

The Foster Family - Venable Lane Site Report of Archaeological Investigations



Prepared for
The University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Prepared by
Rivanna Archaeological Consulting
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Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

In the summer of 1993, a University of Virginia construction crew performing grading for an eastern expansion of the B-1 / F-8 parking lot came across several unmarked graves in an area just east of and adjacent to Venable Lane.

Archaeologists from the University of Virginia subsequently defined and documented a total of twelve grave shafts within an 20 x 25 foot cemetery, and identified intact features and cultural deposits dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. Subsequent documentary research identified that the graves were located on property formerly owned by Catherine Foster, a free mulatto who purchased the 2 1/8 acre plot in 1833. 'Kitty' Foster and her descendents owned and occupied the property through the first decade of the twentieth century.

During the summers of 1994, 1995 and 1997, the University of Virginia funded

archaeological research at Venable Lane. Contemporaneous with the archaeological investigations, a multidisciplinary steering committee was formed by the University to guide documentary and genealogical research in support of the archaeological investigations.

In the Fall of 2002, the University of Virginia contracted with *Rivanna Archaeology* to write a final report for the archaeological research based on the data compiled from field work notes. This document represents a report of findings for the archaeological investigations spanning the 1994 through 1997 field seasons, but also combines the information identified during the genealogical research and new information on the development and decline of the nineteenth century 'Canada' neighborhood.

Previous Archaeological Research

The Foster Family / Venable Lane Site: 1993 Investigations

After the discovery of graves at Venable Lane in the summer of 1993, the University of Virginia hired graduate students from the Department of Anthropology to define the extent of the burials, establish the boundaries of the cemetery, and examine additional areas exposed by construction equipment. Documentary research in local repositories was conducted contemporaneous with the field investigations. The week long preliminary investigations conducted in 1993 led to the publication of a report assessing the findings.¹

Prior to the initiation of construction at Venable Lane in May of 1993, a mid-twentieth century cinder block house that stood on the property was razed. This house may have stood partly or wholly on top of the grave site. According to construction workers, no grave markers or visible cemetery identifiers were present on site prior to the initiation of parking lot expansion. Therefore it is likely that the grave site was forgotten or intentionally covered with fill prior to the construction of the cinder block house in the mid-twentieth century.

Wherever possible, shovels and trowels were used to clear fill from the burial area. However where fill deposits were too deep, mechanical trenching and stripping was utilized. After defining the cemetery, a

total of twelve grave shafts, four adults and eight children or infants, were identified in an approximately 20 x 25 foot area (See Figure #1). The grave shafts were mapped and photographed but not disturbed. Only one grave marker, a white marble footstone identified in Burial #1, was found. Where construction grading had impacted the burials enough to expose coffin hardware, these artifacts were drawn and photographed to help in dating the burials. Analysis of the few diagnostic artifacts analyzed from the small sample of exposed burial shafts suggests that the cemetery was in use during the last half of the nineteenth century, particularly from 1860-1900. The vicinity of the grave shafts was designated as Area B (See Figure #1).

In addition to the grave site, two other areas were investigated at Venable Lane. Construction grading on the west front of an existing cinderblock house had revealed a 70 foot long north – south oriented profile, Area A (See Figure #2). This profile was cleaned, mapped and photographed. This profile “reveal[ed] an uninterrupted sequence of building and occupational episodes occurring on this site from the early nineteenth century to the present day. Located immediately on top of sub-soil, the earliest cultural deposit contains domestic artifacts which date to the first half of the nineteenth century.” The remains of an east-west oriented brick wall were also identified in this profile. The brick wall fragment underlies where a current stone rubble wall now stands. The brick wall was laid directly on subsoil and could represent a nineteenth century property boundary or perhaps represent the northern wall of the cemetery.

¹ Amy E. Grey, M. Drake Patten and Mark S. Warner. “A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Venable Lane Site,” 1993. Submitted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia. Submitted to Facilities Planning and Construction Department, Facilities Management, University of Virginia.

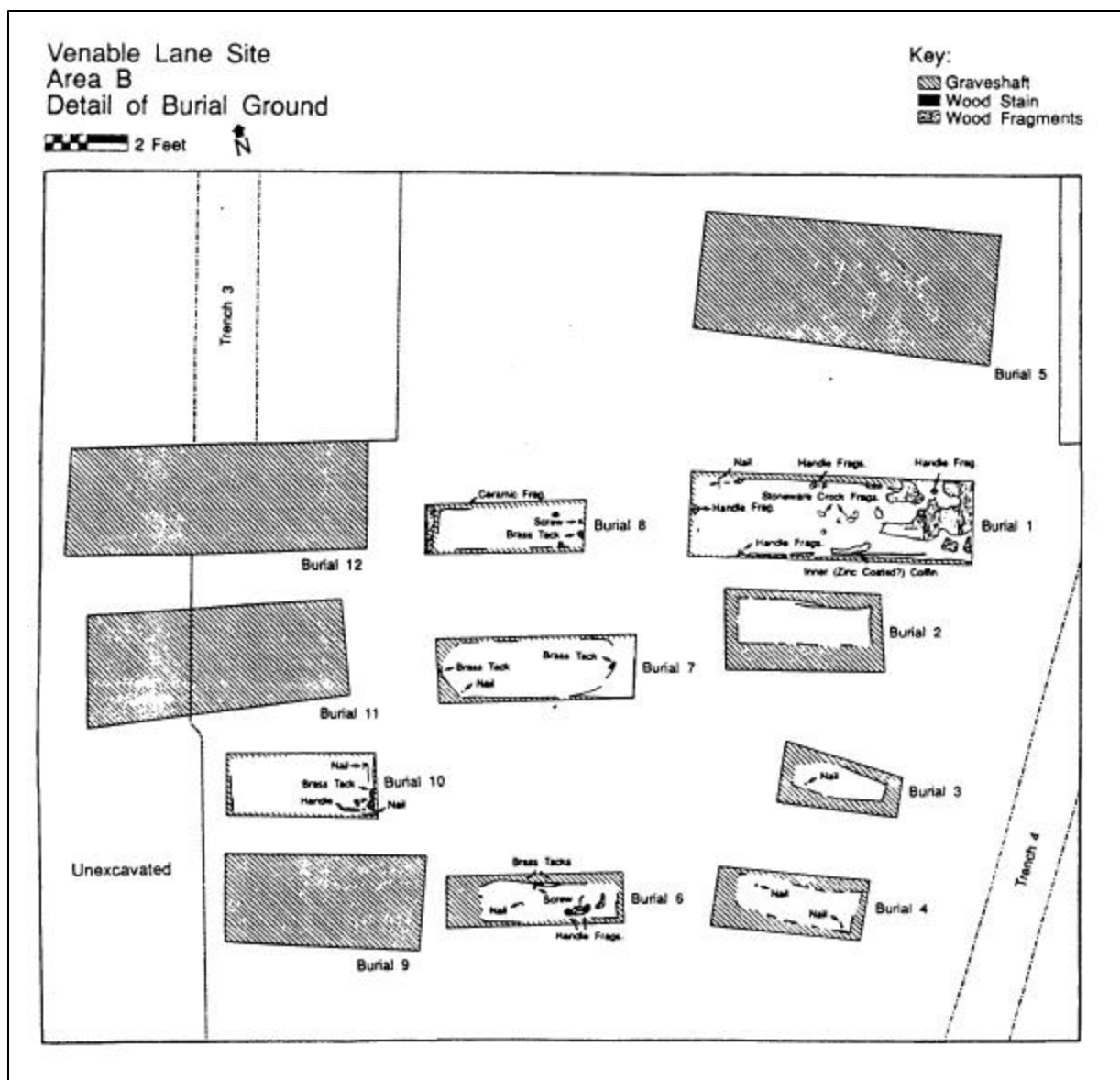


Figure #1: Layout of Foster family burial ground, 1993.

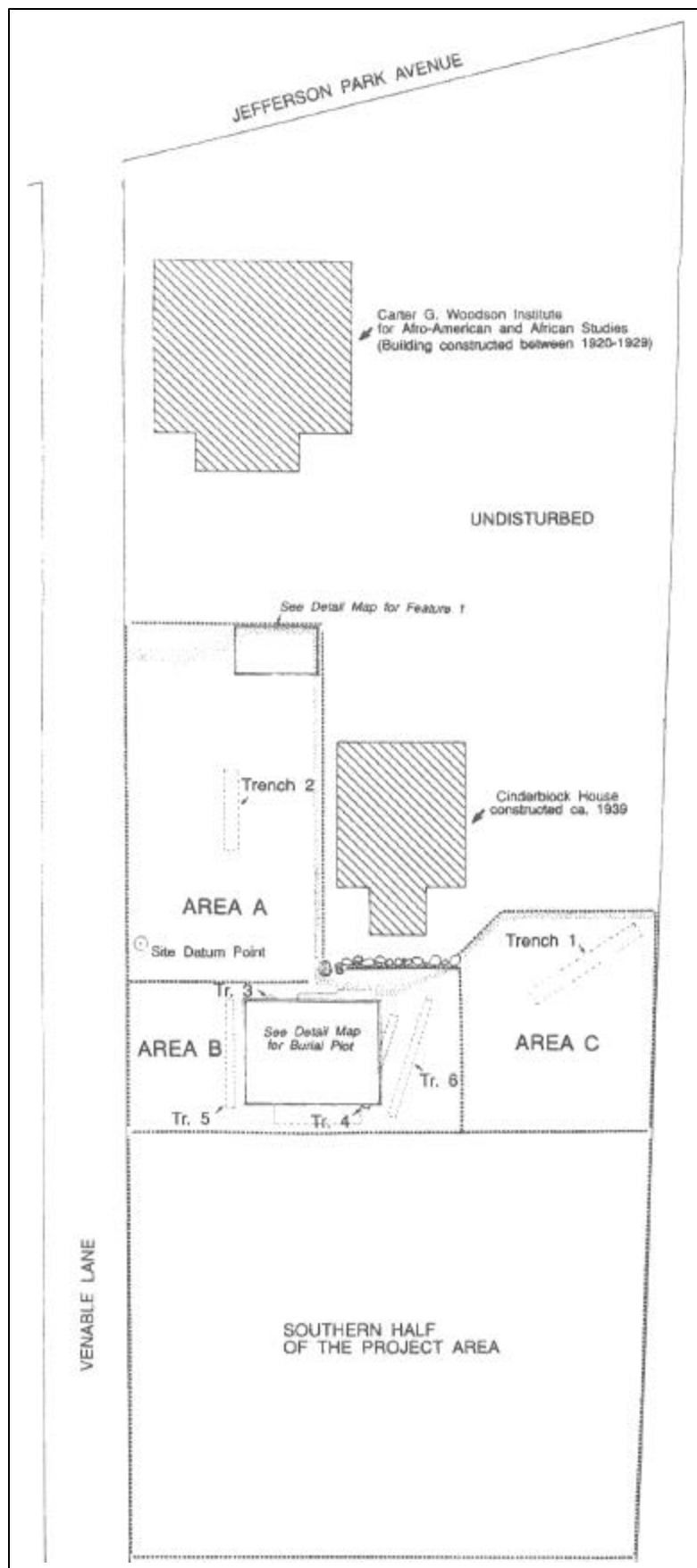


Figure #2: Plan of investigations, 1993.

Another feature partially uncovered by construction grading in Area A was a rectangular brick foundation just west of the existing cinderblock house. This foundation was defined, mapped and photographed. Sanborn insurance maps show a structure in this location as late as 1929 but that it was razed by the late 1930s. A small test unit along the eastern wall was placed in order to possibly identify a builder's trench and assist in dating the structure. No builder's trench was found, but artifacts found associated with the feature suggest a date of occupation of the late nineteenth century or earlier (See Figure #3).

Lastly, a single trench oriented diagonally in a northeast – southwest direction was

excavated in Area C. A relatively shallow cultural deposit, approximately 6 – 8 inches thick, was identified in some of the trench profiles and determined to be culturally 'rich.' It was also determined however that mechanical stripping and grading of the area had also adversely impacted the cultural remains in this area (See Figure #2).

An extensive surface collection of artifacts was made across the entire area disturbed by construction. Although a meaningful assessment of this collection is not possible due to the loss of context, analysis of these unprovenienced artifacts suggest a site occupation ranging from the early to the late nineteenth century.

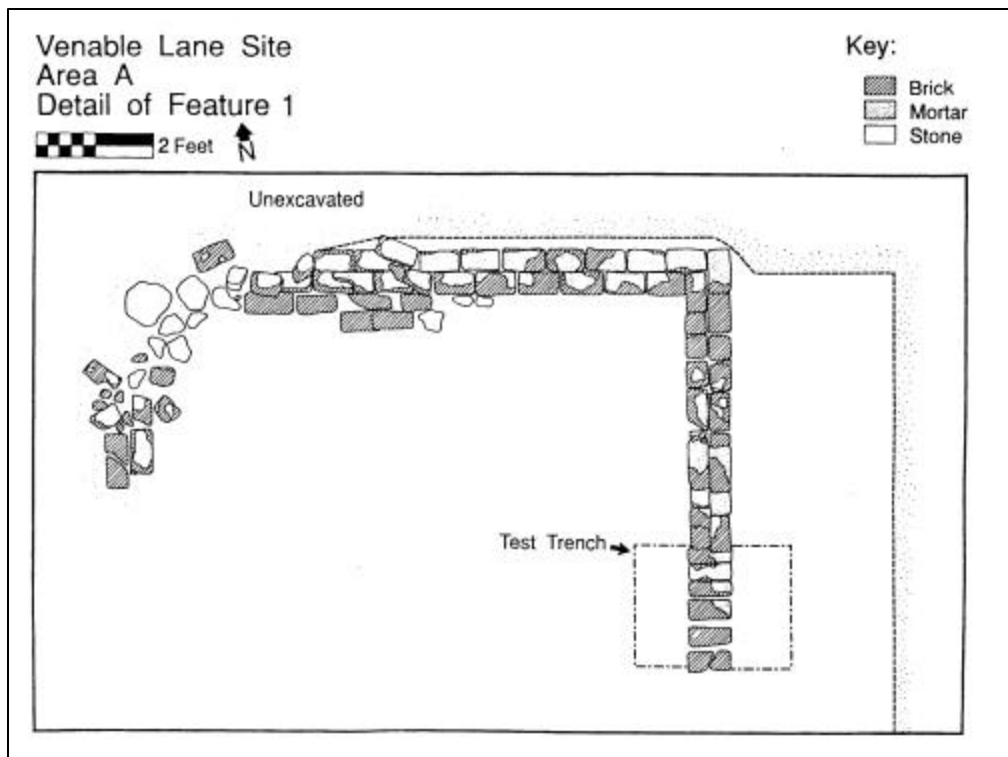


Figure #3: Unidentified brick foundation, Area A, 1993.

B1 – F8 Parking Lot

In the Spring of 2001, the College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences contracted with *Rivanna Archaeology* to conduct archaeological mitigation work in the B-1 / F-8 Parking Lot, south of Jefferson Park Avenue between Venable Lane and Oakhurst Circle. Previous historical research had identified the project area as a part of the larger 'Canada' neighborhood, an historically African American community dating to the second half of the nineteenth century.

The Graduate School and College of Arts and Sciences and *Rivanna Archaeology* decided that the long-term goal of the archaeological investigations would be to test as much of the project area as possible focusing on areas of known habitation. The goal of the Phase I archaeological investigations was to test for the presence of material culture and features below the parking lot. If found, they were to be defined and identified as best as possible and recorded through both drawings and photographs. A report and recommendations would then be presented to the Graduate School and College of Arts and Sciences on the location and integrity of the remains and whether or not to proceed with additional Phase II investigations.

An additional secondary goal was to verify the presence or absence of a burial ground or family cemetery within the project area through documentary research. Pre-field documentary research was planned to review all relevant County and City records regarding the project area including land tax records, personal property tax records, deeds, wills, inventories and appraisals, court records, and cemetery records.

Initial archaeological investigations targeted two areas where preliminary historical research identified former domestic complexes; one on the western end of the parking lot, and one on the eastern end of the parking lot (See Figure #4). The two areas of investigation were chosen based on 1920 and 1929 Sanborn Insurance Co. maps of the area to the south of the University of Virginia, and historic plats of individual properties obtained from City and County records. A total of four dwellings, with at least one dwelling on each lot, were noted to be standing in the targeted areas during this period.

It was proposed to mechanically excavate a three-foot wide trench parallel and adjacent to Springfield Street, and a three-foot wide trench parallel and adjacent to Venable Lane. The length of the trenches was designed to test the two lots with dwellings in each area (See Figures #5 and #6).

The asphalt surface and gravel bedding was taken off mechanically with a backhoe. Once soils below the gravel bedding were reached, mechanical excavation was ceased and hand excavation was initiated. After the trenches were scraped clean, they were broken down into ten-foot units to maintain control over the location of features and artifact provenience. In Trench #1, adjacent to and paralleling Springfield Street, a total of four additional smaller trenches 'feathering' off of the eastern side of the main trench were excavated. This was done in order to expand the window of investigation to the east after surface features were noted. No feathering trenches were excavated in the eastern part of the project area.

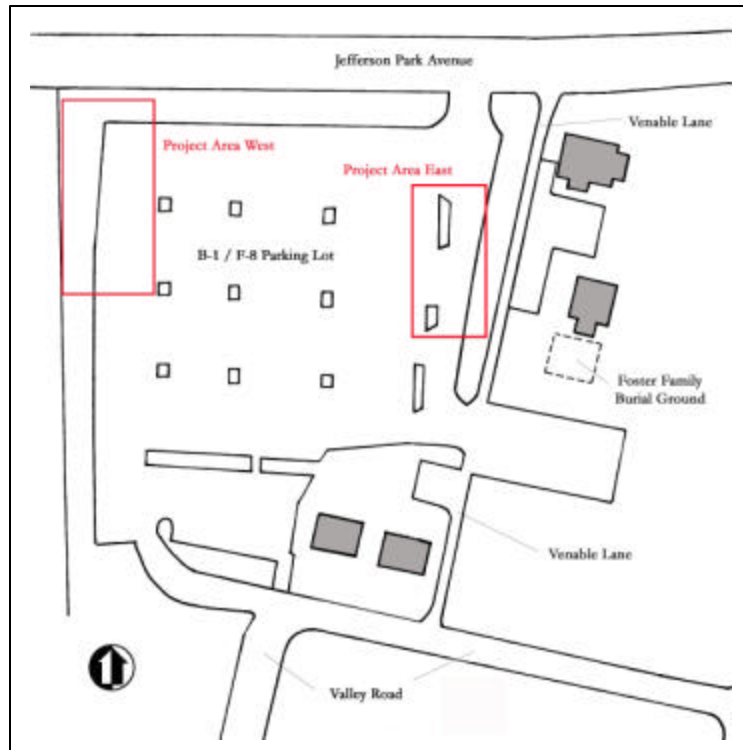


Figure #4: B1 Parking Lot project area showing its relationship to the Foster family / Venable Lane site.

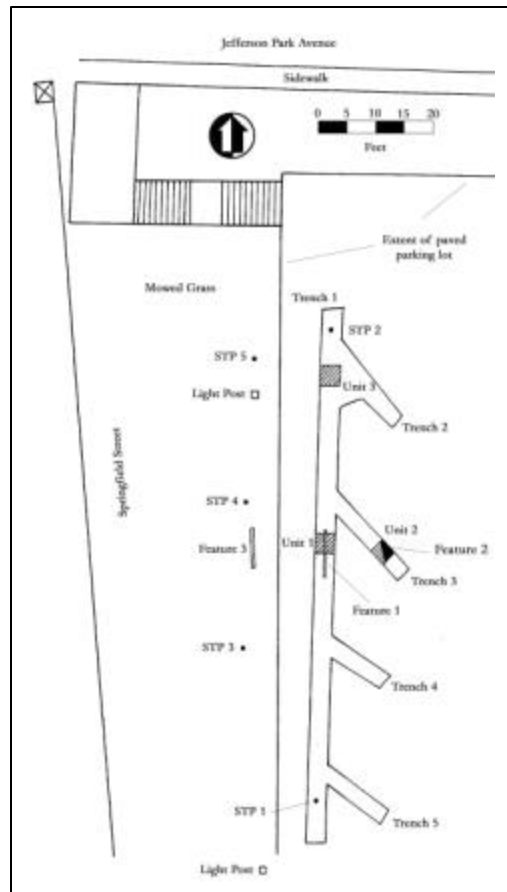


Figure #5: B1 Parking Lot, Project Area West.

