturbed as part of a buffer between their coal mining operation and the PHMC-owned site.

Figure 4-1. Map of Eckley National Historic District Boundaries with site 36LU331 marked.

Site 36LU331 is located in both a grassy field (land owned by PHMC) and a wooded area (land owned by Freya Land Company). Trees have begun to grow inside the house foundations on PHMC's property, threatening the integrity of the archaeological deposits and structural remains. The portion of the site under Freya's control has not seen any kind of maintenance, leaving the archaeological deposits vulnerable to damage from bioturbation. There are no physical remnants of domestic outbuildings on Freya's land despite oral history and photographic evidence of the

existence of outbuildings on that portion of the site. This attests to the poor state of preservation in this unmaintained area.

Fieldwork undertaken during the summer of 2016 included clearing the site of underbrush around the foundation, establishing the historic property size and boundaries in relation to the modern landscape, and investigating the potential for archaeological information in the wooded areas of the site, specifically the area owned by Freya Land Company. The primary objective was to determine the integrity of the archaeological deposits, document the construction methods of the structure, and research the lifeways and consumption patterns of the former occupants of the double house. In order to fulfill this research design, two sets of excavations were done: one around the house foundation and one in the wooded area. The test units around the house foundation were placed in areas that were identified as having high artifact concentrations, which was determined by the results of shovel testing completed in the summer of 2015. Furthermore, in order to compare activity areas between the two sides of the double house, test units were placed in an approximately mirrored formation. Prior to the start of fieldwork, an engineer's scale grid system was laid across the site in order to establish horizontal controls. During the course of the summer field season, a total of 74 shovel tests and nine test units were excavated around the house foundation, and in the wooded area, four shovel tests and two test units were excavated (Figure 4-2).

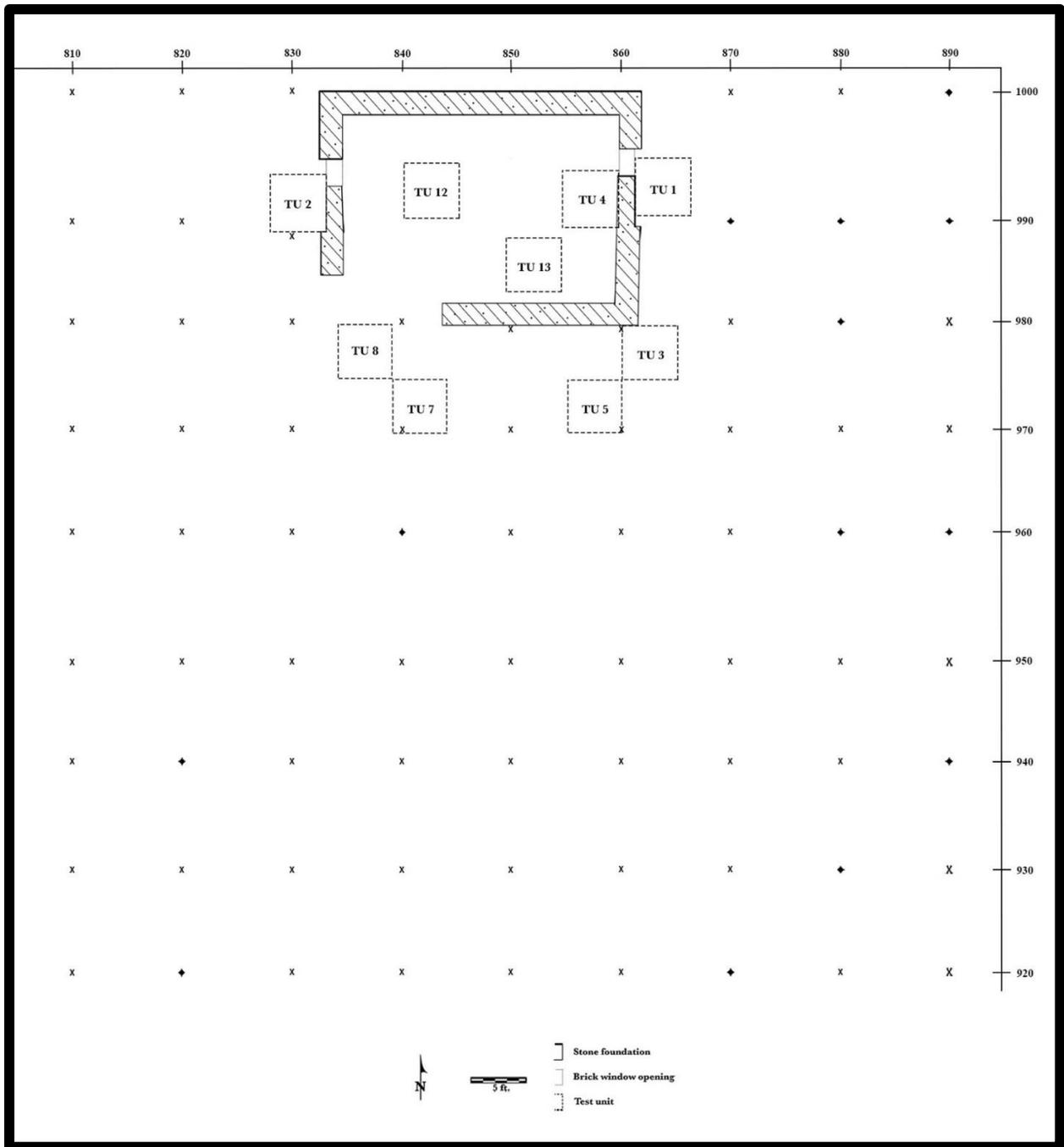


Figure 4-2. 36LU331 Site Map with Units and Shovel Tests Indicated

FIELD RESULTS: HOUSE FOUNDATION EXCAVATIONS

Shovel Tests

A total of 79 shovel tests were excavated at 36LU331 in order to guide the placement of excavation units (see Figure 4-3). Shovel tests were excavated on a systematic 10 ft grid across the site in the non-wooded, grassy area. The shovel test excavations yielded a total of 708 artifacts, which were evenly distributed across the yard space. Unlike the excavations at 36LU332 (House 38/40 Back Street), less than half of the artifacts recovered from shovel tests were located in shovel tests within twenty feet of the house (320 artifacts were recovered within 20 ft of the house, or 45.19% of the total).

Shovel tests revealed a pattern of three to four soil strata. The topmost stratum is characterized as a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, which is underlain by a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam. In some areas of the yard, the second stratum is mottled with subsoil. This creates a third strata that is characterized as a mottled dark greyish brown and yellowish brown (10YR3/2 and 10YR5/6) clay loam. In all shovel tests, the final stratum is subsoil, which is characterized as a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sterile clay layer. Artifacts from the shovel tests represent five functional groups, including 47 activity artifacts, 212 architectural artifacts, 341 domestic artifacts, 10 lighting artifacts, and 15 personal artifacts. Additionally, 83 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group.

Test Units

Test units were excavated across the house lots and interior spaces of House 34 and 36. The results of these excavations were grouped together based on their relationship to the structure of the house. This resulted in a total of seven analytical areas that facilitate a comparison between similar areas in each house. Using these areas, activity areas in the two houses can be compared based on their artifactual composites. Each unit's unique strata were also assigned a megastrata designation, which serves as an across-site reference for soils that represent the same depositional event. Megastrata designations consist of two parts: a letter which refers to whether the stratum was present inside the house (A) or outside the house (B), as well as a roman numeral indicating that stratum's position relative to other strata (Megastratum I is above Megastratum II, etc). The megastrata designation allows an understanding of the stratigraphy of the site as a whole, as well as by its constituent parts. Figure 4-3 shows where the different analytical areas were located in relation to the house structure.

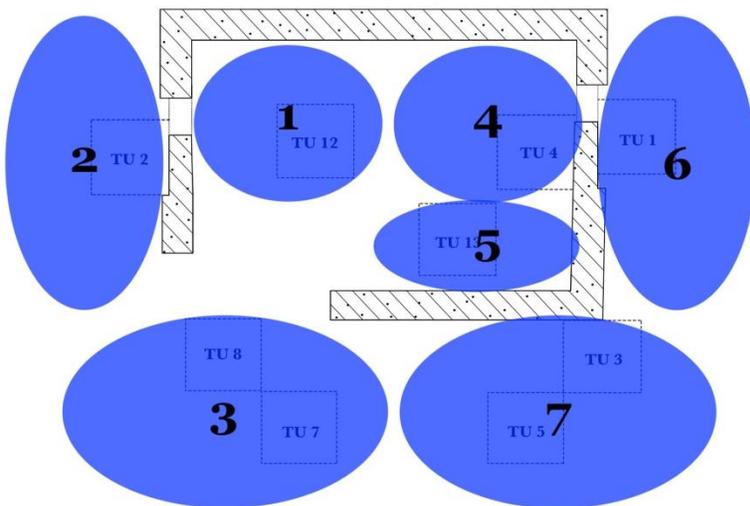


Figure 4-3. Map of Areas in House Foundation Excavations

Area 1 – House 34 Basement – Test Unit 12

Area 1 refers to excavations carried out in the interior of House 34 in the vicinity of the basement (see Figure 4-3). Basements were excavated by tenants after the houses' construction. Basements would have been utilized by residents to store items, especially canned food, but also would have served incidentally as a repository of items that fell between the floorboards on the first floor. This area was chosen in order to investigate the architectural aspects of the tenant-dug basement as well as to investigate artifacts that might have fallen through the floorboards from the first floor.

Test Unit 12

Test Unit 12 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located in the basement of House 34. The test unit yielded 554 artifacts dug in five arbitrary levels dug across three natural levels (Figures 4-4 and 4-5 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1668.688 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum A-I) consisted of a 0.476 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 368 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represented seven functional groups. The distribution of artifacts amongst the functional group was as follows: seven from the activity group, 191 from the architectural group, 162 from the domestic group, three from the faunal group, two from the lighting group, two from the personal group, and one from an unknown group.

Stratum II (Megastratum A-IV) consisted of a 0.416 ft layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 140 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent three functional groups. These consist of 136 architectural artifacts, two domestic artifacts, and two from an unknown group.



Figure 4-4. Plan view of Test Unit 12

Stratum III (Megastratum A-V) consisted of a 0.367 ft layer of mottled dark yellowish brown and very dark greyish brown (10YR4/4 and 10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 46 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts

represent four functional groups. These consist of 20 architectural artifacts, 22 domestic artifacts, one faunal artifact, and three personal artifacts.

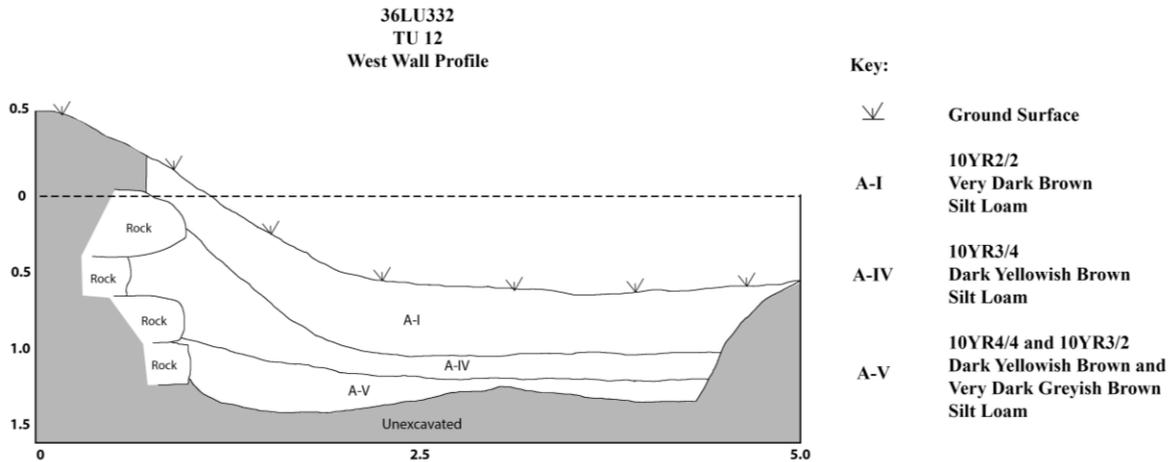


Figure 4-5. Test Unit 12 West Wall Profile

Area 2 – West Side Yard of House 34– Test Unit 2

Area 2 refers to the west side yard of House 34 adjacent to the house foundation (see Figure 4-3). One test unit was excavated in this location (Test Unit 2). The location designated as Area 2 would originally have served as an activity area or cultivation space for the families of House 34. This area was chosen for excavation because of the abundant finds from excavations conducted in similar areas at 36LU332.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located in the west side yard of House 34 directly adjacent to the stone foundation. The test unit yielded 803 artifacts dug in seven arbitrary levels dug across four natural levels (Figures 4-6 and 4-7 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1669.419 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.416 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 439 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of 11 activity artifacts, 226 architectural artifacts, 191 domestic artifacts, five lighting artifacts, three personal artifacts, and two artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 1.158 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as three arbitrary levels. A total of 344 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent seven functional groups. These consist

of 24 activity artifacts, 108 architectural artifacts, 166 domestic artifacts, one faunal artifact, 17 lighting artifacts, 11 personal artifacts, and 16 artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum III (Megastratum B-III) consisted of a 0.038 layer of brown (10YR5/3) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural levels. A total of nine artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent four functional groups. These consist of one activity artifact, two architectural artifacts, four domestic artifacts, and two artifacts from an unknown group.

Although subsoil was encountered below Stratum III, several artifacts were still recovered from the top of this context due to bioturbation processes. A layer measuring approximately 0.366 ft thick was excavated into subsoil. This resulted in a total of 14 artifacts from five functional groups.



Figure 4-6. Plan view of Test Unit 2

These consist of two activity artifacts, three architectural artifacts, seven domestic artifacts, one personal artifact, and one artifact from an unknown group.

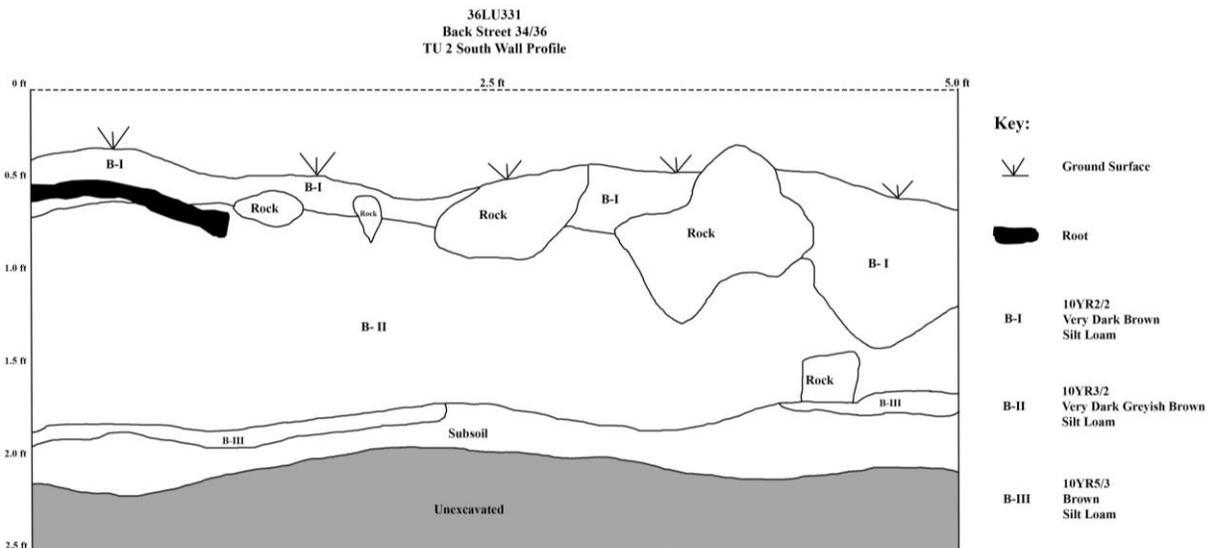


Figure 4-7. Test Unit 2 South Wall Profile

Area 3 – Behind House 34 – Test Units 7 and 8

Area 3 refers to the area immediately behind (south) House 34 and is located adjacent to the stone foundation (see Figure 4-3). The location designated as Area 3 would originally have served as an outdoor space separating the main house from the summer kitchen, making it a highly trafficked area on the property. For this reason, the area was chosen for excavation in order to capture items potentially dropped in the movement between the kitchen and the house. Two units placed catty-corner to one another in this area provide an east-west and a north-south cross section of the space between the kitchen and the house.

Test Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located behind House 34 adjacent to the house's stone foundation. The test unit yielded 309 artifacts dug in two natural levels dug across two natural levels (Figures 4-8 and 4-10 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1670.729 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.382 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 150 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent five functional groups. These consist of one activity artifact, 56 architectural artifacts, 82 domestic artifacts, four lighting artifacts, and seven artifacts from an unknown group.



Figure 4-8. Plan view of Test Unit 7

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.388 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 157 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of eight activity artifacts, 49 architectural artifacts, 97 domestic artifacts, one lighting artifact, one personal artifact, and one artifact from an unknown group.

Test Unit 8

Test Unit 8 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located behind House 34 approximately five feet from the stone foundation. The test unit yielded 354 artifacts dug in two natural levels dug across two natural

levels (Figures 4-9 and 4-10 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1670.629 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.31 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 112 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent four functional groups. These consist of seven activity artifacts, 44 architectural artifacts, 58 domestic artifacts, and three lighting artifacts.



Figure 4-9. Plan view of Test Unit 8

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.45 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 243 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of 10 activity artifacts, 84 architectural artifacts, 123 domestic artifacts, one lighting artifact, 13 personal artifacts, and 12 artifacts from an unknown group.

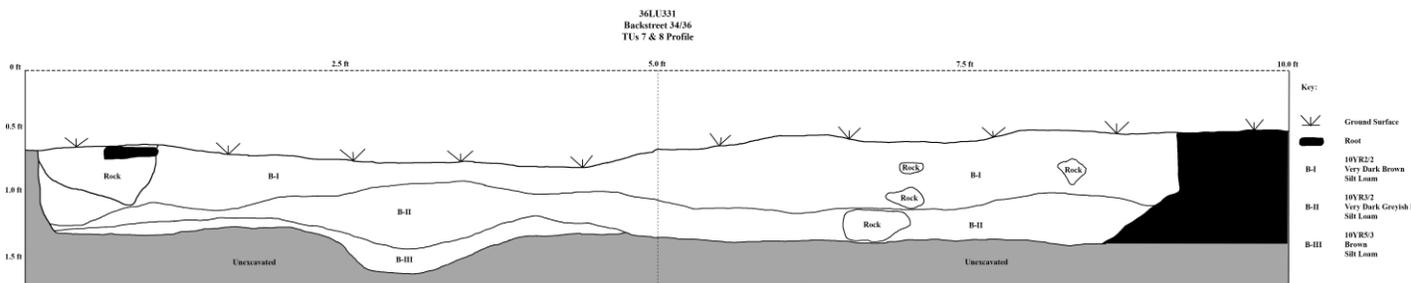


Figure 4-10. Test Units 7 and 8 Profile

Area 4 – House 36 Basement – Test Unit 4

Area 4 refers to the area directly beneath the interior (main room) of House 36. This area was excavated by tenants into a basement after the house’s initial construction. Excavations were sited in this area in order to capture items that fell through the floor boards of the house as well

as to capture architectural information about the basement. One test unit, Test Unit 4, was located in this area.

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located beneath the main room of House 36. The test unit yielded 944 artifacts dug in nine arbitrary levels dug across four natural levels (Figure 4-11 – photo of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1669.224 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum A-I) consisted of a 0.384 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as three arbitrary levels. A total of 527 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of 11 activity artifacts, 320 architectural artifacts, 156 domestic artifacts, five lighting artifacts, 18 personal artifacts, and 17 artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum II (Megastratum A-II) consisted of a 0.55 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as three arbitrary levels. A total of 275 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent seven functional groups. These consist of 14 activity artifacts, 96 architectural artifacts, 129 domestic artifacts, five faunal artifacts, four lighting artifacts, 15 personal artifacts, and 12 artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum III (Megastratum A-III) consisted of a 0.238 ft layer of mottled very dark grey and very dark greyish brown (10YR3/1 and 10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 32 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of nine activity artifacts, 10 architectural artifacts, seven domestic artifacts, one lighting artifact, one personal artifact, and four artifacts from an unknown group.



Figure 4-11. Plan view of Test Unit 4

Stratum IV (Megastratum A-IV) consisted of a 0.362 ft layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from this later. These artifacts represent five functional groups. These consist of two activity artifacts, five architectural artifacts, six domestic artifacts, one faunal artifact, and one personal artifact.

Although subsoil was encountered below Stratum IV, several artifacts were still recovered from the top of the subsoil due to bioturbation processes. This resulted in a total of 95 artifacts from three functional groups. These consist of three activity artifacts, 91 architectural artifacts, and one domestic artifact.

Area 5 – House 36 Crawlspace – Test Unit 13

Area 5 refers to the area in the crawlspace of House 36 (see Figure 4-3). A crawlspace refers to the area between the floorboards of a building and the ground beneath them in the absence of a basement or cellar. This area was chosen for excavation because it would have been an undisturbed location where items that fell through the floor boards would have landed. Additionally, excavations in 2015 revealed promising finds from crawlspace contexts.

Test Unit 13

Test Unit 13 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located beneath the lean-to kitchen of House 36. The test unit yielded 510 artifacts dug in five arbitrary levels dug across four natural levels (Figure 4-12 – photo of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1670.519 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum A-I) consisted of a 0.16 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 260 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of nine activity artifacts, 181 architectural artifacts, 61 domestic artifacts, one faunal artifact, seven personal artifacts, and one vegetal artifact.

Stratum II (Megastratum A-IV) consisted of a 0.528 ft layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 76 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of seven



Figure 4-12. Planview of Test Unit 13

activity artifacts, 32 architectural artifacts, 13 domestic artifacts, one lighting artifact, four personal artifacts, and 19 artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum III (Megastratum A-VI) consisted of a 0.224 ft layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 75 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent seven functional groups. These consist of 13 activity artifacts, 34 architectural artifacts, 16 domestic artifacts, two faunal artifacts, one lighting artifact, five personal artifacts, and four artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum IV (Megastratum A-VII) consisted of a 0.294 ft layer of brown (10YR5/3) silt loam representing the buried A horizon. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent three functional groups. These consist of seven architectural artifacts, three domestic artifacts, and two artifacts from an unknown group.

Area 6 –East Yard of House 36 –Test Unit 1

Area 6 consists of the east side yard of the 36 House lot adjacent to the house foundation (see Figure 4-3). One test unit was placed in this area, Test Unit 1. The location designated as Area 6 would originally have served as an activity or cultivation area for House 36. This area was chosen for excavations because of abundant finds from similarly-placed units at 36LU332 in 2015.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located in the east side yard of House 36 adjacent to the house's stone foundation. The test unit yielded 659 artifacts dug in seven arbitrary levels dug across four natural levels (Figures 4-13 and 4-14 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1671.63 ft amsl.



Figure 4-13. Plan view of Test Unit 1

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.622 layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 298 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent five functional groups. These consist of 10 activity artifacts, 220 architectural artifacts, 40 domestic artifacts, five lighting artifacts, 13 personal artifacts, and 10 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.676 layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 339 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent five functional groups. These consist of 20 activity artifacts, 136 architectural artifacts, 131 domestic artifacts, 13 lighting artifact, seven personal artifacts, and 32 artifacts from an unknown group.

Stratum III (Megastratum B-IV) consisted of a 0.038 layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent four functional groups. These consist of one activity artifact, four architectural artifacts, eight domestic artifacts, one lighting artifact, and one artifact from an unknown group.

Although subsoil was encountered below Stratum III, several artifacts were still recovered from the top of this context due to bioturbation processes. A 0.892 ft layer was excavated in two arbitrary levels into subsoil. This resulted in a total of seven artifacts from two functional groups. These consist of four architectural artifacts and three domestic artifacts.

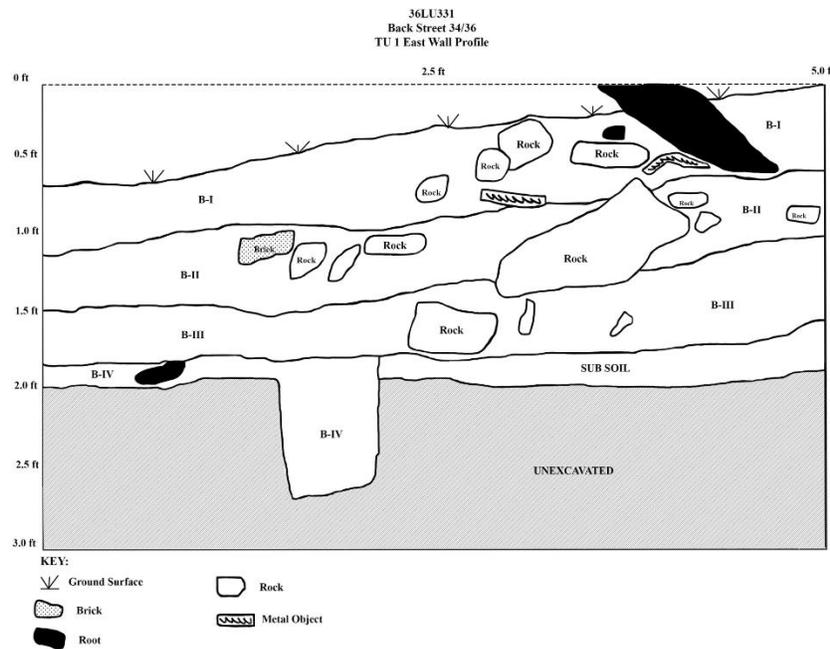


Figure 4-14. Test Unit 1 East Wall Profile

Area 7 – Behind House 36 – Test Units 3 and 5

Area 7 refers to the area directly behind House 36 (see Figure 4-3). Two test units were placed in this area. Test units 3 and 5 were located catty-corner to each other adjacent to the stone house foundation. The location designated as Area 7 would originally have served as the space between the house and the summer kitchen and would have been a highly trafficked area. This area was

chosen for excavations because of advantageous finds in this area at 36LU332 during the excavations in 2015 as well as due to the high artifact density in these areas as indicated by shovel testing.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located behind House 36 adjacent to the stone foundation of the house. The test unit yielded 565 artifacts dug in six arbitrary levels dug across four natural levels (Figures 4-15 and 4-16 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1671.38 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.296 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 162 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent four functional groups. These consist of four activity artifacts, 98 architectural artifacts, 45 domestic artifacts, two lighting artifacts, and 13 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.28 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 294 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent six functional groups. These consist of 20 activity artifacts, 132 architectural artifacts, 104 domestic artifacts, one faunal artifact, seven lighting artifacts, six personal artifacts, and 24 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.



Figure 4-15. Plan view of Test Unit 3

Stratum III (Megastratum B-III) consisted of a 0.464 ft layer of brown (10YR5/3) silt loam representing the buried A horizon. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 109 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent five functional groups. These consist of 11 activity artifacts, 52 architectural artifacts, 32 domestic artifacts, one personal artifact, and 13 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

Excavations continued into subsoil. One 0.5 ft layer was excavated, but no artifacts were recovered.

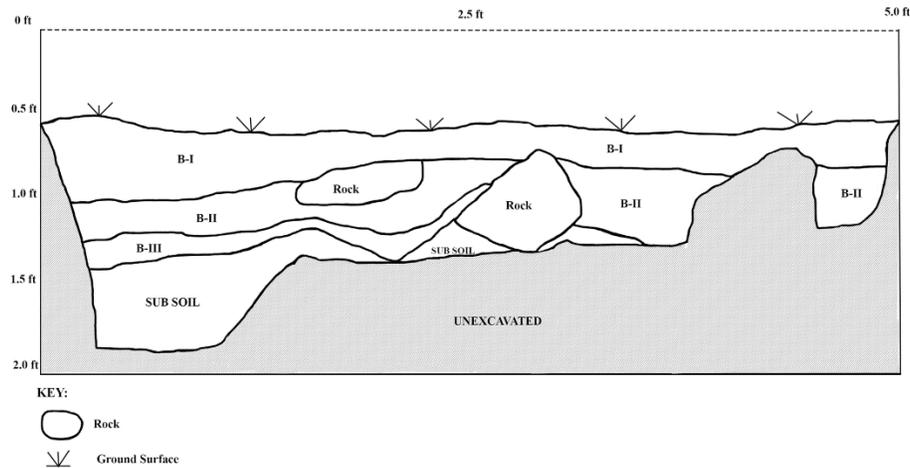


Figure 4-16. Test Unit 3 North Wall Profile

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located behind House 36 approximately five feet from the rear wall of the house structure. The test unit yielded 180 artifacts dug in six arbitrary levels dug across four natural levels (Figures 4-17 and 4-18 – photo of unit, profile drawing of unit). Artifacts from this unit date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1680.832 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.646 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as two arbitrary levels. A total of 149 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent five functional groups. These consist of five activity artifacts, 38 architectural artifacts, 97 domestic artifacts, six lighting artifacts, and three personal artifacts.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.393 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level and only occurred in the northern half of the unit. A total of nine artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent three functional groups. These consist of seven domestic artifacts, one lighting artifact, and one personal artifact.

Stratum III (Megastratum B-III) consisted of a 0.5 ft layer of brown (10YR5/3) silt loam representing the buried A horizon. This stratum was excavated as one natural level and only occurred in the southern half of the unit. A total of three artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent two functional groups, comprised of one activity artifact and two architectural artifacts.