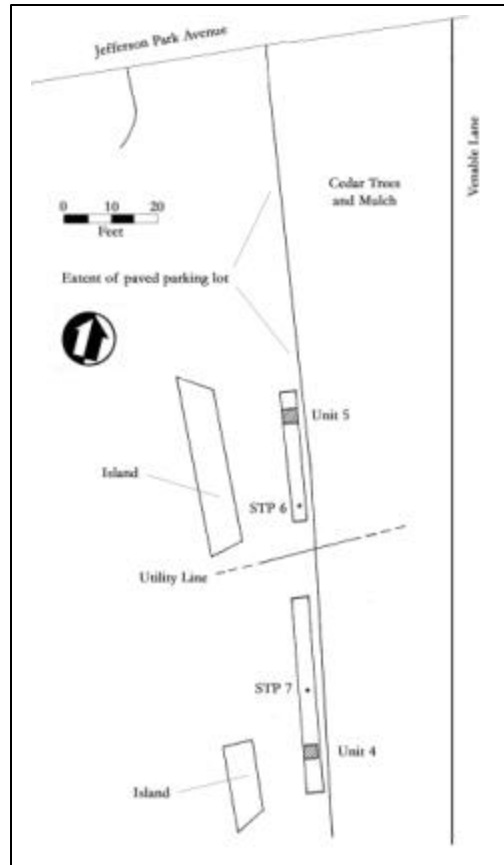


Figure #6: B1 Parking Lot, Project Area East.

Based on the exposed surface features, a total of five 3 x 3 foot test units were excavated in the two trenches contained within the project area. These test units were aimed at targeting exposed material culture and features and also attempted to sample different areas within each trench. In addition to the test units, a total of seven smaller 1.5 x 1.5 foot shovel test pits were placed in selected areas within and outside of each trench.

It is known that just after the University of Virginia acquired the project area in 1976, it was razed, graded and paved for a parking lot. These processes appear to have adversely impacted the pre-1976 landscape for a majority of the area tested. No evidence for an intact cultural deposit could be found in any unit. In some areas, the property was graded to the underlying subsoil or bedrock. Much of the material culture recovered during investigations

came from a destruction context, most likely dating to the University of Virginia tenure. Those cultural features and architectural remains that could be identified were ephemeral at best.

Despite the ephemeral features, archaeological investigations were able to identify one positive residential structure in the western side of the project area in the vicinity of Units 1 and 2. The remains of a frame on brick pier structure with a partial basement excavated into the clay subsoil was identified. Based on its location in reference to deed plats, this residence may possibly be the Goodloe / Spencer structure established ca. 1895. According to Sanborn Insurance maps, the structure appears to have been oriented in a north-south direction facing Springfield Street with a porch on the western or street side.

The artifact assemblage from the B-1 Parking Lot included a mixture of architectural material, household container items and tableware, and some miscellaneous modern items. The architectural materials are mostly brick and wire nails, both construction and finishing. The assemblage also included some cut nails, mostly construction, that likely date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

In summary, the artifact assemblage recovered from the B-1 Parking Lot investigations appears to date primarily from the first half of the twentieth century, and more specifically from the second quarter of the twentieth century, with some earlier materials and later modern trash mixed in. This appears to fit well with the known documentary history

of the project area. Until the mid-1890s, the only occupants living in the project area were the William Preston and James Johnson extended families. It was not until the first quarter of the twentieth century that the population of the project area dramatically increased. This might account for the proliferation of early twentieth century material culture. In addition, the western end of the project area was occupied by the Carter family up through the 1960s. This fact may also account for the presence of modern plastic artifacts found in the fill levels of Unit 2.

It was not recommended that any future archaeological research be pursued in the two specific project areas examined in the B1 / F8 parking lot. However further archaeological research was recommended in additional areas.

Research Design and Methods

After the 1993 archaeological investigations of the Foster family site identified intact features and cultural deposits dating to the early nineteenth century (see Grey, Patten and Warner 1993), it was decided that future archaeological research would examine the larger project area not impacted by construction development.

Two plus seasons were spent investigating the Foster Family / Venable Lane site in an academic context. During the summers of 1994 and 1995, graduate students taught an eight-week long archaeological field school associated with the University of Virginia. During the summer of 1997, several graduate students were hired to help finish excavations and close up the site.

Prior to fieldwork, an 1891 plat documenting the division of the property between Susan C. Foster and her co-heirs (See Figure #10) was used to re-establish the approximate location of historic property boundary lines. At the initiation of archaeological investigations in the summer of 1994, two permanent datum points, a north and south datum, were established 100 feet from each other. The datum points were foot long construction rebar that were hammered into the ground. A 10 x 10 foot grid was then established throughout the site (See Figure #7). Individual units were 10 x 10 foot square and were numbered as they were excavated.

Unless otherwise noted, all soils were screened through one-quarter inch hardware mesh. Excavation was carried out based on natural stratigraphic levels according to soil color / texture or inclusions. All artifacts recovered in the field were bagged according to

provenience. All bags were labeled with provenience information in the field before being transferred to the laboratory for cataloging. Field notes were taken for each level, feature and unit. Plan and profile drawings were done where appropriate. Black and white prints and color slides were taken where appropriate.

The division and sale of portions of the original 2 1/8 acre 1833 Kitty Foster estate throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century resulted in the loss and full development of the eastern half, and the partial development of the western half of the property. Based on historic plats, it was determined that archaeological research would be focusing on approximately the northern 150 feet of the Susan C. Foster lot adjacent to Jefferson Park Avenue. The only visible above ground intrusions in the project area were a ca. 1924 structure on the north part of the parcel that housed the University of Virginia's Carter G. Woodson Center and subsequently the Music Department, and a ca. 1949 cinder block structure on the south part of the parcel that served as an archaeological laboratory and storage area for the duration of the fieldwork. A gravel drive east of and adjacent to Venable Lane served as a parking area for the Carter G. Woodson Center.

Initial site strategy in the summer of 1994 focused on testing several distinct areas within the historic boundaries of the Susan C. Foster lot that were unexamined in 1993. These areas included Area D, the rear lawn between the Carter G. Woodson Center and the archaeological laboratory and storage space; Area E, the gravel drive / parking area east of and adjacent to Venable Lane; and Area F, the front lawn of the Carter G. Woodson Center adjacent to Jefferson Park Avenue. During the 1994 field season, units were placed in

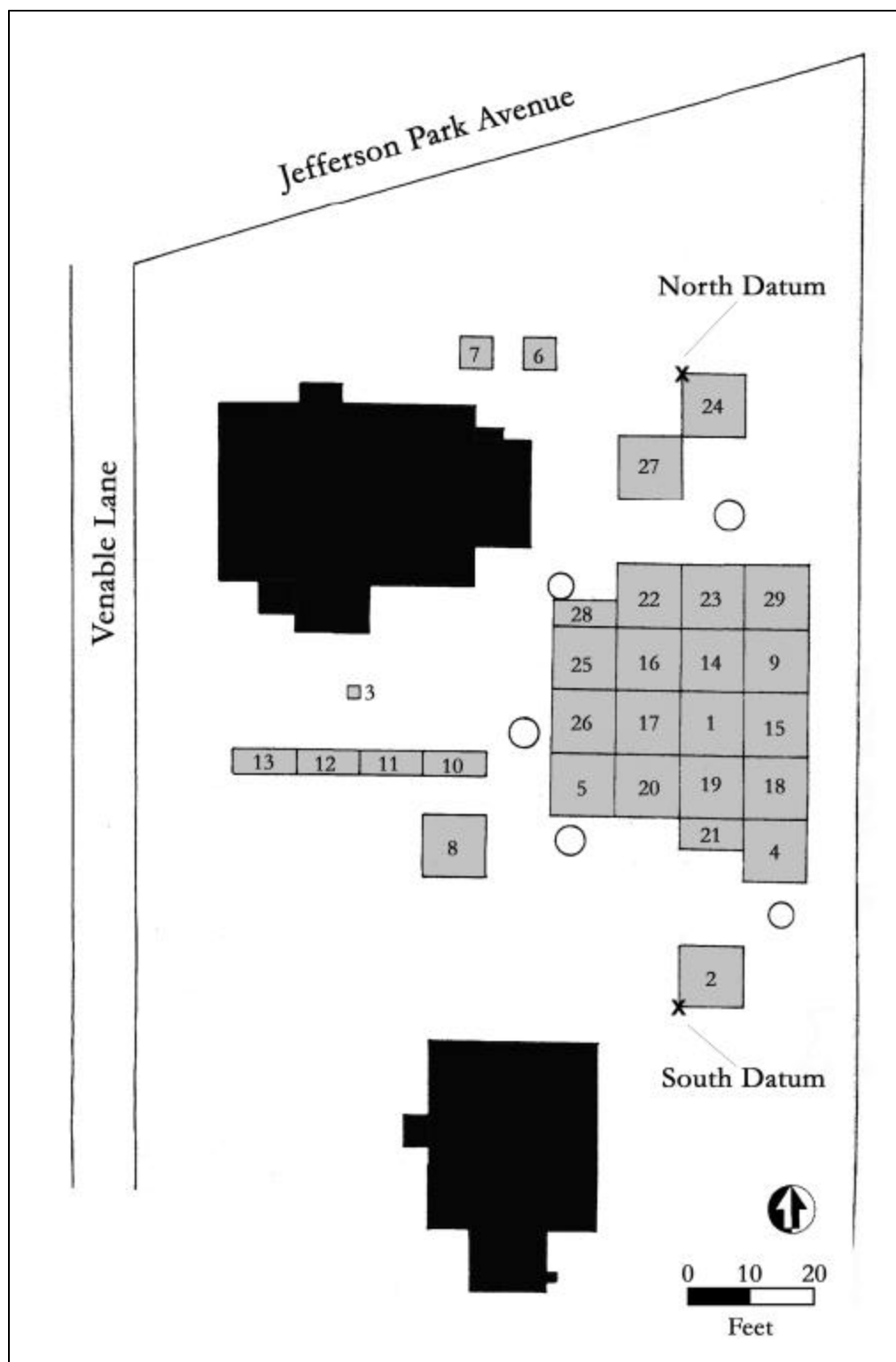


Figure #7: Foster Family / Venable Lane site grid, units and datum location.

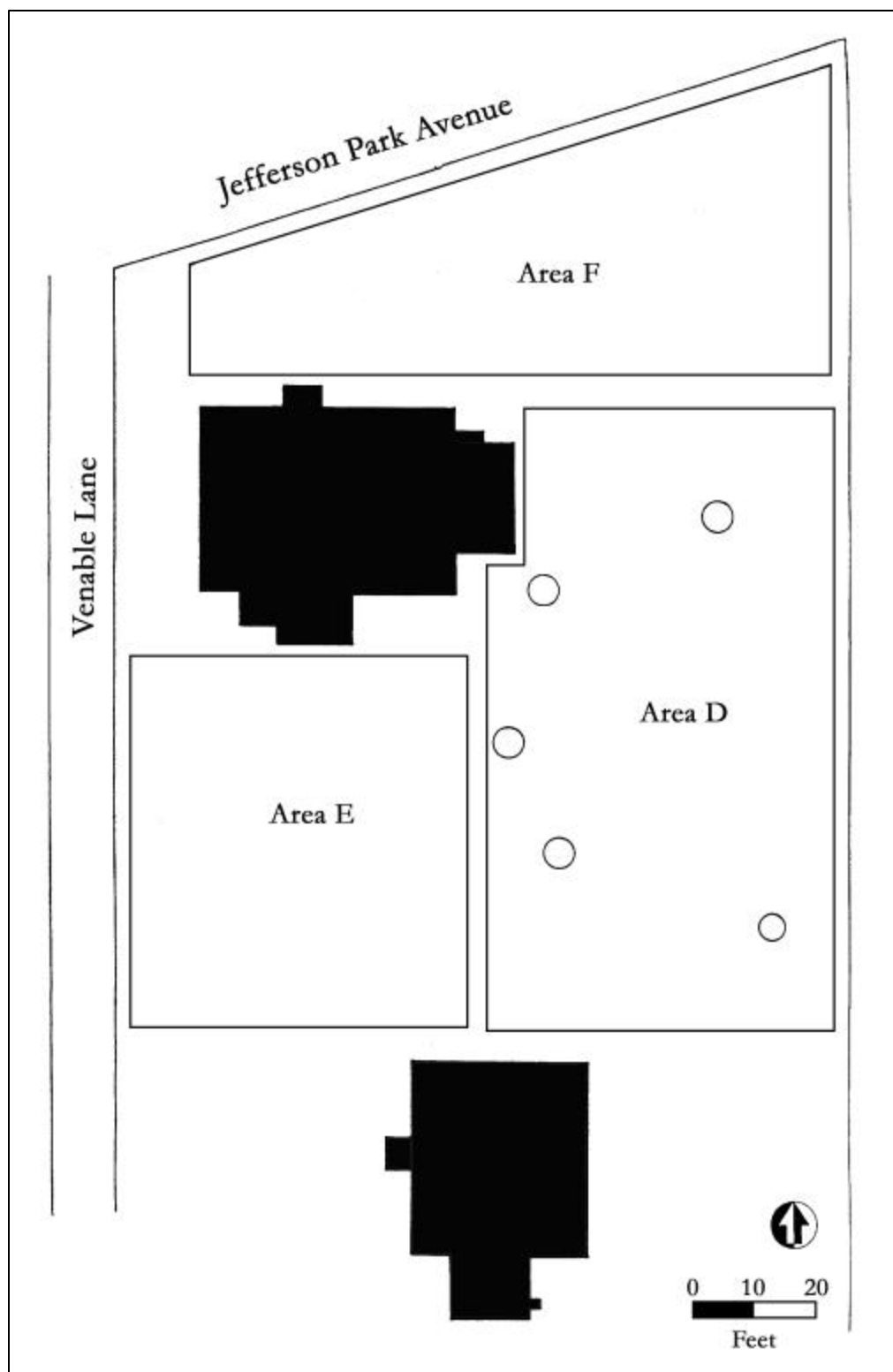


Figure #8: Foster Family / Venable Lane areas of excavation, seasons 1994, 1995 and 1997.

each of these areas. If significant cultural resources were identified, the area of investigation was to be expanded (See Figure #8).

By the end of the first field season all three areas had been sampled. Three significant features were identified at the end of 1994; a cellar / basement dug into the subsoil clay, a related brick and cobble paving surrounding and associated with the cellar / basement, and a deep brick lined feature. As a result of the discovery of the cellar / basement, a majority of first

field season was spent defining this feature.

During the second full field season, effort was focused on more fully defining the extent of the cobble and brick landscaping features and excavating the cellar / basement feature and associated stairs and hearth.

In 1997, the last year of archaeological investigation, graduate students from the Department of Anthropology helped to finish the excavation and recording of units and generally close up the site.

Historical Context for the Foster Family - Venable Lane Site

Pre-1833 Development of the Foster Family - Venable Lane Project Area

The project area and surrounding vicinity south of the Academical Village is inextricably tied to the history and development of the University of Virginia. Prior to the founding of Central College in 1816,² the area that would become the University of Virginia consisted of undeveloped rural farmland. Between 1814-1815, John M. Perry, a carpenter and part-time farmer, acquired 670 acres of land from John Nicholas in the vicinity of what would eventually become the University of Virginia. After selling portions of his lands to the Rector and Visitors of Central College in 1817 and again in 1820, Perry likely recognized the value that development and construction of Thomas Jefferson's Academical Village would bring to his adjacent lands. Perry eventually held on to most of the lands adjacent to the University, selling only small parcels to relations and business partners until he left Virginia in the mid-1830s.

In the spring of 1819, the year the University of Virginia was founded, Perry sold 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land south of and adjacent to the Academical Village to James W. Widderfield, a carpenter's apprentice, who would be instrumental in the construction of the new academic institution. Widderfield immediately sold off a 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ acre parcel fronting the south side of Wheeler's Road to an Abner Hawkins. Although very little documentation was found on Abner Hawkins, it is likely that he assisted James Widderfield in the construction of the University. This small 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ acre parcel

would eventually become the residence of Catherine 'Kitty' Foster. It is during the Abner Hawkins period of occupation, ca. 1819 – 1822 that the first structures may have been built on the Kitty Foster lot.³

Hawkins eventually became indebted to a local merchant, John Winn, in the amount of \$461.70. In early 1822, Hawkins deeded his real and personal property to trustees to insure that the debt to Winn would be paid. By the end of 1822, Hawkins had defaulted on his obligations and the trustees sold his 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ acre property at auction to the highest bidder, the merchant John Winn.⁴

In 1820, Widderfield also gifted a small parcel of land, fronting the south side of Wheeler's Road totaling 156 square poles (2,574 square feet)⁵, to a David Vandergrift, another carpenter and also possibly a relative. By the time Vandergrift sold the property back to Widderfield in 1834, the property was described as containing a "brick house thereon."⁶

Albemarle County Land Tax Records document that Widderfield built at least one structure valued at \$600, most likely a residence, somewhere on his property, ca.

² The University of Virginia, as it would come to be known, was established in 1819.

³ Land tax records for Abner Hawkins ca. 1819 – 1822 do not suggest that any improvements were made to the 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ acre property during this period. Despite the lack of evidence, the land was clearly not agricultural and would most likely have been used as a residence due to its location adjacent to the University. Clearly by 1824-1825 at the latest, the property had a dwelling on it. It is presumed that John Winn acquired the land in 1822 because it had a residence on it and could be rented out, as was subsequently done.

⁴ Albemarle County Deed Book 22:489; 23:230.

⁵ Although it is not known what shape the 156 square pole lot took, 2,574 square feet is roughly the equivalent of a 50 x 50 foot lot.

⁶ Albemarle County Deed Book 32:27; 32:28.

1823-1824. This property was improved only two years later as new buildings or additions to existing buildings valued at \$500 were added in 1825-1826. In 1823 John Neilson, one of the primary master carpenters who directed the construction of the University of Virginia, acquired a small lot along the south side of Wheeler's Road just east of the Widderfield property. Neilson subsequently constructed a brick residence there. By 1824-1825 at the latest, the Hawkins / Winn 2 1/8 acre property is also documented as having a residence on it. Therefore it appears that by the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a small but concentrated residential community of skilled contractors and subcontractors to the University, a veritable carpenter's row, had developed south of Wheeler's Road adjacent to the Academical Village with the Widderfield, Hawkins / Winn, Vandergrift and Neilson properties all containing domestic structures.⁷

Shortly after acquiring the 2 1/8 acre Abner Hawkins lot in late 1822, John Winn proceeded to rent the property. A newspaper advertisement taken out by Winn in late 1828 for multiple properties "For Sale, Rent or Lease," notes that he had rented the Hawkins property "for \$60 for the last 3 or 4 years." The same advertisement also noted that the lot contained "a dwelling house suitable for a small family, a brick smoke-house & c." Winn owned the 2 1/8 acre property until its purchase by Kitty Foster in late 1833 (See Figure #9).⁸



Figure #9: Advertisement for John Winn lot, 1828.

Catherine 'Kitty' Foster and Family

Little is definitively known about the pre-1830 history of Catherine 'Kitty' Foster and her family. It is possible that Kitty Foster, like many other former slaves, acquired her surname from a white slaveowner. Census records document that Kitty Foster was between 70 – 75 years old at her death in 1863. If these records are accurate, this would make her birth date ca. 1790-1795. Of the slave owning Foster's present in late eighteenth century Albemarle County only one, a Henry Foster, was found to own a slave named Catherine. At his death in 1795, Henry Foster's will documents that he owned a slave girl named 'Cati,' a common diminutive of the more formal Catherine. Cati was passed on to Henry's widow, Elizabeth at his death.⁹

⁷ Albemarle County Deed Book 21:436; 21:513; 22:489; 23:230; 32:27; 32:38; Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1824, 1826.

⁸ *Virginia Advocate*, November 22, 1828.

⁹ David G. Smith. "From Virginia Farms to Iowa Coal Mines." *Journal of Afro-American Historical And Genealogical Society*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (1997) 108.