Figure 4-17. Plan view of Test Unit 5

Although subsoil was encountered below Stratum III, several artifacts were still recovered from the top of this context due to bioturbation processes. Excavations into subsoil consisted of a single 0.233 ft layer. This resulted in a total of 19 artifacts from three functional groups. These consist of one architectural artifact, 12 domestic artifacts, two personal artifacts, and four artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

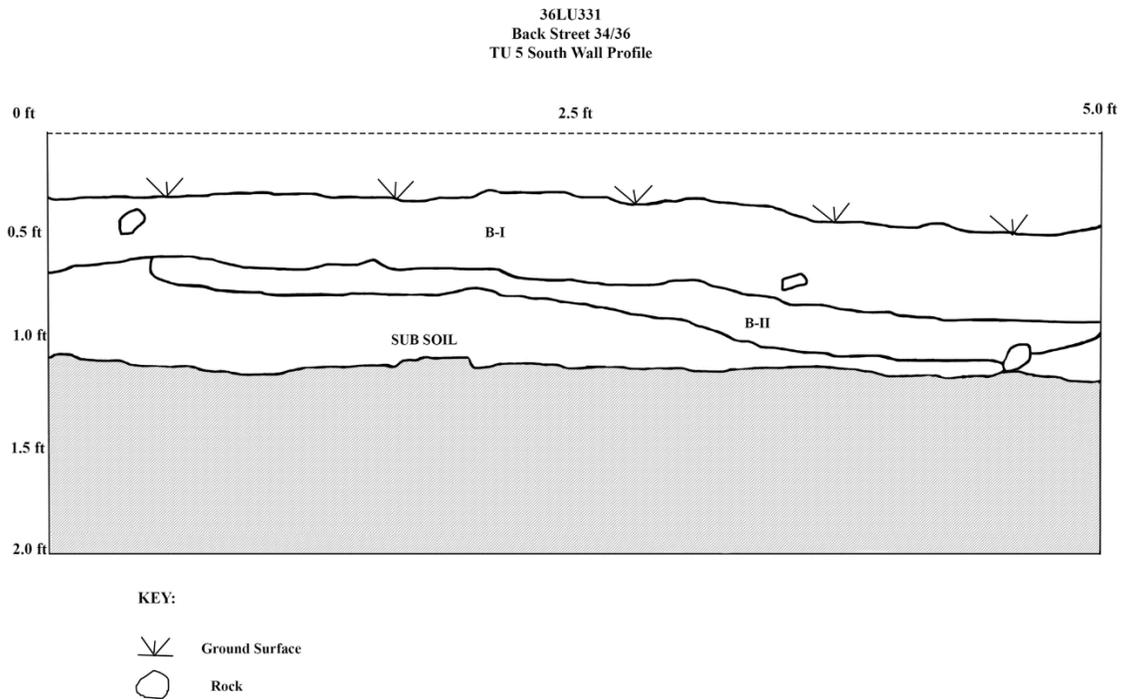
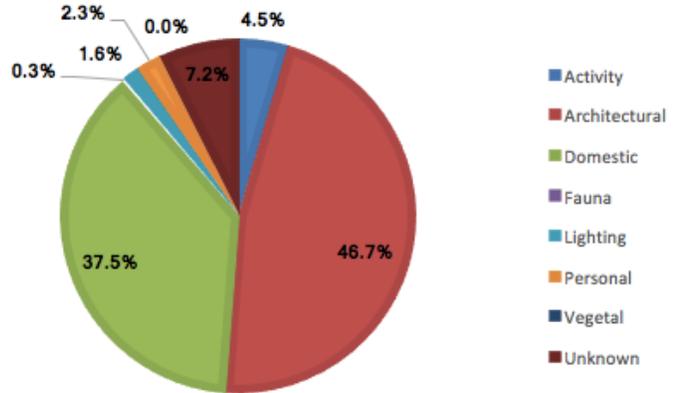


Figure 4-18. Test Unit 5 South Wall Profile

Historic Artifacts by Function

In total, 5,896 artifacts were recovered during the excavations at 36LU331.

The most common types of artifact were architectural and domestic.



Area 1- Inside House 34 Basement

Area 1 featured three distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastratum A-I

This stratum had a total of 368 artifacts. These artifacts represent six functional groups, including the activity, architectural, domestic, fauna, lighting, and personal groups. The most abundant functional group in this context is the architectural group with 191 artifacts (51.9% of assemblage) (Figure 4-19). One additional artifact was too heavily corroded to be identified as belonging to a specific functional group.

Figure 4-19. 36LU331 Artifacts by Functional Group

Architectural artifacts include brick fragments (N=10), mortar fragments (N=2), window glass shards (N=4), machine cut nails (N=8), wire nails (N=26), an unidentifiable nail (N=1), and tar paper pieces (N=140).

Seven activity related artifacts were present. These included an unidentified hardware object (N=1) and tobacco pipe fragments (N=6).

Domestic artifacts are also found in large proportions in this context (N=162, 44.0%). Five of these are ceramic sherds, which are solely whiteware. An analysis of the ceramic sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1865 (Table 4-1). Other domestic artifacts recovered include glass container fragments (N=156) and a glass bottle fragment (N=1).

Table 4-1. Ceramic Sherds from Area 1 Megastratum A-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	2
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1865

Faunal specimens are present, all of which were unidentified mammal bone fragments (N=3). Lighting group artifacts are present, both of which are lamp chimney fragments (N=2).

The personal functional group is comprised of lipstick tube pieces (N=2).

Additionally, a corroded piece of metal (N=1) could not be assigned to a functional group.

Megastratum A-IV

A total of 140 artifacts were recovered from this context. In total, artifacts from the architectural and domestic functional groups are represented by this assemblage. The most common functional group is the architectural group (N=136, 97.1%). Additionally, unidentified functional group artifacts are also present. These items are listed last.

Architectural artifacts include machine cut nails (N=2), wire nails (N=7), and tar paper fragments (N=127).

The domestic artifacts consist of a glass container fragment (N=1) and a glass beer mug fragment (N=1).

Additionally, there were pieces of unidentified metal (N=2) that could not be assigned to a specific functional group.

Megastratum A-V

A total of 46 artifacts representing four functional groups were recovered from this context. These were the architectural, domestic, faunal, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (48%). No unidentified artifacts were found.

A total of 20 architectural artifacts were recovered. These include brick fragments (N=4), wooden plank fragments (N=3), tar paper fragments (N=4), window glass shards (N=4), a machine cut nail (N=1), a wire nail (N=1), and unidentified nails (N=3).

The domestic group consisted of 22 artifacts. The ceramic sherds from this context include redware (N=1), porcelain (N=1), and whiteware (N=2) sherds. An analysis of the ceramic sherds in this context indicated a Mean Ceramic Date of 1851.875. (Table 4-2). Additionally, glass container fragments (N=18) were also recovered.

Table 4-2. Ceramic Shards from Area 1 Megastratum A-V

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	2
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1851.875

A faunal specimen was present, which was identified only as part of a mammal long bone (N=1).

Three artifacts from the personal group were identified. These were unidentified textile pieces (N=3).

Area 2 – West Side Yard

Area 2 featured four distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastratum B-I

A total of 472 artifacts were recovered from this context. These artifacts represent six functional groups, of which the architectural group is the most common (48.9%). Other functional groups present are the activity group, the domestic group, the lighting group, and the personal group. Items with an unknown functional group are also present.

The activity group consists of 12 artifacts. These include a percussion cap (N=1), a 12-gauge shotgun shell (N=1), slate pencil pieces (N=3), a hardware piece (N=1), an unidentified hardware piece (N=1), a wire fragment (N=1), and tobacco pipe fragments (N=4).

The architectural group is represented by 231 artifacts. These include brick fragments (N=21), mortar fragments (N=12), a plank fragment (N=1), tar paper fragments (N=63), window glass shards (N=71), machine cut nails (N=25), wire nails (N=31), and unidentified nails (N=7).

The domestic group is represented by 215 artifacts. Several ceramic pastes were present in this group, including whiteware (N=37), redware (N=2), yellowware (N=2), stoneware (N=1), and Rockingham sherd (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1879.475 (see Table 4-3). Other domestic artifacts recovered include a decorative whiteware figurine sherd (N=1), glass container fragments (N=20), a glass bottle fragment (N=1), and paper label pieces (N=150).

Table 4-3. Ceramic Sherds from Area 2 Megastratum B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	29
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Color glazed whiteware	NA		2
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	1
Sponge Spatter Decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	1
Cut Sponge Decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	2
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	1
Rockingham earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	2
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	2
Color glazed stoneware	NA		1
Mean Ceramic Date			1879.475

The lighting group featured six artifacts. Of these, there were porcelain insulator sherds (N=3) and lamp chimney shards (N=3).

The personal group had four artifacts. These included a marble (N=1), a parian doll fragment (N=1), a 4-hole Prosser button (N=1), and an unidentified personal item (N=1). Additionally, four artifacts could not be assigned to a functional group. These were melted glass fragments (N=2) and unidentified metal fragments (N=2).

Megastratum B-II

A total of 359 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent six functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (49.0%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 25 artifacts. These included a metal spike (N=1), a piece of unidentified hardware (N=1), and tobacco pipe pieces (N=23).

The architectural group was represented by 112 artifacts. Architectural artifacts included brick fragments (N=16), mortar fragments (N=2), tar paper fragments (N=27), glass window shards (N=40), a washer (N=1), a tack (N=1), machine cut nails (N=7), wire nails (N=7), and unidentified nails (N=11).

The domestic group included 176 artifacts. Of these, 104 were ceramic sherds. Ceramic paste types include whitewares (N=98), redware (N=1), yellowware (N=1), porcelain (N=2), stoneware (N=1), and unidentified earthenware (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1871.131 (see Table 4-4). Other domestic artifacts consist of glass jelly jar shards (N=6), a canning jar lid liner fragment (N=1), glass container fragments (N=62), a carnival glass decorative bowl fragment (N=1), a beer mug fragment (N=1), and a drinking glass fragment (N=1).

Table 4-4. Ceramic Sherds from Area 2 Megastratum B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	65
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	14
Edged decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	5
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	12
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	1
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	2
Grey paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Burned earthenware	NA		1
Mean Ceramic Date			1871.131

The faunal group had one artifact, which was a bone fragment (N=1).

The lighting group featured 17 artifacts. This consisted of a porcelain electrical insulator fragment (N=1) and lamp glass shards (N=16).

The personal group was represented by 11 artifacts. These included a mother-of-pearl two-hole button (N=1), four-hole Prosser buttons (N=2), plastic collar stays (N=2), pieces of clothing-related leather (N=4), an unidentified personal item (N=1), and a marble (N=1).

Additionally, 17 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were pieces of lead (N=2) and pieces of unidentifiable corroded iron alloy (N=15).

Megastratum B-III

A total of 42 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent three functional groups: the activity, architectural, and domestic groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (52.4%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of five artifacts. All were tobacco pipe fragments.

The architectural group was represented by five artifacts. These consist of brick fragments (N=3), a window glass fragment (N=1), and an unidentified nail (N=1).

The domestic group included 22 artifacts. Of these, 18 were ceramic sherds. All sherds had whiteware pastes. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1885 (see Table 4-5). Other artifacts in the domestic group are glass container sherds (N=4).

Table 4-5. Ceramic Sherds from Area 2 Megastratum B-III

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated Whiteware	1820+	1885	15
Hand Painted Whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Unidentified Decorated Whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1885

Additionally, 10 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were all unidentified metal pieces.

Megastratum B-Subsoil

A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent four functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (45.0%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of two artifacts. Both of these were tobacco pipe fragments.

The architectural group was represented by nine artifacts. These include brick fragments (N=6), tar paper fragments (N=2), and a window glass shard (N=1).

The domestic group included seven artifacts. Of these, six were ceramic sherds, all of which were whiteware. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1887.5 (see Table 4-6). The only other artifacts in the domestic group was a glass container shard (N=1).

Table 4-6. Ceramic Sherds from Area 2 Megastratum B-Subsoil

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	4
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	1
Painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1887.5

The personal group was represented by one artifact.

Additionally, one artifact could not be assigned to a specific functional group. That artifact was a corroded piece of metal.

Area 3

This area featured three distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastratum B-I

A total of 435 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (55.0%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 25 artifacts. These included a 12-gauge shot gun shell (N=1), slate writing board fragments (N=6), a slate writing pencil (N=1), tobacco pipe pieces (N=12), and unidentified hardware pieces (N=5).

The architectural group was represented by 143 artifacts. These consist of brick fragments (N=46), tar paper fragments (N=33), window glass shards (N=26), a hinge (N=1), machine cut nails (N=17), wire nails (N=11), and unidentified nails (N=9).

The domestic group included 243 artifacts. Of these, 127 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included yellowware (N=7), whiteware (N=110), Rockingham earthenware (N=1), stoneware (N=2), redware (N=4), porcelain (N=2), and unidentified earthenware (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1878.007 (see Table 4-7). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass container fragments (N=103), glass bottle fragments (N=7), glass tumbler fragments (N=4), and terracotta flower pots pieces (N=2).

Table 4-7. Ceramic Sherds from Area 3 Megastratum B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	88
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	9
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	3
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	4
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	6
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	4
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	1
Mocha decorated yellowware	1795-1840	1817.5	6
Buff paste earthenware	NA		1
Rockingham earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Decalcomania Porcelain	1908+	1929	1
Albany glazed stoneware	1805-1920	1862.5	1
Bristol glazed stoneware	1890-1950	1920	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1878.007

The lighting group featured 11 artifacts, all of which are lamp glass fragments.

The personal group was represented by two artifacts. These consist of a piece of a toy tea set (N=1) and a piece of clothing-related leather (N=1).

Additionally, 10 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consist of melted glass (N=1) and unidentified metal (N=9).

Megastratum B-II

A total of 537 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (52.7%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 26 artifacts. These artifacts include slate pencils (N=2), a hose clamp (N=1), and tobacco pipe fragments (N=23).

The architectural group was represented by 180 artifacts. These consisted of brick fragments (N=42), tar paper fragments (N=64), window glass shards (N=28), a metal washer (N=1), machine cut nails (N=15), wire nails (N=10), and unidentified nails (N=20).

The domestic group included 283 artifacts. Of these, 192 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=175), Rockingham (N=1), Jackfield (N=1), redware (N=3), yellowware (N=7), stoneware (N=1), earthenware (N=3), and porcelain (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1875.809 (see Table 4-8). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle shards (N=6), a glass jar shard (N=1), and glass container shards (N=85).

Table 4-8. Ceramic Sherds from Area 3 Megastratum B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	117
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	24
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	7
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	11
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	10
Color glaze decorated whiteware	NA		1
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	3
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	7
Buff paste earthenware	NA		2
Rockingham earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Jackfield earthenware	1740-1790	1765	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1875.809

The lighting group featured three artifacts. These were all lamp chimney fragments.

The personal group was represented by 22 artifacts. These included four-hole Prosser buttons (N=13), parian doll fragments (N=2), a cloth fragment (N=1), and leather-related clothing pieces (N=6).

Additionally, 22 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These include melted glass (N=2), lead (N=1), corroded metal (N=18), and unidentified stone (N=1).

Megastratum B-III

A total of 32 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent four functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, and lighting groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (68.75%). No unidentified objects were recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of one artifact, which was a fragment of a tobacco pipe.

The architectural group was represented by eight artifacts. These consist of brick fragments (N=2), window pane shards (N=2), wire nails pieces (N=3), and an unidentified nail fragment (N=1).

The domestic group included 22 artifacts. Of these, 12 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included stoneware (N=1) and whiteware (N=11). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1875.625 (see Table 4-9). Other artifacts in the domestic group include 10 fragments of unidentified glass containers.

Table 4-9. Ceramic Sherds from Area 3 Megastratum B-III

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	10
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	1
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1875.625

The lighting group consisted of one artifact. This item is a fragment of a glass chimney.

Area 4

This area features four distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastratum A-I (area 4)

A total of 527 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent six functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lightening, personal, and unknown groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (60.72%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 11 artifacts. These consisted of tobacco pipe fragments (N=3), unidentified hardware pieces (N=2), wire nails (N=5), and unidentified nails (N=1).

The architectural group was represented by 320 artifacts. These consisted of brick fragments (N=54), mortar pieces (N=2), tar paper pieces (N=181), window pane shards (N=10), unidentified metal strap (N=3), wire tacks (N=2), wire nails (N=27) and machine cut nails (N=41).

The domestic group included 156 artifacts. Of these, 43 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=30), creamware (N=1), earthenware (N=8), porcelain (N=1), and stoneware (N=3). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1875.151 (see Table 4-10). Other artifacts in the domestic group include unidentified glass bottles shards (N=5), glass milk bottle shard (N=1), a glass panel bottle shard (N=1), glass soda bottles (N=5), crown cap style bottle closures (N=2), a

bottle loop seal (N=1), metal can fragments (N=4), glass jars shards (N=6), metal jar lids (N=2), a milk glass lid liner (N=1), unidentified glass container fragments (N=85), metal container fragments (N=2), and a fragment of a tin enamel cooking pot (N=1).

Table 4-10. Ceramic Sherds from Area 4 Megastratum A-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	25
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	3
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	1
Annular banded creamware	1785-1815	1800	1
Buff paste earthenware	NA		6
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Incised stoneware	NA		2
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Unidentified earthenware	NA		2
Mean Ceramic Date			1875.151

The lighting group featured five artifacts, all of which were pieces of knob and tube porcelain.

The personal group was represented by 18 artifacts. These included porcelain buttons (N=6), and metal buttons (N=1), a metal shoe eyelet (N=1), a rubber shoe sole (N=1), a pocket watch piece (N=1), an unidentified piece of leather (N=1), glass beads (N=3), a small metal chain (N=1), a rosary bead (N=1), and marbles (N=2).

Additionally, 17 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of an unidentified stone (N=1) and unidentified metal fragments (N=16).

Megastratum A-II (area 4)

A total of 275 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent six functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (47%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 14 artifacts. These include a slate writing board (N=1), a pencil ferrule (N=1), a slate pencil (N=1), a wire fragment (N=1), and tobacco pipe fragments (N=10).

The architectural group was represented by 96 artifacts. These included brick fragments (N=22), tar paper fragments (N=12), window pane shards (N=2), wire nails (N=14), machine cut nails (N=32), unidentified nails (N=8), metal straps (N=4), a wire tack (N=1), and plaster (N=1).

The domestic group included 129 artifacts. Of these, 25 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=21), earthenware (N=1), creamware (N=1),

redware (N=1), stoneware (n=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1863.38 (see Table 4-11). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle fragments (N=17), unidentified glass container fragments (N=73), metal crown cap style bottle closures (N=2), a bottle loop seal (N=1), metal can fragments (N=8), a jar lid liner shard (N=1), an unidentified plastic bottle closure (N=1), a container paper label (N=1),

Table 4-11. Ceramic Sherds from Area 4 Megastratum A-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	12
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	5
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	2
Undecorated hard paste whiteware	1850-1870	1860	1
Hand painted creamware	1762-1820	1791	1
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Rockingham earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1863.38

The faunal group had five artifacts. They were all bone fragments.

The lighting group featured four artifacts. These consisted of one knob and tube porcelain fragment and three light bulb shards.

The personal group was represented by 15 artifacts. These consisted of porcelain buttons (N=4), shell buttons (N=2), a leather shoe sole (N=1), a crystal (N=1), two plastic lice combs (N=2), pocket watch fragments (N=2), a mirror fragment (N=1), and marbles (N=2).

Additionally, 12 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were all unidentified pieces of metal.

Megastratum A-III (area 4)

A total of 32 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (31.25%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of nine artifacts. These included tobacco pipe fragments (N=5), an unidentified tool (N=1), and unidentified hardware fragments (N=3).

The architectural group was represented by 10 artifacts. These consist of brick fragments (N=4), a tar paper fragment (N=1), machine cut nails (N=2), and unidentified nails (N=3).

The domestic group included seven artifacts. Of these, six were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included porcelain (N=1), whiteware (N=4), and yellowware (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1869.416 (see Table 4-12). The only other artifact in the domestic group was a milk glass vessel fragment (N=1).

Table 4-12. Ceramic Sherds from Area 4 Megastratum A-III

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Annular banded yellowware	1828-1850	1839	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1869.416

The lighting group featured one artifact, a lamp chimney shard.

The personal group was represented by one artifact, a porcelain four-hole button.

Additionally, four artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were all unidentified metal fragments.

Megastratum A-IV (area 4)

A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (40.0%).

The activity functional group consisted of two artifacts. These were both tobacco pipe fragments.

The architectural group was represented by five artifacts. These consist of a brick fragment (N=1), tar paper fragments (N=2), a window pane shard (N=1), and an unidentified nail (N=1).

The domestic group included six artifacts. Of these, two were ceramic sherds. The only ceramic paste represented by these sherds was whiteware (N=2). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1885 (see Table 4-13). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass container shards (N=4).

Table 4-13. Ceramic Sherds from Area 4 Megastratum A-IV

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Mean Ceramic Date			1885

The faunal group featured one artifact, which was a bone fragment.

The personal group was represented by one artifact, which was a porcelain four-hole button.

Megastratum A-Subsoil (area 4)

A total of eight artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent three functional groups: the activity, architectural, and domestic groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (50.0%). No unidentified artifacts were recovered.

The architectural group was represented by four artifacts. These consisted of brick fragments (N=2) and unidentified nails (N=2).

The activity functional group consisted of three artifacts. All of these were tobacco pipe stem fragments.

The domestic group included one artifact. That artifact was a burned whiteware sherd (N=1). This sherd did not produce a Mean Ceramic Date.

Area 5

This area has four distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastratum A-I (area 5)

A total of 260 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent six functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, personal, and vegetal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (69.62%). No unidentified artifacts were recovered.

The architectural group was represented by 181 artifacts. These consisted of brick fragments (N=3), tar paper pieces (N=113), window pane shards (N=8), hand-wrought chain (N=1), machine cut nails (N=39), wire nails (N=15), and unidentified nails (N=2).

The activity functional group consisted of nine artifacts. These consist of slate pencils (N=2), machine made screws (N=1), a metal screw (N=1), unidentified metal hardware (N=2), extruded metal wire (N=1), and a tobacco pipe fragment (N=2).

The domestic group included 61 artifacts. Of these, 23 were ceramic sherds. All of the ceramic are whiteware (N=23) pastes. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1871.956 (see Table 4-14). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle fragments (N=2), glass jar fragments (N=2), and unidentified glass container fragments (N=34).

Table 4-14. Ceramic Sherds from Area 5 Megastratum A-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	14
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	6
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	3
Mean Ceramic Date			1871.956

The faunal group had one artifact, which was a bone fragment.

The personal group was represented by seven artifacts. These included a porcelain button fragment (N=1), a porcelain four-hole button (N=5), and a machine-made token (N=1).

The vegetal group consisted of one artifact, which was a pit (N=1).

Megastratum A-IV (area 5)

A total of 76 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (42.11%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The architectural group was represented by 32 artifacts. These included brick fragments (N=5), window pane shards (N=5), machine cut nails (N=14), wire nails (N=3), and unidentified nails (N=5).

The activity functional group consisted of seven artifacts. These consisted of gaming pieces (N=2), tobacco pipe fragments (N=2), and unidentified hardware fragments (N=3).

The domestic group included 13 artifacts. Of these, eight were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included redware (N=1) and whiteware (N=7). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1880.625 (see Table 4-15). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle fragments (N=1), unidentified glass container fragments (N=2), a spoon (N=1), and a glass tumbler fragment (N=1).

Table 4-15. Ceramic Sherds from Area 5 Megastratum A-IV

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	5
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1880.625

The lighting group featured one artifact, which was a frosted glass lamp chimney (N=1).

The personal group was represented by four artifacts. These consisted of a porcelain four-hole button (N=1), shoe leather (N=1), a bead (N=1), and a porcelain toy tea set piece (N=1).

Additionally, 19 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were all unidentified metal fragments (N=19).

Megastratum A-VI (area 5)

A total of 75 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent six functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (45.33%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The architectural group was represented by 34 artifacts. These consisted of brick fragments (N=5), tar paper fragments (N=2), machine cut nails (N=22), and wire nails (N=5).

The activity functional group consisted of 13 artifacts. These consisted of a 12 gauge shotgun shell (N=1), a slate pencil (N=1), unidentified hardware (N=3), tobacco pipe fragments (N=7), and an unidentified tool (N=1).

The domestic group included 16 artifacts. Of these, eight were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included porcelain (N=1) and whiteware (N=7). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1874.687 (see Table 4-15). Other artifacts in the domestic group include a stemware drinking glass fragment (N=1) and unidentified glass container fragments (N=7).

Table 4-15. Ceramic Sherds from Area 5 Megastratum A-VI

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	3
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	2
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1874.687

The faunal group had two artifacts, which were bone fragments (N=2).

The lighting group featured one artifact, which was a glass lamp chimney (N=1).

The personal group was represented by five artifacts. These consisted of porcelain four-hole buttons (N=2), a comb fragment (N=1), a fake gem (N=1), and a metal button fragment (N=1).

Additionally, four artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were all unidentified metal fragments.

Megastratum A-VII (area 5)

A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent two functional groups: the architectural and domestic groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (58.33%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The architectural group was represented by seven artifacts. These included tar paper pieces (N=5), a machine cut nail (N=1), and a wire nail (N=1).

The domestic group included three artifacts. Of these, one was a ceramic sherd. The ceramic paste represented by this sherd was whiteware. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1885 (see Table 4-16). Other artifacts in the domestic group include unidentified glass container fragments (N=2).

Table 4-16. Ceramic Sherds from Area 5 Megastratum A-VII

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1885

Additionally, two artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These were both pieces of unidentified metal (N=2).

Area 6

This area had three distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastratum B-I (area 6)

A total of 307 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (71.2%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 10 artifacts. These include a percussion cap bullet case (N=1), a 12-gauge shotgun shell (N=1), metal grates (N=2), tobacco pipe fragments (N=5), and an unidentified hardware fragment (N=1).

The architectural group was represented by 220 artifacts. These included brick fragments (N=16), tar paper pieces (N=8), linoleum tile floor fragments (N=147), window pane shards (N=17), machine cut nails (N=19), wire nails (N=6), and unidentified nails (N=7).

The domestic group included 49 artifacts. Of these, 24 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=23) and stoneware (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1881.739 (see Table 4-17).

Other artifacts in the domestic group include a crown cap bottle closure (N=1), a loop seal bottle closure (N=1), glass milk bottle fragments (N=2), glass jar fragments (N=3), a milk glass jar lid liner fragment (N=1), unidentified glass container fragments (N=16), a spoon (N=1).

Table 4-17. Ceramic Sherds from Area 6 Megastratum B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	18
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	1
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	1
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	1
Cut sponge decorated Bristol glazed stoneware	NA		1
Mean Ceramic Date			1881.739

The lighting group featured five artifacts. These consist of porcelain knob and tube wiring fragments (N=1) and glass lamp chimney shards (N=4).

The personal group was represented by 13 artifacts. These consist of porcelain button fragments (N=3), rubber button fragments (N=4), beads (N=2), a comb tooth (N=1), a toy marble (N=1), a mirror shard (N=1), and a fake gem (N=1).

Additionally, 10 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These items consisted of unidentified metal fragments (N=9) and melted glass (N=1).

Megastratum B-II (area 6)

A total of 339 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and person groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (40.12%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The architectural group was represented by 136 artifacts. These included brick fragments (N=42), tar paper pieces (N=26), linoleum floor tile pieces (N=9), window pane shards (N=23), a ferrous alloy nut (N=1), a tack (N=1), machine cut nails (N=14), wire nails (N=14), and unidentified nails (N=6).

The activity functional group consisted of 20 artifacts. These consisted of a wooden pencil fragment (N=1), pencil ferrules (N=2), a machine cut spike (N=1), a railroad spike (N=1), tobacco pipe fragments (N=14), and a coal sizer grate piece (N=1).

The domestic group included 131 artifacts. Of these, 61 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=46), yellowware (N=4), redware (N=7), porcelain (N=1), and stoneware (N=3). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1873.875 (see Table 4-18). Other artifacts in the domestic

group include glass bottle fragments (N=7), unidentified glass container fragments (N=54), and terra cotta flower pot fragments (N=9).

Table 4-18. Ceramic Sherds from Area 6 Megastratum B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	34
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	6
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	3
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	1
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	7
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	3
Annular banded yellowware	1828-1850	1839	1
Decalcomania Porcelain	1908+	1929	1
English brown stoneware	1835-1900	1867.5	2
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Burned whiteware	NA		1
Mean Ceramic Date			1873.875

The lighting group featured 13 artifacts. These consist of glass lamp chimney shards (N=10) and porcelain knob and tube fragments (N=3).

The personal group was represented by seven artifacts. These consist of a bone four-hole button (N=1), a porcelain four-hole button (N=1), a lapel pin (N=1), a shave stick (N=1), a parian toy doll sherd (N=1), toy marble (N=1), and a hard rubber toy ball (N=1).

Additionally, 32 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These include unidentified glass (N=1) and unidentified metal fragments (N=31).

Megastratum B-IV (area 6)

A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent four functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, and lighting groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (53.33%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of one artifact, which was a tobacco pipe fragment (N=1).

The architectural group was represented by four artifacts. These include a brick fragment (N=1), a window pane shard (N=1), and machine cut nails (N=2).

The domestic group included eight artifacts. Of these, seven were ceramic sherds. Whiteware was the only ceramic pastes represented by these sherds. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in

this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1854.285 (see Table 4-19). The only other artifact in the domestic group was an unidentified glass container shard (N=1).

Table 4-19. Ceramic Sherds from Area 6 Megastratum B-IV

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	2
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	2
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1854.285

The lighting group featured one artifact, which was a glass lamp chimney shard (N=1).

Additionally, one artifact could not be assigned to a specific functional group. That was a piece of unidentified rubber.

Area 7

This area had three distinct stratigraphic levels.

Megastratum B-I (area 7)

A total of 461 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent five functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (42.95%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 13 artifacts. These included a machine made pipe (N=1), a machine cut railroad spike (N=1), tobacco pipe fragments (N=11).

The architectural group was represented by 166 artifacts. These consist of brick fragments (N=10), tar paper pieces (N=62), window pane shards (N=33), ferrous alloy nut (N=1), machine cut nails (N=31), wire nails (N=18), and unidentified nails (N=11).

The domestic group included 198 artifacts. Of these, 116 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=100), redware (N=5), Jackfield (N=1), porcelain (N=1), Rockingham (N=1), earthenware (N=5), and stoneware (N=3). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1870.252 (see Table 4-20). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle shards (N=7), a glass jar shard (N=1), glass jelly jar (N=3), a glass lid shard (N=1), a milk glass jar lid shard (N=1), unidentified container glass (N=64), a glass furniture caster (N=1), and a glass tumbler shard (N=1).

Table 4-20. Ceramic Sherds from Area 7 Megastratum B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	64
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	14
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	6
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Cut sponge decorated whiteware	1870-1930	1900	2
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	3
Flow transfer printed whiteware	1844-1930	1887	1
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	7
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	5
Buff paste earthenware	NA		5
Rockingham earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Jackfield earthenware	1740-1790	1765	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Albany glazed stoneware	1805-1920	1862.5	1
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	2
Mean Ceramic Date			1870.252

The lighting group featured 10 artifacts. These were all glass lamp chimney shards.

The personal group was represented by five artifacts. These consisted of a four hole porcelain button (N=1), a toy jack (N=1), and marbles (N=3).

Additionally, 70 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of melted glass (N=1), unidentified metal fragments (N=63), and unidentified sheet metal fragments (N=5).

Megastratum B-II (area 7)

A total of 351 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent six functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (43.59%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 29 artifacts. These included slate writing board fragments (N=3), a slate pencil (N=1), an iron hardware bar (N=1), a machine cut spike (N=1), and tobacco pipe fragments (N=23).

The architectural group was represented by 153 artifacts. These included brick fragments (N=14), tar paper pieces (N=35), linoleum floor tile fragments (N=3), window pane shards (N=16), machine cut nails (N=3), wire nails (N=20), unidentified nails (N=27), and a machine made nut (N=1).

The domestic group included 125 artifacts. Of these, 50 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=40), redware (N=1), porcelain (N=1), and earthenware (N=7). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1870.818 (see Table 4-21). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle shards (N=2), loop seal bottle closures (N=2), a metal can fragment (N=1), unidentified glass container shards (N=66), a glass furniture caster (N=1), a glass lid fragment (N=1).

Table 4-21. Ceramic Sherds from Area 7 Megastratum B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	26
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	5
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	3
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	4
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Buff paste earthenware	NA		5
Rockingham earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	2
Burned earthenware	NA		1
Mean Ceramic Date			1870.818

The faunal group had one artifact, which was a bone fragment.

The lighting group featured nine artifacts. These consisted of a porcelain electrical insulator fragment (N=1) and lamp chimney shards (N=8).

The personal group was represented by seven artifacts. These consist of four hole porcelain buttons (N=2), a leather clothing fragment (N=1), a lice comb (N=1), a mirror fragment (N=1), a lead toy figurine (N=1), and a marble (N=1).

Additionally, 27 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of melted glass (N=3) and unidentified metal fragments (N=24).

Megastratum B-III (area 7)

A total of 112 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent four functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, and personal groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (48.21%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The activity functional group consisted of 12 artifacts. These included slate pencils (N=2) and tobacco pipe fragments (N=10).

The architectural group was represented by 54 artifacts. These consisted of brick fragments (N=1), tar paper pieces (N=9), window pane shards (N=16), machine cut nails (N=14), wire nails (N=8), unidentified nails (N=5), and wire tacks (N=1).

The domestic group included 32 artifacts. Of these, 21 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=19), redware (N=1), and creamware (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1865.761 (see Table 4-22). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle shards (N=10) and a metal screwtop lid (N=1).

Table 4-22. Ceramic Sherds from Area 7 Megastratum B-III

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	11
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Sponge spatter decorated whiteware	1820-1860	1840	2
Transfer printed whiteware	1790-1890	1840	3
Lead glazed redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Molded creamware	1862-1820	1791	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1865.761

The personal group was represented by one artifact. This was a kaolin toy marble.

Additionally, 13 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of melted glass (N=1) and unidentified metal (N=12).

FIELD RESULTS: WOODED AREA EXCAVATIONS

Shovel Tests

A total of four shovel tests were excavated in the wooded area of site 36LU331 in order to assess the integrity of the stratigraphy and to investigate the yard area of the former house lot. Two shovel tests were excavated in each side of the house lot (two in the House 34 side, two in the House 36 side). These shovel tests were located 120 ft. and 140 ft. from the southeastern and southwestern corners of house foundation. The shovel test excavations yielded a total of 39 artifacts.

Shovel tests located in the wooded area revealed a pattern of two soil strata. The uppermost stratum is characterized as a black (10YR2/1) silt loam. This overlays a very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. These artifacts represent four functional groups including four activity artifacts, 14 architecture artifacts, 19 domestic artifacts, and two personal artifacts.

Test Units

Test units were excavated in the former yard area (now wooded area) of House 34/36 in order to assess the integrity of archaeological deposits and the potential for information from this area of the site. These units were placed in depressions thought to potentially represent outbuildings such as ice houses or privies. One test unit was excavated for each side of the double house (one unit behind House 34, one unit behind House 36). Because of the limited number of test units, excavations and stratigraphy were not grouped into analytical areas and megatrata.

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was a 2.5 x 2.5 ft exploratory excavation unit located in the wooden area behind House 36. This location was chosen for an exploratory excavation unit because it is 100 ft from the rear of the house block -- the approximate distance of privies from the main house block at extant houses in Eckley. As a whole, the test unit yielded 240 artifacts from four strata and was determined not to be an intact privy feature, although it could represent a cleaned, poorly preserved privy or a different man-made underground storage structure. The unit's opening elevation was 1676.029 ft amsl.

Stratum I consisted of a 0.91 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10Y3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 213 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent three functional groups. These consist of five activity artifacts, 108 architectural artifacts, 33 domestic artifacts, and 67 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

Stratum II consisted of a 0.4 ft layer of mottled pale brown and brown (10YR6/3 and 10YR5/3) clinker and gravel layer. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. No artifacts were recovered from this layer.

Stratum III consisted of a 0.2 ft layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level and likely represents redeposited subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from this layer.

Stratum III consisted of a 1.55 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam with heavy gravel inclusions. This stratum was excavated as one arbitrary level. A total of 27 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent two functional groups. These consist of seven activity artifacts, one architectural artifact, and 19 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

Test Unit 9

TU9 was a 2.5 x 2.5 ft exploratory excavation unit located in the wooded area behind House 34. This location was chosen for an exploratory excavation unit because it is 100 ft from the rear of the house block -- the approximate distance of privies from the main house block at extant houses in Eckley. As a whole, the test unit yielded 145 artifacts from two strata and was determined not to be an intact privy feature, although it could represent a cleaned, poorly preserved privy or a different man-made underground storage structure. The unit was terminated due to difficulty of excavation. The unit's opening elevation was 1676.011 ft amsl.

Stratum I consisted of a 0.84 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one natural level. A total of 126 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent four functional groups. These consist of one activity artifact, 27 architectural artifacts, 41 domestic artifacts, four lighting artifacts, and 53 unidentified artifacts.

Stratum II consisted of a 1.6 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) loose silt loam with heavy gravel and rock inclusions. This stratum was excavated as one arbitrary level. A total of 19 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represent three functional groups. These consist of two activity artifacts, five architectural artifacts, nine domestic artifacts, and three unidentified artifacts

Historic Artifacts by Function

Because the excavation units in the wooded area were not grouped into areas or by megastrata, the individual excavation units will be discussed here according to the side of the house they correspond to.

House 36 Wooded Area

Stratum I (Test Unit 6)

A total of 213 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent three functional groups: the activity, architectural, and domestic groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (50.7%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered. The architectural group was represented by 108 artifacts. These consist of brick

fragments (N=3), tar paper pieces (N=44), machine cut nails (N=1), wire nails (N=50), and unidentified nails (N=10).

The activity functional group consisted of five artifacts. These included unidentified hardware fragments (N=1) and extruded wire pieces (N=4). The domestic group included 33 artifacts. Of these, 5 were ceramic sherds. The only ceramic paste represented by these sherds was whiteware (N=5). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1875 (see Table 4-23). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle shards (N=1), metal can fragments (N=3), glass jar shards (N=2), a glass jelly jar shard (N=1), a plastic container cap (N=1), unidentified glass container shards (N=18), a glass tankard shard (N=1), and a glass household figurine shard (N=1).

Table 4-23. Ceramic Sherds from House 36 Stratum I (Test Unit 6)

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	4
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1875

Additionally, 67 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of unidentified metal fragments (N=66) and unidentified sheet metal fragments (N=1).

Stratum IV (Test Unit 6)

A total of 27 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent three functional groups: the activity, architectural, and domestic groups. The most common functional group is the architectural group (25.93%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered. The architectural group was represented by seven artifacts. These consist of brick fragments (N=3), wire nails (N=3), and an unidentified nail (N=1).

The domestic group included one artifact. This was a molded glass tankard shard (N=1). Additionally, 19 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of unidentified metal fragments (N=15) and unidentified sheet metal fragments (N=4).

House 34 Wooded Area Excavation Units

Stratum I (Test Unit 9)

A total of 126 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent four functional groups: the activity, architectural, domestic, and lighting groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (42.06%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The domestic group included 41 artifacts. Of these, 13 were ceramic sherds. The ceramic pastes represented by these sherds included whiteware (N=11), stoneware (N=1), and burned

earthenware (N=1). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1875.208 (see Table 4-24). Other artifacts in the domestic group include glass bottle shards (N=2), a crown cap style bottle closure (N=3), metal can fragments (N=4), a glass jar shard (N=1), a milk glass canning lid shard (N=1), terra cotta flower pot fragments (N=7), and unidentified glass containers (N=10).

Table 4-24. Ceramic Sherds from House 34 Stratum I (Test Unit 9)

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	7
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Molded decorated whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	3
Buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Burned earthenware	NA		1
Mean Ceramic Date			1875.208

The activity functional group consisted of one artifact. This was a dry cell battery fragment (N=1). The architectural group was represented by 27 artifacts. These consisted of window pane shards (N=6), machine cut nails (N=9), wire nails (N=11), and a machine made nut (N=1). The lighting group featured four artifacts, which were all glass lamp chimney shards (N=4). Additionally, 53 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These included unidentified plastic (N=1), unidentified melted glass (N=1), and unidentified metal fragments (N=51).

Stratum II (Test Unit 9)

A total of 19 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represent three functional groups: the activity, architectural, and domestic groups. The most common functional group is the domestic group (47.37%). Items from an unknown functional group were also recovered.

The domestic group included nine artifacts. None of these were ceramic sherds. Artifacts in the domestic group include unidentified glass container shards (N=1), glass jar shards (N=5), and zinc canning lids (N=3).

The activity functional group consisted of two artifacts. These included a railroad spike (N=1) and unidentified hardware (N=1). The architectural group was represented by five artifacts. These consist of a brick fragment (N=1), a bolt (N=1), and unidentified nails (N=3). Additionally, three artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group. These consisted of unidentified metal fragments (N=3).

5. CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS, by Aryn Neurock Schriener and Camille V. Westmont

This section presents the minimum number of individual ceramic vessels from the 36LU331 assemblage. First the vessels were sorted by the house and megastratum, followed by a sort of vessels by vessel form/function, and additional differentiation by paste type and decoration. The mean manufacture date was then established for the context given the production dates of each type of vessel recovered.

The MNV of ceramic vessels have increasingly been used to understand the ceramic assemblage of a site more thoroughly in terms of whole vessels rather than sherds (Voss and Allen 2010). MNV analysis relies on technological and morphological change over time in order to date the likely manufacturing and use period; however, studies have observed that “ceramic artifacts have lifespans of as much as 15 years and more in a household before being discarded” (Adams 2003: 38). This lag time between ceramic manufacturing and ceramic disposal – referred to as curation – emphasizes the fact that Mean Manufacture Dates for ceramics do not necessarily correlate to the period of disposal. It is generally accepted that glass vessels are a better indicator of depositional chronology when compared to ceramic vessels (Lindsey 2016). Despite these drawbacks, a MNV analysis has been completed for this assemblage. Utilizing attributes such as paste type, decoration type, decoration style, and decoration color, the vessels identified from the 36LU331 assemblage have each been assigned a likely production date. This information is presented below.

A total of 141 identifiable ceramic vessels were found during the summer 2016 field season, 43% (n=61) from House 34, 45% (n=64) from House 36, and the remaining 12% (n=16) were fragments from both houses (Table 5-1). Generally, the two houses had comparable counts of paste types.

Table 5-1. Count of Ceramic Vessel by Paste Type and House

Paste Type	House 34	% of House 34	House 36	% of House 36	Both	% of Both	Total	% of Total
Whiteware	39	63.9%	38	59.4%	9	56.3%	86	61.0%
Pearlware	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	3	18.8%	5	3.5%
Yellowware	1	1.6%	2	3.1%	1	6.3%	4	2.8%
Porcelain	3	4.9%	0	-	0	-	3	2.1%
Creamware	1	1.6%	4	6.3%	0	-	5	3.5%
Redware	8	13.1%	8	12.5%	1	6.3%	17	12.1%
Stoneware	4	6.6%	7	10.9%	2	12.5%	13	9.2%
Earthenware	3	4.9%	3	4.7%	0	-	6	4.3%
Jackfield	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	0	-	2	1.4%
Total	61	100%	64	100%	16	100%	141	100%

The ceramic vessel assemblage from House 34 held 53 (87%) decorated vessels. House 36 held 48 (75%) decorated vessels. All but two vessels (86%) recovered from both houses were decorated.

Additionally, 85% (n=118) of the total ceramic vessel assemblage was recovered from one stratum in the house contexts and did not cross-mend across strata (Tables 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, and 5-5). The cross-mending could be the result of bioturbation or the movement of ceramic sherds historically. Because these vessels could not be assigned to a specific stratum, they are listed separately. The vessels identified exhibit a variety of forms, such as bowls, plates, saucers, and utilitarian wares, as well as a variety of decorative types and designs.

Table 5-2. Count of Ceramic Vessel by Paste and Megastratum, House 34 Interior

Paste Type	A-I	% A-I	A-II	% A-II	A-III	% A-III	A-IV	% A-IV	A-V	% A-V	A-VI	% A-VI	Total	% Total
Whiteware	1	100%	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	50	0	-	2	50%
Pearlware	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Yellowware	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Porcelain	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Creamware	0	-	1	100	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	25%
Redware	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	50	0	-	1	25%
Stoneware	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Earthenware	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Jackfield	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	1	100	1	100	0	-	0	-	2	100	0	-	4	100

Table 5-3. Count of Ceramic Vessel by Paste and Megastratum, House 34 Exterior

Paste Type	B-I	% B-I	B-II	% B-II	B-III	% B-III	B-IV	% B-IV	B-I and B-II	% B-I and B-II	Total	% Total
Whiteware	10	50%	22	73%	1	50%	0	-	5	100%	38	67%
Pearlware	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	1	2%
Yellowware	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	1	2%
Porcelain	2	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	2	4%
Creamware	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	0%
Redware	3	15%	4	13%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	7	12%
Stoneware	2	10%	1	3%	1	50%	0	-	0	0%	4	7%
Earthenware	2	10%	1	3%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	3	5%
Jackfield	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	1	2%
Total	20	100%	30	100%	2	100%	0	-	5	100%	57	100%

Table 5-4. Count of Ceramic Vessel by Paste and Megastratum, House 36 Interior

Paste Type	A-I	% A-I	A-II	% A-II	A-III	% A-III	A-IV	% A-IV	A-V	% A-V	A-VI	% A-VI	Total	% Total
Whiteware	5	56%	3	60%	0	-	1	33%	0	-	3	100%	12	60%
Pearlware	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	0%
Yellowware	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	0%
Porcelain	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	0%
Creamware	1	11%	1	20%	0	-	1	33%	0	-	0	0%	3	15%
Redware	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	1	33%	0	-	0	0%	1	5%
Stoneware	1	11%	1	20%	0	-	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	2	10%
Earthenware	2	22%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	2	10%
Jackfield	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	-	0	0%	0	0%
Total	9	100%	5	100%	0	-	3	100%	0	-	3	100%	20	100%

Table 5-5. Count of Ceramic Vessel by Paste and Megastratum, House 36 Exterior

Paste Type	B-I	% B-I	B-II	% B-II	B-III	% B-III	B-IV	% B-IV	Mixed Exterior	% Mixed Exterior	Total	% Total
Whiteware	9	53%	3	33%	3	60%	2	100%	4	100%	21	57%
Pearlware	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	3%
Yellowware	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	5%
Porcelain	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Creamware	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0	0	0%	1	3%
Redware	3	18%	3	33%	1	20%	0	0	0	0%	7	19%
Stoneware	2	12%	1	11%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	8%
Earthenware	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	3%
Jackfield	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	3%
Total	17	100%	9	100%	5	100%	2	100%	4	100%	37	100%

MINIMUM VESSEL ANALYSIS BY HOUSE AND MEGASTRATUM

This ceramic vessel analysis is conducted to better understand patterns of domestic life and how they may have changed over time. Ceramic vessel data is presented by house and megastratum.

Megastratum A-I (ca. 1905- ca. 1950)

This context contained 10 individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1883.93 (Tables 5-6, 5-7). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms included plates, saucers, bowls, and crocks.

Table 5-6. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Megastratum A-I

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Flatware	Hand-painted whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1885

Table 5-7. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum A-I

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Albany glazed stoneware	NA	1805-1920	1862.5
1	Dinner plate	Decalcomania whiteware	10	1908+	1929
1	Tea saucer	Hand-painted whiteware	5.5	1820+	1885
1	Flatware	Hand-painted whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
1	Coffee saucer	Shell-edged whiteware	6	1840-1870	1855
1	Soup cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
2	Crock	Undecorated earthenware	6.5	NA	NA
1	Large salad plate	Undecorated whiteware	8	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1883.93

Two whiteware dinner plates were identified in this context. One was a decalcomania decorated dinner plate and the other was an undecorated large salad plate. Two whiteware saucers were also recovered. One is a shell-edged coffee saucer and the other is a hand painted tea saucer. One undecorated soup cereal bowl was recovered. Further, two unidentified flatware vessels with hand painted decorations were recovered from this context. Utilitarian vessels were also recovered from this context. These consisted of two undecorated earthenware crocks and one Albany glazed hollowware stoneware vessel.

Megastratum A-II

This context contained six individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1859.5833 (Tables 5-8, 5-9). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms included plates, saucers, cups, and a bottle.

Table 5-8. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Megastratum A-II

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Coffee cup	Hand-painted creamware	NA	1775-1820	1797.5
Mean Ceramic Date					1797.5

Table 5-9. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum A-II

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Bottle	Color glazed stoneware bottle	NA	1820-1900	1860
1	Tea saucer	Scalloped edged creamware with molded decoration and pooled glaze	5	1800-1950	1875
1	Tea saucer	Molded and color glazed whiteware	4.5	1820-1900+	1885
1	Dinner plate	Shell-edged whiteware	10	1840-1870	1855
1	Coffee saucer	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1874.1667

Half of the vessels recovered from this context were saucers, including one coffee saucer and two tea saucers. The coffee saucer was undecorated, but the tea saucers had decorations: one featured molded decorations with color glaze and the other had scalloped edge with molded decorations and pooled glaze. Other tablewares recovered included a hand painted coffee cup and a shell-edged dinner plate. Finally, a color glazed stoneware bottle was identified in this context.

Megastratum A-IV

This context contained three individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1844.1667 (Table 5-10). These vessels represented several decorative design motifs and vessel forms. The only identifiable vessel form was a plate. No ceramic vessels were recovered from House 24, Megastratum A-IV.

Table 5-10. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum A-IV

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Utilitarian	Lead glazed redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Small salad plate	Hand-painted whiteware	7.5	1820+	1885
1	Hollowware	Undecorated creamware	NA	1775-1820	1797.5
Mean Ceramic Date					1844.1667

The majority of the identified vessels in this context were utilitarian. This comprised two vessels: one was an undecorated hollowware creamware vessel and the other was a lead glazed redware vessel. The only tableware vessel identified was a small salad whiteware plate featuring hand painted decoration.

Megastratum A-V

This context contained two individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1850 (Table 5-11). These vessels represented several decorative design motifs and vessel forms. No ceramic vessels were recovered from House 36, Megastratum A-V.

Table 5-11. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Megastratum A-V

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Lead glazed redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Hollowware	Undecorated porcelain	NA	NA	NA
Mean Ceramic Date					1850

Both of the identified vessels were hollowwares, but no definitive form could be assigned the vessels. One vessel was undecorated porcelain and the other was lead glazed utilitarian redware.

Megastratum A-VI

This context contained two individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1883.3 (Table 5-12). These vessels represented several decorative design motifs and vessel forms. The only identifiable vessel form was a saucer. No ceramic vessels were recovered from House 34, Megastratum A-VI.

Table 5-12. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum A-VI

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Flatware	Shell-edged whiteware	NA	1860-1900	1880
1	Serving hollowware	Undecorated whiteware	10	1820+	1885
1	Coffee saucer	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1883.3

All three identified vessels were tablewares. These included one shell-edged whiteware flatware vessel, one undecorated hollowware serving vessel, and an undecorated coffee saucer.

Megastratum B-I

This context contained 38 individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1867.5 (Tables 5-13, 5-14). These vessels represented several decorative design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms in this context included bowls, saucers, cups, and plates.

Table 5-13. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Megastratum B-I

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Albany and salt glazed stoneware	NA	1805-1920	1862.5
1/2	Utilitarian	Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware	NA	1890-1920	1905
1	Soup cereal bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5.5	1820-1850	1835
1	Saucer	Molded whiteware with color glaze	NA	1820+	1855
1	Coffee cup	Molded and decalcomania porcelain	NA	1908+	1929
1	NA	Decalcomania whiteware	NA	1908+	1929
3	Utilitarian hollowware	Lead glazed redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Mocha seaweed and annular banded yellowware	NA	1870-1930	1900
1	Saucer	Molded whiteware	NA	1840+	1895
1	NA	Molded whiteware	NA	1840+	1895
2/3	Hollowware	Rockingham earthenware	NA	1812-1900	1856
2	Flatware	Shell edged whiteware	NA	1860-1900	1880
1	Small salad plate	Shell edged whiteware	7	1840-1870	1855
1	Hollowware	Undecorated porcelain	NA	NA	NA
1	Coffee cup	Undecorated whiteware	3	1820+	1885
1	Soup cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1881.1

Table 5-14. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum B-I

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Utilitarian	Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware	NA	1890-1920	1905
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5	1820-1850	1835
1	Coffee saucer	Annular banded and cut sponge decorated whiteware	6	1840-1880	1860
1	NA	Hand-painted whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
1	Coffee saucer	Hand-painted whiteware	6	1820+	1885
1	Hollowware	Jackfield	NA	1740-1800	1770
3	Utilitarian hollowware	Lead glazed redware	NA	1800-1900	1850

1	Utilitarian hollowware	Lead glazed redware	3.5	1800-1900	1850
1	Cream soup bowl	Molded pearlware	4.5	1770-1820	1795
1	Soup cereal bowl	Scallop-edged whiteware	7.5	1840+	1895
3	Hollowware	Rockingham earthenware	NA	1812-1900	1856
1	Hollowware	Sponge stamped white stoneware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Hollowware	Transfer printed whiteware	NA	1830-1860	1845
1	Coffee cup	Undecorated whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
2	Coffee saucer	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1857.4

The majority of the vessels (N=27) recovered from this context are tablewares. Six saucers, including both coffee and tea saucers, were recovered. These included an annular banded and cut sponge decorated whiteware coffee saucer, a handpainted whiteware coffee saucer, two undecorated whiteware coffee saucer, a molded whiteware saucer, and a molded whiteware with color glaze saucer. Several whiteware bowls were also recovered. These included two bowls decorated with annular banding, one with a scalloped edge decoration, and one undecorated. One pearlware bowl with molded decoration was also recovered.

Three hollowware tableware vessels were recovered. These included a sponge stamped white stoneware, a transfer printed whiteware, and an undecorated porcelain vessel. Three tableware vessels of an unknown form were recovered. These consisted of a decalcomania decorated whiteware vessel, a handpainted whiteware vessels, and a molded decorated whiteware vessel.

Three Rockingham glazed hollowware earthenware vessels and a single Jackfield glazed hollowware earthenware vessel were also recovered.

Eleven utilitarian vessels were recovered. Paste types included stoneware, redware, and yellowware. These comprised two Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware hollowware vessels, one Albany salt glazed stoneware hollowware vessel, seven lead glazed redware hollowware vessels, and one mocha seaweed and annular banded yellowware hollowware.

Additionally, three coffee cups were identified and three plates were recovered.

Megastratum B-II

This context contained 48 individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1867.5 (Tables 5-15, 5-16). These vessels represented several decorative design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms in this context included bowls, saucers, cups, plates, bottles, and crocks.

Table 5-15. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Megastratum B-II

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Tea cup	Annular banded whiteware	3.5	1820-1850	1835
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5	1820-1850	1835

1	Soup cereal bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5.5	1820-1850	1835
1	Hollowware	Annular banded and cut sponge decorated earthenware	NA	1820-1850	1835
1	Bottle	English ginger beer bottle	NA	1790-1920	1855
1	Saucer	Hand-painted whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
1	Hollowware	Molded Jackfield	NA	1740-1800	1770
3	Utilitarian hollowware	Lead glazed redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Crock	Lead glazed redware	6.5	1800-1900	1850
1	Hollowware	Molded whiteware	NA	1840+	1895
1	Hollowware	Molded pearlware	NA	1770-1820	1795
1	Coupe soup bowl	Molded whiteware	8	1840+	1895
2	NA	Hand-painted whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
1	Flatware	Shell edged whiteware	NA	1840-1870	1855
1	Dinner plate	Shell-edged whiteware	10	1860-1890	1875
1	Lunch plate	Shell-edged whiteware	9	1840-1870	1855
2	Large salad plate	Shell-edged whiteware	8	1840-1870	1855
1	Tea cup	Cut sponged whiteware	3.5	1840-1880	1860
1	Hollowware	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Tea saucer	Sponge stamped whiteware	5	1840-1880	1860
1	Cream soup bowl	Transfer printed whiteware	4	1830-1860	1845
1	Hollowware	Transfer printed whiteware	NA	1830-1860	1845
1	Cream soup bowl	Undecorated whiteware	5	1820+	1885
1	Serving flatware	Undecorated whiteware	10	1820+	1885
1	Soup cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
1	Soup cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	6.5	1820+	1885
Mean Ceramic Date					1856.5385

Table 5-16. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum B-II

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5.25	1820-1850	1835
1	Hollowware	Annular banded yellowware	NA	1828-1850	1839
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware	NA	1890-1940	1915
1	Hollowware	Decalcomania whiteware	NA	1908+	1929
1	Tea saucer	Flow blue and annular banded pearlware	5.5	1844-1929	1886
3	Utilitarian hollowware	Lead glazed redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Hollowware	Molded pearlware	NA	1770-1820	1795
1	NA	Hand-painted whiteware	NA	1820+	1885

1	Hollowware	Sponge stamped white stoneware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Saucer	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Hollowware	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Bottle	Color glazed stoneware bottle	NA	1820-1900	1860
1	Tea saucer	Undecorated whiteware	5.5	1820+	1885
1	Coffee saucer	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
1	Coffee saucer	Undecorated whiteware	6.5	1820+	1885
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Undecorated yellowware	4.5	1830-1930	1880
Mean Ceramic Date					1869.3125

Megastratum B-III

This context contained seven individual vessels that had an overall Mean Ceramic Date of 1849.2857 (Tables 5-17, 5-18). These vessels represented several decorative design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms in this context included bowls, saucers, bottles, and serving vessels.

Table 5-17. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Megastratum B-III

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Bottle	Salt glaze stoneware bottle	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Hollowware	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1845-1870	1857.5
Mean Ceramic Date					1853.75

Table 5-18. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum B-III

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5	1820-1850	1835
1	Saucer	Annular banded and sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Coffee saucer	Molded creamware	6	1775-1820	1797.5
1	Serving vessel lid	Molded whiteware	11	1840+	1895
1	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
Mean Ceramic Date					1847.5

Megastratum B-IV

This megastratum contained two vessels, a large shell-edged whiteware salad plate and one flat vessel of transfer printed whiteware. This context had an overall Mean Manufacture Date of 1862.5 (Table 5-19). No ceramic vessels were recovered from House 34, Megastratum B-IV.

Table 5-19. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Megastratum B-IV

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Large salad plate	Shell edge whiteware	8.5	1860-1900	1880
1	Flatware	Transfer printed whiteware	NA	1830-1860	1845
Mean Ceramic Date					1862.5

Multiple Megastrata

The following tables presents ceramic vessels with fragments found in multiple megastrata within Houses 34 and 36 as well as those megastrata found away from the houses (Tables 5-20, 5-21, 5-22). These fragments may have been in multiple locations due to scattered discard or bioturbation. Plates, saucers, bowls, hollowware, and crocks were represented in this assemblage, reflecting a variety of ceramic vessel functions and sizes.