Catherine Foster does not appear in Albemarle County records again until the 1820 census when a Catherine Foster is documented as a head of household containing two boys and two girls, all under the age of 14 and all listed as black. She appears as Kitty Foster in the 1830 census, the head of a household containing two boys between the ages of 10 and 15, and three girls, one under 5, one between 10-15, and one between 15-20, all listed as white. The two boys that appear in these documents are her sons, German and Burwell Evans, who were born in 1817 and 1820 respectively. In various documents throughout the 1830s, the boys appear with the surname Evans or Foster. Kitty's daughters were Sarah, born ca. 1816, an unidentified girl who may have died at an early age, and Anne born in 1830.¹⁰

In 1833, Kitty Foster purchased the John Winn 2 1/8 acre tract of land on the south side of Wheeler's Road adjacent to the Academical Village. In doing so she made the formal transition to land owner. However University records document that Kitty Foster maintained a presence at the Academical Village prior to 1833. An October 1832 receipt documents that a Professor Turpin instructed the Proctor of the University to pay Kitty Foster, a "colored woman" \$4 for "washing before commencement." This record suggests that Kitty Foster may have been living adjacent to the University, possibly as a renter, for an unknown period.¹¹

The establishment of the University of Virginia in the first quarter of the

nineteenth century attracted a number of artisans, laborers and working class families who helped build the Academical Village and subsequently performed necessary services for the students and faculty residing there. At first it appears that many free black families may have lived *within* the University grounds to supply the service needs of the new Academical Village. Faculty Resolutions from the University of Virginia document a concerted effort to remove these families in the late 1820s. In April of 1828, it was resolved that the "Proctor be informed that the faculty disapprove of free Negroes being located within the University." Perhaps in response to the University's removal efforts, a number of Albemarle County's free black families moved off grounds to property adjacent to the University enabling them to continue their work. An 1833 List of Free Negroes and Mulattoes in Albemarle County documents that at least seven families in both St. Anne and Frederickville Parishes were recorded as living "near the University." These families included Betsy *Alestock* a 30 year old spinster and her two children; Keziah *Moore* a 25 year old seamstress and her two children; Harriet *Pleasants* a 21 year old washerwoman her two children and a 19 year old woman of unknown relation Kitty *Pleasants*; Patsey *Spinner* a 40 year old washerwoman and her two grown children Delilah, a 19 year old washerwoman and Garland, a 23 year old carpenter, and a 90 year old man named Richard Spinner presumably her father or grandfather; Delilah *Schenk* a 40 year old washerwoman and her son; Pannelia *Jones* a 32 year old washerwoman and her two children; and the *Steers* family including 50 year old Thomas, a shoemaker, his 37 year old wife Precillar, and their seven children. Of these seven families, six were recorded as headed by females. Five of the heads of households are recorded as holding occupations

¹⁰ Fourth and Fifth U. S. Census. Population Statistics, Albemarle County, Virginia, 1820 and 1830; Smith, "Virginia Farms," 109.

¹¹ Proctors Papers, Accession #2737, Box 8, October 1832. University of Virginia, Special Collections Department, Alderman Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

typical of urban black women during the antebellum period, e.g. seamstress, washerwoman. It is likely that a large part of the clientele of the washerwomen and seamstresses were University faculty and staff, thus accounting for their prominent location 'near the University.'¹²

Albemarle County census records from 1830 document that the *Pleasants*, *Spinner* and *Steers* families were present in Albemarle County, perhaps residing "near the University" from the mid-to-late 1820s onwards. Albemarle County deeds do not record formal property ownership for any of these families suggesting that they may have rented their residences or lived within University grounds.¹³

The fact that free blacks were perceived by the University as a threat to its students and staff persisted well into the mid-nineteenth century. Recognizing the need to provide basic services to students, yet insisting upon the removal of black washerwomen from grounds due to their 'evil' influences, in 1847 Proctor William Kemper recommended a solution. "The undersigned was early impressed with the evil resulting from the number of free Negroes, and those nominally so, hanging on about the University - He is of the opinion that the evil may be greatly lessened by requiring the washing for the students to be done by the hotel keepers." Although Kemper's proposal was never adopted by the Board of Visitors, it documents the degree to which free blacks

were persecuted at the University during the first decades of operation.¹⁴

It is likely that from the mid-1820s on, the area south of and adjacent to the University was one of several areas surrounding the Academical Village that evolved as a residential neighborhood for free black and white families that relied on the business provided by adjacent University residents. By the end of 1826, construction of the University was nearly complete and many of the carpenters and their numerous assistants who had helped to build it may have moved away or rented their property, thus creating a housing glut. By 1828 at the latest, at least some free blacks were noted to be living south of the University. University Faculty minutes document the presence of Phil, "a man of color" residing in this area.

The Proctor be directed to inquire and ascertain whether the house occupied by Phil, a man of color at the foot of the hill below the University is not reputed to be a house of evil fame. And if he shall ascertain upon information to be relied upon that it is a house of bad fame, and may be injurious to the morals of the University, that the Proctor do bring such information before the counsel for the University and consult him as to any legal means which ought to be pursued to get rid of said disorderly neighbors.¹⁵

¹² Proctor Papers, Faculty Resolutions, Box 7 1827-1828, April 23, 1828. Special Collections Department, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia; Jordan, "Just and True Account," 120-139.

¹³ Fifth United States Census, 1830. Population Statistics, Albemarle County, Virginia.

¹⁴ Proctor's Report, June 25, 1847. Proctor's Papers, Box 15, 1843-1847.

¹⁵ Proctor Papers, Faculty Resolutions, Box 7 1827-1828, May 20, 1828. It is not known if Phil was eventually evicted from his property. However it is interesting to note that late 1828 is also the period when John Winn advertises the sale or rental of his 2 1/8 acre property that had been rented "for the past 4 or 5 years." Winn's property

During the first few years of her residence south of the University, Kitty Foster's household likely consisted of her two sons and three daughters. Kitty Foster and her family appeared to have interacted well with the surrounding residential and University community. Kitty presumably continued to wash clothes for students and faculty, possibly being helped by her daughters. Like other free young men of the early nineteenth century, Kitty's sons German and Burwell were indentured to local craftsmen or skilled workers. In 1830 German and Burwell, then only ten and thirteen years of age, were indentured to unknown individuals "until they shall arrive at lawful age." Again in 1836 Burwell Evans, the "son of Catherine Foster," was bound out at the age of 19, pending the approval of his mother, to James W. Widderfield, a white carpenter and immediate neighbor to the east.¹⁶

Between the mid-to-late 1830s however, Kitty Foster's household experienced dramatic change. In 1835, her daughter Sarah married a Christopher M. Smith. It is possible that the newly wed couple may have lived on Kitty's property for a period of time, perhaps eventually building a residence of their own there. In late 1836, Kitty's eldest son German married Agness Isaacs, a daughter of another prominent Charlottesville free black, Nancy West. Sometime between 1837 and 1840, German and Agness migrated to Wilmington Township, Clinton County, Ohio. The 1840 census there lists his occupation as a barber. By 1839, her daughter Sarah gave Kitty her first

was one of the few known rental units in this area in 1828.

¹⁶ Albemarle County Minute Book, 1830-1831, August 2, 1830, np; Minute Book, 1834-1836, January 4, 1836, 324; Millie Fife, "A Report on the Foster Family of Venable Lane," July 30, 1996, 3-4. Ms. in possession of the author.

grandchild, a girl named Harriet Smith. That same year, Sarah died. The 1840 census for Albemarle County reflects these changes listing a Catherine Foster as head of a household containing one boy between the age of 20-25, and three girls all listed as black.¹⁷

Albemarle County Land Tax records document that substantial improvements were made to the buildings on the Kitty Foster property in 1840 in the amount of \$150. The value of the land per acre and total value of the property rose accordingly. It is not known if these values reflected improvements of existing buildings or construction of new buildings. No additional improvements to the buildings or property in the Albemarle County Land Tax records were noted to be made during Kitty Foster's lifetime.¹⁸

The 1850 census is the first federal census to list residents according to geographical location. This census documents 60-year old Catherine Foster as a head of household living with Ann age 24, Harriet age 12, Susan age 6, and Clayton age 5. All were listed as mulatto. The assessed value of the real estate owned by Kitty Foster was \$450. Harriet, Kitty's granddaughter, died in 1858.¹⁹

Ten years later, the census documented a 65-year old Catherine Foster as a head of household living with nine other individuals including Ann age 29, Susan age 15, Clayton age 12, Theresa age 8, Cordelia Henry age 6, Willy A. Henry age 5, Josephine Henry age 2 (daughter of Harriet Smith), James Henry age 2, and Mary J. Martin age 16, presumably a tenant. With the exception of Mary

¹⁷ Fife, "Foster Family of Venable Lane," 4-5; Smith "Virginia Farms," 110-111.

¹⁸ Albemarle County Land Tax Record, 1840.

¹⁹ Eighth U. S. Census, 1850. Population Statistics, Albemarle County.

Martin who was black, all of the members of Kitty Foster's household were listed as mulatto. The value of Kitty's real estate was assessed at \$4,000 and her personal property was assessed at \$300.²⁰

Kitty Foster died in 1863 at the age of 68 or 73 years. Kitty's will directed her executrix to divide the property in equal proportions. However Ann Foster received the property as her oldest surviving daughter until the other minors were to obtain appropriate age.²¹

During Ann Foster's tenure, ca. 1863 – 1881, several improvements were made to the property. Albemarle County Land Tax records document that the value of the buildings on the Foster property increased by \$50 in 1871, and by \$300 in 1876. These increases in building valuations suggests that in addition to housing their extended family, it is possible that unrelated tenants may have also been present on the Foster property in one or more new buildings constructed during this period.²²

The census of 1870 documents that Ann was a 40-year old head of household and lived with nine other individuals including Susan age 23, Clayton a 22 year old painter, Theresa age 19, Cordelia age 16, James L. age 10, Willie Lee age 5, Anna age 4, Mary age 2, and Josephine Smith age 11. Also living on the same property was Elizabeth Morris a 25-year old seamstress, William Morris age 10, and William Watson a 32-year old white painter. All of the Fosters and Morris' were listed as mulatto. The value of Ann

Foster's real estate in 1870 was assessed at \$2,000.²³

The 1880 census reflects three separate households, presumably living in three separate structures, on the Foster property. Ann Foster was listed as a single 50-year old seamstress and a head of household that included her daughter Lula age 9, and Marshall Ward a 25-year old laborer. Susan Foster was listed as a single 34-year old seamstress and a head of household that included a daughter Anna Watson age 13, a daughter Mary Watson age 11, a daughter Rachel Watson age 1, and Josephine Smith (her cousin) a 23-year old seamstress. Clayton Foster was listed as a 33-year old married housepainter and a head of household that included his sister Cordelia Foster a single 24-year old seamstress, John Foster an 8-year old nephew, Carrie Foster a 5-year old niece, Bessie Foster a 3-year old niece, and Charles Foster a 1-year old nephew.²⁴

When Ann Foster died intestate in November of 1881, the Foster property was to be divided according to Kitty Foster's 1863 will. The 1882 Chancery Cause of Susan Foster vs. Josephine Smith, Willie Lee Foster and Lula Foster ordered that the property was to be divided equally in both quantity and quality with Josephine Smith, the daughter of Harriet Foster and the only surviving grandchild of Kitty's daughter Sarah, receiving one half, and the other half of the property to be divided equally between Ann's seven surviving children. The commissioner's report in the same case documented that the property was subsequently divided in half along a north – south axis, the eastern half of the

²⁰ Ninth U. S. Census, 1860. Population Statistics, Albemarle County.

²¹ Albemarle County Will Book 27:32.

²² Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1863-1881.

²³ Tenth U. S. Census, 1870. Population Statistics, Albemarle County.

²⁴ Eleventh U. S. Census, 1880. Population Statistics, Albemarle County.

property being awarded to Josephine Smith, and the western half of the property, of which Susan retained 5/7 shares, was to go to Susan, Willie Lee and Lula Foster.²⁵

The 1882 Chancery Cause also documented that a total of six structures stood on the Kitty Foster estate, three each on Josephine Smith's eastern half and Susan C. Foster's western half. It is not clear if all of these structures were occupied by descendants of the Foster family or if some were also rented out to non-related tenants. Tenancy was a common practice of both black and white property owners in late nineteenth century Charlottesville. Property deeds from the last quarter of the nineteenth century document that numerous tenants resided on property both east and west of Venable Lane.

In 1891 after Willie Lee obtained age, Susan C. Foster, Teresa Foster, Willie Lee Foster, and Mary Morris agreed to divide up the land according to the plat attached to the deed. Susan was to receive the top or northern 218 feet of the property, Teresa received the next adjoining 63-foot lot, Willie Lee received the next adjoining 64-foot lot, and Mary Morris received the last or southern most 35 ½ foot lot (See Figure #10).²⁶

Josephine Foster sold her eastern portion of the Kitty Foster property to S. C. Chancellor et al., a group of white developers, in 1900. Shortly thereafter, Susan Foster sold her western lot to white developers C. H. Walker and E. L. Carroll in 1906. The Susan Foster deed notes that she retained the right to remove the remains from the family graveyard located on her lot.²⁷

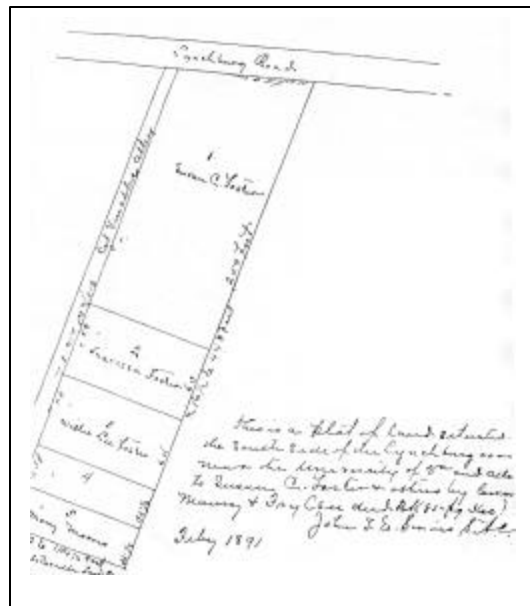


Figure #10: Division of the Kitty Foster estate between Susan Foster and minor heirs, 1891.

²⁵ Albemarle County Chancery Order Book 13:163, 189; Albemarle County Deed Book 116:395. Clayton, Cordelia, Teresa and James Foster each conveyed their 1/7 interest in the property to Susan C. Foster.

²⁶ Albemarle County Deed Book 95:197.

²⁷ Albemarle County Deed Book 116:395; 134:274.

The Foster Family Burial Ground

Sometime during the Foster family tenure at Venable Lane, a family burying ground was established. The cemetery plot was in the western half of the Foster property just east of Venable Lane and approximately 200 feet south of Jefferson Park Avenue.

A total of twelve grave shafts were identified in the immediate vicinity of the Foster burying ground in the summer of 1993. Based on the size of the grave shafts, four adults and eight children and/or infants appear to have been interred there. Based on census research, only six individuals known to have lived on the Kitty Foster parcel between 1833 and 1906 are known to have died there.

It is possible that the Foster family burial ground was established with the first known death of a family member Sarah, Kitty's eldest daughter, in 1839. However it is not positively known that Sarah was living on Kitty Foster's land as she was married in 1835 and could have been living elsewhere.

Regardless, it is likely that the Foster family burial ground was established by 1860 at the latest. Between 1860 and 1881, five individuals known to have resided on the original Kitty Foster parcel died. Harriet, Kitty's granddaughter through Sarah, died ca. 1859-1860, Willie A. H. Foster, Kitty's grandson through Ann, died between 1860-1870, Kitty herself died in 1863, an unnamed child of Ann's died in 1868, and Ann Foster died in 1881.

Upon the sale of Susan C. Foster's inheritance to C. H. Walker and E. L. Carroll in 1906, she reserved the right to remove the bodies from the family graveyard. While her intentions are not known, it is clear that Susan and the

extended Kitty Foster descendants did not subsequently remove any burials.

Laundresses and Seamstresses

Several studies have examined the lives and work of nineteenth century white and black washerwomen and seamstresses. This body of work can provide an idea of what kinds of relationships were likely established with local clientele and how work life may have been structured at the Foster residence.²⁸

As an occupation, washing women existed well before the nineteenth century. However it is during the national sanitary and health reform movement of the late nineteenth century that the workload and demand for washing services increased. Laundry was exclusively a woman's chore in the nineteenth century. It was frequently perceived as the most burdensome task for a nineteenth century housewife requiring great strength and endurance, and a process that often lasted the majority of a day. Mid-nineteenth century domestic guides suggested cleanliness standards for families and recommended that housewives wash clothes frequently. Many women, of both greater and lesser means, often sought assistance from domestic help or hired an independent laundress to complete the weekly laundry.²⁹

²⁸ See Jacqueline Jones, *Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow* (New York: Vintage Books) 1985; Faye E. Dudden, *Serving Women: Household Service in Nineteenth Century America* (Middletown: Wesleyan University Press) 1983; and Susan Strasser, *Never Done: A History of American Housework* (New York: Pantheon Books) 1982.

²⁹ Lisa Lewis, "Freetown Village: Seamstress, Washerwoman, Barber, Rootwoman," 17. Ms. on file at the Indian Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1998.

The business of laundering required little in the way of capital investment. Most of the equipment needed was present in a typical household and necessary supplies such as lye, soap, starch, etc. could be purchased inexpensively at many locations. The process of laundering clothes in the nineteenth century included soaking clothes according to color, fabric, and degree of soil prior to washing; fetching many gallons of water; preparing the water through softening and soap; boiling the water on a stove; stirring and washing the load; scrubbing on a washboard; rinsing the load in clean water; starching clothes; hand wringing of clothes; and drying clothes on a clothesline; This laborious and time consuming process was repeated for each load of clothes washed. Most clothes also required ironing after they were completely dry, a lengthy and complicated process in and of itself. Monday was traditionally designated as washing day because most people changed their clothes on Sunday. Laundry would typically be picked up from one or more households and delivered clean and ironed by the end of the week. Washing was regularly performed outside in a yard where large pots could be set up.³⁰

Laundresses could either work in their client's home or take clothes to be washed at their own home. It is likely that Kitty Foster washed most of her clients clothes in her own home, given the fact that a majority of her clientele, the faculty and students at the University of Virginia, did not have adequate facilities to have a laundress wash clothes in their own rooms. Working at home also provided important benefits. It enabled washerwomen to watch and care for their own children. In addition, it enabled the older children to help out where able,

fetching water, ironing, etc. "The woman who took laundry out was more autonomous than the woman who did laundry in the employer's home. She worked under no supervision, made independent decisions about starting, stopping, and timing her work, and decided on the details of the work process, what kind of soap to use, or how hot the water should be. She could schedule laundry work around her own household chores." Ultimately, nineteenth century laundry work was a stable form of employment that provided most women with some semblance of economic independence and authority. At the University of Virginia, an institution with several hundred male students most living a great distance from home, the desire for the services of a laundress must have been great.³¹

Although washing clothes was difficult work, laundresses earned a reasonable wage living in the nineteenth century. Upon completion of laundering, they were traditionally paid cash in small amounts, an important factor in a largely credit-based economy. While prices for laundry varied widely, some mid-nineteenth century laundresses cleared \$15 - \$20 per week in profit. Monthly contracts with clients would frequently be arranged, with the dirty laundry picked up and clean clothes delivered on set dates. Unlike rural free black men who labored as tenant farmers or temporary labor, laundresses and seamstresses economic potential were dependent on a local economy and relationships that were less exposed to the fluctuations of a regional agricultural economy.³²

Throughout the late nineteenth century, laundry work was stigmatized as work for

³⁰ Lewis, "Freetown Village," 17-18.

³¹ Lewis, "Freetown Village," 18-19.

³² Lewis, "Freetown Village," 21.

black women. “The arduousness of this type of work, and the contempt with which middle-class whites regarded manual labor of any kind – especially cleaning (whether floors, clothes, or infants) – meant that laundering was the province of black women exclusively. Washerwomen ranked highest on the ‘racial exclusion’ scale, even higher than domestics, in the Cotton South by the late nineteenth century.”³³

Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, men’s and women’s clothes were predominantly made by hand by tailors or seamstresses. Like clothes washing, in the nineteenth century sewing clothes was exclusively the realm of women. Sewing was not only an occupation but was also perceived as a proper form of education for a young woman. “A woman who did not know how to sew was as deficient in her education. ...Fashionable literature urged girls to do their own mending and darning, and to help their mothers with their fathers’ and brothers’ shirts and stockings, in a family group.” As women’s fashions dictated more complicated clothes, families would often hire a seamstress to aid in measuring, cutting and preparing home made dress patterns.

In the late nineteenth century, seamstresses were perceived as skilled, independent craftswomen. They composed the largest group of ‘artisans’ of either sex in the urban south. “Seamstresses tended to be younger than laundresses (they perhaps depended more heavily upon retaining nimble fingers and keen eyesight) and older than [domestic] servants; the occupation was particularly suitable for mothers who needed to stay home with their children. ...A seamstress’s pay probably reflected her age

and experience, degree of specialization, and the racial composition of her clients. ...Demand for her services remained sporadic throughout the year, and it is unlikely that many seamstresses labored full time at their craft.”

Independent seamstresses found increasing competition from the newly emerging ready to wear clothes industry after the Civil War. Commercial ready-made clothes did not become popular until the last three decades of the nineteenth century as standard sizes became more common in the clothes industry. Other technological advances aided independent seamstresses. Sewing machines, once expensive and complex instruments, were commonly owned by many women from the 1860s on. In addition, paper tissue patterns also became commonly utilized in the last three decades of the nineteenth century.³⁴

As a formal occupation, none of the Foster’s or their extended family are documented in census records as seamstresses until the immediate postbellum period. In fact, the occupation of laundress disappears from the occupation listing of project area residents during the postbellum period. This abrupt transition of formally recorded occupations may be a direct reflection on the ready availability of more affordable sewing machines during the 1860s, and the rise of commercial laundries that made it difficult for independent washerwomen to compete. Although it cannot be verified, it is likely that one or more of the Foster seamstresses or their extended family owned a sewing machine. Like Kitty Foster, the subsequent Foster seamstresses most likely worked at home. This enabled them to maintain a

³³ Jones, *Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow*, 125.

³⁴ Lewis, “Freetown Village,” 1-4, 6; Jones, *Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow*, 143.

substantial amount of control over their life. An at home seamstress could watch and care for her children, control her own work schedule, and teach her young daughters a valuable skill at the same time. While a seamstress' workday could be long, unlike a laundress, seamstress work was performed inside a house and required less physical exertion.

Post – Foster Ownership and Occupation

The immediate post-Foster occupation of the project area was most likely characterized by the rental or abandonment of the extant structures located there. County and City Land Tax records document that the Foster era buildings on the property were not torn down right away and that the value of the structures, between \$150 to \$200, was maintained between 1906 and 1918.³⁵

Shortly after his acquisition of the Susan Foster portion of the original 2 1/8 acre in 1906, E. L. Carroll sold his half interest to C. H. Walker. In 1916, C. H. Walker and wife sold the property to Albert E. Walker. Albert E. Walker died two years later and by 1918 his will left the property to his wife Bessie Walker.³⁶

It is during the Albert E. and Bessie Walker tenure when a substantial amount of activity is documented as occurring on the former Foster property. City land tax records document an 'improvement' to the buildings on site raising their value to \$700 in 1916. However no value at all is recorded for the buildings on the Walker property between 1918 and 1923. In addition, a 1920 Sanborn Insurance map

of the area shows no main residential dwelling present on the lot at this date. This information suggests that improvements to the existing Foster residence may have been implemented in 1916 and presumably the structure or structures were used for at least two more years. By 1918 however, Bessie Walker had presumably decided to raze the existing structures leaving the lot vacant.³⁷

In 1924, City Land Books note the value of buildings on the Bessie Walker lot as \$4,000 with a comment "building added." This is likely the period when the extant University of Virginia Building No. 0127 was constructed. It is probable that Bessie Walker rented the new house to a white professor and family. The development of the Walker land ca. 1923-1924 was likely tied to the subdivision and development of the area between Brandon Avenue and Valley Road as South Gate Terrace by H. P. Porter in 1924 (See Figure #11).

With the return of veterans from World War II in the mid-1940s, a housing boom hit the nation. It is during the immediate post-war period that Bessie Walker divided her property into three separate lots, selling the southern most two. In 1946, Bessie Walker sold the middle lot to Bruce E. and Mary L. Tipton. A year later, City Land Books record that the value of buildings on the Tipton's lot was assessed at \$2,500 with a comment of "building added." This is likely the period when the extant University of Virginia Building No. 0161 was constructed. Bessie Walker finally sold the northern most lot in 1962 to the Shadwell Corp. The University of Virginia did not acquire the property along Venable Lane until the last quarter of the twentieth century.³⁸

³⁵ City of Charlottesville, Land Tax Records; Albemarle County, Land Tax Records.

³⁶ Albemarle County Deed Book 137:128; 228:426. City of Charlottesville Will Book 2:164.

³⁷ City of Charlottesville Land Books, 1916-1924.

³⁸ City of Charlottesville Land Books, 1924, 1947; City Deed Book 125:59, 230:115.

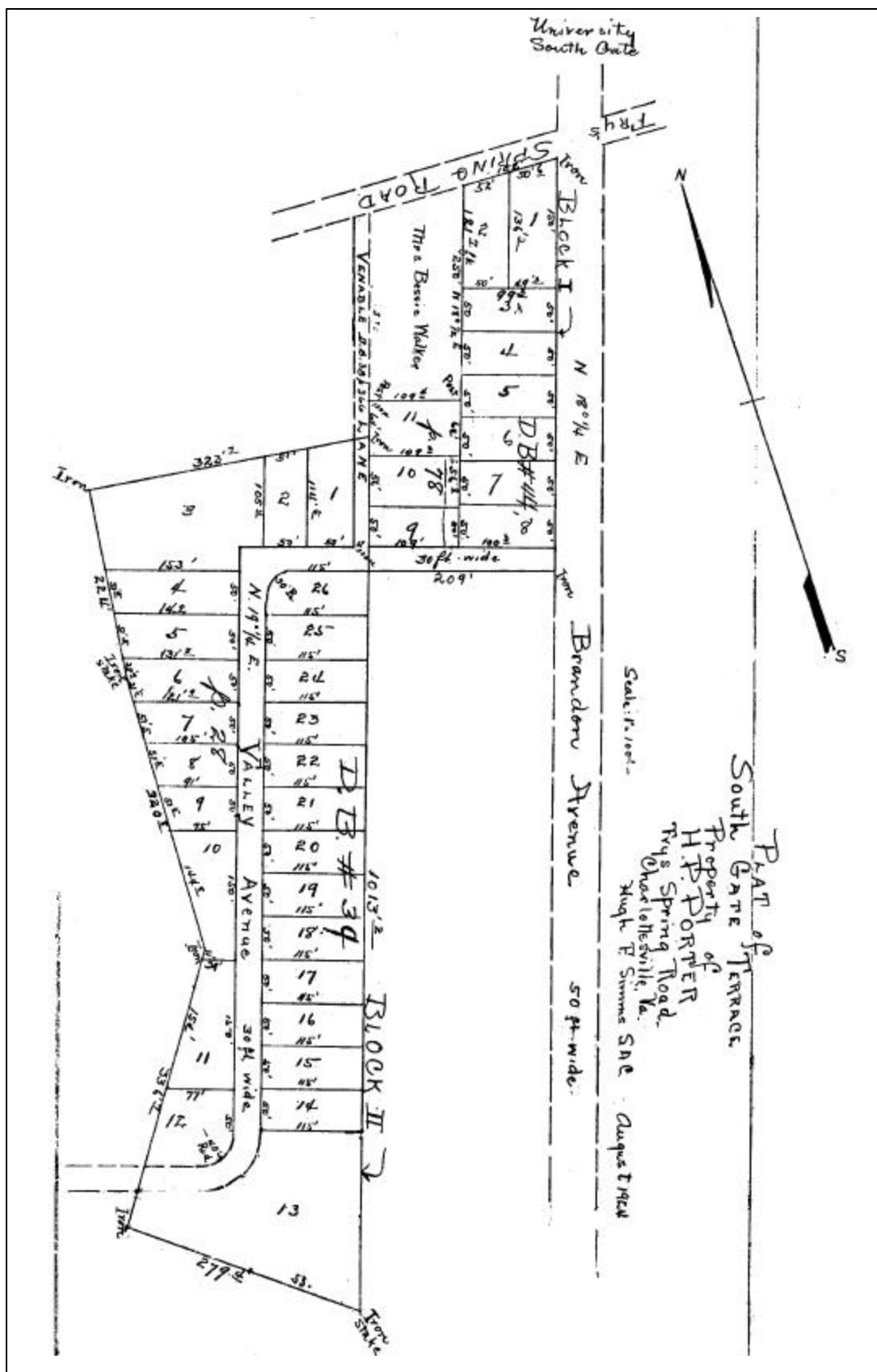


Figure #11: Plat of South Gate Terrace area, 1924.

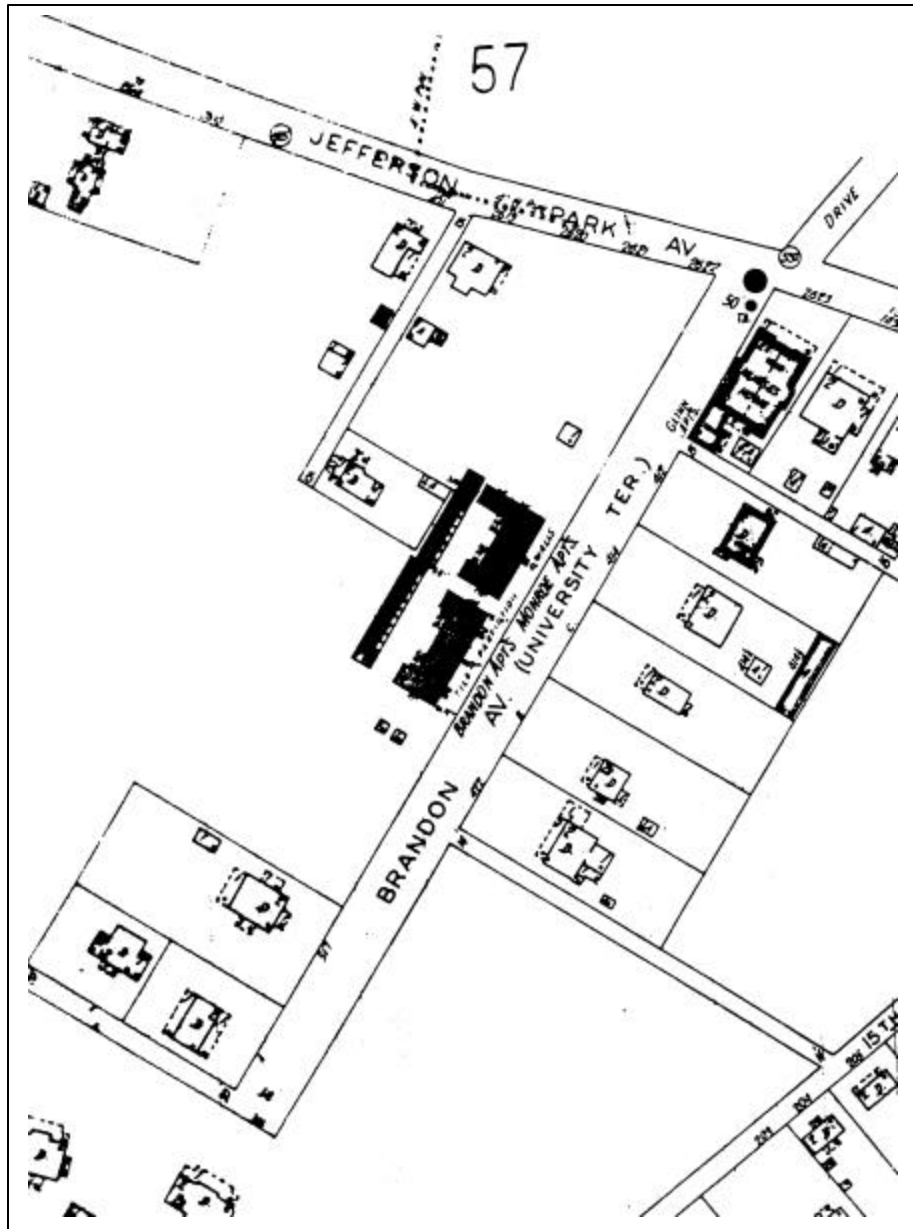


Figure #12: Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map, 1929. Venable Lane is the unlabeled dead end in the center top. The ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure and a small outbuilding behind it can be seen east of Venable Lane.

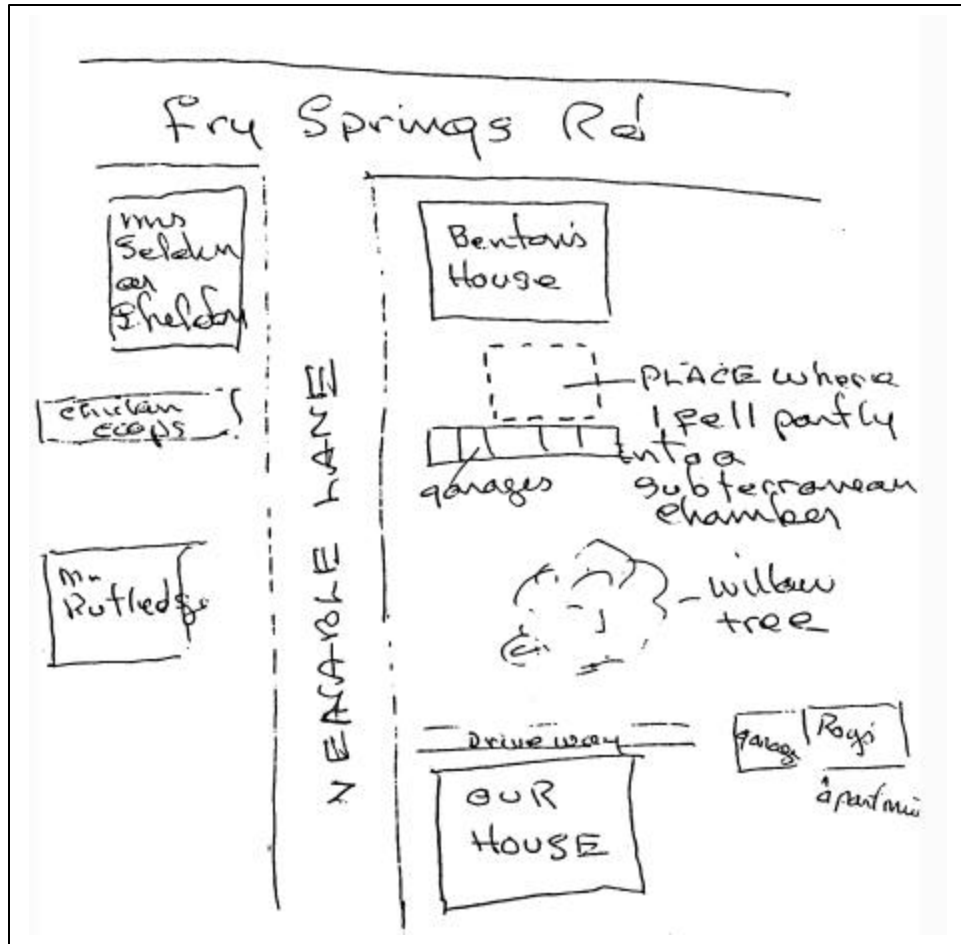


Figure #13: 1994 drawing of the Venable Lane area in the 1930s by a former resident. The diagram shows the ca. 1924 Bessie Walker house, garages behind it, and a willow tree planted in the vicinity of the burial ground.

Table 1: Owners and Occupants of the Foster Family / Venable Lane Project Area

Period	Primary Owner	Occupant	Notes
Pre 1819	John M. Perry	N/A	
1819	James Widderfield	N/A	
1819-1822	Abner Hawkins	Abner Hawkins	
1823-1833	John Winn	Unknown tenant(s)	
1833-1863	Catherine Foster	Foster family	
1863-1881	Ann Foster	Foster family	
1881-1906	Susan Foster	Foster family	
1906-1907	C.H. Walker/E.L. Carroll	Unknown	
1908-1916	C.H. Walker	Unknown	
1916-1918	Albert E. Walker	Unknown	Foster era structures improved in 1916 and razed in 1918.
1918-1946	Bessie Walker	Unknown tenant(s)	Walker erects frame dwelling ca. 1923-24.
1946-1962	Bessie Walker Bruce and Mary Tipton	Unknown tenant(s) Unknown tenant(s)	Tipton's erect concrete block dwelling ca. 1946.
1962+	Shadwell Corporation	Unknown	

Table 2: Significant Increases in the Value of Buildings as reflected in County and City Land Tax Records / Land Books.

Year	Owner	Previous Value	Current Value	Comments
1834	Kitty Foster	N/A	\$200	
1840	Kitty Foster	\$200	\$350	
1872	Ann Foster	\$350	\$400	
1876	Ann Foster	\$400	\$700	
1900	Susan Foster	\$700	\$150	
1916	Albert Walker	\$150	\$700	"Improvement Added"
1918	Albert Walker	\$700	-----	"Error as to House"
1924	Bessie Walker	-----	\$4,000	"Building Added" [1512 Jefferson Park Avenue, UVA Building No. 0127]
1931	Bessie Walker	\$4,000	\$4,500	
1935	Bessie Walker	\$4,500	\$4,000	
1947	Bessie Walker	\$4,000	\$4,500	
1947	Bruce / Mary Tipton	-----	\$2,500	"Building Added" [400 Venable Lane, UVA Building No. 0161]

Development of the Historic Canada Neighborhood

Throughout the third, fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century, the majority of land south of the University along Wheeler's Road / Lynchburg Turnpike (now Jefferson Park Avenue), between what would become Oakhurst Circle and West Main Street, was owned by five individuals; John Perry, George W. Spooner, James Widderfield, Nimrod Bramham, and James Fife, all of whom were prominent white citizens during this period. The following descriptions of the history and development of this area are divided into three separate lots, (A) the Perry / Spooner lot, (B) the Widderfield lot, and (C) the Bramham / Fife / Harris lot (See Figure #14). It is believed that these three lots, including the project area,

may have composed the community historically known as Canada.³⁹

(A) The Perry / Spooner Lot

John M. Perry was instrumentally involved in the construction of the University of Virginia. Perry had bought his land in 1814 from John Nicholas prior to the development of the University but kept a majority of it until he moved from the Charlottesville area in the mid-1830s. Much of the land he owned in the second, third, and fourth decades of the nineteenth century surrounded the University on its western and southern sides. His land adjacent to the south side of the University was passed down to his son-in-law, a carpenter named George W. Spooner. Spooner held the land south of

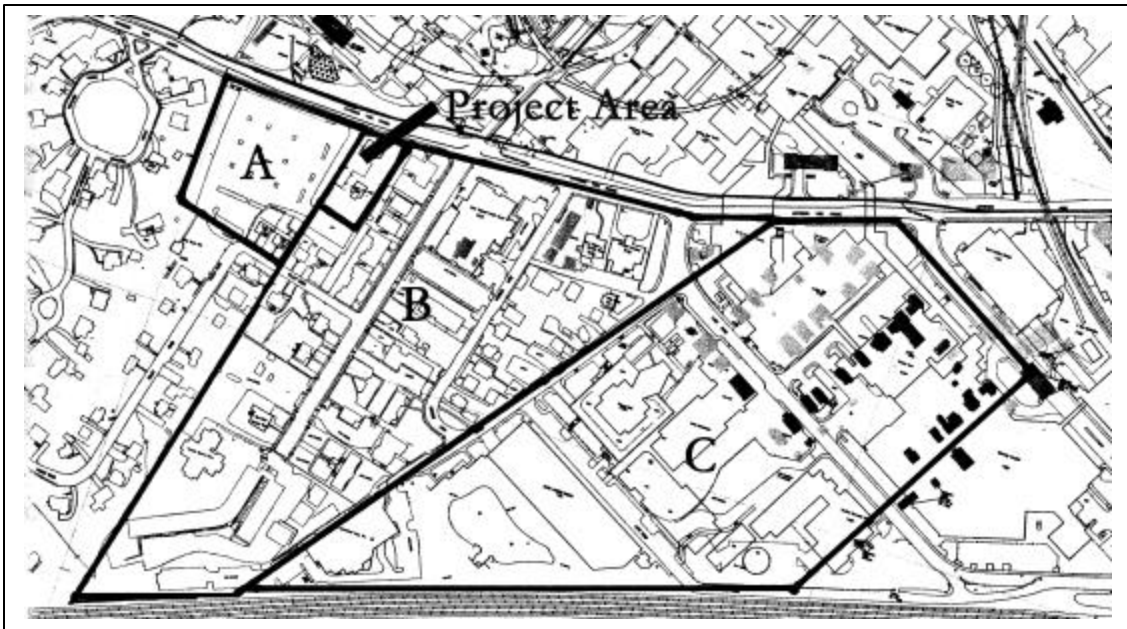


Figure #14: Approximate geographic delineation of the historic Canada neighborhood.

³⁹ The area to the west of lot A was never historically settled by blacks, and the area to the east of lot C is referenced in several deeds as being located in 'Gospel Hill.' It is not known if historic Canada originally extended south beyond the railroad tracks.

the Old Lynchburg Road between what is now Oakhurst Circle and Venable Lane until 1868. In 1825, John M. Perry gave a five-acre parcel to his new son-in-law George W. Spooner. Spooner, also a master carpenter, had helped Perry build a large part of the University between 1817 and 1825. This five acre tract was located “adjacent to the lands of the University of Virginia” and contained the entire B-1 Parking Lot project area just west of Venable Lane.⁴⁰

Spooner also owned an adjacent 5 ¾ acre lot west of the project area on a low ridgetop that would subsequently become known as Oakhurst Circle.