Table 5-20. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 34, Multiple Megastrata

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Megastrat
1	Coffee saucer	Hand painted whiteware	6.5	A-I and B-I
1	Cream soup bowl	Hand-painted whiteware	4.25	A-III and B-III
1	Hollowware	Annular banded yellowware	NA	A-III and B-III
1	Crock	Bristol glazed stoneware	5.5	B-I and B-II
1	Coffee cup	Annular banded and cut sponge decorated whiteware	3	B-I and B-II
1	Hollowware	Annular banded and cut sponge decorated whiteware	NA	B-I and B-II
1	Hollowware	Cut sponge decorated whiteware	NA	B-I and B-II
1	Dinner plate	Transfer printed whiteware	10.5	B-I and B-II
1	Soup cereal bowl	Annular and sponge stamped whiteware	6	B-I and B-II
1	Tea saucer	Sponge stamped whiteware	5.5	B-I and B-II
2	Soup cereal bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5.5	B-I and B-II
1	Tea saucer	Transfer printed whiteware	5.5	B-I and B-II
1	NA	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	B-I, B-II, and B-III
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Albany glazed stoneware	4	Away from house

1	Cream soup bowl	Molded whiteware	4.5	Away from house
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Table 5-21. Ceramic Vessels Identified in House 36, Multiple Megastrata

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Megastrat
1	Dinner plate	Shell edged whiteware	10	A-I and B-I
1	Hollowware	Annular banded whiteware	NA	A-II and B-II
1	Soup cereal bowl	Annular banded whiteware	5.5	A-II and B-II
1	Saucer	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	B-I and B-II
1	Saucer	Annular banded and cut sponge decorated whiteware	NA	B-I, B-II, B-III, and B-SUB
1	Cream soup bowl	Transfer printed whiteware	4	B-II and B-III
1	Cream soup bowl	Undecorated whiteware	5	B-II and B-III

Table 5-22. Ceramic Vessels Identified Away from the Houses, Multiple Megastrata

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)
1	Utilitarian hollowware	Albany glazed stoneware	4
1	Cream soup bowl	Molded whiteware	4.5

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

House 34 contained 61 vessels, while House 36 contained 64. Exactly equal numbers of whiteware (n=38), earthenware (n=3), redware (n=8), pearlware (n=1), and jackfield (n=1) ceramic vessels were recovered from both house lots. Vessels were 87% (n=53) decorated in House 34 and 75% (n=48) in House 36. The similarity of vessel assemblages from these house lots reflects similar economic and social conditions for residents of both houses.

The vast majority of ceramic vessels in this assemblage were recovered from contexts outside of the house structures (n=109, 77%). This may be due to outdoor refuse locations or outdoor use, reasonable considering the usage of summer kitchens behind the homes.

Although this site was occupied up until the early twentieth century, the mean manufacture dates for ceramic vessels in all strata date before 1884, indicating that residents often used ceramic vessels well past their manufacture date. The large number of saucers (n=15) in relation to cups (n=5) across the assemblage supports this conclusion. Cups and saucers would have been initially purchased in equal numbers, and it is reasonable to conclude that when cups were broken or removed from the house, the saucers would have been kept by the residents, perhaps functioning as smaller plates. Using ceramic vessels for decades past their manufacture may have reflected an unwillingness to replace older vessels for aesthetic or stylistic reasons alone. Likely the price of new ceramic vessels would have factored into the decisions of poorly compensated Back Street residents.

Across the site, bowls (n=20) were more prevalent than plates (n=11), discounting the presence of saucers. Scholars have interpreted a prevalence of bowls over plates as an indicator of economic status, as soups and stews, which would require bowls, allowed residents to purchase lower quality cuts of meat at lower prices (Springate and Raes 2013; Lucas 1993; Mrozowski 2005). However, if saucers (n=15) were functioning as small plates, it is possible that Back Street residents were consuming more plate-based meals than the ratio of bowls to plates would suggest. Saucers were present in all megastrata except A-IV, not always accompanied by cups, and their ubiquity indicates an enduring ability to consume meals beyond the very most affordable.

The majority of ceramics recovered were whiteware (n=68, 48%), which is reasonable considering the widespread availability of whiteware ceramics by the end of the nineteenth century (Shackel 2000; Lucas 1993). In contemporary boardinghouse contexts, places with working class residents, whiteware is present and prevalent due to the low prices of whiteware vessels, particularly undecorated whiteware. Mrozowski (2005) argues that the relative affordability of whiteware was related to the rise of homogenizing ceramic production technology, which in turn narrows and homogenizes affordable consumer choices. At Eckley, such homogenization would have affected the availability of ceramic vessels at the company store, meaning that residents would have had fewer affordable options beyond whiteware. Additionally, Shackel (2000) notes that “white dinner services had become unfashionable” by the late nineteenth century, which would have driven down the price of whiteware vessels and made them more accessible to working class consumers.

Twenty-three (16%) vessels could be confirmed as crocks or other utilitarian hollowware. Sixteen (70%) of these were redware vessels, five (22%) were stoneware, and two (1%) were unidentified earthenware. Vessels of this material and form were used for food preparation and storage (Shackel 1996; Mrozowski 2005). Four (17%) were located in contexts within the house structure while 19 (83%) were located in exterior contexts, which may reflect outdoor discard areas or the vessels’ usage in the summer kitchen outdoor cooking area. Interestingly, though storage crocks fell out of use in the mid to late 19th century due to the development of glass canning jars, these vessels appear to have remained in use at House 34/36, as the vessels were concentrated in upper strata (A-I, B-I, and B-II were the only strata with more than one vessel fitting this description). This does testify to the vessels’ durability. However, the coexistence of glass canning jars (see Chapter 6) and ceramic crocks should be examined. The continued use of crocks may be due to the multigenerational nature of the occupants of doublehouses. During the late 19th and early 20th century, immigration of one family (or one family member) spurred other family members or neighbors to follow, a process known as chain-migration (Metheny 2013). As such, several generations of families may have lived under one roof. While newer immigrants assimilated to American culture through their work and the help of communities of immigrants already familiar with the area, it is possible that the continued usage of crocks may have tied immigrants to older, more traditional, less Americanized ways of life, serving as a physical reminder or tie to life before immigration. Alternatively, older members of the multigenerational household may have preferred ceramic crocks over glass canning jars out of habit, personal

preference, or a stronger sense of nostalgia for a time before their move while younger members of the household embraced the rise of glass canning jars.

Throughout strata, vessels were recovered that indicate a segmentation of mealtime consumption, including bowls, coffee cups, teacups, flatware, saucers, serving bowls and platters, and unidentified hollowware. Scholars have posited that vessels with specific rather than general functions becoming more popular in assemblages corresponds to and is driven by the rise of industrialization. The segmentation of work (particularly in factory jobs) becomes part of the fabric of society, playing out in an increased ritualization and segmentation of meals, which is reflected in vessels with more specific functions (i.e. teacups versus coffee cups, large and small salad plates, serving plates versus dinner plates, etc.) (Shackel 1996; Lucas 1993).

Interpretation of ceramic vessel assemblages lies at the intersection of gender, class, and race (Miller and Sharpless 1985; Westmont 2019; Little 1997; Shackel 1996; Metheny 2013; Wood 2014; Roller 2018). As such, when creating an image of nineteenth and twentieth century Back Street consumer choices, one must remember that the women of poorly compensated, working class, racialized immigrants were generally responsible for the acquisition of ceramic vessels. Each of these identities affected consumer choices in different ways, and the experience of one family was not necessarily the same as others, even if the assemblage data appear similar. Archaeologists cannot accurately reconcile the influence of an increasingly mass-manufactured culture, media influences and social pressures to conform, the desire to resist cultural or company control, and individual expression and choice through ceramic vessel data alone (Little 1997; Mrozowski 2005; Roller 2018; Pipes and Janowitz 2013). A more thorough interpretation is provided at the conclusion of this report.

6. GLASS VESSEL ANALYSIS, by Aryn Neurock Schriener

OVERVIEW

The following is the minimum number of individual glass vessel analysis results from the 36LU331 assemblage. Following, vessels are sorted by location relative to House 34 or 36, megastratum, and by vessel form and function (if known).

In total, 103 distinct glass vessels were recovered from 36LU331 during the 2016 field season. House 34 held 30% (n=31) of these vessels and House 36 held 68% (n=70). Two percent (n=2) of the vessels were from unprovenienced locations. Test units were located in the basements and backyards of House 34 and 36, the exterior west side yard of House 34, the exterior east side yard of House 36, and a crawlspace in House 36. At House 34, the majority of vessels were located in the back yard ('back, exterior' in Table 6-1), followed by the exterior west side yard and then the basement. However, the basement and back yard of House 36 held the majority of the vessels overall – accounting for nearly 50% of the vessels found at both houses – with the east side yard and interior crawlspace yielding smaller, but not insignificant numbers of vessels.

Table 6-1. Count of Vessels by House and Excavation Location Relative to Houses

	House 34	% of House 34	House 36	% of House 36	Un-provenienced	% of Un-provenienced	Total	% of Total
Exterior, Back Yard	16	51.6%	21	30%	0	--	37	36%
Exterior, East Side Yard	--	--	8	11.4%	0	--	8	8%
Exterior, West Side Yard	9	29%	---	--	0	--	9	9%
Interior, Basement	6	19.4%	31	44.3%	0	--	37	36%
Interior, Crawlspace	--	--	10	14.3%	0	--	10	10%
Un-provenienced	0	--	0	--	2	100%	2	2%
Total	31	100%	70	100%	2	100%	103	100%

Without separating data specific to each house, glass vessels were concentrated in the back yards and basement areas and are otherwise nearly equally distributed across the side yards and the crawlspace of House 36. Additionally, vessels were almost equally distributed between the interior and the exterior of the house.

Megastrata designations were used to easily compare depositional soil events across the site. As noted in the ‘Field Results: House Foundation Excavations’ chapter, the strata are named for their location “inside (A) or outside (B) the house, as well as a roman numeral indicating that stratum’s position relative to other strata (Megastratum I is above Megastratum II, etc.)” (see Chapter 4). Whether located in the house’s interior or exterior, the number of vessels per megastratum was inversely related to the stratum’s depth; vessels were most common closest to the surface and declined with each deeper stratum. A-I, the stratum on the exterior of the house closest to the surface, held the most vessels (30%, n=31), closely followed by B-I, the interior stratum closest to the surface (26%, n=27) (Table 6-2).

Table 6-2. Count of Vessels by House and Megastratum

	House 34	%	House 36	%	Unprovenienced	Total	%
A-I	5	16%	26	37%	0	31	30%
A-II	0	0%	11	16%	0	11	11%
A-IV	1	3%	3	4%	0	4	4%
A-VI	0	0	1	1%	0	1	1%
B-I	8	26%	17	24%	2	27	26%
B-II	12	38%	4	6%	0	16	16%
Z	5	16%	8	11%	0	13	13%
Total	31	100%	70	100%	2	103	100%

Across the site, glass vessels from A-I had manufacture dates ranging from the late nineteenth century to as late as 1959. Two vessels were likely manufactured before 1900 and three likely between 1900 and 1910. Eight vessels have *terminus post quem* (TPQ) dates firmly during the 1910s, seven during the 1920s, three during the 1930s, four during the 1940s, and one during the 1950s.

A-II contained mostly vessels manufactured no earlier than the 1910s, but one vessel dated no earlier than 1932 and another no earlier than 1940. Megastratum A-IV held vessels that could have been produced during the mid-nineteenth century. The one glass vessel found in A-VI was a colorless piece of stemware with an unknown TPQ.

B-I held vessels from the late nineteenth century to the early to mid-twentieth century while B-II, despite it being deeper, held vessels from primarily the early to mid-twentieth century.

Megastratum Z, located away from the house structures, contained vessels ranging from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, with six of the thirteen vessels dating after 1915, and one club sauce bottle dating after 1944.

The TPQ dates for the glass vessels recovered in this excavation do not necessarily correspond with typical stratigraphical layering suggesting that the oldest artifacts should be in the deepest megastratum. This is due to the use life of glass vessels, as many glass vessels were reused long after their manufacture (Busch 1987; Lindsey 2016). Therefore, a vessel manufactured in 1910 may have been used for several years before breaking or being replaced and discarded alongside artifacts from a later time period.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BY LOCATION

To understand consumption patterns of Back Street residents, the following provides a distribution of glass vessels by house, area, and function.

House 34, Back Yard

Table 6-3. Glass Vessels Identified in the Back Yard of House 34

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Solarized Purple Bottle	Beverage	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Condiment	-
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Rim: 2.25", Base: 3"
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Finish: 4"
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	-
1	Green Bottle	General Use	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Medicinal	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Medicinal	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Medicinal, Proprietary	-
2	Colorless Tumbler	Tableware	Rim: 3"
1	Colorless Bottle	Milk	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Solarized Pink Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Unidentified	-

The back yard of House 34 contained 16 glass vessels: 3 (19%) medicine bottles, 3 (19%) preservation jars, 1 (6%) beverage bottle, 1 (6%) milk bottle, 1 (6%) condiment bottle, 2 (13%) tumblers, 1 (6%) general use bottle, and 4 (25%) vessels of unidentifiable function. The three medicine bottles had a colorless patent finish, an aqua wide prescription finish, and an aqua prescription finish likely belonging to a proprietary medicinal bottle. Three separate colorless preservation canning jars were excavated, evidenced by a wide mouth 4-inch external threaded finish, a thick cup bottom base with an ejection scar (split into two shards in different megarata, noted below), and 80% of an external threaded finish with base and body. The milk bottle was colorless with a cap seat finish. A colorless club sauce finish denotes a condiment bottle. Fragments of two colorless tumbler rims were recovered as well as one green bottle with a rolled finish. Of the unidentifiable vessels, there was a pink solarized globular flare finish, an aqua bottle base, and a colorless external threaded bottle finish. The final unidentifiable vessel was a small intact colorless jar with the rusted crown cap closure still attached. This oblong jar had

geometric art deco-style embossing on the sides, and while the patent number is visible, the purpose or manufacturers of this vessel are unknown.

These vessels were excavated from multiple strata. The green household bottle, one shard of the colorless canning jar base, the patent and wide prescription medicine bottle finishes, a tumbler rim, the aqua bottle base, and the solarized pink globular finish were found in B-I (late 1800s to mid-1900s).

The proprietary medicine bottle finish, the milk bottle finish, the other shard of the colorless canning jar base, a tumbler rim, and a wide mouth external threaded canning jar finish were found in B-II (early to mid-1900s).

The solarized purple bottle base, the club sauce finish bottle, the nearly intact canning jar, the complete bottle with rusted cap, and the colorless external threaded finish bottle were found in megastratum Z (late 1800s to mid-1900s).

House 34, Exterior West Side Yard

Table 6-4. Vessels Identified in the West Side Yard of House 34

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Colorless Mug	Alcohol, Beer	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Beverage, Soda or Mineral Water	-
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Finish: 2.5"
1	Solarized Purple Tumbler	Tableware	-
1	Green Depression Glass Tumbler	Tableware	Rim: 2.75", Base: 2.5"
1	Colorless Tumbler	Tableware	-
2	Colorless Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Aqua Bottle Base	Unidentified	-

Evidence of nine vessels was excavated from House 34’s exterior west side yard: 1 (11%) beer mug, 3 (33%) tumblers, 1 (11%) non-alcoholic beverage bottle, 1 (11%) preservation jar, and 3 (33%) vessels of unidentifiable function. The colorless base of the beer mug was thick with wide vertical ridges. One complete tumbler was a green depression glass with a flared rim and shallow vertical ridges, while the other tumbler fragments were a rim and a base, colorless and solarized purple with molded vertical ridges respectively. The beverage bottle, likely containing either soda or mineral water, was evidenced by an aqua post-bottom base embossed with “T&P.” A colorless pressed glass rim belonged to a jelly jar meant to both preserve and serve jelly or jams. Two of the vessels of unidentifiable function were fragments of colorless bottles, one wide prescription finish and a cup bottom base, and the other is an aqua base with no other diagnostic features.

In this area, all vessels belonged to the B-II megastratum (early to mid-1900s) except for the soda or mineral water bottle excavated from B-I (late 1800s to mid-1900s).

House 34, Basement

Table 6-5. Vessels Identified in the Basement of House 34

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Colorless Mug	Alcohol, Beer	-
2	Amber Bottle	Alcohol, Beer	Bases: 2.75"
1	Amber Bottle	Alcohol, Liquor	-
1	Amber Bottle	Household, Cleaning Product	-
1	White Milk Glass Hollowware	Tableware or Personal Use	-

The 6 vessels excavated from the basement of House 34 were related to either alcohol (67%) or household (33%) activities. One colorless beer mug rim with molded ridges (17% of assemblage) and two amber bottles (33% of assemblage) indicate the presence of beer consumption, and were located alongside the base and body of an amber liquor bottle (17% of assemblage). The base, body, and crown cap finish of one beer bottle originated from the Brockway Glass Company, in operation from 1933 to 1980, but the stippling along the base indicates a post 1940 manufacture date (Lindsey 2016). The other beer bottle was just a cup bottom base with stippling, also indicating a post 1940 manufacture date. The base and body of the amber liquor bottle was manufactured by F.E. Reed Glass Company, in operation from 1923 to 1956, and had “4/5 QUART” embossed on the body. Of the two household vessels, one was the body and external threaded finish of an amber Clorox brand bottle with the plastic cap intact. “CLOROX” is embossed on the plastic cap and on the neck of the textured body. According to the Clorox Vintage Bottle Guide (2020), the manufacture date for these specific Clorox bottles ranged from 1955-1959. The other household vessel is a white milk glass cup bottom base with a very wide diameter. It may have held cosmetic products or served as tableware.

Of the vessels in this area, all belonged to the A-I megastratum (late 1800s to 1959) except for the beer mug, which was excavated from A-IV (mid-1900s).

House 36, Back Yard

Table 6-6. Vessels Identified in the Back Yard of House 36

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Amber Bottle	Alcohol	-
2	Colorless Mug	Alcohol, Beer	-

1	Colorless Bottle	Food, Extracts	-
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Rim: 2.5"
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Rim: 4"
4	Colorless Jar	Preservation	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Beverage, Soda or Mineral Water	-
1	Colorless Tumbler	Tableware	-
1	Colorless Tumbler	Tableware	Rim: 4"
3	Colorless Vessel Base	Unidentified	-
2	Aqua Vessel Base	Unidentified	-
1	Teal Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Solarized Pink Bottle	Unidentified	-

In the back yard of House 36, 21 vessels were excavated: 1 (5%) amber bottle, 2 (10%) colorless mugs, 1 (5%) colorless extract bottle, 6 (29%) colorless jars, 1 (5%) colorless non-alcoholic beverage bottle, 2 (10%) colorless tumblers, 3 (14%) colorless vessel bases, 2 (10%) aqua vessel bases, 1 (5%) teal bottle, 1 (5%) aqua bottle, and 1 (5%) solarized pink bottle. The rim of one crown-cap finish amber bottle as well as the bases from two colorless beer mugs (one of which was burned) were recovered (14%), all fitting in the alcohol category. The colorless extract bottle had an oblong rectangular base with beveled edges, embossed side panels that read "...R'S EXTRACTS" on one and "...CTS" on the other, and dates to between 1910 and 1930. Three colorless preservation jars likely held jams or jellies and had ribbed bands around the rims. The other three preservation jars, canning jars, had wide mouth external threaded finishes, one of which was melted. One tooled blob finish of a colorless soda or mineral water bottle was recovered, possibly dating between the 1880s and the 1910s and may be a Hutchinson Spring Stopper style bottle. Of the two colorless tumbler rims, one was undecorated with an undetermined rim diameter, and one held an embossed annular bead along the 4-inch rim. Two cup bottom bases of colorless unidentified vessels were excavated, one of which had a "9" on the base and other illegible embossing while the other was undecorated. Two aqua bases of unidentifiable vessels were also recovered. The third colorless vessel base was rectangular and had raised straight lines on the body close to the base. The teal bottle base had a high kick up. The aqua bottle had either a blob or crown applied finish. The solarized pink bottle base was of a cup bottom mold.

The amber bottle, extract bottle, two jelly jars, one canning jar, the soda or mineral water bottle, one tumbler, two aqua unidentified vessels, two colorless unidentified vessels, the teal and aqua bottles were recovered from megarstratum B-I (late 1800s to mid-1900s).

The two beer mugs, one jelly jar, two canning jars, one tumbler, the solarized pink bottle, and one colorless unidentified vessel were all excavated from megastratum Z (late 1800s to mid-1900s).

House 36, Exterior East Side Yard

Table 6-7. Vessels Identified in the East Side Yard of House 36

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Colorless Bottle	Milk	-
1	Solarized Pink Bottle	Milk	-
1	Green Bottle	Beverage, Soda or Mineral Water	-
2	Colorless Jars	Preservation	-
1	Solarized Pink Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Colorless Vessel Finish	Unidentified	-
1	Colorless Vessel Base	Unidentified	-

Eight vessels were recovered from the east side yard of House 36: 2 (25%) milk bottles, 1 (13%) green non-alcoholic beverage bottle, 2 (25%) colorless jars, 1 (13%) solarized pink bottle, 1 (13%) colorless vessel finish, and 1 (13%) colorless vessel base. Both milk bottles were identified by their cap seat finishes. Neither had decoration. The soda or mineral water bottle was the 7-Up shade of green with a crown cap finish. One colorless preservation jar had the Owens-Illinois makers mark on the cup bottom base, surrounded by an embossed “3” and “9” on either side, dating it between 1929 and 1982. The other preservation jar had a wide mouth external threaded finish. The solarized pink bottle had an unidentifiable finish with the word “SEALED” embossed around “11” inside a circle on the neck. One colorless vessel had another unidentifiable finish, while the other had an Owens Automatic Bottle Machine suction scar (indicating a post 1915 manufacture date) and a raised band near the base.

The solarized pink milk bottle, one colorless preservation jar, the colorless vessel finish and the colorless vessel base were excavated from B-I (late 1800s to mid-1900s).

The colorless milk bottle, green beverage bottle, colorless preservation jar, and the solarized pink bottle were excavated from B-II (early to mid-1900s).

House 36, Basement

Table 6-8. Vessels Identified in the Basement of House 36

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Colorless Bottle	Alcohol, Flask	-
1	Solarized Pink Bottle	Milk	-
2	Aqua Bottle	Beverage, Soda or Mineral Water	-
2	Colorless Bottle	Beverage, Soda or Mineral Water	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Extract or Medicinal	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Food, Condiment	-
1	Colorless Vessel Base	Household, Kitchenware	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Medicinal	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Medicinal	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Medicinal, Prescription	-
1	White Milk Glass Vessel Base	Personal	-
1	Colorless Vessel Base, Large	Preservation	-
2	Colorless Jar	Preservation	-
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Base: 2.5"
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Rim: 2.75"
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Rim: 2.25"
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	Rim: 2.5"
1	Colorless Tumbler	Tableware	Rim: 3.5"
7	Colorless Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Aqua Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Colorless Vessel Rim	Unidentified	Rim: 3.5"
1	Colorless Vessel Rim	Unidentified	-

In the basement of House 36, 31 vessels were recovered representing eleven functional categories. One (3%) bottle was related to alcohol consumption: an oblong colorless flask with a brandy finish made from a two-piece machine mold. Its straw-tinted colorless glass points to a manufacture date after 1912, and the 1920 institution of National Prohibition indicates a possible end date for the manufacture of this type of brandy finish flasks (Lindsey 2016). The solarized pink milk bottle (3%) has a cap seat finish above a uniquely shaped neck in the form of a police

officer's face. Embossed along the rim is "COP THE CREAM BOTTLE CO. INC." dating the vessel to after the company's 1938 start. Fragments of four beverage bottles (10%) were recovered: an aqua tooled oil/ring finish with rusted evidence of a lightning stopper (therefore likely dating between 1870 and the 1910s), a colorless crown cap finish with most of the metal crown cap intact, a colorless body embossed with "FOX BOTTLING WKS, PARK ST., FREELAND, PA." and "CONTENTS 6.5 OZ." with a two-piece cup bottom mold, and a complete aqua crown cap bottle. The complete beverage bottle had molded vertical panels on its neck and an ejection scar on the base in addition to "STANDARD BOTTLING WKS, FREELAND, PA., CONTENTS 7 FL. OZ." embossed on the body. No dating information could be found for Standard Bottling Works in Freeland, Pennsylvania, but the embossed volume capacity of the bottle indicates a manufacture date after 1913 (Lindsey 2016). The patent finish of one aqua bottle (3%) could have held flavoring extracts or medicine. The patent finish fell out of use by the 1930s (Lindsey 2016). The condiment bottle (3%) recovered was entirely intact with a bead finish with an extra ring below the finish and an intact cork stopper. On the cup bottom base was a Turner Brothers Co. makers mark, indicating a manufacture date between 1920 and 1930 (Lindsey 2016). The base of one colorless vessel (3%) was embossed with the "PYREX" brand name, but no information about the specific type of kitchenware. The Pyrex company was established in 1915 (Pyrex 2020).

Three (10%) medicinal bottles were excavated. The first was a fragment of a tooled double ring finish with a neck indicating an oblong shape and dates to no later than 1915 (Lindsey 2016). The second was a fragment of a small colorless collared rim finish. The final medicinal bottle had a colorless base, body, and continuous external threaded finish recovered. It was an oblong panel bottle with the Knox Glass Bottle Co. makers mark, indicating a manufacture date between 1924 and 1968 (Lockhart et al. 2017). One (3%) rectangular white milk glass vessel base was recovered with a visible ejection scar, and likely held personal use products such as lotion or ointment.

Six (19%) colorless preservation jars were recovered, one of which was intact. This wide mouth external threaded jar had a Capstan Glass Co. makers mark, therefore dating between 1920 and 1938, with a 2.25-inch rim diameter. Another jar had a knurled cup bottom base with an ejection scar. The base of one jar with a 2.5-inch diameter was embossed with the Hazel Atlas Glass Co. (1923-1982) makers mark. Two jars had evidence of external threaded finishes, and the fragment of the sixth preservation jar was a base with an ejection scar. One large Hazel Atlas Co. vessel with a cup bottom base was recovered which likely served for preserving goods but could not be confirmed as a jar.

A portion of a 3.5-inch colorless rim of one (3%) colorless tumbler with horizontal external mold seam was recovered.

Seven (23%) bottles of unidentifiable function were excavated, all colorless except for one aqua bottle. The aqua bottle had an applied blob finish with evidence of a lightning stopper closure. Five of the colorless bottles had bases with diagnostic information. The first was an oblong base with an Owens Automatic Bottle Machine suction scar. The second had a rectangular cup bottom base with "WOODBURY" embossed, but no information on a Woodbury bottling company

could be found. The third had a base with an ejection scar and molded vertical ridges, and the fourth had "...AZLETO..." embossed on the base, possibly a portion of the word 'Hazleton,' a Pennsylvania city near Eckley Miners' Village. The final colorless base was embossed with patent information for the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Duraglass makers mark, indicating a manufacture date between 1940 and the 1950s (Lindsey 2016).

Lastly, fragments of two (6%) colorless unidentifiable vessels were recovered, both with external mold seams on the exterior of the rim.

Vessels from this area were located in one of two megastrata, A-I or A-II. A-I (late 1800s to 1959) held the beverage bottles, the condiment bottle, the Pyrex kitchenware, one medicinal bottle, all preservation vessels, the tumbler, the flask, the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine bottle, the Woodbury bottle, and the Knox Glass Bottle Co. bottle.

A-II (late 1800s to mid-1900s) held the unidentifiable vessel rims as well as the remaining five colorless bottles of unidentifiable function.

House 36, Crawlspace

Table 6-9. Vessels Identified in the Crawlspace of House 36

Count	Container Description	Function	Relevant Diameter (Base, Finish, or Rim)
1	Olive Green Bottle	Alcohol	Base: 2.75"
1	Colorless Tumbler	Tableware	Rim: 3"
1	Colorless Stemware	Tableware	Base: 2.75"
1	Aqua Bottle	Medicinal, Prescription	-
1	Colorless Vessel, Large	Preservation	-
1	Colorless Jar	Preservation	-
2	Colorless Vessel Base	Unidentified	-
1	Colorless Bottle	Unidentified	-
1	Aqua Vessel Base	Unidentified	-

Ten vessels were excavated from the crawlspace of House 36: 1 (10%) bottle related to alcohol consumption, 2 (20%) tableware vessels, 1 (10%) medicinal bottle, 2 (20%) preservation vessels, and 3 (30%) vessels of unidentifiable function. The olive green bottle base had a high kick up, suggesting the bottle held wine, and was made up of two shards from two megastrata, discussed below. The colorless tumbler had evidence of an indented panel. What remained of the stemware was a circular base with molded ridges and a portion of the stem. The medicinal bottle had a Whitall Tatum & Co. (1890-1901) with a "7" on its oblong cup bottom base. The large colorless unidentified vessel had a Hazel Atlas Glass Co. makers mark (1923-1982) on its square cup bottom base. The base was knurled, dating it to after 1940. The colorless jar meant for

preservation had a continuous external threaded finish. Of the two colorless bases of unidentified vessels, one had a knurled base (indicating a post-1940 manufacture date) and the other was of a cup bottom mold. The colorless bottle had a lug thread finish, pointing to a manufacture date after 1930. Finally, the aqua vessel base lacked diagnostic traits beyond a rough open pontil mark.

The medicine bottle, one shard of the green bottle, the large Hazel Atlas Glass Co. base, the preservation jar, the lug thread finish vessel and the two colorless vessel bases were excavated from megastratum A-I (late 1800s to 1959).

One shard of the green bottle, the tumbler, and the aqua base were excavated from megastratum A-IV (mid-1900s). The stemware was excavated from A-VI.