The five-acre parcel gifted to Spooner by his father-in-law was not prime agricultural land, nor was it extremely suitable for residential construction. The land was situated at the southern base of the Academical Village ridge and on the south side of the Old Lynchburg Road, a main thoroughfare between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. The property was also bisected by a small drainage that ran in a north-south direction through the area. The drainage effectively divided the land into nearly two equal eastern and western halves. Each of the halves rose sharply from the drainage to the edge of small ridges; on the western end what would become Oakhurst Circle, and on the eastern end what would become the Venable Lane area.

Spooner and his wife Elizabeth resided at the Montebello estate southwest of and adjacent to the University from 1836 on but continued to hold the five-acre property south of Old Lynchburg Road until he died ca. 1865. Documentary evidence does not suggest that it was

settled or developed during this pre-war period.⁴¹

Shortly after her husband's death, Elizabeth Spooner decided to sell off a number of her husband's properties. In May of 1868, she sold a one-acre parcel “near the University of Virginia adjoining the lands of B. Gildersleeve [at Oakhurst Circle] and Ann Foster [at Venable Lane]” for \$100 to William Preston. The deed reserved “a right of way ...for a street 15 feet wide to be kept open on the east side of the lot of ground being conveyed.” This right of way was subsequently to become known as Venable Lane. Simultaneously she also sold a similar one acre parcel “near the University of Virginia and adjoining the lands of B. Gildersleeve, William Preston and Ann Foster” for \$100 to James Johnson. This deed also reserved the same right of way on the eastern side of the lot. The lots were rough rectangles oriented in an east-west direction and measuring approximately 117 x 370 feet. William Preston's lot fronted Old Lynchburg Road and James Johnson's lot lay just south of and adjacent to it.⁴²

Census records document that William Preston and James Johnson were both African American. The 1880 Census, the first to document their presence, listed Preston as a brickmason, and Johnson as a preacher. In 1880, William Preston was married to his wife Flora and also lived with Flora's mother Rebecca King. Living adjacent to William Preston was his grandson-in-law William Lindsay [Linza] and granddaughter Flora, his wife. James Johnson was married to his wife Isabella

⁴⁰ Albemarle County Deed Book 27:93.

⁴¹ Geoffrey A. Evans, 'A History of the Venable Lane Neighborhood, Charlottesville, Virginia: 1830-1906.' Honors Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, May 2000, pp: 14-16.

⁴² Albemarle County Deed Book 63:275; 63:409.

and was living with one daughter Eliza and a nine year old girl, Ida, of unknown relation.⁴³

In July and August of 1868, Elizabeth Spooner again sold two more small lots to African Americans; a one acre parcel “near the University of Virginia on the south side of the Lynchburg Road and adjoining the lands of Prof. Gildersleeve, James Johnson and Ann Foster,” for \$100 to John Thornton “Col’d.,” and a 1 ½ acre parcel “near the University of Virginia and on the south side of the Old Lynchburg Road adjoining the lands of Prof. Gildersleeve, Charles Jones Col’d. and the lands of Geo. W. Spooner estate ...designated as Lot #4,” for \$150 to Geo. Kenney and Tyra Thomas.⁴⁴

No documentary evidence was found to provide any background on John Thornton although the deed transferring the property lists him as ‘Col’d.’ Census records document that Geo. Kenney and Tyra Thomas may have been local blacksmiths. Other Albemarle County deeds document that Kenney and Thomas may have been partners in trade as their names appear jointly on several land transactions. By early 1871, it appears that Kenney may have moved out of the project area, purchasing land adjacent to and south of the Harris Foundry. He most likely resided there assisting Robert F. Harris as a blacksmith.⁴⁵

Land Tax records for Albemarle County document that William Preston and James Johnson first began paying taxes on their property in 1872. This rather late date may be explained by the fact that the

division and sale of George W. Spooner’s estate was contested in court. The College of William and Mary, to whom part of Spooner’s estate was deeded in trust, convinced a court commissioner to re-sell the properties at general auction. As a result of the resale, Preston and Johnson were required to remove the residences they had erected on the property. “James Johnson and William Preston bought an acre lot each from Elizabeth Spooner and erected tenements thereon under a bona fide belief that they had took title thereto, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the commissioners proceed to sell the same ...stipulating in the terms of sale that the right is reserved to said James Johnson and William Preston to remove their said tenements respectively in case others should become the said purchasers of said land.”⁴⁶

The court proceedings document that Preston and Johnson were the only two to have established residences on the property. This strongly suggests that despite the deeds to the contrary, for whatever reason John Thornton, and George Kenney and Tyra Thomas failed to formally purchase their properties and settle in the area.

After advertising the place and location of the auction, in late December of 1870 William Preston and James Johnson again became the purchasers of their respective lots for \$111.⁴⁷

William Preston and James Johnson’s lots were gifted and subdivided between relatives and heirs throughout the late nineteenth century. It is not until the mid-1890s that non-Preston or Johnson family members purchased property there.

⁴³ 10th Census of the United States, 1880. Population Schedules, Albemarle County, Virginia.

⁴⁴ Albemarle County Deed Books 63:312, 342.

⁴⁵ Albemarle County Deed Books 65:627; 66:454, 526; 68:594; 69:537.

⁴⁶ Albemarle County Chancery Order Book 7 (1868-1872): 310, 388, 435, 582.

⁴⁷ Albemarle County Deed Books 70:140; 75:231.

Documentary evidence records that both Preston and Johnson rented portions of their land to tenants who eventually constructed small houses on site. Small lots continued to be sold between black individuals within the B1 Parking Lot area until the early 1900s when the first white owner purchased property in the area. Throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century, whites slowly acquired most of the property originally owned by Preston and Johnson. By the second quarter of the twentieth century, restrictive covenants prohibiting the resale of property in historic Canada to colored persons began to appear in deeds. By the mid-1970s, the University of Virginia had acquired the entire Spooner parcel.⁴⁸

(B) The Widderfield Lot

As previously stated, James W. Widderfield was a carpenter who was instrumentally involved in the construction of the University of Virginia. Widderfield likely came to the Charlottesville area after John M. Perry, James Dinsmore and John Nielson began advertising regionally for carpenters to assist in building Thomas Jefferson's Academical Village ca. 1817. Widderfield was employed by James Dinsmore and John Nielson as a journeyman in 1817 but soon applied to Thomas Jefferson for the position of carpenter.

I write to inform you that having been employed at the University for nearly four years as a

Journeyman and having know fulfill my contract with Mr. John Dinsmore and wishing to do something for my family it meating the approbation of Mr. Dinsmore and Mr. Nelson and being advised by my friends to write to you stateing that I wish to have a part of the carpenter work to be let this year being willing to do it for the same as such work has been done for should this meat your approbation I should feel myself indebted to you for the same and should execute the work in the very best manner [sic].⁴⁹

Widderfield presumably settled on his property shortly after purchasing it in 1817. The 1821 letter above suggests that Widderfield came to Albemarle County married because he mentions a 'family.' It is not known what happened to this wife, however marriage records for Albemarle County document he married again in 1833.⁵⁰

After Widderfield sold the 2 1/8 acre parcel to Abner Hawkins in 1819, he continued to hold title to over the remaining 15 1/2 acres of the original property he bought from John M. Perry. Documentary evidence suggests that Widderfield sold and rented portions of his larger property to other carpenters, journeymen and associates that he worked with. In total, three colleagues or assistants purchased or rented property from Widderfield including Abner Hawkins,

⁴⁸ For a greater detail of the history and development of this neighborhood, see Benjamin Ford, "Archaeological Investigations in a Canada Neighborhood: Mitigation of the B1 / F8 Parking Lot, Charlottesville, Virginia," 14-29. Department of Historic Resources File No. 2001-1142. Prepared for the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 2002.

⁴⁹ James W. Widderfield to Thomas Jefferson, April 1, 1821. William B. O'Neal, "The Workmen at the University of Virginia, 1817-1826." *Magazine of Albemarle County History*, Vol. 17 (1958-1959) 30.

⁵⁰ Albemarle County Marriage Register 1806 – 1864:54.

John W. Simpson, and David Vandergrift.⁵¹

In March of 1833, James Widderfield married Eliza Jane Bramham. Over the next decade they had at least five children.⁵²

By 1856, the Lynchburg extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad came through the south end of the project area. In the same year, James Widderfield deeded approximately 1 acre of land for \$150 and one share of stock in the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Co. “near the University upon which the line of the Lynchburg extension of the said Orange & Alexandria Railroad Co. is located.”⁵³

When James Widderfield died without a will in the early 1860s, his estate was contested in court. A suit was filed between Widderfield’s widow, Eliza, and the rest of his heirs. In March of 1863, a few months prior to the auction of the James Widderfield estate, Eliza J. Widderfield deeded her interest in and to the land “adjacent to the University of Virginia and containing about 20 acres *with several dwellings and tenements and other improvements thereon located or situated*” in trust to secure a debt. The wording in this deed suggests that at least by 1863, a number of ‘tenements’ were

present on the Widderfield lands, presumably used by the extended Widderfield family or unrelated tenants. It is not known when these tenements were built. By the mid-to late nineteenth century, tenements were generally considered to be relatively cheap housing built for multiple family working class occupation. In an era where there were no state regulations for building standards, tenements were primarily residences for those that could not afford to buy property. However they also provided a consistent income for landlords.⁵⁴

Census records suggests that James Widderfield may have built and rented tenements on his property at least as early as 1860. Outside of the Foster family, it appears that the first blacks to occupy lands south of the University in the Canada vicinity did so as tenants. The first documented tenants in the Canada vicinity likely rented their houses from the Widderfield family in the early 1860s. The 1860 census, the second to record geographical location, documents that at least six black families were living in five separate residences adjacent to and between the Joseph M. Ambroselli and Catherine Foster families. These families included 1) Lucy Ann *Tyree*, a 23 year old mulatto and her 3 year old son Egbert, 2) Daniel *Cole*, a 41 year old black stone mason, 3) Mary J. *Pleasants*, a 22 year old black and her daughters Anna 6, and Bella 4, 4) Elizabeth H. *(Ail)stocks* a 31 year old black, Betsy her 60 year old mother, and her two daughters Mary 17, and Sophy 13, 5) Mildred A. *Brock*, a 23 year old mulatto, her children John 2, and Mary 1,

⁵¹ The deed conveying the 156 square poles to David Vandergrift notes an adjacent property line with a John Simpson. There is no record of a John Simpson owning property in Albemarle County during this period so it is presumed that he may have rented from land and buildings from Widderfield. Hawkins and Simpson may have come from the Lynchburg, Virginia area. Both Hawkins and Simpson deeded their personal property in trust to secure debts to Widderfield in the 1820s.

⁵² Albemarle County Deed Book, 21:436; 21:513; Albemarle County Marriage Register 1806 – 1864:54.

⁵³ Albemarle County Deed Book 54:416.

⁵⁴ Albemarle County Deed Book, 60:122. Albemarle County Land Tax Records document that substantial improvements to the buildings on the Widderfield property in the amount of \$750 were made in 1860. It is possible that the improvements listed in 1860 could be the tenements that Eliza mentions in the deed.

and a 14 year old black boarder Elizabeth Lewis, and 6) Amanda *Ailstocks*. While the presence of black families in the 1860 Canada area does not necessarily imply tenements, the fact that only the Foster family and other adjacent white families formally owned land in the area strongly suggests this. In addition, Land Tax Records for Albemarle County document that James Widderfield made significant improvements to his property, including new construction or additions to his buildings valued at \$750, ca. 1859-1860.⁵⁵

In May 1863, the Chancery Court of Albemarle County issued a decree declaring that the contested lands of the James Widderfield estate were to be sold. An 1893 map documenting the June 1863 division of the property shows that the approximately 15 and 5/8 acres were portioned into eleven unequal lots, most likely based on the presence of existing structures. The plat documents at least eight structures fronting Old Lynchburg Road, most likely individual residences and/or tenements (See Figure #15). Drury Wood was appointed court commissioner to carry out the sale at auction that took place on July 7, 1863. The University of Virginia was also keenly interested in the future of the Canada neighborhood. In July of 1863, the Board of Visitors instructed the Rector “to attend the sale of Widderfield’s property adjacent the precincts of the University and advertised for sale on the 7th inst. and purchase the same for the University at any price not exceeding (___).” The amount that the Rector was authorized to spend was left blank.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Ninth U. S. Census, Population Statistics, Albemarle County; Albemarle County Land Tax Records, 1860.

⁵⁶ *Minutes BOV*, July 2, 1863: 839.

One of the numerous purchasers at the auction of the Widderfield estate was a Joseph M. Ambroselli. Joseph M. Ambroselli, a 31-year old confectioner from Corsica, France, married Cornelia Widderfield the 16-year old daughter of James and Eliza Widderfield on July 7, 1855. The 1860 census records that Joseph M. Ambroselli was a laborer and that he resided on the larger Widderfield property. The 1870 census recorded his occupation as confectioner. During the auction of the Widderfield estate, Ambroselli purchased four separate lots in May of 1864, lot 5 (7/8 of an acre), lot 6 (26/100 of an acre), lot 7 (27/100 of an acre), and lot 9 (1 ¼ acres). According to a plat of the division of the estate drawn in 1893, the lots contained a total of four tenements and presumably a house for his own family (See Figure #15).⁵⁷

It appears that Ambroselli continued to lease the former Widderfield tenements on his property from 1863 through to the late nineteenth century. In January of 1887, Ambroselli deeded his property in trust to secure a debt. In the deed it was noted that “...it is herein agreed that the *rents and profits now and hereinafter ensuing from said land and the tenements* shall ...continue to be collected by J. Samuel McCue. ...and by him paid over promptly to the said Walters or his attorneys Duke and Duke.”⁵⁸

Ambroselli also had other economic interests in addition to his status as landlord. In 1871, he applied to the County for an application to keep an ordinary “at the Bailey home near the University of Virginia.” His application

⁵⁷ Albemarle County Marriage Register 1:4; Ninth Census of the United States, 1860. Population Statistics, Albemarle County, Virginia; Tenth Census of the United States, 1870. Population Statistics, Albemarle County, Virginia.

⁵⁸ Albemarle County Deed Book, 87:320.

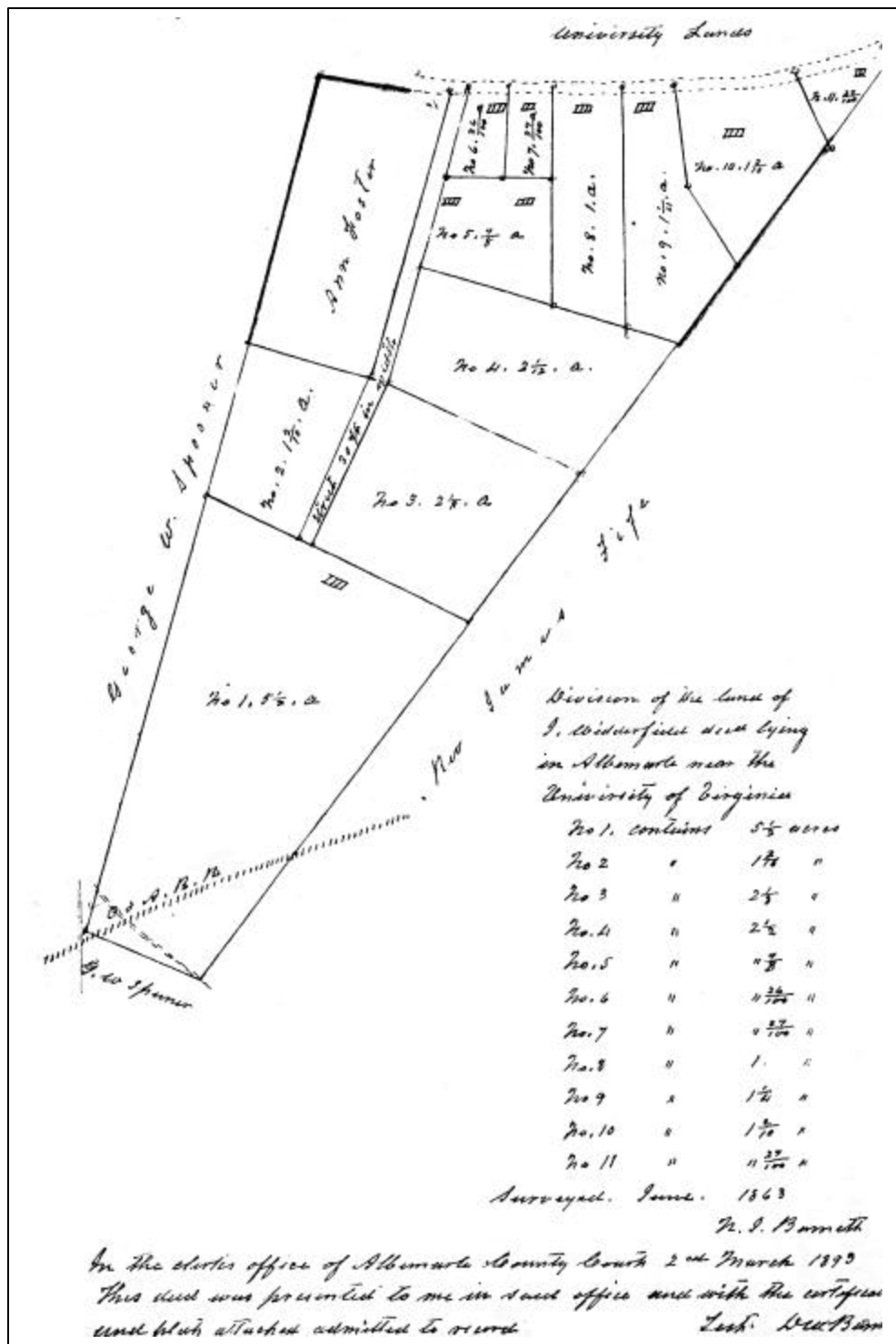


Figure #15: 1863 survey of the division of the James Widderfield estate, recorded in 1893.

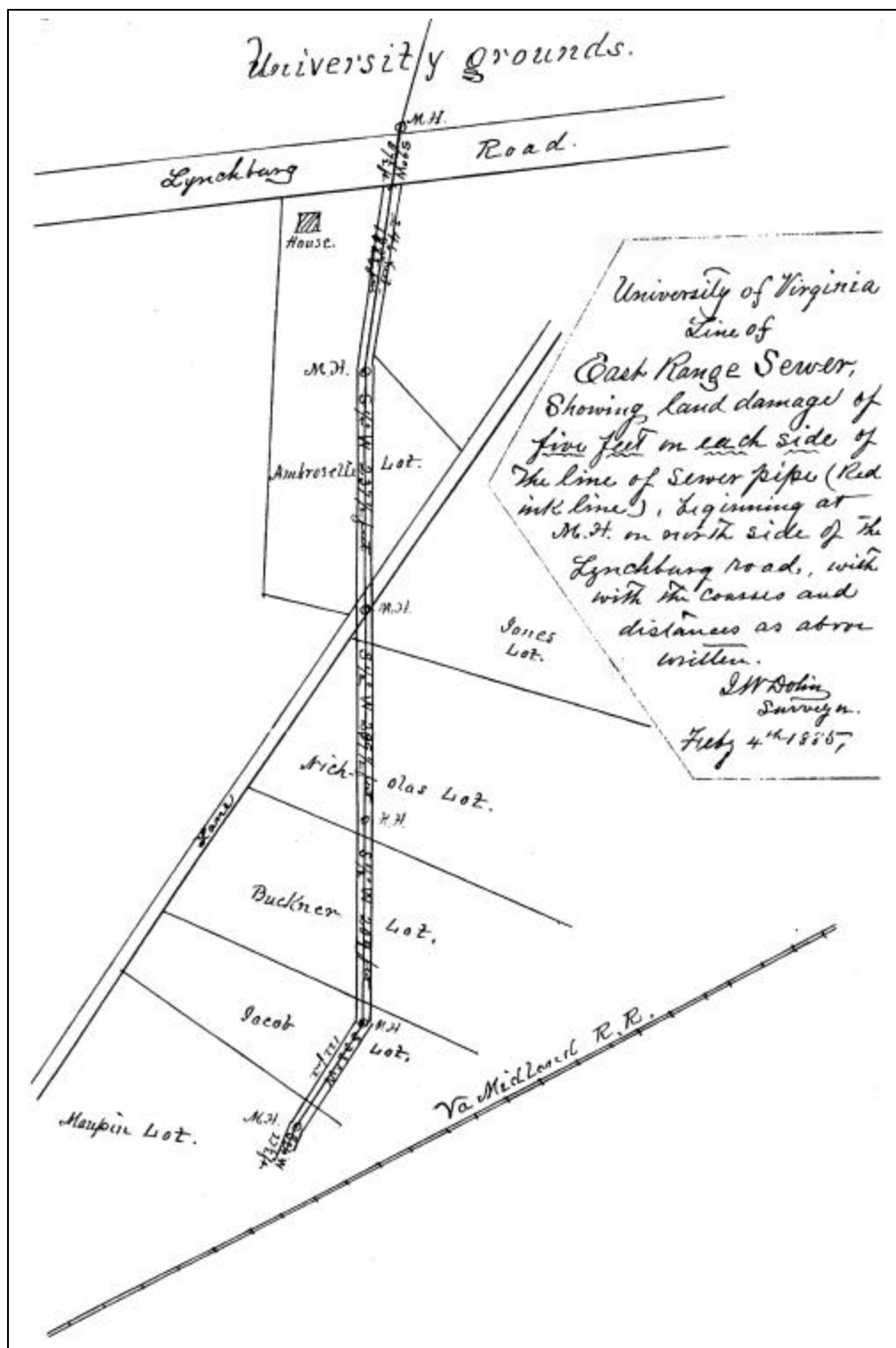


Figure #16: 1885 plat of the Canada vicinity showing the Ambroselli lot.

was granted. The following year he applied to the County to sell retail liquors and also serve them at his establishment. His application was granted again. In 1873 however, in an attempt to renew his license “to sell wines and spirituous liquors at his house near University,” several unnamed persons presented evidence and argument against it and as a result his petition was rejected based on the fact that it was too close to the University and therefore “not suitable or convenient for the sale of liquors or wines.” In 1876, Ambroselli again applied for a license “to sell by retail wines and spirituous liquors at his house near the University.” His application was granted. It appears that Ambroselli continued to sell liquor near the University for the next decade. The 1880 census in fact records Ambroselli as a “saloon-keeper.”⁵⁹

By early 1885, Ambroselli’s business debts became too much and he filed for bankruptcy, claiming the Homestead Exemption Act (Virginia Code 1873, Chapter 183, Section 1) that allowed him to keep his residence and some of his personal assets away from creditors. It is not known what happened to the Ambroselli saloon after this date. Joseph Ambroselli died sometime in 1887. His wife Cornelia presumably continued to operate and lease the tenements until the

⁵⁹ Albemarle County Minute Books, 21:189; 21:422; 22:202; 23:322; Ambroselli and Widdifield [sic], Journal, 1883-1884. Accession #38-10, Special Collections Dept., University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia. During the early 1870s, Joseph Ambroselli operated a popular restaurant and confectionary on the Corner in the 1300 block of West Main Street. This establishment also housed a billiard hall and saloon in its rear and was likely the establishment referred to as Ambroselli’s ‘house’ in his numerous applications to sell liquor and wines during this period. See Coy Barefoot, *The Corner: A History of Student Life at the University of Virginia*, (Charlottesville: Howell Press, 2001) 57-59, 66.

larger Widdifield estate was again sold at auction ca. 1889-1890 (See Figure #16).⁶⁰

In April of 1889 the Albemarle County Chancery Court, in the ongoing case of Widdifield vs. Kennedy, decreed that the sales made of the Widdifield lands in 1863 were “irregular and void” and that as a result “the purchasers, residents and heirs at law ... [were to be considered] tenants in common.” The court appointed John M. White commissioner and the entire Widdifield estate was again sold at auction in 1890. The purchaser, the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company bought the entire 15 5/8 acre parcel. They transferred it to the Charlottesville Land Company in May of 1892, who sold it to the Dawson Improvement Company in February of 1893, who sold it to Paul B. Barringer in 1895. Shortly after its sale to Paul B. Barringer in 1895, the former Widdifield estate and the historic core of Canada was most likely razed.⁶¹

(C) The Bramham / Fife / Harris Lot

Nimrod Bramham was a successful local merchant who purchased land between Charlottesville and the University of Virginia in 1811. Bramham had several partnerships with other local merchants selling dry goods and groceries. He was also elected to the Virginia Legislature and was a prominent member of the local Baptist Church.⁶²

⁶⁰ Albemarle County Deed Book 84:445.

⁶¹ Albemarle County Chancery Order Book 16 (1888-1890):284; Albemarle County Deed Book 98:438.

⁶² Mary Rawlings, *Antebellum Albemarle* [More Here]: 53; James Alexander, *Early Charlottesville: Recollections of James Alexander, 1828-1874*, 4, 67. Mary Rawlings, ed., Charlottesville: Albemarle County Historical Society, 1942.

Nimrod Bramham died in 1845. According to his will, his 388-acre plantation tract called 'Oak Grove' was sold. In 1847, the Reverend James Fife purchased the Oak Grove plantation and all its land for \$6,000. The Reverend James Fife arrived in Charlottesville from Scotland in the mid-1840s. Fife was a farmer and Baptist Minister.⁶³

In April of 1863, Fife sold 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land adjacent to and south of the University of Virginia to a George D. Harris. The lands George Harris purchased were located just east of James Widderfield's estate and just west of his brother Thomas W. Harris' estate (See Figure #17). George D. Harris sold the same lands to John J. Collier in 1865. Collier, a retired merchant, established his own residence there and sold 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of this land to Thomas H. Toley a year later. By 1867, Toley had sold the 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ acre parcel "lying near the University" to Theodore A. Michie. Once Michie had received a formal deed for the property, he subdivided the 10+ acres and immediately began to sell off parcels. Three lots totaling 2-6/10 acres were sold to Margaret (Sally) and Socrates Maupin in 1869. In 1870, seven additional lots were sold, a 1-acre lot to Robert Buckner, two 1-acre lots to Kitty Jones, a 1-acre lot to James Brown, a 1-7/10 acre lot to G. W. Farish, a 7/10-acre lot to Socrates Maupin, a 9/10-acre lot to Jane Jacobs. Of these individuals, only Socrates Maupin and G. W. Farish were white. The following year two 1-acre lots were sold to Lee Slaughter and Willis Buckner. By 1872, the last of the lots was sold to Anthony T. Buckner.⁶⁴

Over the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a majority of the black owned lots in this Bramham / Fife / Harris lot were passed down to descendants and heirs and/or subdivided and sold to other blacks. Many of these subdivided lots were 1/8 to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in size. During the mid-1880s George Braxton, a black laborer, sold individual rooms of his house to other black residents. Many of the late nineteenth century residents of the Bramham / Fife / Harris lot had recorded occupations typical of southern urban blacks including railroad worker, cellerman, waiter, huckster, and laborer for men, and servant, laundress, and seamstress for women.⁶⁵

While the Bramham / Fife / Harris lot was not exclusively black during the late nineteenth century, it was predominantly so. Between 1866-1870, of the 10 documented owners / purchasers of property within the Bramham / Fife / Harris lot, 50% were white citizens. Ten years later, of the 20 documented owners / purchasers of property within the same area, only 4 or 20% were white citizens. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, only 5 - 10% of the individuals owning property in the Bramham / Fife / Harris lot were white, a statistic that was to remain fairly stable until the early twentieth century. Perhaps more telling is the fact that not all white property owners in the area actually resided on their property. In the 1880s and 1890s, the Maupin, McKennie and Chancellor families rented the property they owned in the Bramham / Fife / Harris lot.

⁶³ Albemarle County Deed Book [Need full citation here].

⁶⁴ Albemarle County Deed Book 60:139.

⁶⁵ Albemarle County Deed Book 84:134; 86:419; 99:199.

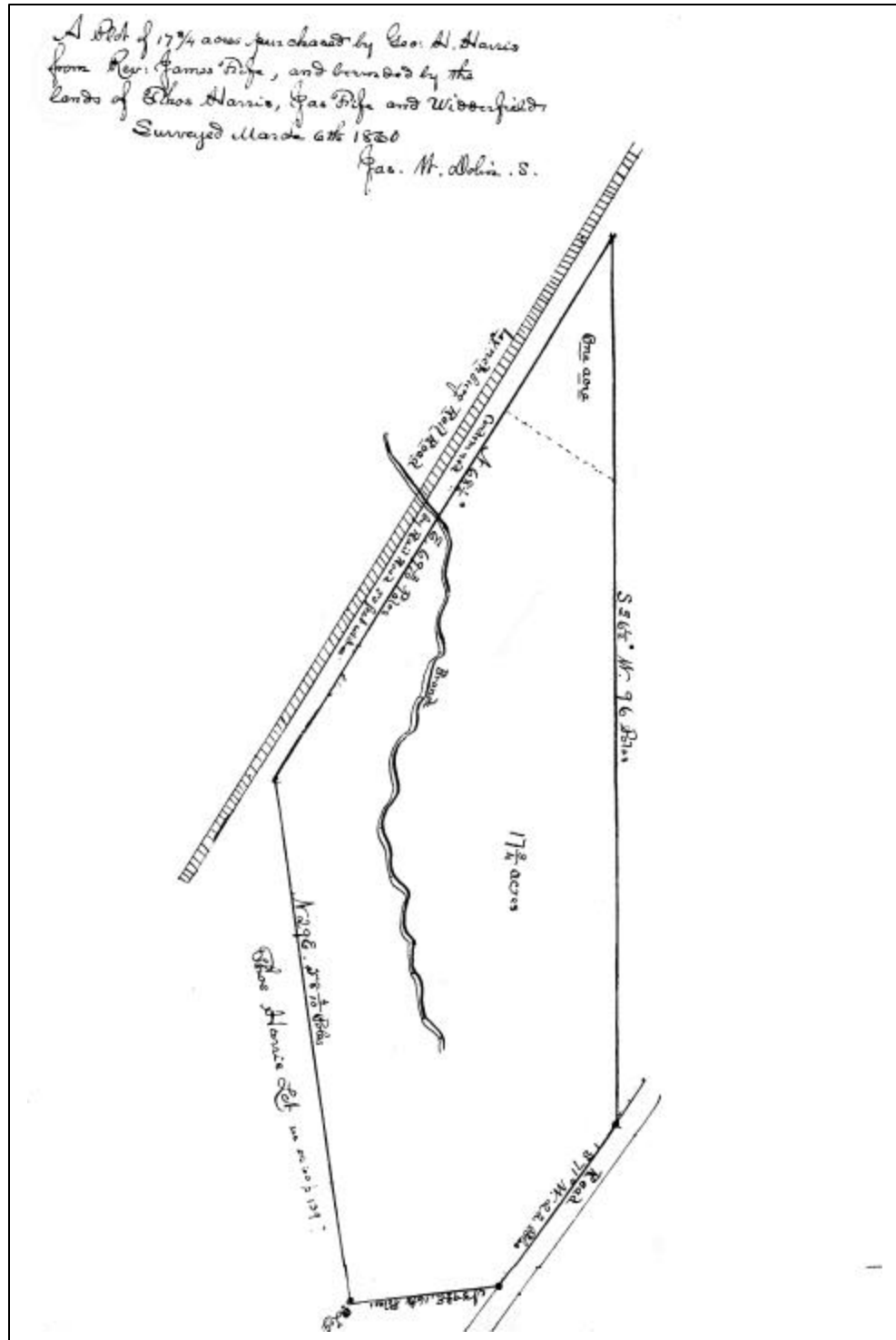


Figure #17: 1860 survey of the George D. Harris lot.
North and Jefferson Park Avenue are at the bottom of the plat.

Naming of the Canada Neighborhood

It is not known exactly when the Canada neighborhood acquired its name. The place name Canada could have been chosen either during the pre-war or immediate post-war period. Residents could have given the neighborhood its name after the emancipation of slaves in Great Britain in 1843, when thousands of slaves followed the underground railroad and crossed into Canada. Canada became a primary destination for slaves escaping southern states and held out a promise of hope for the future. Likewise when many African Canadians returned to the United States after the war, the neighborhood could have been given its name in memory of a country that had sheltered them. Preliminary deed research into the area immediately adjacent to and south of the University documents that with the exception the Foster family, the first black property owners in the Canada vicinity arrived in 1868. Therefore if blacks other than the extended Foster family were living in the Canada area prior to 1868, they would have been doing so as renters.⁶⁶

It is believed that the historic Canada neighborhood was an area south of and adjacent to the University of Virginia defined by a predominantly, but not exclusively, black population consisting of

both renters and owners. It is not known what formal or informal cultural boundaries the Canada neighborhood may have had, although it is likely that these boundaries changed over time with the changing makeup of the neighborhood. The location of post-war black owned or occupied parcels immediately adjacent to the Foster Family / Venable Lane project area suggests that the Canada area may have included the area south of Jefferson Park Avenue and north of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line, and may have extended between Oakhurst Circle on the west and Lee Street on the east. If these boundaries are accurate, the Canada neighborhood would have straddled the early twentieth century boundary of Charlottesville's Corporate limits, extending west into the County and east into the City.

Three references to the Canada neighborhood in the general vicinity of the project area appear in nineteenth century University of Virginia records, one in the late 1860s, a second in the early 1870s, and a third in the mid-1890s. The earliest geographical reference to Canada was made by the University's Board of Visitors in July of 1867. Presumably expressing a concern over the presence of the tenements on the Widderfield estate, the University authorized the Proctor "to have further negotiations with Ambroselli on the subject of *Canada* and report the result of said negotiations to the Executive Committee at their next meeting for final decision." Only five years later, the Board of Visitors was discussing the presence of a number of unsightly structures on University grounds. In describing their location, they referred to the "shanties just over [the] road from the infirmary and adjacent to a settlement known as

⁶⁶ The place name Canada could have been chosen during the pre-war or immediate post-war period. It most likely referred to the United States' free neighbor to the north. Residents could have given the neighborhood its name after the emancipation of slaves in Great Britain in 1843, when thousands of slaves followed the underground railroad and crossed into Canada. Canada became a primary destination for slaves escaping southern states and held out a promise of hope for the future. Likewise when many African Canadians returned to the United States after the war, the neighborhood could have been given its name in memory of a country that sheltered them.

Canada.”⁶⁷ The Board of Visitors references to the Canada neighborhood suggest that it was established at least by the mid-1860s and that it was tied in some way to the Ambroselli property.

A later, less direct reference to the expanding Canada community south of the University was made by the Rector and Board of Visitors in 1896. In addition to rebuilding the Rotunda, the Rector had directed the architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White to ‘close off’ the south end of the Academical Village Lawn in order to block “*the area immediately to the south of the University’s land and in full view ...filled with unsightly houses.*”⁶⁸

While the earliest geographical documentation records the Canada neighborhood may have identified its historic core as contained within the Widderfield / Ambroselli lands, it appears that other areas east and west of it were also subsequently identified as belonging to Canada. Late nineteenth century Personal Property Tax Records for Albemarle County document that by the early 1870s the Foster family property was also commonly included as part of ‘Canada.’ In 1876, Kitty’s daughter Ann Foster was reported to live in ‘Canada’ near the University. In 1877, Ann’s daughter Susan was also listed as a resident of ‘Canada.’ Between 1871 and 1897, John W. Watson, husband of Susan Foster, was also documented as living in ‘Canada’ near the University.⁶⁹

In addition, two other late nineteenth century references to the Canada neighborhood appeared in the *Richmond Planet*, an African American newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia. In 1892, the newspaper reported on a new organization formed at the University of Virginia called the Young People’s Aid Society. The Society’s goal was “to aid the sick and afflicted. ... This society began its good work last Tuesday night, 22nd inst., by visiting Mrs. Willie Thomas in *Canada*, many pounds and some money were carried her, she being helpless.” No references to a Willie Thomas in Albemarle County property deeds could be found suggesting that she may have been a renter. In 1893, an obituary noted that “Mr. Reuben Lewis, a venerable and highly respected old gentleman among both white and colored, died last Friday night in *Canada* with pneumonia.” Property deeds show that a Reuben Lewis lived just east of the Venable Lane project area on one of the George Harris lots.

Canada’s presence as a distinct neighborhood however was relatively short lived. The premature demise of the historical core of Canada in the early 1890s may help explain why this neighborhood does not show up in many City or County documents unlike other historically black Charlottesville neighborhoods that continued as vibrant communities into the twentieth century.

⁶⁷ *Minutes of the Rector and Board of Visitors*, June 29, 1867, Vol. IV: 884; June 15, 1872, Vol. IV: 968.

⁶⁸ Richard Guy Wilson, ed. *Thomas Jefferson’s Academical Village*. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1993), pp: 57.

⁶⁹ Personal Property Tax Records, Albemarle County, 1871-1896.

Summary of Excavated Units

The summary of units below is taken directly from the field notes and maps and images provided. Where particular information on the excavation and interpretation of a unit was missing, this was noted.

Unit 1 [ER1]

Location and Purpose: Unit 1 was located in the center of Area D to explore what was perceived as a relatively flat area in the topography that gradually sloped downward from Jefferson Park Avenue to Valley Road, and also to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity.

Excavation description: A 5 x 5 foot quadrant was opened in the northwest corner of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit in June of 1994. Sod was removed from the quadrant. Level A consisted of a brown silty loam. Level B consisted of a dark brown silty loam with charcoal and brick fragment inclusions prominent in the northwest corner of the unit. An unidentified mortar / concrete concentration was encountered in the southeast corner of the unit. The concentration was not given a feature designation. The quadrant was temporarily halted at the top of Level C, a red / brown mottled clay with light inclusions of coal and mortar. The quadrant was then expanded to encompass the larger 10 x 10 foot unit. Sod was removed from the remaining 10 x 10 foot unit. Level A of the 10 x 10 consisted of a brown silty loam with a concentration of mortar / concrete in the center and greenstone inclusions to the south. Level A was interpreted as historic topsoil. Levels A and B of the northwest quadrant were determined to be the same as Level A in the larger 10 x 10 foot unit. The artifacts from the northwest quadrant (Levels A and B) and the larger 10 x 10 foot unit (Level A) were then placed in the

same bag. Level A contained a total of 490 artifacts. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of wire and cut nails, window and container glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=22), pearlware (n=6), and porcelain (n=5). After removal of Level A, two distinct strata were identified, Level B to the north contained strong inclusions of coal while Level D to the south contained inclusions of greenstone. Level B, in the north half of the unit, consisted of a red / brown mottled clay with light inclusions of coal and mortar across the northern half of the unit. Level B was interpreted as a redeposited destruction fill level possibly coming from north of Unit 1. Level B contained a total of 346 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B consisted predominantly of wire and cut nails, window and container glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=31), porcelain (n=7), and pearlware (n=3). Level C underlay Level B in the north half of the unit. Level C consisted of a red / brown mottled clay with few inclusions, although evidence for heavier charcoal and mortar inclusions in the north, and greenstone inclusions in the south were still identified. Level C also contained a high concentration of destruction debris (e.g. architectural materials such as decaying wood, nails, unidentified metal sheeting, etc.). Level C was interpreted as a redeposited destruction fill. Level C contained a total of 538 artifacts. The artifacts in Level C consisted predominantly of wire and cut nails, window and container glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=4), and

porcelain (n=4). Level D consisted of a mix of orange / red silty clay with minimal greenstone inclusions and a brown silty loam. Level D was also interpreted as a redeposited destruction fill level. Due to a noticeable decrease in the quantity of artifacts recovered from Level D, it was decided not to screen the remainder of the level. Level D contained a total of 375 artifacts. The artifacts in Level D consisted predominantly of wire and cut nails, window and container glass, and tar paper (?) fragments. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=12). After excavating approximately .7 of a foot, the decision was made to end Level D arbitrarily and open a small, 3 x 3 foot unit (Level E) in the northeast corner of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit to see how deep the fill extended. Level E consisted of a mix of orange / red silty clay with some greenstone inclusions and a brown silty loam. Level E was interpreted as a continuation of Level D, a redeposited destruction fill level. Level E was not screened. Level E contained a total of 16 artifacts. The artifacts in Level E consisted predominantly of container and window glass and ceramics. Ceramics positively identified were whiteware (n=6), and porcelain (n=2). Level F consisted of an orange / red silty clay with greenstone inclusions. Level F was interpreted as a redeposited destruction fill level. Level F was not screened. Level F contained a total of 2 artifacts. Level G consisted of a dark brown silty loam. Level G also contained a high concentration of destruction debris (e.g. architectural materials such as brick, decaying wood, nails, unidentified metal sheeting, etc.). Level G was interpreted as a redeposited destruction fill level. Level G was not screened. No artifacts were recovered from Level G. After completing the 3 x 3 unit down to Level G, it was decided to extend the unit south to form a 3 x 10 foot trench along the eastern wall of the larger

10 x 10 foot unit. Levels E and F were removed by shovel but were not screened. Once the 3 x 10 foot trench was exposed, Level G was excavated without screening across the entire trench. At the bottom of Level G, Level H was encountered and described, but not excavated. Level H consisted of an orange / red silty clay with greenstone inclusions.