MEGASTRATA ANALYSIS

In total, there were 47 vessels found in the megastrata inside the houses. In Megastratum A-I, 31 (66%) vessels were found, 11 (23%) in A-II, 4 (9%) in A-IV, and 1(2%) in A-VI (Table 6-10) Megastratum A-I (late 1800s to 1959) contained vessels from eight functional categories, primarily preservation (n=9, 29%) and unidentified (n=7, 23%) vessels. Beneath that stratum, A-II (late 1800s to mid-1900s) held mostly unidentified vessels (n=7, 64%), followed by medicinal (n=3, 27%) and alcohol (n=1, 9%). Still deeper, A-IV (mid-1900s) held two alcohol-related vessels (50%), one household vessel (25% and one preservation jar (25%). The deepest stratum, A-VI (mid-1900s), held only one vessel, the stemware.

Of the strata located inside the houses, most vessels were of an unidentified function (n=15, 32%), but of the identifiable functional categories, most vessels were related to preservation (n=9, 19%), followed by alcohol-related (n=6, 13%), and non-alcoholic beverages, household, and medicinal at equal values (n=5, 11%).

Table 6-10. Vessels Identified in Megastrata Inside Houses

	A-I	%	A-II	%	A-IV	%	A-VI	%	Total	%
Alcohol	3	10%	1	9%	2	50%	0	0%	6	13%
Beverage (Milk, Soda, or Mineral Water)	5	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	11%
Food (Extracts, Condiments)	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%

Household, Tableware, or Kitchenware	3	10%	0	0%	1	25%	1	100%	5	11%
Medicinal	2	6%	3	27%	0	0%	0	0%	5	11%
Personal	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Preservation	9	29%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	9	19%
Unidentified	7	23%	7	64%	0	0%	0	0%	15	32%
Total	31	100%	11	100%	4	100%	1	100%	47	100%

Forty-three vessels were located in two megastrata corresponding to outside the houses (Table 6-11). B-I (late 1800s to mid-1900s) held 27 (63%) and B-II (early to mid-1900s) held 16 (37%). Vessels within B-I represented all functional categories except for personal use, with unidentifiable function as the largest portion (n=10, 37%), followed by preservation (n=5, 19%), non-alcoholic beverages, household, and medicinal of equal values (n=3, 11%), then alcohol (n=2, 7%), and food (n=1, 4%). B-II held 5 (31%) vessels of unidentifiable function, 3 (19%) vessels in the non-alcoholic beverage, household, and preservation categories, and 1 (6%) in both the alcohol and medicinal categories.

The vessels located within B-I and B-II were mostly of unidentifiable function (n=15, 35%), followed by preservation (n=8, 19%), then non-alcoholic beverages and household (n=6, 14%), medicinal (n=4, 9%), alcohol (n=3, 7%), and food (n=1, 2%).

Table 6-11. Vessels Identified in Megastrata Outside Houses

	B-I	%	B-II	%	Total	%
Alcohol	2	7%	1	6%	3	7%
Beverage (Milk, Soda, or Mineral Water)	3	11%	3	19%	6	14%
Food (Extracts, Condiments)	1	4%	0	0%	1	2%
Household, Tableware, or Kitchenware	3	11%	3	19%	6	14%

Medicinal	3	11%	1	6%	4	9%
Personal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Preservation	5	19%	3	19%	8	19%
Unidentified	10	37%	5	31%	15	35%
Total	27	100%	16	100%	43	100%

Megastratum Z (late 1800s to mid-1900s) contained 13 vessels: 4 (31%) representing the unidentifiable and preservation functional categories, 2 (15%) alcohol, and 1 (8%) for non-alcoholic beverages, food, and household categories each (Table 6-12).

Table 6-12. Vessels Identified in Megastratum Z

	B-I	%
Alcohol	2	15%
Beverage (Milk, Soda, or Mineral Water)	1	8%
Food (Extracts, Condiments)	1	8%
Household, Tableware, or Kitchenware	1	8%
Medicinal	0	0%
Personal	0	0%
Preservation	4	31%
Unidentified	4	31%
Total	13	100%

The following table (Table 6-13) shows the number of vessels from each functional category in each stratum across the site, disregarding whether the stratum was located inside or outside the house. As noted earlier, the majority of vessels were located in the strata located closest to the surface (n=58, 64%) and decrease in number with each deeper strata (II with n=30%; IV with n=4, 4%; and VI with n=1, 1%). This trend occurs within each functional category as well. Megastratum Z is not included in this table as it does not have depth indicators that correspond to the units located within or adjacent to the houses.

Across the site, most vessels were of unidentifiable function (n=29, 32%). Aside from that category, the functional category most represented is preservation (n=18, 20%), followed by non-alcoholic beverages and household (n=11, 12% each), alcohol and medicinal (n=9, 10% each), food (n=2, 2%), and personal use (n=1, 1%).

Table 6-13. Vessels Identified in Megastrata Depth Levels

	I	%	II	%	IV	%	VI	%	Total	%
Alcohol	5	9%	2	7%	2	50%	0	0%	9	10%
Beverage (Milk, Soda, or Mineral Water)	8	14%	3	11%	0	0%	0	0%	11	12%
Food (Extracts, Condiments)	2	3%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
Household, Tableware, or Kitchenware	6	10%	3	11%	1	25%	1	100%	11	12%
Medicinal	5	9%	4	15%	0	0%	0	0%	9	10%
Personal	1	2%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Preservation	14	24%	3	11%	1	25%	0	0%	18	20%
Unidentified	17	29%	12	44%	0	0%	0	0%	29	32%
Total	58	100%	27	100%	4	100%	1	100%	90	100%

CONCLUSIONS

Identifiable glass vessels from Houses 34 and 36 are primarily related to household consumption of food, non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, and preserving goods. Twenty percent (n=21) of the vessels were canning jars or other vessels related to preserving goods, 12% (n=12) were non-alcoholic beverage bottles, 11% (n=11) of vessels were for alcohol consumption, 11% (n=11) were meant for household activities such as cleaning products and tableware, and 7% (n=7) were medicine bottles. The other vessels were related to personal use (1%, n=1), had more than one possible use (3%, n=3) or were unidentifiable.

Vessels related to alcohol consumption were located in basements and side or back yards, possibly indicating consumption patterns discussed below, but it is also possible bottle remains were discarded in the basement or yard. However, milk and soda or mineral water bottles were found in all areas except the crawlspace of House 36, leaving no discernable pattern.

Kitchenware and cleaning product vessels were located in the basement, but tableware was found in the back and side yards as well as the crawlspace.

Medicine bottles were found in basements, back yards, and the crawlspace, but only House 36 had identifiable prescription bottles. The other medicinal bottles were identified as proprietary or unable to be identified one way or the other.

Additionally, three vessels originated from Pennsylvania bottling companies in Hazleton and Freeland (Fox Bottling Works and Standard Bottling Works), indicating local commerce.

In all, the glass vessel MNV analysis reveals that residents of Houses 34 and 36 consumed a variety of food and beverage, canned and preserved foods and used both prescription and proprietary medicine. A large portion of vessels of all types were located the back yards, and in many cases vessels of the same type were located both indoors and outdoors. Taken together, it appears that residents spent a significant amount of time outdoors, demonstrating that the outdoors served as an extension of the home for residents of Back Street.

This analysis is contextualized through previous archaeological work at Eckley and at other contemporary mining company towns. The 2015 excavations of the basements and exterior yards of Back Street Houses 38 and 40 uncovered a glass vessel assemblage with similar TPQs and contents, with relatively high concentrations of colorless containers and aqua and colorless bottles. Additionally, both assemblages contained brand-name household cleaning products and a number of tumblers or other drinking glasses (Westmont 2017: 90-97). The analysis of glass vessels from Houses 38 and 40 uses the presence of medicinal bottles in different strata to argue the shifting relationships with proprietary and patent medicine of residents between the 1870s and the 1950s, but no clear relationships existed in the glass assemblage from Houses 34 and 36 (Westmont 2017: 97). However, in both assemblages, decorated tableware (tumblers) were heavily represented, possibly indicating the residents' desire to participate in wider American cultural ideals through decorated drinkware (Westmont 2017: 98).

In this vein, four vessels carried identifiable brand names, including Clorox, Pyrex, Cop the Cream, and an unidentifiable extract brand. This may have been due to the residents' desire to purchase goods from specific brands to assimilate into American society or may reflect the goods available at the company store or peddlers.

The large proportion of preservation vessels found at Houses 34 and 36 is common for Eckley Back Street sites and contemporary company mining town sites more generally (Cools and Boyle 2018; Metheny 2013; Westmont 2017; Wood 2014). Excavations at Back Street in 2015 and 2017 contain high percentages of canning jars and other glass preservation vessels; about 60% of the glass vessels from the 2017 excavations of site 36LU294 were jars and containers (Cools and Boyle 2018). The presence of canning jars at Eckley and other company town sites can lead to several interpretations: storage of food for lean winters or times of unemployment, storage of food grown in home gardens, patriotic participation in national calls for canning during World War I, and sharing of food across long distances or between households (respectively: Cools and Boyle 2018; Westmont 2017, Wood 2014; Metheny 2013).

At Houses 34 and 36, preservation jars may have served any or all of these interpretations. The low income of Back Street residents meant that preserving food left food for later consumption during hard times. Homes at Eckley often had gardens, in which residents would grow their own food to reduce the amount of money spent at company stores (which Westmont [2017] also notes as a form of agency against oppressive company control). The prevalent machine made exterior threaded finishes that indicate a manufacture date that overlaps with World War I combined with the post-1920 Hazel Atlas Glass Co. and Capstan Glass Co. jars may support the idea that immigrant residents sought to build (or perform) an American identity after the canning jars became more nationally significant. Finally, the ethnic communities that often coalesced in company mining towns may have lent itself to a culture of sharing food within or across communities, for which easily portable jars would have been important (Metheny 2013; Miller and Sharpless 1985; Westmont 2019).

Further, the concentration of preservation vessels in the back yards and the basements is significant. Because basements were likely cool and dark spaces away from the high-traffic areas of the house, it is logical the residents chose to store goods in the basement. The vessels' presence in the back yards may be related to the use of outdoor summer kitchens, as frequently used food products may be kept near food preparation areas.

Mrozowski explores how excavations at nineteenth century Lowell, Massachusetts worked to dispel stereotypes of Irish and German immigrant workers as consuming more alcohol than non-immigrant or higher-income factory associates. This was achieved through a comparison of the frequency of alcohol-related vessels between sites at boardinghouses and the homes of supervisors and factory owners, which found a higher frequency of such vessels at the homes of the latter rather than the former (Mrozowski 2005: 255). Here, a number of interpretations may be made about the collection of eleven alcohol-related vessels. The presence of beer mug fragments, a flask, and several beer or wine bottles despite the nineteenth century temperance movements and twentieth century Prohibition laws suggests a deliberate resistance to prevailing social expectations at the time. Alcohol consumption may have been a form of resistance against company policies, to relieve muscle strain from work, or a form of commensal recreation (Metheny 2013; Westmont 2017; Westmont 2019). The location of such vessels in the back and side yards of Houses 34 and 36 alongside non-alcoholic beverage bottles and tableware may suggest that alcohol consumption was a social activity. Over half (n=7) of the alcohol bottles recovered were found in the basement or crawlspace areas, perhaps indicating those spaces as storage areas, discard locations, or, as Metheny suggests, evidence of homebrewing similar to that of Helvetia, Pennsylvania (Metheny 2013).

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS, by Aryn Neurock Schriener

The artifacts recovered from excavations at site 36LU331 at Eckley Miners' Village reveal important themes about the lives of Back Street residents. Those living on Back Street, two blocks south of Main Street, were among the poorest denizens of Eckley, and were often immigrants recently arrived from Southern and Eastern Europe. Upon their arrival, immigrants often faced substantial persecution stemming from the same xenophobia that plagued the Western European immigrants the generation before, but further exacerbated by language barriers (Miller and Sharpless 1985). Once jobs were secured in the mines, workers and families took up residence on Back Street where homes were cheaply constructed and poorly maintained, lacking electricity, plumbing and running water well into the twentieth century. They were also the smallest houses in town (Westmont 2017; Westmont 2019). Immigrant families, particularly women, actively exercised control over their circumstances through methods of self-reliance rather than relying on the company and by building and participating in cooperative communities. Lying at the intersection of class, gender, religion, and race, the archaeological remains of Back Street Houses 34/36 illustrate mechanisms residents used for coping and thriving in a socially and economically inhospitable town.

Scholars frequently reference self-reliance among those living in mining towns, referring to the necessity and desire of residents to sustain themselves beyond what the company town provided. Gardening for food production, picking coal from culm banks, hunting, and supporting families of miners who have died are all examples of this phenomenon (Miller and Sharpless 1985; Aurand 2003; Shackel 1996; Shackel 2000; Westmont 2019; Roller 2018). At Eckley, self-reliance likely came into being foremost as a response to racial and national persecution. Southern and European immigrants, racialized due to differing language and religious customs, were purposefully excluded from better paying jobs and workers' unions (Roller 2018; Metheny 2013). In the mines, they faced work reductions, taxes, and were precluded from job advancement by English-only certification practices (Aurand 2003: 77). Outside the mines, they faced higher prices at the company store, and nearly always lived in (lower quality) housing segregated by ethnicity (Aurand 2003: 35, 105). Facing these structural hurdles on a daily basis would have encouraged Eckley Back Street residents to rely more on themselves than company provided services.

Further, the effects of industrialization on the lives of mining town residents cannot be understated. While an exhaustive explanation of industrialization's effects is beyond the scope of this report, it is important to note how segmentation, ritualization, and alienation were on the rise during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The transition from craft cottage industries to factory manufacturing was marked by a segmentation and specialization of the work process. As manufacturing became more standardized, with emphases placed on individual steps towards products, and as employment positions became more defined and stratified, including the creation of middle management positions, society at large began to internalize these practices (Lucas 1993; Mrozowski 2005; Shackel 1996; Shackel 2000). This manifested in many ways, but Shackel (1996; 1987) correlates the rise of work segmentation with the segmentation of

meals, using the growing presence of specialized tableware at Harpers Ferry as an example. When meals became more important at home, they were ritualized, giving ceramics ideological importance, which can be discerned in archaeological assemblages.

A conversation about industrialization must address the pressures of capitalism. As members of the worst compensated class at Eckley, Back Street residents would have reckoned with their financial situation daily. Like most mining families, indebtedness to the company store and difficulty securing jobs translated to a need for frugality and workarounds, including personal gardens, taking on boarders for extra income, and coal picking (Aurand 2003; Miller and Sharpless 1985; Roller 2018; Westmont 2017; Westmont 2019). In other words, Back Street residents had to rely on themselves to survive.

Self-reliance is visible in the archaeological record at Back Street Houses 34/36. Seven shotgun shells were recovered, suggesting hunting was one method of food acquisition. Additionally, glass and ceramic preservation vessels, particularly colorless glass canning jars, were prevalent. Storing and preserving food would have been useful when acquiring food was difficult, like in winter when the gardens cannot produce or times when the company store was unaffordable. High percentages of food storage vessels are common in contemporary mining towns, class notwithstanding (Cools and Boyle 2018; Westmont 2017; Wood 2014). Intimately related to food storage are the personal gardens of residents, a well-documented occurrence of coal patch towns (Shackel 1987; Aurand 2003; Wallace 1981). Gardens allowed residents to grow their own food, and though they were subject to seasonal changes, gardens were an invaluable tool for families when money was scarce. Working class gardens at Eckley have been documented through ground disturbances and the presence of oyster shells as fertilizer at Back Street House 38 (Basalik 2009; Westmont 2017). Each of these practices speaks to working class agency, deliberate decisions by residents to provide for themselves and exercise power within systems that provide them with little support.

Many mining families could live partially independent of company structures because of support from strong intraethnic community networks. Often, communities sprung up along ethnic lines, as immigrants from similar backgrounds were experiencing the same difficulties and persecution as each other. In fact, in many instances one family's migration set off a chain of migration from the same region, creating a flow of ethnically similar populations and setting the stage for communities in the New World to bloom. Upon arrival, families lived in multigenerational households, creating small communities within the bounds of one home (Metheny 2013).

Physically, Eckley was segregated by both ethnicity and class (often interrelated), as more affluent residents, of Western European immigration or descent, lived on Main Street while new immigrants occupied Back Street (Aurand 2003; Warfel 1993; Westmont 2017; Cools and Boyle 2018). Aurand notes that residents "ventured out of their sections at night at their own risk" (2003:35), underscoring the rigidity of class and ethnic segregation. Oral histories of Eckley residents performed in the 1970s and on file at Eckley Miners' Village also confirm these class and ethnic divisions and conflicts existed into the twentieth century.

At many mining towns, places of worship became physical identifiers of ethnicity by the end of the nineteenth century. A rosary bead recovered from the basement of House 36 testifies to the religious nature of Back Street residents. However, despite religious similarities, churches were often separated by ethnicity. For instance, in the nearby city of Hazleton, churches were established for the Irish, Polish, Italian, and Lithuanian Catholics, embodying a trend that held true for coal patch towns across Northeastern Pennsylvania (Miller and Sharpless 1985; Aurand 2003:35). As such, living and working closely with members of the same class, ethnicity, and religion was a large part of life at Eckley.

Residents would have belonged to numerous communities based on their intersecting identities. One woman on Back Street may have belonged to a community of women, of women on Back Street, of Back Street residents more generally, of mothers, of heads of households, of a specific religion, of a town or regional ethnic group, or of a broader ethnic group (i.e. Eastern Europeans), many of which would have overlapped and affected decisions and reflected in the archaeological record (Westmont 2019; Miller and Sharpless 1985; Little 1994). While material remains cannot illuminate the full picture of Back Street communities, artifacts lend insight to their functions and their strength.

The archaeological record indicates the presence of communities forming along gender divides. First, canning jars, typically associated with the woman's tasks of food preparation and preservation, appeared in large quantities at Back Street Houses 34/36 (Westmont 2019). These vessels would have been useful for both these households and others on Back Street, as canning jars would have been easy ways to store as well as share food. Should a church member, neighbor, or family member require food, canning jars could be used as portable food containers. Losing a family member, unemployment, celebrations, holidays, or good will could have prompted such commensalism, in much the same way that friends and families today deliver food for gifts or comfort. Note that, like today, food preparation and sharing is not strictly the realm of women, as men or children of any gender may have aided in preparation or shuttled food between households.

Men would have been united through similar networks of ethnicity, religion, and location, but also through work. When not in the mine, workers retired to their homes and indulged in drinking, smoking, and gaming (Westmont 2019). Amber beer bottles, colorless beer mugs, a flask, and wine bottles were recovered from the basements, back yards, and side yards, evidencing alcohol consumption on the property. Pipe stems and bowls were also recovered in these areas at both houses in all strata, as well as a number of clay marbles and a jack. Taken together, the image of a lively social life emerges in outdoor spaces behind and adjacent to the house. Sharing drinks, smoking, or gaming would have served as both an excuse to gather as well as an activity to share when people were brought together, however informally (Metheny 2013).

Interpreting both drinking and smoking in archaeological contexts is not a straightforward endeavor, as both activities are fraught with complex power and gender relations. From the late 1800s to 1933, the temperance movement and official prohibition legislation discouraged alcohol consumption. As such, the drinking vessels with manufacture dates that fall shortly before or

within that time period are cast in a different light. Considering the temperance movement's focus on the working class and the tight control companies sought to maintain over their towns, consuming alcohol at that time would have been an act of defiance, snubbing social and legal expectations and reinforcing class and/or ethnic identities (Mrozowski 2005; Westmont 2017). Should this drinking have taken place as a group, whatever community bringing the group together, ties would have been strengthened together through a shared act of resistance.

Metheny briefly explores producing beer at home, known as 'homebrewing,' citing oral histories of mining families in Helvetia (2013:167). It was a somewhat secretive task, as one man recalls using the phrase "Mom's baking cookies" to communicate that home brewing was occurring and the beverage would be shared with "family, neighbors, co-workers, visitors, and even the deliveryman from the company store" (Metheny 2013:167). Oral histories from former Eckley residents also indicate that home brewing occurred in the early twentieth century. Another resident explained that she would drink a bottle of beer before tending her garden. Unmarked amber bottles in House 34 were located in the basement, which may be due to the space's function as a storage or as a place away from prying eyes. If homebrewing was occurring at Back Street, it surely would have strengthened community ties.

In the early twentieth century, gendered associations with smoking tobacco were changing. As the women's rights movement gained steam, women sought to assert their independence and status as equal members of society through several routes, including smoking tobacco (Westmont 2017). However, even with this consideration, interpreting the abundance of smoking paraphernalia at Eckley is problematic, as the women's rights movements did not affect all women in the same way, as, for example, African American women were excluded from the suffrage movement. Women in Eastern European cultures, particularly those who were working class, were not the focus of the women's rights campaigns due to their marginalized status, and as such would have faced less pressure to take up a 'man's' activity to assert defiance. In sum, though artifacts related to drinking, smoking, and gaming suggest the importance of communities in Back Street life, it is not the *only* interpretation.

The marbles and jack mentioned above, in addition to the porcelain teacups and figurines, shed light on the lives of children at Houses 34/36. Seven (28%) of the 25 recreational objects were associated with House 34 while the rest were found in or near House 36, suggesting the presence of more children or children with more access to toys in House 36. However, remains of matching white porcelain toy tea set were located in both houses and the concentration of toys in the backyards (44%) may be due to children from many households playing together. As life in coal patch towns involved children working at young ages, playing with other children would have strengthened social bonds preparing them for labor with each other in the workforce. Family, ethnic, and religious communities began at birth, but creating social networks with people of the same age would serve children well as they grow into laborers, parents, and heads of households.

Communities based on age, gender, employment, race, class, religion, or any of their intersections were not accidents. Facing racial and religious persecution in addition to economic hardship made communities integral for support, as navigating such turbulent environments

alone would have been extremely difficult. In addition to sharing religious observances, food, and entertainment, residents of Back Street would have relied upon their communities for support at work. The mines were a punishing place to spend the day and balancing the physical dangers with the threat of unemployment would have caused significant stress on mine workers. Further, social networks would have provided support when the alienation of industrialization arose. Distancing oneself from repetitive and grinding work, in addition to the literal alienation inherent in mining, were unavoidable in coal patch towns. Finding strength in communities and bonding with people who share social and economic experiences fights against alienation, brings people together, and injects meaning into a disheartening experience.

Communities empowered resistance, particularly against corporate paternalism. Self-reliant measures and community activities such as gardening, coal picking, food sharing, drinking, and homebrewing, all act as forms of defiance, as they exempt the resident from patronizing the company store or actively break social norms or laws. Participating in communities sidesteps structural inequality, as in the case of food sharing with families suffering a death or unemployment. In this way, actions taken by individuals leveraging the strength of their communities enables marginalized communities to wrest power from the elite – in this case, affluent Western European company owners and employees – in the manner that De Certeau posited (1984). It is through these actions based on self-reliance and community cooperation that residents of Back Street exercised agency. Through the archaeological record, these families demonstrate their power on individual and community levels.

Finally, beyond Back Street and beyond Eckley, residents of Houses 34/36 were dependent on broader regional communities. Typically, scholars use ceramic vessel trends to explain the influence of industrialization and mass manufacturing on culture, concluding that consumer identity is inherent in ceramic goods. Ceramic vessels have been used to understand class, correlating style with affordability and availability; gender and class, exploring the relationship between working class women and middle class values; and power, contextualizing ceramic choices within the contents of the company store (Little 1994; Lucas 1993; Westmont 2019; Wallace 1981; Miller and Sharpless 1985). However, ceramic and glass vessels alike speak to larger trends in capitalism and community-making. Glass soda bottles from Freeland and Hazleton in Houses 34/36 demonstrate regional economic ties to nearby mining towns, perhaps brought back to town by a traveler, purchased at the company store, or sold by a traveling salesman. Remnants of a Cop the Cream brand milk bottle, a Clorox bottle, and Pyrex kitchenware indicate participation in national consumer trends, but also are a testament to the power of mass manufacturing and the beginning of ubiquitous national brands. While it is possible these products were purchased because they were the only ones available at the company store, it is also likely the brand choices signify decisions to participate in regional and national economic networks, which may be extended to an understanding of desires or pressures to conform to American culture (Pipes and Janowitz 2013; Wood 2014; Westmont 2019).

It is through these actions that residents of Back Street exercised agency, living out ideals of self-reliance and community cooperation. Indeed, in some cases, an action borne of self-reliance aided the community, and vice versa. Through the archaeological record, the families in Houses

34/36 demonstrate their power at both the individual and community levels, highlighting a critical give-and-take that was relevant to their lives and must be considered our scholarship.

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Appendix A: Artifact Inventory

County Code	Site #	Cat #	Spec #	Ex. Unit #	Site Level	Fea #	Fea. Level	Additional Prov. Info.	Artifact Description	Additional Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discard	Comments
LU	331	2			B-I				tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1	0	unidentified molded decoration
LU	331	2			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	2			B-I				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	3			B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	4			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	body fragment with molded parallel lines
LU	331	4			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	5			B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly		1	0	
LU	331	6			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	6			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	6			B-I				utilitarian, other	Buff Paste Earthenware	1	0	not certain if ceramic pipe or ceramic vessel

LU	331	7			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bristol Glazed	1	0	bristol glazed with blue sponge decoration
LU	331	8			B-I				container, bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	8			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	8			B-I				Tableware, Tumbler	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	8			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	8			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	
LU	331	8			B-I				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	9			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	1	
LU	331	9			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	9			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	10			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	1	

LU	331	10			B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	0	straight edge, not scalloped, shell edged decoration
LU	331	11			B-I				container, bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1	0	
LU	331	11			B-I				Container, Unidentified		2	0	
LU	331	12			B-I				Tableware, saucer	whiteware	2	0	pieces mend
LU	331	12			B-I				Tableware, teacup	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	12			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	5	0	
LU	331	13			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	13			B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7	7	
LU	331	13			B-I				hardware, nut	Machine Made	1	0	large nut
LU	331	13			B-I				plumbing, pipe	Machine Made	1	0	unknown function, thin copper rolled into a tube
LU	331	13			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	
LU	331	13			B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	47	47	

LU	331	13			B-I				Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Machine Made	5	0	unknown function, not part of a can
LU	331	14			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	1	
LU	331	14			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	14			B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	large UID metal rectangle-ish shape
LU	331	15			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	15			B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	
LU	331	16			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	small part of green sponge painted decoration visible
LU	331	16			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	17			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	glazed on exterior but not interior
LU	331	18			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	19			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	0	

LU	331	19			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	19			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	19			B-I				Furniture, Caster	Pressed Glass	1	0	mends to caster in cat. 20
LU	331	19			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	19			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	6	5	
LU	331	19			B-I				Hardware, Spike, Railroad	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	railroad spike
LU	331	19			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	
LU	331	19			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	5	0	
LU	331	19			B-I				toy, marble		1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	
LU	331	20			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0	aqua window glass

LU	331	20			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	colorless container glass
LU	331	20			B-II				Furniture, Caster	Pressed Glass	1	0	about half present; mends to caster in cat. 19
LU	331	20			B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	20			B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	
LU	331	20			B-II				hardware, other	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	iron bar, unknown function
LU	331	20			B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	very light pink color

LU	331	20			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tobacco, pipe		2	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	20			B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	
LU	331	21			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	21			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	
LU	331	21			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	
LU	331	21			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	22			B-I				Architectural, Brick		2	2	
LU	331	22			B-I				Container, Unidentified		2	0	some kind of geometric molded design and the letters "...AIC, N..."
LU	331	22			B-I				Utilitarian, Jar/Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	rim with interior and exterior bristol glaze

LU	331	22			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	
LU	331	23			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	23			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	23			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	23			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste)	1	0	
LU	331	23			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Terra Cotta	1	0	
LU	331	24			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	1	
LU	331	24			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	24			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	24			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	24			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	has geometric hand poainted design that has been allowed to 'flow' slightly

LU	331	24			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	25			B-II				Architectural, Brick		8	0	
LU	331	25			B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	
LU	331	25			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	25			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	25			B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Lead Glazed	4	0	
LU	331	26			B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	27			B-I				Toy, gaming piece		1	0	Jack gaming piece
LU	331	27			B-I				unidentified, metal		1	0	piece of melted lead, unknown function
LU	331	28			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	
LU	331	28			B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		29	29	
LU	331	28			B-I				container, bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	not a cup bottom base, but an unknown manufacturing technique

LU	331	28			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	28			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	8	7	
LU	331	28			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	28			B-I				Utilitarian, Jar/Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		1	1	
LU	331	29			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				clothing, shoe		1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				Communication , Pencil, Lead		1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	29			B-II				tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1	0	green and purple sponge stamping, some over and some under glaze
LU	331	30			B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		1	1	

LU	331	30			B-I				Clothing, Button	Button	1	0	half of button is present, nice molded circle design around center; can't tell how many sew-through holes were there originally, but only 2 now
LU	331	30			B-I				container, bottle	Patent/Extract Finish (finish)	1	0	
LU	331	30			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	30			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	31			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	1	
LU	331	32			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	has bubble in glass
LU	331	32			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	

LU	331	32			B-I				hardware, bolt	Machine Made	1	0	
LU	331	33			B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	0	
LU	331	33			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	
LU	331	33			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	
LU	331	33			B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	33			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	33			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	33			B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	0	spiral molded design
LU	331	33			B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Bristol Glazed	1	0	
LU	331	34			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	
LU	331	34			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	2	
LU	331	34			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	35			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	

LU	331	36			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	burned slightly
LU	331	37			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	38			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	38			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	38			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	39			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	impressed diamonds interlocking pattern molded onto exterior
LU	331	39			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	40			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	
LU	331	40			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	40			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	