With the completion of Level G in the 3 x 10 foot trench, excavation within the redeposited fill levels of Unit 1 had reached a depth of approximately four feet below ground surface. It was then decided to temporarily halt investigations in Unit 1 and expand to surrounding units in order to define the potential feature.

A total of 1,767 artifacts were recovered from the entire unit.

Unit Summary: Unit 1 was the only 10 x 10 foot unit that was entirely and wholly contained within the larger basement / cellar, Feature 6. The multiple excavation strategies adopted by the archaeologists reflect the need to establish a base stratigraphy for the fieldschool, and to determine the extent and depth of the redeposited cellar fill. With the possible exception of Level A, all of the strata within Unit 1 may be interpreted as redeposited fill. Some of the strata (Levels C and G) are composed predominantly of architectural and domestic debris and may reflect destruction levels. These fill strata represent the destruction of one or more structures on site, a process that entailed piling destruction debris in the empty basement / cellar. Other strata (Levels D, E, F, and H) are composed nearly entirely of redeposited subsoil with greenstone bedrock inclusions and may reflect efforts to cap the destruction debris with successive fill lenses. The presence of redeposited subsoil lenses within the basement / cellar is somewhat confusing.

However the redeposited subsoil may be explained if the destruction of one or more Foster family structures took place simultaneously with the excavation of the partial basement for the new \$4,000 Bessie Walker structure, ca. 1924-1925. It is likely that most of the redeposited fill strata were placed within the basement / cellar during one prolonged episode, prior to or simultaneous with the construction of the extant Bessie Walker structure.

Because of the disturbed nature of redeposited fill, all stratigraphic context is lost for the Levels B – H. A tentative terminus post quem (tpq) of 1919 can be given to Level A based on the presence of a 1919 American penny.

Unit 2 [ER2]

Location and Purpose: Unit 2 was located towards the southern boundary of Area D to explore an area in which natural erosion showed a high density of artifacts appearing on the surface, and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity in the southeastern portion of the project area.

Excavation Description: A 5 x 5 foot quadrant was opened in the northwest corner of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit in June of 1994. Sod was removed from the quadrant. Level A consisted of a compact brown silty loam with clay, coal, mortar and charcoal inclusions. Level B consisted of a compact, mottled dark brown ashy silt with heavy inclusions of clay, charcoal, mortar and ash. Level B was generally darker than Level A and contained heavier inclusions but was interpreted as a possible continuation of Level A above. After reaching the base of Level B, a decision was made to open up a small 2.5 x 2.5 foot window (Level C) in the southeast corner of the larger 5 x 5 foot quadrant.

This was done to expedite an understanding of site stratigraphy in the southeast portion of the project area and to locate subsoil. Level C in the 2.5 x 2.5 window was excavated to the top of Feature 1, a post-hole like feature. Level C consisted of a less compact red / brown silty loam with red clay, charcoal, coal and mortar inclusions. Once Feature 1 was identified, Level C was arbitrarily ended and a decision was made to expand excavations to the larger 10 x 10 foot unit.

Sod was removed from the larger 10 x 10 unit. Level A in the larger 10 x 10 unit consisted of a brown silty loam with charcoal, mortar and pea gravel inclusions. Level A contained a total of 2,367 artifacts. Levels A and B of the southeast quadrant were determined to be the same as Level A in the larger 10 x 10 foot unit. The artifacts from the southeast quadrant (Levels A and B) and the larger 10 x 10 foot unit (Level A) were then placed in the same bag. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=129), porcelain (n=80), stoneware (n=51), pearlware (n=39), and yellowware (n=21). Excavation of Level A revealed an east – west oriented line of dry laid rocks running across the unit, Feature 2 (See Figure #18). The rocks formed a wall and were set loosely against and abutting one another in a narrow row, approximately 8 to 10 inches wide. Level B in the larger 10 x 10 foot unit consisted of a mottled red silty clay and brown silty loam. Level C of the southeast quadrant was determined to be the same as Level B in the larger 10 x 10 foot unit. The artifacts from the southeast quadrant (Level C) and the larger 10 x 10 foot unit (Level B) were then placed in the same bag. The excavation of Level B revealed Feature 7, a poorly defined area of darker soil along

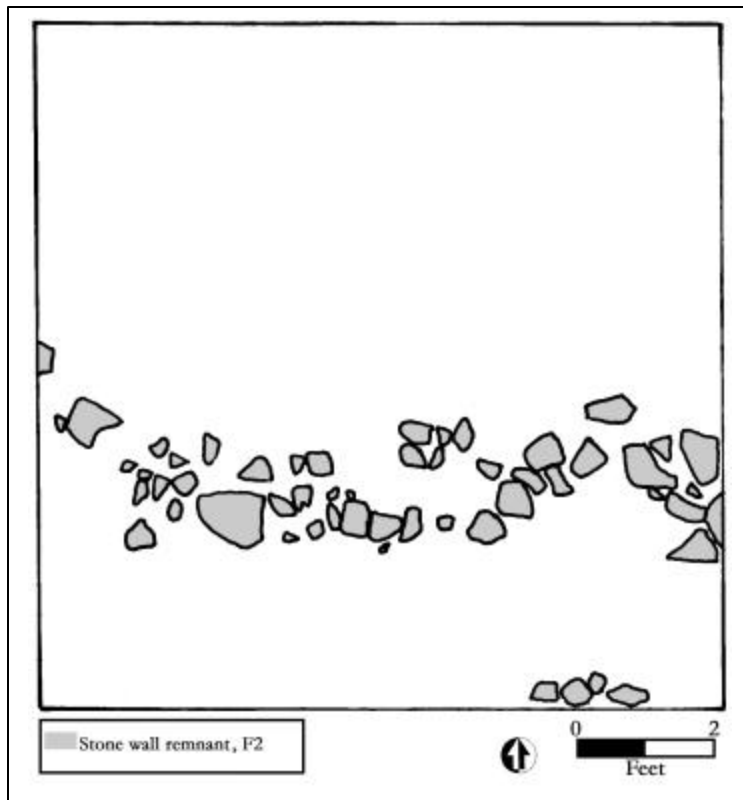


Figure #18: Plan view of Unit 2, bottom of Level A showing Feature 2.

the center of the north wall of the unit (See Figure #19). Feature 10, a concentration of brick and stone overlaying a distinct area of darker soil near the east wall of the unit, was also identified (See Figure #19). Excavation of Level B was terminated arbitrarily due to the presence of Features 1, 7 and 10. Level B contained a total of 1,158 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B consisted predominantly of animal bone, container and window glass, and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=205), stoneware (n=27), porcelain (n=27), and pearlware (n=18). Level C in the larger 10 x 10 foot unit was considered a continuation of Level B and consisted of a mottled red / orange silty clay and brown loam with few artifacts showing. As the level was excavated, the clay became more dominant. Level C was

terminated as the mottling disappeared throughout the entire unit. Level C contained a total of 68 artifacts. Artifact density was noted to dramatically decrease as the level was excavated. The artifacts in Level C consisted predominantly of animal bone and container and window glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by pearlware (n=9). Level D was a red silty clay interpreted as a transition to subsoil. Level D contained a total of 43 artifacts. The artifacts in Level D consisted predominantly of animal bone and container glass. Only three ceramics, all whiteware, were identified.

A total of 3,636 artifacts were recovered from the entire unit.

Unit Summary: Unit 2 contained the highest concentration of artifacts in a 10 x

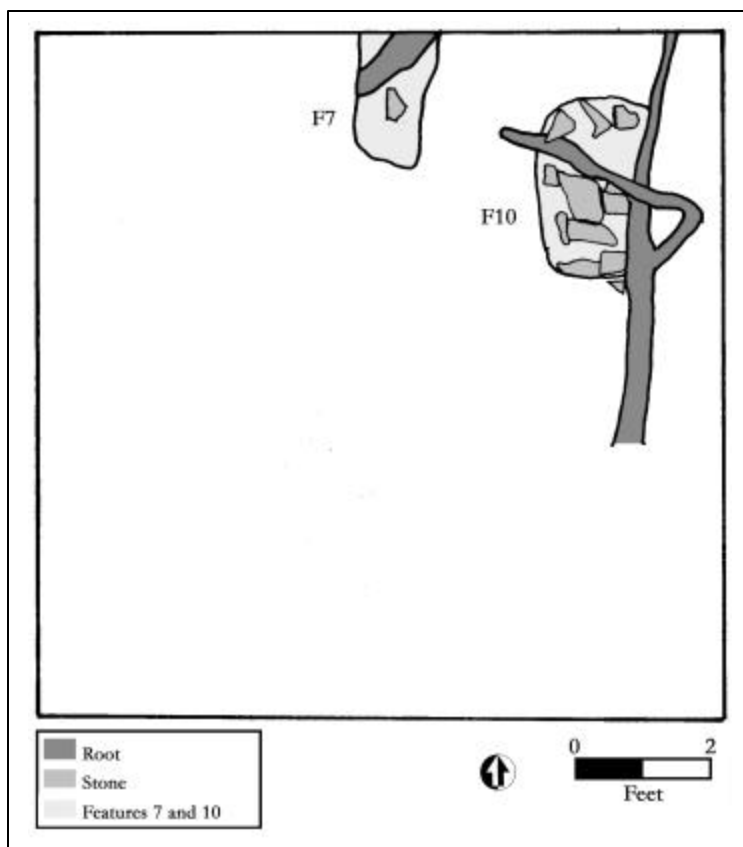


Figure #19: Plan view of Unit 2 bottom of Level B showing Features 7 and 10.

10 foot unit across the entire site. This may be accounted for from both natural and cultural processes. Prior to breaking ground, it was noted that erosion due to surface drainage had uncovered several artifacts in the vicinity of Unit 2. The presence of a young tree east of and adjacent to the unit, and a ground cover of English ivy and a decaying tree stump west of and adjacent to the unit created a natural corridor for the ground surface to drain during rain storms. This erosional process would have both deposited and removed soils and artifacts south or downslope. In addition, the sheer quantity of material culture recovered from Unit 2, Levels A and B, also suggests that this southern edge of Area D may have served as a primary depositional field. One possible interpretation of this depositional

pattern is that the southern edge of Area D was considered the 'back' of the house.

Both Levels A and B were given a tentative tpq of 1907 based on the presence of several pieces of bakelite, an early plastic. However a chronologically diverse representation of diagnostic ceramics in both Levels A and B suggest a mid-to-late nineteenth century primary period of occupation.

Unit 3 [ER3]

Location and Purpose: Unit 3 was located near the center of Area E, the gravel parking lot, to test this area and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity of the unit.

Excavation Description: A 2 x 2 foot test unit was opened near the center of Area E in June of 1994. Approximately .2 to .3 of a foot gravel parking lot base was removed from the test unit prior to excavation. Level A consisted of a dark brown silty loam with heavy coal and ash inclusions. Level A contained a total of 9 artifacts. Level B consisted of a light orange / brown sandy silt with coal fleck inclusions. Level B contained a total of 3 artifacts. Level C consisted of a compact red waxy clay with gravel and greenstone inclusions. No artifacts were recovered from Level C. Level C was interpreted as a thin lens of redeposited subsoil. Level D consisted of a gray / brown sandy silt with clay, charcoal, cinder inclusions. Level D contained a total of 6 artifacts. Excavation of Unit 3 was ended arbitrarily at the bottom of Level D.

A total of 18 artifacts were found in this unit.

Unit Summary: No features or artifacts of any significance were found in this unit. The stratigraphy in Unit 3 corresponded well with that found in the adjacent Unit 10, 11, 12 and 13. Despite the small sample size, artifact density was noted to be quite low in this portion of Area E when compared to the larger site. This suggests that Area E likely did not contain residential units but rather may have served as a utilitarian area with access to Venable Lane as it does today. Level C, the thin lens of redeposited subsoil may serve as temporal indicator for the construction of the Betty Walker structure, ca. 1924. Unit 3 is near enough to the extant structure that it could have been exposed to soils excavated from this structure's basement. If this is accurate, then Levels A and B would represent post-1924 strata, and Level D pre-1924. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Levels A and B, however two pieces of

whiteware, one undecorated and one transfer print decorated, were recovered from Level D.

Unit 4 [ER4]

Location and Purpose: Unit 4 was located along the eastern edge of Area D in order to test the area identified as a ca. 1881-1882 property boundary between Susan Foster and Josephine Smith, and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity of the unit.

Excavation Description: A 10 x 10 foot unit was opened near the eastern edge of Area D east of and between Units 1 and 2 in June of 1994. Sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a compact, dry brown silty loam, very uniform in color. Level A contained a total of 681 artifacts. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=47), porcelain (n=15), and pearlware (n=14). Level B consisted of a mottled red silty clay. Level B contained a total of 332 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B consisted predominantly of animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=27), porcelain (n=6), and pearlware (n=4). The top of Level B had scattered, unarticulated brick debris in no apparent form but located roughly in the center of the unit. These were mapped and removed. In the southwest corner of the top of Level B there was a concentration of stone and brick fragments on top of a loose silty brown loam. This was given the designation Feature 3 and then excavated (See Figure #20). At the base of Level B, two additional features were identified. A circular concentration of loose dark brown silty loam with charcoal flecks and



Figure #20: Plan view of Unit 4 bottom of Level A showing Feature 3.

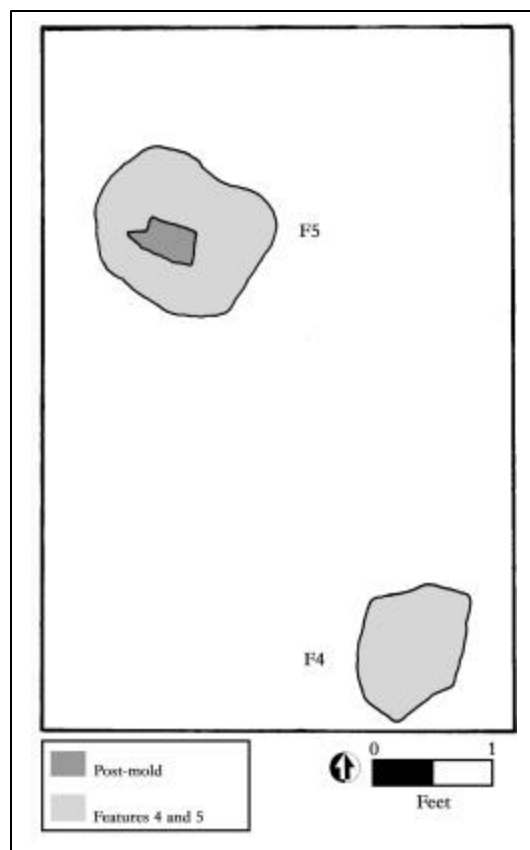


Figure #21: Plan view of Unit 4 bottom of Level B showing Features 4 and 5.

greenstone inclusions, Feature 4, was located abutting the southern edge of the unit in the southwest corner. A second circular feature abutting the west wall of the unit contained a subtle discoloration, a compact orange / red silty clay, Feature 5 (See Figure #21). Both Features 4 and 5 were then excavated. Level C consisted of a compact red silty clay with distinct naturally occurring greenstone veins. No artifacts were recovered from Level C. This was interpreted as subsoil.

A total of 1,013 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: The brick debris scattered over the top of Level B may possibly be related to a similar distribution of brick debris in the southeast corner of Unit 18 to the north. The concentration of brick scatter in this general area appears nowhere else on the site and may be related to the destruction of the superstructure above the basement / cellar feature, particularly a brick chimney. The low density of artifacts recovered from Unit 4 suggests that the area was not a primary area of refuse deposit. Diagnostic artifacts from Levels A and B suggest a primary period of occupation that dates to the second half of the nineteenth century. Features 3 and 4 were interpreted as possible rodent burrows, a root disturbance, or garden planting. Feature 5 however contained a definable post-mold and post-hole. The location of Feature 5, approximately 13 feet south of the southern wall of the basement / cellar, suggests that it may have been some type of yard or garden feature.

Unit 5 [ER5]

Location and Purpose: Unit 5 was located along the western edge of Area D in order to explore the results of subsurface

probing in this area that suggested a possible stone or brick feature at a constant level beneath the sod, and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity of the unit.

Excavation Description: A 10 x 10 foot unit was opened on the western edge of Area D, south and west of Unit 1 in June of 1994. Sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a brown silty sandy loam with extensive charcoal and gravel inclusions throughout. Level A contained a total of 433 artifacts. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of container and window glass, tinned iron sheet fragments, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=36), porcelain (n=10), and pearlware (n=7). Level B consisted of a mottled red silty clay and brown silty loam spreading across the southwest part of the unit. Level B contained a total of 219 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B consisted predominantly of container and window glass, tinned iron sheet fragments, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=10). Level C consisted of a red silty clay with significant greenstone fragments, charcoal inclusions and heavy mortar concentrations. Level C was located predominantly in the northwest part of the unit where it was the thickest. This was interpreted as a residue related to the filling of the basement / cellar feature with redeposited subsoil. Level C contained a total of 206 artifacts. The artifacts in Level C consisted predominantly of container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=16), and porcelain (n=9). At the base of Level B and the southern half of C, a level of both articulated and unarticulated stone cobbles and brick fragments, Feature 19, was identified in the southern two thirds

of the unit. The northern third of the unit was covered by Level D. The unarticulated area was predominantly located in the southern third of the unit in close proximity to a large white oak tree whose root flanges likely caused the disruption to the cobble paving. The northern half of the feature was articulated fairly well with most of the cobbles lying flat and an area of a dozen or so bricks in the southeast corner near the east wall of the unit. In the areas where the articulation was well-defined, a mortar and mud compound appeared to hold the cobbles and brick together. Feature 19 was interpreted as relating to the basement / cellar, Feature 6, to the west. Feature 19 was mapped and photographed (See Figures #22, #23 and #24). Level D, located predominantly in the northern third of the unit, consisted of a mottled red silty clay and brown silty loam with

charcoal and brick fragment inclusions. Level D contained a total of 353 artifacts. The artifacts in Level D consisted predominantly of container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=25), and porcelain (n=8). After removing Levels C and D, a rectangular pier like feature composed of mortar and articulated bricks, Feature 36, was identified in the northeast corner of the unit (See Figure #22). Feature 36 was excavated in the summer of 1997. At the base of Level D, a 'gully' like area was revealed in the northwest corner of the unit. This area was defined by disarticulated cobble paving with large gaps. Level E was located beneath Level D in the northwest corner of the unit and consisted of an orange-red silty clay with greenstone inclusions. Level E contained a total of 74 artifacts. The artifacts in Level

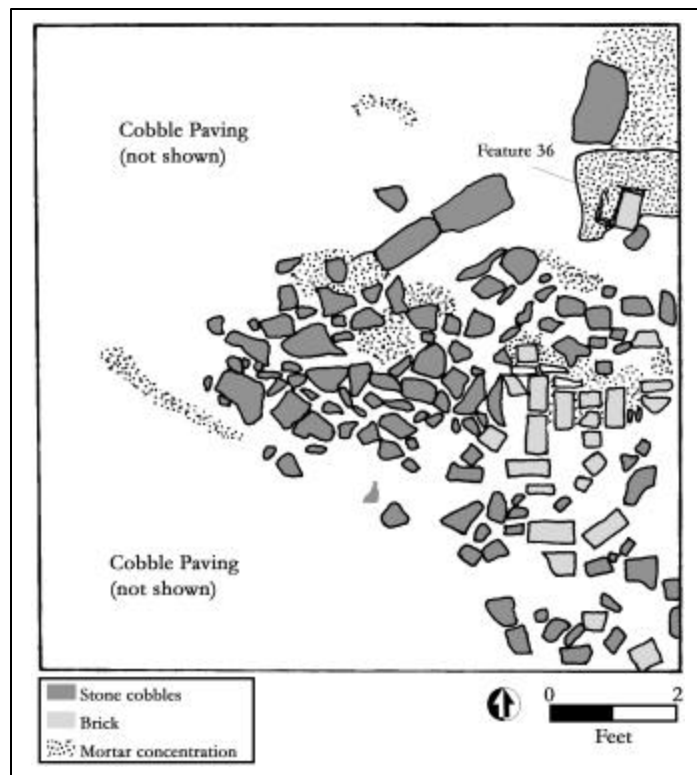


Figure #22: Plan view of Unit 5, bottom of Levels B and C showing brick and cobble paving, Feature 19, and Feature 36.