LU	331	40			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	40			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	buff paste earthenware	1	0	shiny brown glaze on interior and matte tan on exterior
LU	331	41			B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	0	
LU	331	41			B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		1	1	
LU	331	41			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	
LU	331	41			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	
LU	331	41			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	
LU	331	41			B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	41			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	8	0	
LU	331	41			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	
LU	331	41			B-II				Clothing, Unidentified		6	0	possibly related to clothing, but can't tell
LU	331	41			B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	4	

LU	331	42			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	42			B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	42			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	43			B-II				container, bottle	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	43			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	43			B-II				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	43			B-II				Hardware, Hose Clamp	Machine Made	1	0	hose clamp
LU	331	43			B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	
LU	331	43			B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified White Paste Earthenware	1	0	white earthenware with blue sponge stamp
LU	331	43			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	

LU	331	43			B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	0	
LU	331	43			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	44			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	44			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	44			B-III				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	44			B-III				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	rectangular box shaped piece of UID metal
LU	331	45			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	45			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	45			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	small blue sponge stamped design
LU	331	46			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	
LU	331	46			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	46			B-I				hardware, nail	Wire (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	47			B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		1	1	
LU	331	47			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		3	3	

LU	331	47			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	47			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	47			B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	48			B-I				Communication , Board, Slate		6	0	slate tablet with incised straight lines; writing board
LU	331	48			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	48			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	48			B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	48			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	possible green leaf
LU	331	48			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	5	0	
LU	331	48			B-I				tobacco, pipe		1	0	molded pipe spur with bottom of bowl

													and some of stem
LU	331	48			B-I				tobacco, pipe		2	0	
LU	331	48			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	2	0	speckled dark and light brown on interior with lead glaze
LU	331	48			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	6	0	yellow body with white band and seaweed mocha decoration inside band
LU	331	49			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	49			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	stem with molded ribs on half that goes towards bowl
LU	331	49			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	50			B-I				container, bottle	Unidentified Mold	2	0	panel bottle embossed "...ER...."
LU	331	50			B-I				container, bottle	Unidentified Mold	2	0	
LU	331	50			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Machine Made	1	0	machine rolled copper alloy shaped into round metal container

LU	331	50			B-I				hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	large rectangular iron bar, unknown function
LU	331	50			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	51			B-I				Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Machine Made	1	0	
LU	331	51			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	
LU	331	51			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	51			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	51			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	raised lines molded on to exterior of vessel
LU	331	51			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	52			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	
LU	331	52			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	4	0	

LU	331	53			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	1	
LU	331	53			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	53			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	
LU	331	53			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	54			B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	0	straight edge, not scalloped, shell edged decoration
LU	331	54			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	
LU	331	55			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				tableware, hollowware	whiteware	2	0	mend

LU	331	55			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	5	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				toy, doll	Parian (doll parts, busts etc, unglazed)	1	0	
LU	331	55			B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	56			B-II				Architectural, Brick		6	0	
LU	331	56			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	56			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	56			B-II				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	56			B-II				hardware, unidentified		1	0	small hollow piece of lead, like a tiny pipe
LU	331	56			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	

LU	331	56			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0
LU	331	56			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0
LU	331	56			B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1
LU	331	57			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	2
LU	331	57			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0
LU	331	57			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0
LU	331	57			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0
LU	331	57			B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails)	2	1
LU	331	57			B-I				Tableware, saucer	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	57			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0
LU	331	57			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	57			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	57			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0

LU	331	57			B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1
LU	331	58			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0
LU	331	58			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0
LU	331	58			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0
LU	331	58			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0
LU	331	58			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	59			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	0
LU	331	59			B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2
LU	331	59			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0
LU	331	59			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0

LU	331	59			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	59			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	59			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	59			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	60			B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	60			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	
LU	331	60			B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	
LU	331	60			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	burnt
LU	331	61			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	1	
LU	331	61			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Pontil (Generic) (base)	1	0	mends to cat. 62
LU	331	61			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	62			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Pontil (Generic) (base)	1	0	mends to cat. 61

LU	331	62			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	62			B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	63			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	
LU	331	63			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	
LU	331	63			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bristol Glazed	1	0	stoneware with blue UID decoration on exterior; white on exterior, black on interior
LU	331	64			B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	0	
LU	331	64			B-II				Communication , Slate Pencil		1	0	
LU	331	64			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	

LU	331	64			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	64			B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	64			B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	
LU	331	64			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	64			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	64			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	buff paste kaolin with some sort of dye on the exterior that makes it an orange color
LU	331	64			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	64			B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	
LU	331	65			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	small fragment
LU	331	65			B-I				unidentified, metal		1	1	

LU	331	65			B-I			utilitarian, hollowware	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	one piece with white bristol, then gradient brown to a light chocolate brown
LU	331	65			B-I			utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	2	0	
LU	331	66			B-II			Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	
LU	331	66			B-II			tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	67			B-I			Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0	
LU	331	67			B-I			Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	67			B-I			tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	

LU	331	67			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste)	1	0
LU	331	67			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	0
LU	331	68			B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0
LU	331	68			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0
LU	331	68			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0
LU	331	68			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	69			B-III				Architectural, Brick		1	0
LU	331	69			B-III				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0

LU	331	69			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	69			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	
LU	331	69			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	evidence of blue decoration but UID method
LU	331	69			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	11	0	
LU	331	69			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	69			B-III				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	69			B-III				tobacco, pipe		2	0	
LU	331	69			B-III				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7	7	
LU	331	70			B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	70			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	70			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	70			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	

LU	331	71			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0
LU	331	71			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0
LU	331	71			B-III				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0
LU	331	71			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	71			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0
LU	331	71			B-III				utilitarian, hollowware	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0
LU	331	72			B-III				Architectural, Brick		2	0
LU	331	72			B-III				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0
LU	331	72			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0

LU	331	72			B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0
LU	331	72			B-III				hardware, nail	Wire (nails)	3	2
LU	331	72			B-III				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0
LU	331	72			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0
LU	331	72			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	5	0
LU	331	73			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0
LU	331	73			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0
LU	331	73			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	5	0
LU	331	73			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0

LU	331	73			B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	74			B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				container, bottle	Unidentified Mold	1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				Container, Unidentified		2	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				Container, Unidentified		7	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				hardware, nail	Wire (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	74			B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				tobacco, pipe		1	0	
LU	331	74			B-II				toy, doll	Parian (doll parts, busts etc, unglazed)	1	0	porcelain doll body fragment
LU	331	74			B-II				Container, unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	75			B-III				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	

LU	331	75			B-III				tobacco, pipe		1	0	mold seam has been formed to look like a twisted rope going up the side of the bowl
LU	331	76			B-I				Architectural, Brick		3	3	
LU	331	76			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	76			B-I				hardware, unidentified		1	0	piece of flat metal with a small hole drilled in one end, broken
LU	331	76			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	
LU	331	76			B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste)	1	0	
LU	331	77			B-II				tableware, vessel	whiteware	6	0	
LU	331	78			B-I				Architectural, Brick		2	2	

LU	331	78			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	78			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		2	0	
LU	331	78			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	red and green stripes on a small piece of rim
LU	331	78			B-I				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	79			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	79			B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	
LU	331	79			B-I				tobacco, pipe		1	0	transition place between stem and bowl, no spur
LU	331	80			B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	80			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	
LU	331	80			B-II				tableware, hollowware	Jackfield	1	0	

LU	331	80			B-II				toy, doll	Parian (doll parts, busts etc, unglazed)	1	0	
LU	331	80			B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	81			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	
LU	331	82			B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	
LU	331	83			B-III				tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	0	
LU	331	84		STP -S1	B-I				Communication , slate pencil		1		1 piece of UID lead with one rounded end
LU	331	84		STP -S1	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 cream pipe stem
LU	331	85		STP -S2	B-I				Container, Bottle	Hand tooled (finish)	1	0	1 solarized glass bottle lip and part of shoulder
LU	331	85		STP -S2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Folded Lip (finish)	1		1 piece of green container glass with folded over rim
LU	331	86		STP -S2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of embossed container glass

													with base. Letters "EY"
LU	331	86			B-II				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of solarized container glass with mold seam
LU	331	86			B-II				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	4	0	4 piece of container glass
LU	331	86			B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	7		7 pieces of brown container glass
LU	331	86			B-II				Hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	5	5	2 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	87		STP -T1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of molded container glass
LU	331	87			B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of a molded pipe bowl
LU	331	87			B-I				Toy, Tea Set	Refined Porcelain	1	0	tea set saucer with molded design
LU	331	88		STP -T2	B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	1 piece of red brick

LU	331	88			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of container glass
LU	331	88			B-I				Hardware, hinge	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 cylindrical UID hardware with indentations on top and bottom
LU	331	88			B-I				Hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7	7	7 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	88			B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	
LU	331	88			B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware body with grey spots of glaze deterioration
LU	331	88			B-I				clothing, unidentified	Cut	1	0	1 piece of dark brown leather
LU	331	88			B-I				Utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of brown glazed redware
LU	331	89			B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		8	8	8 pieces of tar paper

LU	331	89			B-I				Architectural, Brick		4	3	4 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	89			B-I				Architectural, Brick		9	8	9 pieces of red brick of varying sizes
LU	331	89			B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	3	0	3 piece of molded pipe bowl
LU	331	89			B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 fragment of whiteware footring
LU	331	89			B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of hand painted whiteware body with 2 green leaves and slight grey near leaves
LU	331	89			B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of molded whiteware plate
LU	331	89			B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of whiteware rim
LU	331	89			B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	4	0	4 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	89			B-I				Toy, Marble	unglazed earthenware	1		1 grey-brown clay marble
LU	331	89			B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole		1		1 black porcelain button with 4 holes

LU	331	89			B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button	1		1 porcelain button with 4 holes
LU	331	89			B-I				Electrical, knob and tube	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	1	0	1 piece of knob and tube industrial porcelain with rim
LU	331	89			B-I				Container, bottle, milk	Cap seat finish	2	0	2 pieces of molded, thick container glass with rim
LU	331	89			B-I				Container, Unidentified	cup bottom	1	0	1 piece of container glass base with mold seam
LU	331	89			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of molded container glass with molded stripe
LU	331	89			B-I				Container, Unidentified		1		1 small piece of brown container glass
LU	331	89			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0	3 pieces of colorless container glass
LU	331	89			B-I				Personal, Jewelry	Molded	1		1 blue plastic jewel

LU	331	89			B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Melted	1	0	1 piece of melted blue glass
LU	331	89			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		2	0	2 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	89			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		3	0	3 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	89			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		7	0	7 piece of colorless window glass
LU	331	89			B-I				Architectural, Tile, Floor		147	0	147 pieces of linoleum with white borders and light blue base color with blue and green circles
LU	331	89			B-I				Unidentified, Plastic		1	0	1 small piece of plastic with small amount of blue
LU	331	89			B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded	3	0	1 white strip of plastic
LU	331	89			B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole		5		Button broken apart; MNI=2
LU	331	89			B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made	1		1 strip of grey UID hardware
LU	331	89		1	B-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap		1		1 metal percussion cap

LU	331	89			B-I				Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Machine Made	1		Shotgun shell engraved with "WESTERN PERT" "Made in USA" "No 12'
LU	331	89			B-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made	1		1 crown bottle cap with separate metal lining
LU	331	89			B-I				Hardware, grate	Machine made	2	0	2 large metal grates with square holes, 1 with corner, 1 with base
LU	331	89			B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	15	13	14 cut nail of varying sizes
LU	331	89			B-I				Hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7	7	7 UID nails
LU	331	89			B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	6	5	7 wire nails with head and body
LU	331	89			B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 piece of UID metal
LU	331	89			B-I				Unidentified Object		2	0	2 orange balls of unknown use and material
LU	331	90		1	B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	1 pieces of orange brick

LU	331	90			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	3 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	90			B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		5	0	5 pieces of colorless window glass
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Machine Made	1		1 metal loop seal
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, jar	Threaded finish	3	0	3 pieces of a molded glass container rim
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Jar, Lid Liner	Molded	1		2 pieces of milk glass, larger fragment is embossed
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Cup bottom	1	0	1 piece of colorless molded container glass
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of container glass with mold seam
LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of molded, colorless container glass

LU	331	90			B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	5	0	5 pieces of colorless container glass
LU	331	90			B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	4	3	4 cut nails
LU	331	90			B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		2	0	2 pieces of colorless lamp glass
LU	331	90			B-I				Personal, Bead	Molded	1		1 red plastic bead
LU	331	90			B-I				Personal, Bead	UID mold	1		1 white glass bead
LU	331	90			B-I				Personal, comb, tooth	Molded	1		
LU	331	90			B-I				Personal, mirror		1		aqua mirror glass with mirroring present
LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of painted purple and blue whiteware rim
LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, Spoon	molded	1		1 complete incised greenish, greyish, brown spoon
LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of a whiteware footring

LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of blue transfer print whiteware
LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, vessel	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of molded yellow glass container
LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware
LU	331	90			B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		sponge stamped in blue, purple, and red
LU	331	90			B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of a pipe stem
LU	331	90			B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of molded pipe bowl
LU	331	90			B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	8	8	8 pieces of dark grey unidentified metal
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	1 large piece of orange brick
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Architectural, Brick		32	29	32 pieces of red brick of varying sizes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		24	24	24 pieces of tar paper of varying sizes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	molded	1		1 white porcelain 4 hole button

LU	331	91		1	B-II				Electrical, Knob and Tube	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	3		Top of knob and tube insulator
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	2		2 large piece of whiteware with rim
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, saucer	Whiteware	1		1 piece of annular banded whiteware, dark blue line and paint over light blue, rim
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, tea strainer	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	decalcomania and gilding with 2 bore holes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Yellowware, Refined	1	0	1 piece of annular banded yellowware body with green and white band at top
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of blue sponge decorated whiteware
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of dark blue sponge painted whiteware with footring

LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware body with three circular chipped areas
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware with slight footring
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Yellowware, Refined	1	0	1 piece of yellowware body
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Yellowware, Refined	1	0	1 piece of yellowware rim
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	11	0	11 whiteware body piece
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 grey pipe stem
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of molded pipe stem
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of thick, tan pipe stem
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	4	0	4 piece of a molded pipe bowl, largest piece has black inside
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	4	0	4 cream pipestems of varying sizes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		1 tan clay marble

LU	331	91		1	B-II				Utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	5	0	5 pieces of glazed redware
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Utilitarian, Jar/Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	interior and exterior Bristol glazed on buff paste
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta	7	0	7 pieces of terracotta of varying sizes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		10	10	10 pieces of aqua window glass of varying sizes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Bottle	Cap seat finish	2	0	2 pieces, mend
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	1	0	Embossed glass bottle neck with circular embossing with letters "SEALED II" with mold seam
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Bottle	Cup bottom mold	1	0	Owens mahcine mold and 3 <> 9 on bottom
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Bottle, Beverage	Crown finish	3		1 green bottle lip with mold seam

LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of green container glass with mold seam
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	2 pieces of molded and embossed container glass. 1 piece says "S". Another says "I"
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	4	0	4 piece of molded container glass
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	6	0	6 piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2		2 pieces of light green container glass
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1		Brown container glass

LU	331	91		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	16	0	
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		7	0	6 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Architectural, Tile, Floor		6	0	6 pieces of linoleum with white border and blue and light blue circles in a base of light blue
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Toy, Other		1		A blue toy billiard ball with printed number 4 circle; number is detached but originally was attached
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Burned	1	0	1 tiny piece of melted light green plastic
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	molded	3	0	
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Communication , Pencil, Ferrule		1	0	1 metal pencil ferrile
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	14	12	14 wire nails of varying sizes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	5	4	6 cut nails of varying sizes

LU	331	91		1	B-II				Hardware, Spike	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	UID spike, but not railroad
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Personal, Jewelry, Pin	Machine Made	1		1 jewelry pin with white diamond head with brown letter "P"
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Personal, shaving, shave stick	Machine Made	1		Colgate and Co Handy Grip shave stick lid (possibly trial or travel sized)
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Unidentified, Metal		1	0	1 piece of UID lead with one rounded end
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	15	15	15 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Communication , Pencil		1	0	1 small piece of pencil graphite
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	cut	1		1 light brown bone button with 4 holes
LU	331	91		1	B-II				Communication , Pencil, Ferrule		1		1 red wooden penic ferrile
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 small pieces of orange brick
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Architectural, Brick		5	4	5 pieces of brick of varying sizes, largest piece has grey bottom

LU	331	92		1	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	2 small pieces of tarpaper
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Container, Bottle, Beverage	English brown stoneware	2	0	2 pieces of a grey paste stoneware bottle with brown opaque glaze
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of an annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of blue and white annular banded whiteware with thick lines, one piece all blue with slight white line at top
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 burned piece of a whiteware footring
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Yellowware, Refined	1	0	1 piece of yellowware body
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware with brown sponge decoration

LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware with small amount of blue sponge decoration
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	13	0	13 small pieces of whiteware
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	4		4 pieces of a whiteware footring
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of cream pipe stem
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	2	0	2 pieces of a molded ceramic pipe bowl
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Toy, Doll	Parian (doll parts, busts etc, unglazed)	1		1 pale pink doll fragment
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	2	0	2 pieces of glaze redware
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta	2	0	2 small pieces of terracotta
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		13	0	12 pieces of aqua window

												glass of varying sizes	
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	1 piece of embossed container glass with "O" and possibly "R" or "H"
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	8	0	10 pieces of container glass of varying sizes
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	0	2 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of embossed container glass, letters incomplete and indecipherable
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		3	0	2 pieces of colorless lamp glass
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece of unidentified milk glass

LU	331	92		1	B-II				Architectural, Tile, Floor		3	0	3 pieces of blue linoleum with green circles
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Unidentified, Metal		1	0	1 piece of unidentified aluminum in square shape
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	9	8	5 cut nails
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	6	6	8 unidentified metal nails
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Hardware, Nut	Machine Made	1	0	1 large hardware nut
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Hardware, Other	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	part of grate, possible coal sizer grate
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Hardware, Spike, Railroad	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	1 large hardware spike
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Hardware, Tack	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	
LU	331	92		1	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	14	14	15 pieces of UID metals
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Architectural, Brick		3	2	4 small pieces of red brick

LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Architectural, Brick		1	0	
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	1 piece of colorless window glass
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	1 small piece of UID metal
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	roseheaded nail
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 small piece of lamp glass
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of dark blue shell edge decorated whiteware rim
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of a whiteware footring
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of oriental blue transfer print whiteware, both pieces fit together
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	2 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of white pipe stem
LU	331	93		1	B-IV				Unidentified, rubber		1		1 hard rubber cap

LU	331	94		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 small piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	94		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	0	2 small pieces of container glass
LU	331	94		1	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2	0	2 pieces of whiteware body with grey spots of deteriorating glaze
LU	331	94		1	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 piece of UID metal
LU	331	95		1	B- SUB				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of white and blue annular banded whiteware
LU	331	95		1	B- SUB				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of whiteware with footring
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Architectural, Brick		4	4	4 piece of red brick of varying sizes
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Machine Made	61	61	61 pieces of tar paper of varying sizes

LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tableware, hollowware	Jackfield	1	0	jackfield on dark paste with white interior
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware footring
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	12	0	12 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	5		5 pieces of blue annular banded whiteware
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of a pipe stem
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	2	0	2 pieces of molded pipe bowl
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	molded decorated pipe bowl with white surface but black clay inside
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Utilitarian, hollowware	albany slip	1	0	clear glaze on interior, black glaze on exterior (poss. Albany glaze)
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Utilitarian, unidentified	Buff Paste Earthenware	3	0	3 large pieces of buff past lead glazed earthenware container

LU	331	96		3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of glazed redware with small bit of brown glaze of one side and tan glaze on the other side
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of yellow and brown glazed redware with molded dots on rim, mostly brown with yellow on bottom
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta	2	0	2 small piece of terracotta
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		5	5	3 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	2	4 pieces of window glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of jelly glass with small vertical ridges at the top of the body

LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Jar, Lid	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of a molded container with rim and molded ridge toward top; glass lid to unknown vessel with no threading, maybe not lid?
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of blue container glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of embossed container glass with "T"
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of glass container base with cup bottom
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 small piece of a container glass rim
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	2 small pieces of container glass with mold seam
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 tiny piece of amber container glass

LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 small piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7	0	7 pieces of container glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 small piece of container glass with mold seam
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		2	0	2 small pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Melted	1	0	1 small piece of melted glass
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Machine Made	1	1	1 pieces of molded orange-red plastic with molded ridge in middle
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	2 pieces of white plastic strips
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	21	19	21 cut nails of varying sizes
LU	331	96		3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	7	6	7 wire nails of varying sizes

LU	331	96		3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	12	12	12 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 pieces of red brick
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Architectural, Brick		3	2	3 small pieces of orange brick
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		22	22	22 pieces of tar paper varying sizes
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of grey pipe bowl with molded decoration
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	3	0	3 molded pieces of pipe bowl, interior of two pieces darkened from use
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	4	0	4 pieces of cream kaolin pipe bowl. 2 pieces show dark stain on interior of bowl from use.
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	5	0	5 pieces of cream kaolin pipe stem of varying lengths

LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 light blue annular banded whiteware body sherd
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of light blue annular banded whiteware
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1	0	1 small body sherd of flow blue decorated whiteware
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel		1		1 hand painted whiteware body sherd with 2 green leaves and a slight line of red between leaves
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel		1		1 sponge spatter decorated whiteware body sherd with cranberry and green paint
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	7	0	7 pieces of whiteware body of varying sizes
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Utilitarian, Other	Buff Paste Earthenware	1	0	not certain if ceramic pipe or ceramic vessel

LU	331	97		3	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste)	1	0	1 piece brown rockingham glazed earthenware body sherd
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 small piece of Rockingham glazed redware with only a tiny amount of glaze on the top
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Molded	1	0	1 porcelain button with 4 holes and raised decorative edge
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Electrical, Insulator	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	1	0	1 piece of industrial porcelain
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Unidentified, Ceramic	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	1 piece of unidentified porcelain
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece aqua container glass with mold seam

LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece colorless container glass with rim
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Molded	1		1 piece of brown container glass with mold seam
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass with mold seam
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 small piece of blue container glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	12	0	12 pieces of colorless container glass of varying sizes

LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Molded	2	0	2 pieces of embossed aqua container glass, letters on one piece read "D CUT END BOT" with additional undecipherable letters, while the letters on the other piece read "BA" and what could possibly be either "OM" or "WO"
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	4		4 pieces of amber container glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	9	0	9 pieces of aqua container glass of varying sizes
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	Melted	1	0	1 piece black melted glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	melted	2	0	2 pieces of melted colorless glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of green container glass

												(Depression glass?)	
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 base piece of colorless lamp glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece colorless lamp glass with crimped/pie crust edge
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		3	0	3 pieces aqua lamp glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	solarized lamp glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		4	0	4 pieces of aqua window glass of varying sizes
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		6	0	6 pieces of colorless window glass
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Clothing, Unidentified		1	0	1 piece of leather
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Architectural, Tile, Floor		3	0	3 pieces of linoleum with unidentified decorative elements of cream, brown, and gray

LU	331	97		3	B-II				Personal, Comb, Lice	molded	1		1 piece of tortoiseshell pattern plastic lice comb
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	molded	1	0	1 piece of clear plastic
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal		2		2 Baltimore loop seal bottle stoppers
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made	1	0	1 metal container rim
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	11	11	11 UID nails of varying sizes
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	19	17	21 wire nails of varying sizes, both fragmented and whole
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	30	27	29 machine cut nails of varying sizes. Both complete and fragmented nails present.
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Hardware, Nut	Machine Made	1	0	1 large hardware nut
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Hardware, Spike	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	UID spkie, not railroad

LU	331	97		3	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	14	14	14 pieces of unidentified metal of varying sizes.
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Toy Figurine	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1		1 lead horse figurine
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Communication , Board, Slate		3		3 pieces of slate
LU	331	97		3	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		1		1 piece of unidentified mammalian bone
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper	Machine Made	11	11	11 piece of tar paper of varying sizes
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of transfer print whiteware rim
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of transfer printed whiteware with geometric design

LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of blue annular banded whiteware body with slight curve towards the blue band
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of whiteware rim, one tiny piece, one larger piece
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	7	0	7 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	very small piece of thin porcelain, unknown function or manufacture
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 large piece of molded pipe stem with half burned inside
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of pipe stem
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		1 clay marble
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		3	0	3 pieces of aqua window glass

LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	1		1 large piece of brown bottle glass with "NOT TO BE SO" on it, most likely "not to be sold"
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Bottle, Panel	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of embossed panel bottle with "O - MANGA" letters and slight curve toward the tops of the letters
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of solarized container glass with mold seam
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of yellow container glass
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 tiny piece of aqua container glass rim
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	13	0	13 piece of container glass of varying sizes

LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	10	0	10 pieces of aqua colored lamp glass
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	0	2 pieces of solarized container glass body
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3		3 pieces of blue container glass
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Personal, Mirror	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 piece of glass with tar stuck on
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Tableware, Lid	UID mold	1	0	lid to tea service creamer or sugar dish; Westmoreland company, pattern "swan and cattails" pattern #115
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Unidentified, glass	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 tiny piece of milk glass body
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 wire nail
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	10	10	10 UID nails

LU	331	98		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	5	4	5 cut nails of varying sizes
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	7	7	7 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	98		3	B-II				Communication , Slate Pencil		1		1 slate pencil with rounded edge
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Architectural, Brick		1	0	1 piece of brick
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Architectural, Tar Paper		9	9	8 pieces of tar paper, couple of pieces hard, maybe dried
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1	0	marly sloping down to interior
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of grey annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	2		2 large pieces of whiteware (possible part of a bowl) with footrings

LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	3	3 pieces of transfer print whiteware with crosshatching and possible building on one piece and possible plant on another piece
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, Lid	Whiteware	1	1 large piece of a whiteware lid with slightly molded rim
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	1 piece of blue and purple sponge painted whiteware, half blue, half purpleish cranberry
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	1 piece of hand painted whiteware with one leaf
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, vessel	Creamware	1	1 piece of molded creamware rim with scalloped, swooped edge mold and possible part of a leaf mold

LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of whiteware rim, 1 large piece might be part of a holloware rim (bowl rim?)
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		sponge decorated with annular bandings in blue
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	5	0	5 pieces of whiteware body of varying sizes
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of molded pipe stem
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	5	0	3 pieces of a pipe stem
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	4	0	4 pieces of molded pipe bowls of varying sizes with a couple pieces having slightly burned insides
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		1 clay reddish-tan marble

LU	331	99		3	B-III				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of rockingham glazed redware with small amount of glaze at the top of the piece
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Architectural, Window Pane		4	0	4 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Architectural, Window Pane		11	0	11 pieces of window glass
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Bottle, Panel	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 large piece of aqua container glass with decorative mold (possibly mold seam) with a thick line going down the piece
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	1 piece of container glass with slight mold seam
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of embossed container glass with cursive lettering "F" possibly

LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 piece of red container glass, one side red, the opposite side is colorless
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	0	2 pieces of aqua container glass, 1 big piece, 1 small piece
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Unidentified, Glass	melted	1	0	1 piece of melted aqua glass
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Container, lid, screwtop	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 small cylindrical piece of hardware with vertical lines going around the body
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	14	13	10 cut nails
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	5	5	5 UID nails
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	8	7	8 wire nails
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Hardware, Tack	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 intact tack

LU	331	99		3	B-III				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	11	11	8 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Unidentified, Metal		1	0	
LU	331	99		3	B-III				Communication , Slate Pencil		1		1 piece (point) of a slate pencil
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	1 piece of red brick
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		sherd has UID molded decoration
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	1 small piece of porcelain body
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware holloware rim with UID molded decoration
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1		1 piece of holloware whiteware rim with scalloped ridge
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				tableware, saucer	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware saucer rim
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				tableware, saucer	Whiteware	1		sponge stamped with

													annular banding
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	15	0	15 pieces of whiteware body, varying sizes
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of thick annular banded blue and white whiteware, 1 piece has evident lines, other piece all blue but thought to be annular banded
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of whiteware footring, 1 large piece, 2 small pieces
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware vessel rim
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 long piece of pipe stem
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 thick piece of molded pipe stem
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Buff Paste Earthenware	1	0	

LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		14	14	14 pieces of aqua window glass, varying sizes
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Bottle, Panel	Cup Bottom (base)	2	0	"...ER'S EXTRACTS" and "...CTS..."
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of jar glass rim with threaded finish
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Pressed Glass	1	0	3 bands of ribbing
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Jar, Lid Liner	UID mold	1	0	1 piece of molded milk glass canning jar lid with "ED" lettering and curved ridges
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	...E... and ...T... embossed
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of container glass base with molded geometric design
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of knurled container glass base

LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	1		1 thick piece of embossed brown glass (possibly bottle glass) with lettering, first row "RIE", second row "DE"
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	3 pieces of aqua container glass with mold seams
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	9	0	9 pieces of container glass of varying sizes
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	UID manufacture	1		bubbles in glass
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece of lamp glass
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece of frosted lamp glass
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded	1	1	1 piece of white plastic
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	1	1 thick UID nail
LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	2	1	2 wire nails

LU	331	10 0		5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	3	2	3 fairly large cut nails
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Architectural, Brick		3	2	3 pieces of red brick
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		1	1	1 piece of tar paper
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of transfer print whiteware, 1 piece with circular grid pattern, 1 with flower, and one with curved lines
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		portion of marly, has transfer printed circles
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		blue and purple sponge painted
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of blue annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of blue sponge decorated whiteware
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of molded whiteware with slight pie crust edge towards

													the top of the piece	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware		1	1 piece of whiteware with green leaf on one side and small amount of green paint on the other side	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware		2	2 small pieces of blue transfer print whiteware	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware		4	4 small pieces of blue glazed whiteware, most likely annular banded decoration	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware		1	blue sponge stamp with blue annular band	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware		9	0	9 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware		1		1 piece of small whiteware rim

LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of cream pipe stem
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of molded pipe bowl with grey smoky inside
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 small piece of pipe stem
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Toy, Marble	Refined Porcelain	1		1 marble made of porcelain
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Toy, Marble	Refined Porcelain	1		1 porcelain marble with multiple faded red concentric lines going around the body of the marble
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	2	0	redware lead glazed vessel
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	1 small piece of window glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		6	0	6 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Bottle	Applied Finish	1	0	1 piece of aqua bottle glass with probable lip

LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Bottle	Blob Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of bottle lip
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of container glass with raised mold seam
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of jar with threaded finish
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece ofmolded aqua container glass base
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2		1 small piece of amber container glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 small piece of olive container glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 thick piece of aqua container base
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 thick piece of brown curved glass, possibly part of bottle neck?

LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of solarized container glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	5	0	5 pieces of colorless container body
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 piece of teal container glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		4	0	4 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	5	4	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	
LU	331	10 1		5	B-I				Hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	1	1 UID nail
LU	331	10 2		5	B-III				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 small white porcelain button
LU	331	10 2		5	B-III				Communication , Slate Pencil	Burned	1	0	2 halves of a burnt slate pencil with rounded tip and reddish grey coloring

LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	1 small piece of aqua window glass
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 small white porcelain button
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 small piece of lamp glass
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	2		2 small pieces of whiteware footrings
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		transfer print circles on marly going in to sloping part of flatware
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	1 piece of burned whiteware
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of cranberry sponge painted whiteware
LU	331	10 3		5	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of light blue annular banded whiteware with small amount of dark blue sponge decoration

LU	331	10 4		5					Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of sponge painted whiteware with dark blue thick lined sponge decoration
LU	331	10 5		5					Personal, Figurine	Whiteware	1		1 piece of suspected whiteware figurine with molded linear design
LU	331	10 5		5					Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	3		3 pieces of annular banded whiteware
LU	331	10 5		5					Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware footring
LU	331	10 5		5					Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 tiny piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	10 5		5					Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	3	0	3 pieces of whiteware
LU	331	10 5		5					Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		blue sponge stamped with blue annular bnd
LU	331	10 5		5					Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass

LU	331	10 5		5					Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass
LU	331	10 5		5					Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of teal container glass with mold seam
LU	331	10 5		5					clothing, Unidentified		1	0	1 piece of leather
LU	331	10 5		5					Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	4	4	4 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, Brick		2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, Brick		2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, Brick		8		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	machine Made	181		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, mortar	Unidentified Earthenware	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar, Lid Liner	Refined Porcelain	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Electrical, Knob and Tube	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	5		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Creamware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	19		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Toy, Marble		1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Utilitarian, Jar/Crock	Gray Paste Stoneware	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Utilitarian, Jar/Crock	Buff Paste Earthenware	6		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Buff Paste Stoneware	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane		1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane		9		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle	Tooled (finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle	Hand Applied Finish (finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Milk	Machine Molded (Finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Panel	Cup Bottom (base)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Soda	Machine Molded (Finish)	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Soda	Cup Bottom (base)	3		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar	Cup Bottom (base)	1		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar, Food	Threaded Finish (finish)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Molded	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Molded	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Ejection Scar	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	12		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	12		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom (base)	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	32		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	5		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Panel	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Personal, Bead		1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Personal, Bead		1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Personal, Bead		1		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Religious Item, Rosary Bead		1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Shoe, Sole	Machine Made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Unidentifiable, Styrofoam	Machine Made	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				clothing, Unidentified		1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	Machine Made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Machine made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Clothing, Shoe, Eyelet	Machine Made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Machine Made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made	5		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Jar, Lid	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Food Preparation, Cooking Pot	Machine Made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	27		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	41		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, strap	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Tack	Wire (nails)	2		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Wire	extruded (wire)	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Wire	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Hardware, Wire	Extruded (wire)	4		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Personal, Jewelry, Watch Part	Machine Made	1		

LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Personal, Other	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	16		
LU	331	10 6		4	A-I				Unidentified, Plastic		1		
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Architectural, Brick		42	38	42 pieces of brick, varying sizes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Architectural, Brick		9	8	9 brick pieces of varying sizes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		10	10	10 pieces of tar paper, varying sizes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Unidentified, Plaster	Molded	1	0	1 large piece of molded plaster block with square indentations
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 small porcelain button
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Bottle, Ginger Beer	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	1 piece of jackfield glazed whiteware rim (maybe handle or cup lip?)

LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Electrical, Knob and Tube	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	1	0	1 piece of knob and tube
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of annular banded whiteware, mostly blue
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of thick whiteware, annular banded
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	5	0	5 pieces of whiteware of varying sizes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 cream pipe stem
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of molded pipe bowl
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of tan pipestem cut in half
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		1 clay marble
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	

LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 molded container glass base, letters " OES PAT 120 277" "4A43" "33" "Duraglas" in cursive, "16 G"
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	cup bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of container glass with base and mold seam
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 small piece of molded container glass base, letters "ZLETO"
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Ejection Scar	2	0	2 mending pieces of decorative molded container glass with ejection scar
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	2 piece of aqua window glass
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	4	0	4 pieces of colorless container glass with decorated lined molding, varying sizes

LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	3	0	bottle with vertical ridges with circles on the ridges
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Bottle, Panel	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of colorless embossed container glass with two square lined designs
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of embossed container glass with knurling decorative molding, letters "LUB" "HAZ (L?)"
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 small piece of amber container glass with mold seam
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	2 small pieces of container glass with knurling
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	23	0	23 pieces of container glass
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3		3 pieces of amber container glass, varying sizes

LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	9	0	9 pieces of container glass with mold seam, varying sizes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1	0	1 bottle lip, neck, and shoulder with machine molded finish
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	3 piece of container rim, varying sizes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Other		1	0	1 small piece of paper label
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Other		1	0	unidentified material that appears to be a bottle closure (not screw type)
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made	8	0	metal can lid fragments
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Container, Jar, Lid Liner	Machine Made	1	0	Zinc mason jar lid liner with milk glass cap still in place, reads "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP"
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	23	20	24 cut nails of varying sizes

LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	9	8	8 wire nails
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Hardware, Strap		1	0	Machine made,, long strip with nail holes
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Hardware, Tack	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 tack
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Lighting, Light Bulb	Machine Made	3	0	2 distinct light bulb bases, one with filament and the other with wires
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Personal, Jewelry, Watch Part	Machine Made	2	0	two pieces of pocket watch workings one is wheel and other is mounting for gear
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	4	4	13 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	10 7		4	A-II				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		1		1 piece of bone from unknown mammal
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	1 large piece of orange brick
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 black porcelain button with 4 holes

LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of blue and white annular banded whiteware
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of brown and light blue annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	0	molded twig design on scalloped rim and colored (cream) glaze
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware, rim
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of curved whiteware rim (hollowware)
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	3	0	4 pieces of whiteware body, varying sizes
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware")	1	0	
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of tan pipestem

LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 small piece of white pipestem
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste)	1	0	1 small piece of unidentified earthenware
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1	0	1 embossed glass bottle with decorative molding, machine made finish, and threaded finish, first letter looks like "z" and "3" on top of one another and "i"
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 glass cup bottom base with maker's mark K and 3; Knox Glass Company 1932-1968
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Tooled (finish)	1	0	1 piece of glass bottle with tooled finish
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Bottle, Panel	Unidentified Mold	4	0	4 pieces of linear decorative molded glass container, parts of panel bottle?

LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass with mold seam
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass, rim
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	2 pieces of aqua container glass body with embossed letters "HIS"
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	4	0	4 small pieces of unidentified container glass body
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Personal, Mirror		1	0	1 piece of aqua window glass with tar
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Clothing, Shoe, sole		1		1 piece of leather shoe sole
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Machine Made	1		1 baltimore loop seal
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Personal, Comb, Lice		2		2 lice combs
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	2 cut nails, one bent
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	2	1	2 metal nails, wire cut

LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	4	4 UID nails
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Hardware, Wire	machine Made	1	0	1 piece of metal wire
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole		2		2 fragile shell buttons
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		1		1 piece of rib bone from unidentified mammal
LU	331	10 8		4	A-II				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified	Unidentified Mammal	1		1 piece of unidentified mammalian bone
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Architectural, Brick		4	3	4 orange brick fragments
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Architectural, Brick		7	6	7 pieces of red brick, varying sizes
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	2 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 cream colored button
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 white porcelain 4 hole button
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				tableware, mug	Creamware	1	0	1 cream cup handle with silver coating; handle is pretty thick and

													sturdy, probably not teacup
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tableware, Plate	Whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware plate with rim, shell edged blue
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tableware, Unidentified	Whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware with one light blue annular band, looks like one more light blue annular band where it breaks off
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware body with curve
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 triangular piece of whiteware rim, with molded lines
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of orange pipe stem
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of cream pipestem

LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1	0	1 piece of tan tobacco pipe stem
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay	3	0	3 pieces of molded clay tobacco pipe bowl
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay	1		1 clay marble
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Bottle	Lipping Tool (finish)	1	0	1 piece of aqua glass bottle with rim
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass with embossed letters TT
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of colorles molded container glas
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass with mold seam and base
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of olive container glass
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 thick shard of curved aqua bottle glass
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	2 pieces of colorless container glass rims

LU	331	10 9		4	A-II			Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	4	0	4 pieces of container glass, one embossed with letter EPS and linear designs, one embossed with NT, one embossed with what looks like C, one embossed with unintelligible letter
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II			Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	7	0	7 shards of glass, cracked
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II			Communication , Pencil, Ferrule		1		1 piece of pencil lead, probably graphite, with ferrule
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II			Container, Bottle, Crown Cap		2		2 crown bottle caps
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II			Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	3	2	3 wire nails
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II			Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	4	4 pieces of UID nail

LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	7	6	7 machine cut nails
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Hardware, Strap	Machine Made	3	0	one inch thick metal strap with unknown function
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	8	8	8 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		2		2 pieces of rib bone from unidentified mammal
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Communication , Board, Slate		1	0	1 piece of slate writing tablet
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Communication , Slate Pencil		1	0	1 piece of slate pencil, flat on one end and jagged on other end
LU	331	10 9		4	A-II				Crystal, Unidentified		1	0	1 small crystal with 4 facets
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Architectural, Brick		1		1 fragment of orange brick
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Architectural, Brick		1		1 piece of red brick
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Architectural, Tar Paper		1		1 piece of tar paper
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 white porcelain button

LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	1 piece of whiteware body with one blue annular band
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tableware, Teacup	whiteware	1	1 piece of whiteware rim with zigzag dark blue lines and crosses on exterior and one annular line on interior
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	2	2 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain	1	1 tiny piece of porcelain body
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tobacco, Pipe		1	1 piece of pipe stem
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tobacco, Pipe		1	1 piece of pipe stem
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tobacco, Pipe		3	3 pieces of pipe bowl, molded
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Utilitarian, Vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	Yellowware body fragment with large white annular stripe
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	1 shard of lamp glass
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tableware, Flatware		1	1 shard of milkglass body

LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2		2 cut nails, one bent
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3		3 UID nails
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3		3 pieces unidentified metal hardware
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Tool, Unidentified	Machine Made	1		1 UID metal tool, nail shaped with ridges
LU	331	11 0		4	A-III				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4		4 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Architectural, Brick		3	2	3 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	2 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	1 piece of aqua window glass
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 white porcelain button
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	4	0	4 pieces of colorless container glass, cracked

LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	LongBone	1		1 piece of bone from a large unidentified mammal
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 unidentified nail
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Tableware, Teacup	whiteware	1		1 whiteware footring with shape of four small squares forming a larger square on bottom
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware body
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 cream pipestem
LU	331	11 1		4	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of tan pipe stem
LU	331	11 2		4	A- SUB				Architectural, Brick		1	0	1 piece of red brick
LU	331	11 2		4	A- SUB				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	11 2		4	A- SUB				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	2 UID nails
LU	331	11 2		4	A- SUB				Tableware, vessel	Burned	1	0	1 piece of whiteware

													body with dirty glaze
LU	331	11 2		4	A- SUB				Tobacco, Pipe		3	0	2 pieces of cream pipe stem
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Architectural, Brick		87	87	85 pieces of brick of varying sizes
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Architectural, Fire brick		3	0	3 large, heavy pieces of reddish fire brick
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		113	113	113 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Clothing, Button	Refined Porcelain	1		1 half of a dark blue porcelain button
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	5		5 porcelain buttons, varying sizes
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue shell edged whiteware rim
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	6		6 pieces of whiteware with blue annular bands
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, Holloware	whiteware	1	0	handle lug on body of unidentified holloware vessel

LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, saucer	whiteware	2	0	saucer footring with extremely thin walled body
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, saucer	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim with light blue spot of paint under the glaze
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	11	0	11 pieces of chipped whiteware body
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of chipped whiteware with hand painted green teardrop
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 cream pipestem
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 tan pipestem
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	2	2 pieces of window glass
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane		3	3	3 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Container, Bottle	cup bottom (base)	1	0	1 aqua molded container base with maker's mark WT & CO, 7, USA

LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1	0	external threaded "lug" type (1906 introduction, popular after 1920)
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	2	0	1 piece of jar rim with threaded finish and mold seam
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 colorless container base with knurling, molded with M, 11 - 6; hazel-atlas glass company
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	embossed container glass, letters "ID", other piece embossed "EN"
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass base
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	cup bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass base with knurling

LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	molded	1	0	1 piece of curved milk glass container rim
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of olive container glass with folded lip and rim
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 shard of olive container glass
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	22	0	19 shards of colorless container glass
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	4	0	4 pieces of decorative molded colorless container glass
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Unidentified, Plastic		1		1 unidentified piece of dark brown plastic with multiple curves indicating holes
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I				Unidentified, Plastic		2	2	2 pieces of white UID plastic

LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Coin, Token	Machine Made	1		1 large token with no discernable design, except for a carved triangular shape with an offshooting line, same carving on both sides
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Chain, Link	Hand Wrought (nails)	1		1 handwrought chain and hook
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	2 UID nails
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	15	13	20 wire nails
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	39	35	35 cut nails
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Screw	Machine Made	1	0	1 screw
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Spring	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 metal spring
LU	331	11 3	13	A-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made	1	0	1 pyramid shaped unidentified metal

												hardware with three legs
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I			Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made	1		1 UID rectangular metal hardware piece
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I			Hardware, Wire	Extruded (wire)	1	0	1 metal wire, U shaped
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I			Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		1		1 circular molded piece of plaster
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I			Vegetal, Pit		1	0	1 fruit pit (peach?)
LU	331	11 3		13	A-I			Communication , Slate Pencil		2		2 pieces of slate pencil, 1 piece with rounded edge
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI			Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 four hole porcelain prosser button with crimped pie crust edge
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI			Tableware, Cup	Unidentified Porcelain	1		1 porcelain footring
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI			Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 chipped whiteware rim with blue shell edge design
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI			Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue annular banded whiteware body

LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of chipped whiteware rim
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	1 chipped whiteware body
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 whiteware rim with cranberry annular banding and purple sponge decoration
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				tobacco, Pipe		4	0	4 pieces of cream pipe stem
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of cream molded pipe bowl
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Architectural, Window Pane		3	0	3 shards of aqua window glass
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Tableware, stemware drinking glass		1	0	1 colorless glass lid with decorative mold and handle
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 shard of aqua container glass body

LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2		2 shards of olive green UID container glass
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	3 shards of embossed container glass; 1 shard with letters SW; 1 shard with PA.; 1 shard with unintelligible letters
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 shard of colorless lamp glass
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Personal, Comb		1		1 fragment of plastic comb with tortoise shell design
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Personal, Jewelry		1		1 amber plastic jewel with teardrop shape
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Clothing, Button	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 metal button with unidentifiable holes
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	22	20	22 cut nails
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3		3 Uid metal hardwares; 2 hoops and one hook

LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Tool, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 unidentified metal tool, a rod
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Unidentified, Metal	Machine Made	4	4	4 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		1		1 bone of medium to large unidentified mammal
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified	FlatBone	1		1 rib bone from large UID mammal
LU	331	11 4		13	A-VI				Communication , Slate Pencil		1		1 piece of slate pencil
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Architectural, Brick		5	4	5 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Unidentified Porcelain	1		1 porcelain button, 4-hole with crimped pie crust edge
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Recreation, Gaming Piece		4		3 complete porcelain prosser buttons, 1 half button
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Recreation, Gaming Piece		1		1 cream 4-hole porcelain prosser button
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Recreation, Gaming Piece		1		1 cream marble

LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Recreation, Gaming Piece		1		1 piece of complete yellow marble
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue glazed whiteware with brown handpainted swag with molded rim
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	1		base of hollowware vessel (possible cup?) with very hint of green hand painted decoration)
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	4	0	4 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of clay pipe stem
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	complete intact pipe bowl, molded geometric design
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				toy, tea set	refined Porcelain	1	0	very small porcelain toy tea cup

LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	red paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane		5	0	5 piece of aqua window glass
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1		1 piece of green bottle glass with pontil base
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Pontil (Generic) (base)	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Container, Unidentified		1	0	blue milk glass with gilding and evidence of decalcomania
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	frosted	1	0	1 piece of lamp glass
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Personal, Bead		1		1 complete bead
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				tableware, tumbler		1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass rim
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				clothing, shoe	Cut	1	0	has stitch holes; very small
LU	331	11 5	13	A-IV				Unidentified Object		24		24 pieces of paper with print

LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	14	13	11 pieces of cut nails
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				hardware, nail	Wire (nails)	3	2	12 pieces of wire nails
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	5	5	
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 piece of unidentified metal hardware, circular
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	0	2 pieces of unidentified metal utility, bar and halfcircle
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Tableware, Spoon	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece of a spoon
LU	331	11 5		13	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	19	19	19 pieces of unidentified metal
LU	331	11 6		13	A-VI				Architectural, Brick		5	4	
LU	331	11 6		13	A-VI				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	2 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	11 6		13	A-VI				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1	0	1 porcelain prosser button

LU	331	11 6	13	A-VI				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of olive container glass
LU	331	11 6	13	A-VI				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	5	4	4 cut nails
LU	331	11 6	13	A-VI				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of dark purple sponge painted whiteware
LU	331	11 6	13	A-VI				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 cream pipe stem
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Architectural, Tar Paper		5	5	5 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware body
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of olive container glass
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Machine Made	1		1 top part of a shotgun shell letters "WINCHESTER REPEATER"
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	1 cut nail
LU	331	11 7	13	A-VII				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 wire nail

LU	331	11 7		13	A-VII				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	2 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 piece of orange brick, 1 large piece, 1 small piece
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Architectural, Brick		3	2	3 pieces of brick, 1 very large piece of brick and 2 smaller pieces
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Architectural, Tar Paper		44	44	44 pieces of tar paper, varying sizes
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware footing with rounded body
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	3 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of pearlware body
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	1	0	embossed "...AR..." around a center decoration; bubbles in glass

LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of jar rim with threaded finish
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Jar	Threaded Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of melted glass with rim and threaded finish
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Jar, Jelly	Unidentified Mold	1	0	Likely Welches' jelly jar drinking class
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	has a rim diameter of approx. 3.5", but rim is not perfectly round, unsure if melted or molded that way
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Unidentified	cup bottom (base)	1	0	"9" embossed on side, embossed on bottom but cant read
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of knurled container glass
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 small piece of aqua container glass

LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Unidentified		1	0	1 small piece of solarized container glass
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	13	0	13 pieces of container glass
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Household Accessory, Figurine	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of curved, molded glass, most likely a figurine
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Tableware, Beer Mug	Unidentified Mold	1	0	based of beer tankard with molded ridges going around
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Container, Other	Molded	1	0	1 plastic cap
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Unidentified, Plastic	molded	1	1	1 piece of blue printed plastic with lined design
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	10	10	10 UID nails
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	50	45	50 wire nails
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	

LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece of metal coil, possibly spring
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Hardware, Wire	Extruded (wire)	4	0	2 pieces of metal wire, 1 piece twisted (almost looks like a doll)
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	66	66	66 piece UID metal
LU	331	11 8		6	Z				Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 very large piece of UID metal hardware, sheet
LU	331	11 9		6	Z				Tableware, tankard	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of thick colorless container glass rim, burned, maybe beer mug base
LU	331	11 9		6	Z				Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made	3	0	metal container (can?)
LU	331	11 9		6	Z				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 UID nail

LU	331	11 9		6	Z				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	3	2	2 wire nail, 1 full nail, 1 part of a nail
LU	331	11 9		6	Z				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	15	15	15 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	11 9		6	Z				Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	0	4 pieces of UID metal hardware, sheet
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Architectural, Brick		3	2	3 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware	1		1 piece of annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	3		3 pieces of molded whiteware rim
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Tableware, vessel	Burned	1	0	1 piece of burned whiteware
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware footring
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	6	0	6 pieces of whiteware
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Unidentified, Ceramic	Terra Cotta	7	0	very thin terracotta pieces with small nail holes;

												unknown purpose	
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Utilitarian, hollowware	Buff Paste Stoneware	1	0	1 piece of brown stoneware rim
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Architectural, Window Pane		4	0	3 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Bottle	Threaded Finish (finish)	1	0	1 machine made bottle lip with threaded finish
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Bottle	Crown Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of colorless glass bottle lip
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Jar	Machine Molded (Finish)	1	0	1 piece of complete glass bottle, molded, cup bottom base, ejection scar, with metal lid. Bottom molded reads "DES.PAT. 86565"
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Jar, Lid	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of colorless glass lid

LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1		1 piece of amber container glass body
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, unidentified		1	0	1 small piece of milk glass container
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	5	0	4 pieces of colorless cointainer glass
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	embossed "...IN..."
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Unidentified	Cup bottom (base)	1	0	
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		4	0	4 small pieces of colorless lamp glass
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Unidentified, Glass	Melted	1	0	1 piece of melted glass
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Unidentified Object	Molded	1		black plastic with red inclusions with a rounded edge

													and a broken edge
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made	3	0	3 metal crown caps
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made	4	0	4 pieces of a metal can rim
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	11	10	13 wire nails
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	9	8	4 cut nails
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Hardware, Nut	Machine Made	1	0	1 metal nut
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	51	51	51 pieces of unidentified metal
LU	331	12 0		9	Z				Electrical, Battery, Dry Cell		1	0	battery carbon cell
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	2 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Container, Jar	Machine Molded (Finish)	5		embossed "L-1044" and "18" on base
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Container, unidentified		1	0	
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Container, Jar, Lid	Machine Made	3	0	Canning jar lid, zinc type not ring type

LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Hardware, Bolt	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece of a metal bolt
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	3 pieces of unidentified nails
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Hardware, Spike, Railroad	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	1 piece of unidentified metal (railroad spike?)
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	some kind of metal bar
LU	331	12 1		9	Z				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	3 pieces of unidentified metal
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Architectural, Brick		1	1	1 piece of orange brick
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Architectural, Brick		9	9	about 5 half-bricks
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Architectural, Mortar		2	2	2 pieces of mortar, 1 large, 1 small
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		140	140	A huge amount of tar paper, varying sizes

LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of annular banded whiteware with glaze deteriortaion
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tableware, saucer	Whiteware	1		1 piece of hand painted whiteware body sherd
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware rim, blue handpainted geometric design
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of molded pipe stem, molded at one end
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of pipe stem
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 tiny piece of pipe bowl
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of molded pipe bowl
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	molded pipe bowl with spur
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane		4		2 pieces of aqua window glass

LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish)	1		1 amber bottle profile, machine molded, ejection scar, base is molded "2099" "0" in a circle "70" in a smaller circle "B" "6"; manufactured 1935- ca. 1980, possibly 1970
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Container, Unidentified		25	0	16 pieces of milk glass container body
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	0	2 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2		2 small pieces of container glass
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Cup bottom (base)	2		container base with ...E... embossed on bottom

LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	81		embossed "CLOROX", cap is present, most of bottle is present, body is covered in stippling
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Container, Unidentified	cup bottom (base)	42		embossed "QUART 4/5" around base, most of bottle present, ejection scar and marks on bottom of base
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2		embossed pieces, mend "...R B.../...THIS..."
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Lighting, Lamp Chimney		2	0	2 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Unidentified, Plastic		2	2	2 strips of colorless, thin plastic
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Unidentified, Synthetic		2	2	2 pieces of styrofoam, 1 large piece, 1 small piece
LU	331	12 2		12	A-I			Unidentified, Synthetic		3	3	3 pieces of styrofoam, varying sizes

LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	4 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	8	7	5 cut nails
LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	26	23	26 wire nails
LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		piece of flat metal with 4 nail/screw holes one in each corner
LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Personal, lip stick tube		2		2 pieces of UID metal personal item, one piece has rounded edge with scratch marks around that end (lipstick tube?)
LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 small piece of Uid metal
LU	331	12 2	12	A-I				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified		3		3 animal bones
LU	331	12 3	12	A-IV				Architectural, Tar Paper		125	125	Many pieces of black tarpaper

LU	331	12 3		12	A-IV				Container, unidentified		1	0	1 piece of amber container glass
LU	331	12 3		12	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	wire (nails)	6	5	6 pieces of wire nails, some with wood remaining attached
LU	331	12 3		12	A-IV				Tableware, Beer Mug	Unidentified Mold	1	0	rim of thick glass with molded ridges v similar to those seen on beer tankards
LU	331	12 4		12	A-IV				Architectural, Tar paper		2	2	
LU	331	12 4		12	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	3	1	
LU	331	12 4		12	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Architectural, Tar paper		3	3	3 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Tableware, hollowware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	piece of hollowware porcelain
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1		1 piece of amber glass with decorative mold
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	5		5 pieces of amber container glass

LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	flat piece of milk glass, no manufacture marks
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	1 cut nail
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 wire nail
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Textile, Unidentified		3	0	3 pieces of mottled unidentified textile
LU	331	12 5		12	A-V				Fauna, Unidentified	LongBone	1		1 unidentified, butchered bone
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Architectural, Brick		4	3	4 pieces of red brick
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Architectural, Tar Paper		1	1	1 piece of tar paper
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	2		2 pieces of annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	lead glazed on interior on red ware

LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Architectural, Window Pane		4	0	4 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Container, Unidentified	UID mold	1		1 piece of amber container glass with decorative mold
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	0	2 colorless container glass
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	0	3 pieces of milk glass body
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4		4 pieces of amber container glass
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	4 pieces of unidentified nails
LU	331	12 6		12	A-V				Architectural, Plank		3	0	3 pieces of wood flooring planks
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Architectural, Brick		11	11	11 pieces of brick, varying sizes
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Architectural, Brick		16	16	16 pieces of orange brick, varying sizes

LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		9	9	9 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of shell edged whiteware rim
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tableware, teacup	Refined Porcelain	1	0	porcelain cup with molded decoration and decalcomania of roses and leaves
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	27	0	25 pieces of whiteware, varying sizes
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	2		2 pieces of whiteware rim
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 molded pipe bowl with spur
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Utilitarian, Flower Pot	Terra Cotta	2	0	2 pieces of terracotta rims
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta	1	0	1 piece of orange terracotta
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of lead glazed earthenware

LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	0	1 piece of yellowware body
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		4	4	3 small pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		4	4	4 pieces of colorless window glass
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Bottle	Post Bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of thick container glass, aqua with embossed base, letters "ECIST"
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	molded	1	0	1 piece of milk glass container
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, unidentified		1	0	1 piece of solarized glass handle
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	1 small piece of solarized glass
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 tiny piece of blue container glass
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	10	0	10 pieces of container glass, varying sizes

LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	12	0	12 pieces of aqua container glass, varying sizes
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of container glass rim, possibly part of a glass lid
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2	0	2 small pieces of olive container glass
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		4	0	4 tiny pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Tableware, tumbler	pressed glass	1	0	1 piece of colorless tumblr rim
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic		7	7	7 pieces of UID white plastic, varying sizes
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	2 cut nails, one large
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	5	4	5 wire nails, varying sizes
LU	331	12 7		7	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	6	6	6 pieces UID metal, varying sizes
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Architectural, Brick		16	15	16 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		33	33	33 pieces of black tarpaper

LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of teal annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of transfer printed whiteware rim
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	3		3 pieces of blue annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	5		5 pieces of green annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	31	0	31 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of brown painted whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of gray annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of green and brown painted whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	1 piece of porcelain

LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware footring
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3		3 pieces of cranberry annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	2		2 pieces of cranberry sponge painted whiteware rim
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3		3 pieces of sponge painted whiteware body
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3		3 pieces of whiteware rim
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	5		5 pieces of hard painted whiteware body, one with green with black leaf stems
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		sponged stamped blue whiteware
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		7	0	7 pieces of pipe stem
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Utilitarian, hollowware	buff paste Stoneware	1	0	1 piece of glazed stoneware

LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of redware body, glaze on one side
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Utilitarian, Jar/Crock	Red Paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	2	0	2 pieces of redware rim, dark lead glaze on one sides
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	6	0	6 pieces of yellowware
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		6	0	6 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Bottle	Patent/Extract Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of aqua patent finish bottle
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	3	0	two pieces of embossed, one "...Y" the other "P[T?]..." both inside a circle; base to this container also in bag but UID manufacture technique
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified		1		1 piece of amber container glass

LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of solarized container glass
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of aqua container rim
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified		9	0	10 pieces of colorless container glass
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	3 small pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	2 pieces of thick aqua container glass
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0	
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece of lamp glass
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic		2	0	2 pieces of unidentified plastic
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	5	4	3 pieces of cut nails
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	4	3	6 pieces of wire nails

LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Hardware, Washer	Machine Made	1	0	1 complete metal washer
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 piece of unidentified metal
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Communication , Slate Pencil		1		1 piece of slate pencil
LU	331	12 8		7	B-II				Clothing, Unidentified		1	0	1 piece of unidentified cloth
LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of green annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of painted whiteware body
LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	6	0	6 pieces whiteware body
LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of burned annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3		blue sponge stamped with cranberry annular band

LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	patent/Extract Finish (finish)	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass rim
LU	331	12 9		7	B-I				Unidentified, Glass		1	0	1 piece of melted glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Architectural, Brick		2	2	
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Architectural, Brick		5	5	
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Architectural, Tar paper		21	21	
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece annular/bande d painted whiteware
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	17		17 pieces of whiteware
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	3		3 pieces annular banded whiteward body
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware with blue crossed lines design with circles where lines intersect
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	7		6 pieces of whiteware rim

LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Toy, Doll	Parian (doll parts, busts etc, unglazed)	1	0	1 piece of porcelain doll figurine, outside is pink painted and inside is white
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, hollowware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0	burned foot pedestal that held up some kind of hollowware -- large footring
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	white whiteware footring
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		green and pink hand painted
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		small portion of markers mark visible, can't figure out what brand
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of molded pipe stems with spurs
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				tobacco, Pipe		3	0	3 pieces of cream pipe stems
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Utilitarian, hollowware	Albany Type Slip Glazed	1	0	black glaze on interior and white on exterior

LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		5	5	
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		5	5	
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Bottle	reinforced extract/patent (finish)	1	0	1 piece of tooled finish glass bottle neck
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	11	0	11 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	2 pieces of yellow container glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of amber container rim
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of amber container glass

LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of light green container glass finish with possible thread
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	body just above base; sign of mold but cannot ID which type
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	2 pieces of dark aqua container glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	13	0	13 pieces of colorless container glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Container, Unidentified		1	0	1 piece of solarized container glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				lighting, Lamp Chimney		3	0	3 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Tableware, tumbler	pressed glass	3	0	3 pieces of colorless glass tumblr rim, one is pretty thick with molded ridge decoration

LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	4	3	
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Machine Made	1	0	looks like a ratchet wrench piece
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Machine Made	1	0	broken square with slits cut out, unknown function
LU	331	13 0		8	B-I				Unidentified Object		1	0	black object with cross hatching on one side and indentation on other
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 pieces of brick, 1 big, 1 mall
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Architectural, Brick		8	7	8 pieces of orange brick, varying sizes
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		21	21	21 pieces of tar paper, varying sizes
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	11		1 porcelain button
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of blue annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of burned whiteware

LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	3		3 pieces of whiteware shell edge decorated rim
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of blue annular banded whiteware
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of hand painted whiteware footring
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 small piece of whiteware footring
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	10		10 pieces of whiteware, varying size
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of molded pipe bowl
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta	1	0	1 piece of terracotta
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		5	0	5 pieces aqua window glass, varying sizes
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0	3 piece of container glass

LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	3	0	3 pieces of aqua molded container glass
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	7	0	7 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece of lamp glass edge with crimped/ pie crust edge
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	melted	1	0	1 piece of melted glas
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	3 UID nails
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	4	3	4 cut nails
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Unidentified, Lead		1	0	1 piece of UID lead
LU	331	13 1		8	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	5	5	4 pieces UID metal
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Architectural, Brick		10	9	11 pieces of red brick
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		9	9	9 pieces of tarpaper
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	2		2 white porcelain buttons

LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Cup	whiteware	1		1 large piece of whiteware base of cup with entire footring
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue glazed whiteware
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of grey annular banded whiteware rim
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of transfer printed rim
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2	0	2 thick pieces of shell edged whiteware rim
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 thick piece of transfer print whiteware, transfer print has a grid of circles with smaller circles, and hints of other darker blue decorations, dark blue line at the top
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	4	0	4 pieces of blue painted shell edged whiteware

LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	6		6 pieces of blue annular banded whiteware
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	whiteware	2		sponge stamped pink flower with green leaves
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware		1	0	1 piece of whiteware rim with hint of blue circular underglaze
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, saucer	whiteware	1	0	edge decorated, but not enough of finish to tell if shell edged
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	37	0	37 pieces of whiteware, varying sizes
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	4		4 pieces of whiteware footring
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	6		6 pieces of whiteware rim, varying sizes and thickness
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of molded pipe bowl with spur

LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of molded pipe bowl, one is full bowl, other piece is only a part of a bowl
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of tan pipe stem
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		3	0	3 pieces of pipe stems
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Lead Glazed	1	0	lead glazed earthenware, not redware, but buff paste
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste)	1	0	1 piece of rockingham earthenware body
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		13	0	13 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 piece of amber container glass
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	6	0	aqua container glass, unidentified molding
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	5	0	aqua colored glass container

LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	5	0	5 pieces of colorless container glass
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	melted	1	0	1 piece of colorless melted glass
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	4	3	3 cut nails
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7	7	7 UID nails
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	3 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	13 2		8	B-II				Unidentified, Stone		1		1 oval shaped rock? With cut marks
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Brick		3	3	3 large pieces of brick
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Brick		5	5	5 pieces of orange brick
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Mortar		6	6	6 pieces of mortar, varying sizes
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		41	41	41 pieces of tarpaper varying sizes

LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Electrical, Insulator	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	2	0	2 pieces of knob and tube industrial porcelain
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Personal, Unidentified		1		1 piece of UID personal item, molded curves
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Tableware, Cup	whiteware	2		2 pieces of whiteware rim sherds, holloware
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	5	0	5 pieces of whiteware, varying sizes
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		large footring like pedestal
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 small piece of pipe stem
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Toy, Marble		1		1 large, glazed marble
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		4	4	4 pieces of window glass
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		17	17	17 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 tiny piece of container glass

LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	2 small pieces of container glass
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece of lamp glass
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	Machine Made	1		1 percussion cap
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	12	11	12 cut nails
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	17	15	17 wire nails
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	3	3	3 UID nails
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 piece of UID metal hardware with hole and square edge
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 piece of UID metal
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Architectural, Plank		1		1 piece of planed wood edge
LU	331	13 3		2	B-I				Communication , Slate Pencil		1		1 piece of a slate pencil

LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Architectural, Brick		6	5	2 pieces of orange brick, 1 large piece, 1 small piece
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Architectural, Brick		6	6	6 pieces of brick, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Architectural, Mortar		6	5	6 pieces of mortar, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper		22	22	19 pieces of tarpaper, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 porcelain button
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Electrical, Insulator	Industrial Porcelain (not always translucent)	1	0	1 piece of molded industrial porcelain
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Household Accessory, Figurine	Whiteware	1		1 piece of ceramic figurine with one rounded edge
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	12	0	12 pieces of whiteware
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	2		2 pieces of blue glazed whiteware, 1 small piece, 1 large piece

LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		cranberry and purple sponge stamped
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of molded pipe bowl with spatter of grey
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of molded pipe stem
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 small piece of pipe stem
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	0	1 small piece of yellowware
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	2 tiny pieces of window glass
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane		46	0	46 pieces of aqua window glass, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of container glass base with letters embossed "T&P" and slightly less embossed "T&P" directly behind the first embossing

LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Container, Unidentified		1	0	1 thick piece of solarized container glass
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	2		2 pieces of brown container glass, 1 large rounded piece
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	3	0	3 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	6	0	6 pieces of container glass, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 small piece of lamp glass
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Unidentified, Glass	melted	1	0	1 piece melted amber glass
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Container, Other		150	0	Many pieces of a paper label
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Unidentified, Plastic	Molded	1	0	1 piece of UID plastic with molded decoration
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I			Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Machine made	1		1 shot gun shell with letters "WESTERN" "FELD" "N1"

													12" "MADE IN USA"
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	11	10	11 cut nails, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	13	12	13 wire nails, varying sizes
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	4	4 UID nails
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Hardware, Other	Machine Made	1		1 piece of hardware, possible a screw, looks like a cap with threaded finish inside and hole in middle
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Hardware, Wire	Machine Made	1		1 small piece of metal wire
LU	331	13 4		2	B-I				Communication, Slate Pencil		2		2 pieces of slate pencil, both pieces fit together
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	1 piece of orange brick
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Architectural, Brick		3	2	1 red brick, complete
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Architectural, Mortar		2	1	2 pieces of mortar

LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		25	25	25 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 black porcelain button
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Refined Porcelain	1		1 half of a white porcelain button
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Bottle, Ginger Beer	Gray Paste Stoneware	1	0	small piece of stoneware bottle neck with brown glaze on exterior and white galze on interior
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware body with blue transfer print design
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of light blue annular banded whiteware body
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	7		6 pieces of chipped whiteware body
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Toy, Marble		1		1 glazed marble

LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Yellowware, Utilitarian (Buff paste)	1	0	1 piece of yellowware body
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		3	0	3 pieces of colorless window glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		30	0	30 pieces of aqua window glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Jar, Jelly	pressed glass	6	0	2 pieces colorless jelly glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Jar, Lid Liner	molded	1	0	1 piece of molded milkglass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Other		4	0	4 pieces of pink solarized container glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of container glass with mold seam and rim
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	melted	1	0	1 piece of melted glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of yellow container glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	16	0	16 pieces of colorless container glass body

LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	8	0	8 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		2	0	2 pieces of colorless lamp glass
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Tableware, beer mug	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of glass bottle base
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Tableware, tumbler	pressed glass	2		base of colorless tumbler, crystal tumbler design but not crystal
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Clothing, Other		1		1 peach collar stay
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Clothing, Other		1		1 yellow collar stay
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Clothing, Unidentified		4	0	4 pieces of leather
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	2	1	2 cut nails
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	4	4 UID nails
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	4	3	4 wire nails
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Hardware, Washer	Machine Made	1	0	metal washer

LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	2 pieces of UID metal
LU	331	13 5		2	B-II				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole		1		1 shell button
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	1 piece of reddish orange brick
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	2 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Electrical, Insulator	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of a cermaic insulator
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware		1	0	1 piece of burned whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of chipped whiteware rim
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of green annular banded whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware with a polychrome glaze decoration

LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of blue annular banded whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	2		2 pieces of green annular whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	5		5 whiteware footrings
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	20	0	20 pieces of whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue sponge painted whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue sponge painted whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	Whiteware	1		1 piece of cranberry sponged whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of green spongepainted whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of red and green annular banded whiteware with blue sponging
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware decorated with flow blue

LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	2		2 pieces of blue and purple sponge painted whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of hand painted whiteware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 black pipe stems
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		2	0	2 pieces of molded pipestems with spurs
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		3		3 pieces of a pipe bowl
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe		7	0	7 white pipe stems
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	red paste Earthenware (Not for use with brick)	1	0	1 piece of lead glazed redware
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		3	0	3 piece of aquamarine window glass
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1	0	1 piece of aqua container glass, embossed with the letter S

LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1	0	1 piece of colorless container glass with mold seam
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of container glass base
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified		1	0	1 small piece of frosted container glass
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	1		1 piece of melted amber glass
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified		5	0	5 pieces of colorless container glass
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	cup Bottom (base)	1	0	1 piece of aqua cup bottom container base
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	6	0	6 pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Household Accessory, Decorative Bowl	Carnival	1		1 piece of carnival glass

LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		1	0	1 piece of lamp glass base
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		10	0	10 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	molded	1	0	1 piece of unidentified plastic
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	1	0	1 cut nail
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 wire nail
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	2 cut nails
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Hardware, Tack	Wire (nails)	1	0	1 tack
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Personal, Other	Machine Made	1		1 unidentified metal personal item
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Unidentified, Lead		2	0	2 unidentified pieces of lead
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	12	12	12 pieces of unidentified metal
LU	331	13 6		2	B-II				Fauna, Unidentified		1		1 piece of unidentified bone
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Architectural, Brick		3	2	3 red brick
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Architectural, Brick		1	0	

LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1	1 small piece of shell edge whiteware
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	3	3 pieces of blue and green annular banded whiteware rim, two pieces fit together
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	5	5 pieces of annular banded whiteware
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, hollowware	whiteware	2	2 pieces of whiteware footring with blue sponge paint
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1	small green handpainted leaves with grey painted stem
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1	1 piece of whiteware hollowware rim
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, lid	whiteware	1	rim of 8.5" casserole dish with flange for pick up
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	golged whiteware rim
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	1 small piece of blue sponge

LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold	1		1 small piece of amber container glass
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	2	0	2 small pieces of aqua container glass
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified	4	0	4 pieces of container glass
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney		3	0	3 pieces of lamp glass
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails)	4	3	2 cut nails
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	4	4	3 UID nails
LU	331	13 7		2	B-II				Hardware, Spike	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 metal spike
LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Architectural, Brick		2	1	2 large bricks
LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Tableware, hollowware	whiteware	1	0	annular banding with handpainting on other side

LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	2 pieces of whiteware
LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of pipe stem
LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 cut nail
LU	331	13 8		2	B-III				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	2	2	1 piece of UID metal
LU	331	13 9		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1	0	1 piece of whiteware body
LU	331	13 9		2	B-II				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware footring
LU	331	13 9		2	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	1 piece of aqua window glass
LU	331	13 9		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 piece of unidentified nail
LU	331	14 0		2	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane		2	0	2 pieces of aqua window glass, varying sizes
LU	331	14 0		2	B-II				Tableware, Drinking Glass	Unidentified Mold	2		two pieces, mend to be

													complete vessel
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Architectural, Brick		6	5	6 pieces of brick, varying sizes, largest brick has circular dark stain
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Architectural, Tar Paper		2	2	2 pieces of tar paper
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	button	1		Prosser button
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Tableware, Flatware	whiteware	1		1 piece of whiteware rim
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	3	0	3 pieces of whiteware body
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of blue transfer print whiteware
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Tableware, vessel	whiteware	1		1 piece of handpainted whiteware with possible light green leaf
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of molded grey pipe stem with spur
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Tobacco, Pipe		1	0	1 piece of molded pipe bowl

LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Architectural, Window Pane		1	0	1 large piece of aqua window glass
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	0	1 small piece of container glass
LU	331	14 1		2	B- SUB				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1	1	1 piece of UID metal

Appendix B: Faunal Analysis

This is a small assemblage with good preservation. Because of the size of the assemblage both households are included in this brief description. There are a few clearly butchered elements from cattle. These are from long bones and from reasonably rich parts of the animal. Along with the rib fragments this could indicate that the household that produced this assemblage had access to reasonable quality beef. The metacarpus from the very young animal could on the other hand possibly indicate a few things. It could be the consumption of a calf that died at birth or shortly thereafter. This bone does not show some of the other indications of neonatal age that I would expect – so there is a possibility that it was fusing late due to some other problem such as bad nutrition.

The butchery with saws would suggest that some of this was purchased at a butcher shop. The very young animal on the other hand might suggest connections to a farm and access to animals that might not typically make it to a butcher's shop.

Catalog:

97: unidentified mammal, possible vertebral epiphysis

107: *Bos taurus* (cow) proximal tibia – butchered (sawn)

108: 1 medium terrestrial mammal (sheep/pig sized) vertebrae, possibly caudal

1 cow or sheep rib

109: large terrestrial mammal – probably *bos* (cow) – 2 rib fragments – signs of exposure damage (moisture)

111: *Bos Taurus* (cow) proximal metacarpus – intermediate fusion – calf, very young animal, probably just born.

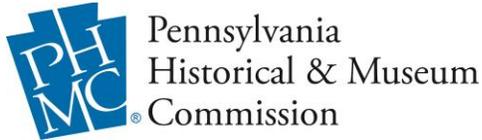
114: 1 large terrestrial animal (probably cow) rib fragment

1 unidentified mammal fragment

125: *Bos Taurus* (cow) distal humerus, butchered (sawn)

136: unidentified mammal white burnt bone fragment

Appendix C: Letter of Authorization



ECKLEY MINERS' VILLAGE

January 29, 2016

Paul Shackel
University of Maryland
Department of Anthropology
1111 Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

SUBJECT: **LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION**

DEAR DR. SHACKEL,

With this letter, I am confirming permission for you to hold your FIELD SCHOOL AND PRELIMINARY STUDIES at the ECKLEY MINERS' VILLAGE ("Site") on THE DATES OF THE ATTACHED SCHEDULE (**Attachment A**) DURING MUSEUM HOURS. Your event must be confined to the following area(s):

MUTURALLY AGREED TO AREAS OF PROPOSED EXCAVATION ON THE FORMER SHANTY STREET AND THE EXTENSION OF BACK STREET PER YOUR PROPOSAL TITLED "PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION TO PERFORM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT ECKLEY MINERS' VILLAGE, WEATHERLY, PENNSYLVANIA SUBMITTED BY PAUL A. SHACKEL AND V. CAMILLE WESTMONT, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER 2014" AND PERMIT AUTHORIZING THE EXCAVATION ON COMMONWEALTH PROPERTY BY THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST DATED JANUARY 13, 2015. ANY CHANGES TO THE PROPSOED LOCATION OF EXCAVATIONS WILL NEED TO BE APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE COMMONWEALTH PRIOR TO ANY ACTIVITY.

Attached, please find the Site's rules and regulations (**Attachment B**). As the sponsor for Field School and archaeological studies, you must comply with the Commission's rules and regulations regarding conduct at the Site. Additionally, you are responsible for knowing and complying with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes, rules, regulations and permit requirements. PHMC's rules and regulations are incorporated herein by reference and are available for review at the ECKLEY MIERS' VILLAGE office or from PHMC's website: www.phmc.pa.gov.

You are reminded that preparation and clean-up for this event is your responsibility. A complete and thorough pick-up of all litter must immediately follow the event. All refuse must be taken with you when you leave. Please sign this letter and return one copy to me and retain one copy for your files. Please call the site office during business hours at (570) 636-2070 if you have any questions or if you need to cancel or reschedule this event.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Bode Morin
Site Administrator/Property Head

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have read and shall abide by both this Letter of Authorization and the attached rules, regulations and special requirements regarding the use of the Site's facilities.

Sponsor

Name & Title

Date

Attachments:

Attachment A: Site Rules/Regulations

Attachment B: Proposed Schedule

Attachment A

Tentative Schedule

Dates 2016	Activities	People Participating*
May 29, 30, 31	Possibly brush clearing, bringing equipment to the field house, create grid	Camille Westmont, Mikaela Girard, Paul Shackel
May 31 - June 17	Archaeological excavations, processing artifacts	Camille, Mikaela, Paul, 2 undergraduate volunteers, 4 undergraduate students, 3 volunteers
June 20-July 8	Archaeological excavations, processing artifacts	Camille, Mikaela, Paul, 2 undergraduate volunteers, 4 undergraduate students, 3 adult volunteers, 12 high school volunteers
June 25-26 Patchtown Days	(Possibly) Have excavation open for visitors to see, or have artifacts out for people to wash – need to discuss with Bode on this	Camille, Mikaela, Paul, 2 undergraduate volunteers, 4 undergraduate students, 3 adult volunteers, 12 high school volunteers

Attachment B

Welcome. Please Enjoy Your Visit

PHMC sites offer visitors numerous educational opportunities to understand and appreciate Pennsylvania's heritage. Your observance of these rules will assist in both the preservation of this resource and in making everyone's visit a safe and enjoyable one.

Be a Responsible Pet Owner

Ensure your pet remains on a leash while on the grounds, and please clean up after them. Pets, apart from service animals, are not permitted in any of the buildings.

Grounds Open Sunrise to Sunset

See posted opening hours for buildings.

Getting Around

Off-road motorized vehicles and horses are prohibited. Bicycles and motorized vehicles may be enjoyed on designated roads only. Motorized vehicles, except for wheelchairs, are not permitted on grassy areas, pedestrian pathways, or sidewalks. Parking is prohibited in non-designated areas.

Children under 12

Must be accompanied by an adult at all times.

Smoking

Visitors are not permitted to smoke in or near historic structures. Please dispose of smoking debris in a designated trash receptacle.

Respect the Property and Your Fellow Visitors

Any conduct deemed detrimental to the facility, or which may impinge upon the safety or enjoyment of visitors, is prohibited. This includes but is not limited to: the use of metal detectors; digging; hunting; skateboarding; climbing trees; golfing; discharging weapons or projectiles of any kind; soliciting; littering or dumping ; damaging, defacing or removing property, plants, animals or equipment. Alcoholic beverages are prohibited unless served as part of a property head-approved site activity. Loud music is not allowed (local codes apply). Open fires are prohibited. Contained cooking fires may only be used in conjunction with a property head-approved site activity.

Contact the site to request pre-approval

Certain organized gatherings like meetings, sporting events, entertainment, camping, or professional photo shoots may be allowed on a case by case basis, when permission is granted in advance. Fees may be applicable. Posting signs without permission is prohibited.

Use of Your Image

During your visit you may be filmed, videotaped, and/or photographed by a facility employee or contract photographer. Your attendance serves as permission for the use of your image by the facility for promotional or marketing purposes.

The above rules have been adopted pursuant to 46 PA Code, Chapters 1, 3, and 7

Appendix D: Northampton Fuel Supply Co., Inc. Documentation

Northampton Fuel Supply Co., Inc.

6229 N. Buck Mountain Road
Freeland, PA 18224
Phone: 570-636-1857
Fax: 570-636-1859

December 17, 2015

Paul A Shakel, Professor and Chair
University of Maryland
Department of Anthropology
1111 Woods Hall
4302 Chapel Lane
College Park, Maryland 20742-7415

Ref: Anthracite Heritage Project's proposed archaeological study at Eckley Miner's Village

Dear Paul,

We are in receipt of your letter dated November 3, 2015 that requests permission to place not more than ten excavation units on property owned by Freya Land Company ("FLC"). Northampton Fuel Supply Company Inc. ("NFSC") leases the property that includes your test pit locations from FLC and currently has an active Surface Mine Permit on a portion of the property. Following a review of your letter, NFSC grants you access to this area under the following conditions:

1. The work proposed on our leased property will not commence until May 30 2016 and shall be completed by July 29, 2016.
2. All persons working on the project site shall sign and return the WAIVER / RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK AGREEMENT. Enclosed is a copy for your review and use.
3. Obtain permission from the Eckley Miner's Village to access the project site (e.g. the project site shall not be accessed through NFSC's leased property)
4. All persons working at the project site shall stay within the immediate area of the proposed excavation area (e.g. the active mining area shall not be entered)
5. Email myself and our Fuel Site Supervisor at henry.zielinski@northgenco.com and gordon.fletcher@northgenco.com a week prior to commencing work at the project site. Contact our Fuel Site Supervisor, Gordon Fletcher, at (484) 433-7818 on the first day of work at the project site.

As long as the above mentioned conditions are met, NFSC grants you, your team, and the Anthracite Heritage Project permission to perform the proposed archeological study within the area that is outlined on the map that was included with your letter dated November 3, 2015. NFSC shall reserve the right to revoke this consent at any time. We wish you success and support your endeavor that will ultimately contribute to the preservation of the historical record of our region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Henry Zielinski', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Henry Zielinski
Fuels Manager

Enclosure:
WAIVER / RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK AGREEMENT

Cc: D Rupp, NGC
D Traynor, PPMS
B. Morin, PHMC
K. Fuller, Frey land Company

**WAIVER / RELEASE OF LIABILITY
AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK AGREEMENT**

FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, including permission for me to enter a parcel of land owned by Freya Land Company ("Freya") and leased and operated by Northampton Fuel Supply Company, Inc. and/or Northampton Generating Company, L.P. and/or their affiliates ("Northampton"), the site named Eckley (Northampton Fuel Supply Company, Inc.'s refuse reprocessing operation regulated under The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Surface Mine Permit Number 40120101) (known as the "Premises"), I hereby:

1. Acknowledge and fully understand that my presence on the Premises may involve risk of serious injury or death, including economic losses, which may result not only from my own actions, inactions, or negligence, but also from the actions, inactions, or negligence of others, the condition of the Premises and any facilities or equipment thereon, or areas where the event or activity is being conducted.
3. Jointly and severally release, waive, discharge and relinquish each, Freya and Northampton, together with their respective officers, employees and agents (hereinafter referred to as "releasees") from and for any and all liability, claims, demands, actions and causes of action whatsoever, arising out of or relating to any loss, damage or injury, including death, that may be sustained by me, or to any property belonging to me, whether caused by the negligence of the releasees, or otherwise, while on the Premises, while in transit to or from the Premises, or in any place or places connected with the Premises attributable to my participation in the event or activity or presence on the Premises.
4. Agree to indemnify and save and hold harmless releasees from and for any loss, liability, damage or cost that may occur due in any manner or degree to the presence of me on the Premises or in the participation in the event or activity, whether or not caused by negligence of releasees. I further recognize and agree that I am executing this waiver, release of liability and indemnity on behalf of myself for the benefit of the releasees.
5. Assume any and all risks of personal injuries to myself caused by or arising from my presence on the Premises or participation in the event or activity.
6. Covenant not to sue or present any claim for personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death for myself against the releasees attributable to my presence on the Premises or participation in the event or activity.
7. Warrant that I am in good health and have no physical condition that would prevent me from entering the Premises or participating in the event or activity.

IT IS MY EXPRESS INTENT THAT THIS RELEASE SHALL BIND THE MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY AND MY SPOUSE, IF ANY, AND, SHALL ALSO BIND MY HEIRS, ASSIGNS AND PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IF I AM DECEASED, AND SHALL BE DEEMED AS A RELEASE, WAIVER, DISCHARGE AND COVENANT NOT TO SUE THE ABOVE NAMED RELEASEES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS DOCUMENT RELIEVES RELEASEES FROM LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURY, WRONGFUL DEATH, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE AND BINDS ME.

I HAVE READ AND VOLUNTARILY SIGN THE WAIVER AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT AND DO SO VOLUNTARILY AND WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS ARE BEING GIVEN UP ON MY OWN BEHALF.

IN SIGNING THIS RELEASE, I ACKNOWLEDGE AND REPRESENT THAT:

I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING RELEASE, UNDERSTAND IT, AND SIGN IT VOLUNTARILY AS MY OWN FREE ACT AND DEED;

NO ORAL REPRESENTATION, STATEMENTS OR INDUCEMENTS, APART FROM THE FOREGOING WRITTEN AGREEMENT, HAVE BEEN MADE;

I AM AT LEAST EIGHTEEN (18) YEARS OF AGE AND FULLY COMPETENT; AND

I EXECUTE THIS RELEASE FOR FULL, ADEQUATE AND COMPLETE CONSIDERATION FULLY INTENDING TO BE BOUND BY SAME.

PRINTED NAME

SIGNATURE

DATE

Northampton Fuel Supply Co., Inc.

6229 N. Buck Mountain Rd.
Freeland, PA 18224
570-636-1857
Fax: 570-636-1859

December 17, 2015

FEDEX

Nate Houtz, Environmental Group Manager
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
District Mining Operations
Pottsville District Mining Office
5 West Laurel Boulevard
Pottsville, PA 17901-2454

Ref: Eckley SMP# 40120101; University of Maryland; Anthracite Heritage Project;
Archeological Investigation

Dear Nate,

We are providing this notification since the proposed archeological activities by the University of Maryland's Department of Anthropology outlined in the attached letter, partially fall within the SMP limits of the Eckley permit, SMP # 40120101. The proposed area of their test pits will reside within the 300' restricted zone, outside of our operational area on the SMP. We see no issue or interference with their project, and will proceed to grant them access.

This was discussed previously with members of your District Mining Office, and it was recommended that we simply submit a letter for the permit file. Attached to this letter is the request from the University of Maryland that includes a map of the test pit locations. If there are any questions and or concerns regarding this project, please contact me at (570) 760-6717.

Sincerely,



Henry Zielinski
Fuels Manager

cc:

Don Rupp, NGC Plant Manager
Kent Fuller, JHCC Company
Dan Traynor, EHS Manager
Paul A Shackel, Professor and Chair, UM Department of Anthropology
Bode J Morin, Phd, Historical Site Administrator, PHMC, Eckley Miner's Village
Kathy Mercer, PADEP, Surface Mining Compliance Inspector



1111 Woods Hall
4302 Chapel Lane
College Park, Maryland 20742-7415
301.405.1423 TEL. 301.314.8305 FAX
www.anth.umd.edu

November 3, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

The Anthracite Heritage Project is a program sponsored by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland. We are seeking permission to place up to ten excavation units on the property owned by Freya Coal during a six week period during the summer of 2016 (see attached figure). Our research project consists of academics and doctoral-level graduate students focusing on dissertation topics in the anthracite region. While there has been significant historical research in this region, the Anthracite Heritage Project is the only sustained archaeology research program in the anthracite region.

The archaeology will consist of not more than 10 test units placed selectively through the archaeology site. Test units are 5ft x 5ft square holes dug until a sterile, non-cultural soil layer is reached. In most cases sterile soil is reached at about 1.0-2.0ft below the surface. Some features may be as deep as 4.0-5.0ft below the surface. These test units are dug by hand using shovels and mason's trowels and follow necessary OSHA regulations. The soil is sifted through ¼ inch mesh screen and the hole is refilled with this screened soil once the sterile soil is identified. Any artifacts recovered from these excavations will be washed and catalogued by students from the University of Maryland in College Park, Maryland, and either returned to the land owner or, at the request of the land owner, donated to the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg. We are proposing to work on the property for six weeks from May 30, 2016 to July 9, 2016. These ten test units would allow us to explore an area that we believe might have previously held outbuildings such as chicken coops, coal sheds, and storage sheds.

The Anthracite Heritage Program is the only project currently using archaeology to investigate the lives of the working families of the anthracite region. The ability to access the back of the lots along the south side of Back Street would provide an excellent site from which to expand our current understandings of historic life in the coal fields. Access to this property and performing systematic archaeological testing will help provide a significant piece of information to history of the region.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Shackel
Professor and Chair

V. Camille Westmont
Graduate Student