Figure #23: Brick and cobble paving, Feature 19, in the vicinity of Unit 5 looking east towards Venable Lane.



Figure #24: Brick and cobble paving, Feature 19, in the vicinity of Unit 5 looking north.

E consisted predominantly of animal bone, container and window glass, and cut nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=13). Level F was located beneath Level E in the northwest corner of the unit and consisted of an orange / brown sandy loam with minimal charcoal inclusions. Level F contained a total of 84 artifacts. The artifacts in Level F consisted predominantly of container and window glass, and cut nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=10), and stoneware (n=5). Level G was located beneath Level F in the northwest corner of the unit and consisted of a red / brown sandy loam with finely packed cobbles. Level G contained a total of 35 artifacts. The artifacts in Level G consisted predominantly of container and window glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=6). At the base of G, a circular concentration of brown silty loam, Feature 31, was identified near the center of the unit. Feature 31 was excavated during the summer of 1997.

A total of 1,404 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: Level C, a thin lens of redeposited subsoil may represent a chronological marker if it is related to the ca. 1924 excavation of the Bessie Walker structure or filling of the basement / cellar feature. If this is accurate, Levels A and B postdate 1924 and may represent grading and / or subsequent fill or erosional episodes. Artifacts from Level A and B appear to bear this out. Level A has a tpq of mid-twentieth century based on the presence of aluminum foil and an aluminum pull tab. Level B also contained two pieces of twentieth century plastic. The handle of a sterling silver spoon with a patent date of ca. 1900 was found at the interface of Level C and the cobble

paving, Feature 19. This fits well with the chronological context and suggests that the cobble paving was exposed and in use up through ca. 1924 when it was partially sealed by Level C. Level D in the northwest corner of the unit was tentatively given a tpq of 1907 due to the presence of bakelite, an early plastic. Diagnostic artifact recovered from Levels E through G suggest a primary period of occupation that dates to the late nineteenth century.

The presence of the cobble paving, Feature 19, in this area is clearly related to the basement / cellar feature to the east. However the 1994 field season documented that the area west of the basement / cellar feature in the vicinity of Units 5, 25 and 26 appeared to be a natural low area where surface drainage tended to gather during rain storms. It is therefore possible that the cobble paving composing Feature 19 may have also served as a means of providing a dry pedestrian thoroughfare in a perpetually damp area. The cobble paving extended up to and abutted the oak tree in the southwest corner of the unit. Feature 36, a rectangular base of articulated brick and mortar may have served as an insubstantial pier for a western porch or addition to the basement / cellar, Feature 6. If this is accurate, then part of the stone cobble feature would have been covered at one point in time.

Unit 6 [ER6]

Location and Purpose: Unit 6 was located north of and adjacent to the north side of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. The unit was placed there in order to explore Area F, the 'front' yard of the project area and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity of the unit.

Excavation Description: A 5 x 5 foot unit was opened in Area F, north of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure in June of 1994. Sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a loose, dry, light brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 21 artifacts. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=4). At the base of Level A, two new strata were revealed. Level B consisted of a medium orange / brown silty loam with clay and charcoal fleck inclusions and was found predominantly in the north half of the unit. Level B contained a total of 117 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B consisted predominantly of container and window glass, and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=34), pearlware (n=11), and porcelain (n=4). Level B was interpreted as a possible construction episode. Level C consisted of a compact red silty clay and was found predominantly in the southern half of the unit. Level C contained a total of 58 artifacts. The artifacts in Level C consisted predominantly of container and window glass, and nails. A total of six ceramics were recovered. Level C was interpreted as a lens of redeposited subsoil associated with the excavation of the basement for the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. The excavations in Unit 6 were temporarily halted at the end of the 1994 field season. Excavations in Unit 6 were resumed in the summer of 1997. Level D consisted of a dry, brown sandy silt with some charcoal and brick fleck inclusions on the surface of the stratum. Level D contained a total of 51 artifacts. The artifacts in Level D consisted predominantly of container glass, and cut nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=14), and pearlware (n=4). Level E consisted of a compact yellow / orange silty clay. Level E contained a total of 11 artifacts. The

artifacts in Level E consisted exclusively of ceramics. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=9). Level E was interpreted as a possible transition to subsoil although the texture and color of the soil did not resemble subsoil throughout the rest of the project area. A 2.5 x 2.5 foot quad in the northwest corner of the unit was taken down approximately one foot in depth to determine if the stratum was subsoil. Level E within the quad contained small tree roots and some rocks. Features 28 and 29, possible root stains, were identified within Level E and excavated.

A total of 258 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: The low density of artifacts recovered from the 5 x 5 foot unit strongly suggest that the Area F may have served as a 'front yard' to both nineteenth and twentieth century occupations, possibly receiving less day to day use than other parts of the project area. Level C, a thin lens of redeposited subsoil, may be a chronological marker related to the excavation of the basement of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. If this is accurate, then Levels A and B above represent post-1924 occupation of the property. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these levels to provide a tentative tpq. No twentieth century artifacts were recovered from Levels D and E suggesting a pre-1924 primary period of occupation.

The soils from Unit 6 were unlike soils from other parts of the project area. A majority of the strata contained a higher concentration of sand possibly a result from the construction of the extant ca. 1924 stucco structure. Area F abutting Jefferson Park Avenue is also the highest topography within the project area. One possible explanation for the different soils

and is that substantial filling and grading occurred in this area in association with the construction of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure.

Unit 7 [ER7]

Location and Purpose: Unit 7 was located north of and adjacent to the north side of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure, and just west of Unit 6. The unit was placed there in order to explore Area F, the 'front' yard of the project area and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity of the unit.

Excavation Description: A 5 x 5 foot unit was opened in Area F, north of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure, and west of Unit 6 in June of 1994. Sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of an orange / brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 38 artifacts. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of window glass. A total of two ceramics were recovered. Level B consisted of an orange brown silty loam with clay inclusions and some pebbles. Level B contained a total of 29 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B consisted predominantly of window and container glass. A total of six ceramics were recovered, all whiteware. Level C consisted of red silty clay. Level C was interpreted as a lens of redeposited subsoil. Level C contained a total of 5 artifacts. Unit 7 was arbitrarily ended at the base of Level C at the end of the 1994 season.

A total of 72 artifacts were recovered from Unit 7.

Unit Summary: The low density of artifacts recovered from the 5 x 5 foot unit strongly suggest that the Area F may have served as a 'front yard' to both nineteenth and twentieth century occupations,

possibly receiving less day to day use than other parts of the project area. Level C, a thin lens of redeposited subsoil, may be a chronological marker related to the excavation of the basement of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. If this is accurate, then Levels A and B above represent post-1924 occupation of the property. A tentative tpq of 1944 was given to Level A due to the presence of a piece of Styrofoam. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Level B.

The soils from Unit 7 were unlike soils from other parts of the project area. A majority of the strata contained a higher concentration of sand possibly a result from the construction of the extant ca. 1924 stucco structure. Area F abutting Jefferson Park Avenue is also the highest topography within the project area. One possible explanation for the different soils and is that substantial filling and grading occurred in this area in association with the construction of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure.

Unit 8 [ER8]

Location and Purpose: Unit 8 was located in the southwestern portion of Area E in an attempt to find a well described in a late twentieth century map and oral history account, and to determine site stratigraphy in the vicinity of the unit.

Excavation Description: A 5 x 5 foot unit was opened in the northeast quadrant of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit in the southwest portion of Area E in June of 1994. The gravel base of the parking lot was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a matrix of dark brown silty loam with heavy inclusions of gravel. Level A contained a total of 21 artifacts. Glass, metal, plastic, brick and ceramics were well represented. At the bottom of

Level A two distinct levels were revealed. Level B consisted of a concentration of mottled orange silty clay with heavy gravel and slag inclusions in the southwest corner of the unit (See Figure #25). Level B in the southwest corner of the unit was noted to slope downwards in this area suggesting a slumped or caved-in area. Level B contained a total of 4 artifacts. Level C consisted of a red / brown sandy loam with charcoal inclusions and brick fragments in the remainder of the unit. At the base of Level C, a fragmented concrete pad was revealed throughout the 5 x 5 foot unit. Level C contained a total of 88 artifacts. The artifacts in Level C included container and window glass and plastic. A total of 14 ceramics were recovered from the unit. The northeast quadrant was then expanded to the larger 10 x 10 foot unit to fully expose the entire concrete pad. Levels A, B and C were removed from the larger 10 x 10 unit. The concrete pad was

present throughout the entire unit except for a circular area in the middle where it had broken away. A number of metal pipes embedded in the pad served as a web-like structural support for the poured concrete. After clearing away some of the fill, Level C, in the center of the unit, the top of a gravel-filled circular brick lined feature, approximately 4 feet in diameter, was identified (See Figure #25). The feature appears to be either a brick lined well or cistern. A single ceramic, terra cotta drain pipe was discovered draining into the well from the north side, possibly related to the construction of the extant ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. It was decided not to excavate the well / cistern feature due to safety concerns and expense. No designation was assigned to this feature in the field. During the report write-up, the brick lined well / cistern was given the Feature number 49.



Figure #25: Unit 8 looking west toward Venable Lane and showing Feature 49, a brick lined well or cistern.

A total of 113 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: It is assumed that Feature 49 is most likely a well based primarily on its location and the presumption that a cistern would have been more conveniently placed much closer to an established residence to catch storm water drainage from downspouts. If the brick lined feature is a well, it is estimated to be about 40 feet deep based on local water tables. The presence of a terra cotta drain pipe draining into Feature 49 suggests a secondary use subsequent to its use as a well. Oral history documents that the concrete 'cap' placed over Feature 49 caved in during the 1980s. Several individuals recalled the University of Virginia filling in the hole with gravel at this time.

Unit 9 [ER9]

Location and Purpose: Unit 9 was located northeast of and adjacent to Unit 1 in Area D in an attempt to define the extent of Feature 6.

Excavation Description: A 10 x 10 foot unit was opened northeast of and adjacent to Unit 1 in Area D in June of 1994. The unit was noted to slope slightly downwards to the south. The sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a dark brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 626 artifacts. The artifacts in Level A consisted predominantly of window and container glass, cut and wire nails, and plastic. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=52), pearlware (n=28), and porcelain (n=14). Level B consisted of a mottled brown loam with red clay and greenstone inclusions. Level B contained a total of 102 artifacts. The artifacts in Level B

consisted predominantly of animal bone, window and container glass, cut and wire nails. A total of 11 ceramics were recovered, 8 whiteware and 3 pearlware sherds. At the base of Level B, naturally occurring veins of greenstone bedrock and subsoil clays were noted in the northern and eastern three quarters of the unit. The southwest corner of the unit was noted to contain a portion of Feature 6, a mottled orange / red silty clay. A curious feature was identified in the northeast quadrant of the unit. An iron pot, approximately one foot in diameter was discovered lying on the base of Level B. To the west and south of the pot were the remains of two wooden stakes, planted vertically in the ground. The feature was not given a designation. Level A in Feature 6 was partially excavated to determine how the walls of the subterranean feature were constructed and/or supported. Level A in Feature 6 was a mottled orange / red silty clay that was manually shoveled out without screening. The northern and eastern walls of the feature sloped inward making the total space for excavation limited. It was identified that the walls of the feature were cut directly into the subsoil and soft greenstone bedrock. Excavation in the unit was halted in order to more fully define the extent of Feature 6 elsewhere in the project area. A total of 14 artifacts, predominantly metal and glass, were recovered from Level A, Feature 6.

A total of 742 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: Level A contained a tpq of 1944 based on the presence of styrofoam. However diagnostic ceramics, particularly the larger quantity of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century pearlware, and first half of the nineteenth century whiteware, strongly suggest that Level A (and possibly Level B) may

represent a longer period of occupation dating to the early nineteenth century. Another possibility is that Level A could represent a strata of disturbed topsoil where artifacts from an earlier context were redeposited sometime during the early twentieth century. Feature 6, the basement / cellar, was discovered to be cut directly into the surrounding subsoil and greenstone bedrock and at the depth at which excavation was ceased, contained no supporting walls. The iron pot and stake feature adjacent to the northeast corner of Feature 6, may be interpreted as a possible garden feature with the pot serving as a plant container. The location of the two wooden stakes adjacent to the pot suggests that they could have served as plant supports. Their small size, approximately .1 x .2 of a foot, makes their potential use as structural members a remote possibility.

Units 10, 11, 12, and 13 [ER10, 11, 12, and 13]

Location and Purpose: Units 10-13 were four 4 x 10 foot units abutting one another from east to west. The narrow 40 x 4 foot trench created by the units was located north of Unit 8 in Area E in an attempt to test a large expanse in this part of the project area.

Excavation Description: A 40 x 4 foot trench oriented in an east west direction, consisting of Units 10, 11, 12 and 13, was opened north of Unit 8 in the center of Area D in July of 1994. For the purposes of consistency, stratigraphy for the four units will be discussed as a single 40 x 4 foot long trench. The gravel base of the parking lot was removed from all units. Level A in Units 11, 12, and 13 consisted of a dark brown silty loam matrix with coal fragments and heavy gravel inclusions. Level A was thinner in some

areas and thicker in others but generally consistent throughout the three units. Level A may be interpreted as a coal / cinder refuse sheet deposit. Artifacts in the coal / cinder refuse deposit (Level A in Units 11, 12 and 13) were limited but included container and window glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=7). Towards the western edge of Unit 10 however, the Level A disappeared. Excavation of Unit 13 was arbitrarily halted at the base of Level A due to time constraints. Level A in Unit 10 and Level B in Unit 11 was a light brown silty loam with minimal coal fleck and gravel inclusions. Artifacts in the light brown silty loam (Level A in Unit 10 and Level B in Unit 11) included container and window glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=11), porcelain (n=9), and unidentified earthenware (n=6). At the base of the western half of Level A in Unit 10, scattered disarticulated cobbles were found (See Figure #26). The cobbles ended approximately 5 feet east into the unit. These cobbles may possibly be related to Feature 19 to the east. Level B in Units 10 and 12, and Level C in Unit 11 consisted of a thin lens of red silty clay, possibly a strata of redeposited subsoil related to the construction of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Artifacts from the redeposited subsoil strata (Level B in Units 10 and 12, and Level C in Unit 11) included container and window glass, and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=62). Nearly all of the artifacts found in this redeposited subsoil level were recovered at the intersection of it and the underlying strata. At the base of Level B in Unit 12 and the base of Level C in Unit 11, three new features were identified. Feature 11 (pipe trench) and Feature 12 (terra cotta pipe) were identified in Unit 11, and Feature 8 (pipe trench) and Feature 9 (terra cotta pipe), and Feature

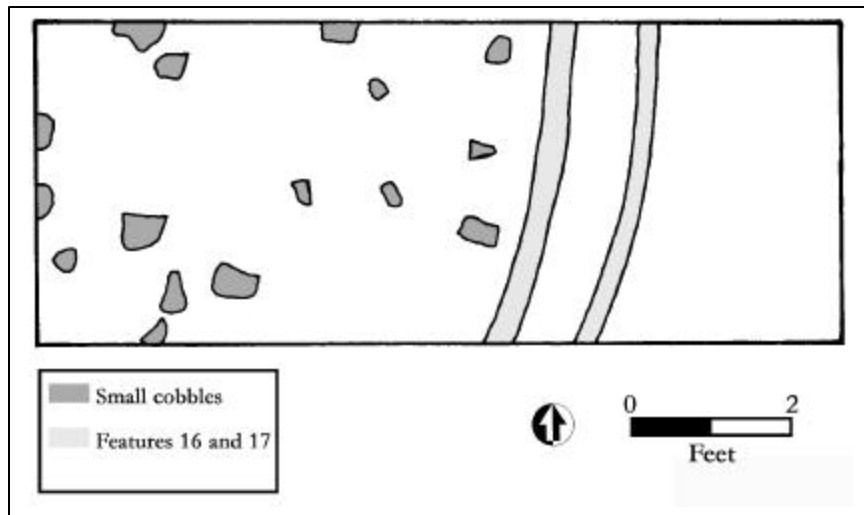


Figure #26: Plan view Unit 10, bottom of Level C showing disarticulated cobbles and Features 16 and 17.

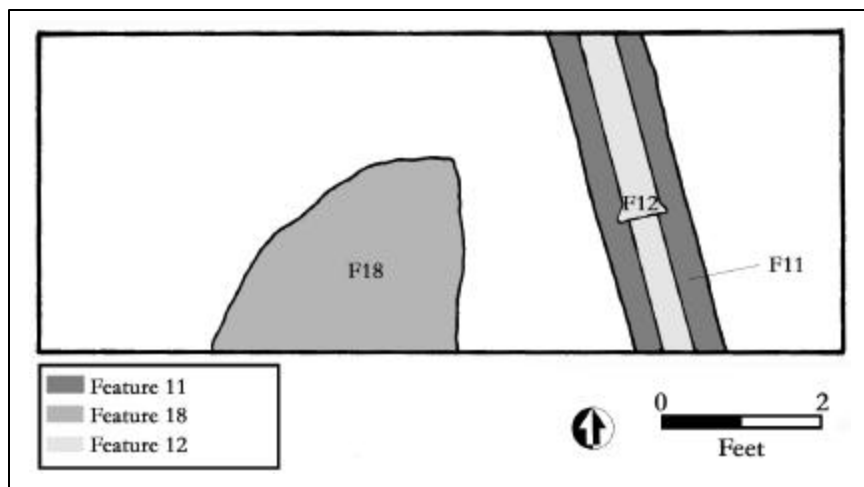


Figure #27: Plan view of Unit 11, bottom of Level C showing Features 11 and 12 and Feature 18.

14 (pipe trench) and Feature 15 (terra cotta pipe) were identified in Unit 12. The terra cotta pipe sections were approximately 2.5 feet in length and were attached with cement via male-female ends. Trench widths varied from 1.2 to 1.5 inches in width suggesting that they were hand dug. The features were excavated and mapped (See Figures #27 and #28). Excavation of Unit 12 was arbitrarily halted at the base of Level B. At the base of Level C in Unit 11, an irregularly defined soil discoloration, Feature #18, was also identified in the southwest quadrant and extending into the southern profile (See Figure #27). Soil in Feature 18 was a red silty clay, with looser brown / gray mottling. The feature was mapped and identified as potential redeposited fill but was never excavated. Level C in Unit 10 and Level D in Unit 11 was a light brown silty loam and may potentially be interpreted as a pre-1924 occupation layer. Level C in Unit 10 and Level D in Unit 11 consisted of a gray / brown silty loam with charcoal flecks and burnt wood inclusions. Artifacts contained in this occupation strata (Level C in Unit 10 and Level D in Unit 11) included animal bone, container and window glass, and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=100). This strata was interpreted as a potential pre-1924 occupation level and was excavated in Units 10 and 11 without any significant soil changes. At the base of Level C in Unit 10, two parallel lines of dark brown loamy soil, running in a north south direction, were identified. These soil discolorations were given cultural designations, Feature 16 (west) and Feature 17 (east), and excavated. A possible interpretation is that they could be wagon wheel ruts. To determine the presence of subsoil, a small 3 x 3 foot window was excavated in the northwest corner of Unit 10. This window was assumed to be a continuation of Level D.

As the window was excavated in Unit 10, the soils became gradually more compact, orange / red and siltier, indicating a possible transition to subsoil. Most of the artifacts in Level D in both Units 10 and 11 were recovered from the top of the strata. The window in Unit 10 was arbitrarily halted and designated subsoil at an approximate depth of 2.5 feet below ground surface. Unit 11 was arbitrarily ended at the base of Level D.

A total of 506 artifacts were recovered from Unit 10.

A total of 279 artifacts were recovered from Unit 11.

A total of 128 artifacts were recovered from Unit 12.

A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from Unit 13.

Unit Summaries: The strata immediately below the gravel parking lot base (Levels A in Units 10 – 13, and Level B in Unit 11) may be interpreted as post-1924 twentieth century occupation of the vicinity. The strata consisting of the thin lens of red clay (Level B in Units 10 and 12, and Level C in Unit 11) may be interpreted as redeposited subsoil related to the construction of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. The terra cotta drainage features identified at the base of this level in Units 11 and 12, particularly Feature 12 and Feature 15, may also be related to the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Two of the drainage pipes, Feature 9 and Feature 12, also appear to be draining directly into the deep brick lined feature to the south, Feature 49. The strata beneath the redeposited subsoil (Levels C in Unit 10 and D in Unit 11) may be interpreted as a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation level.

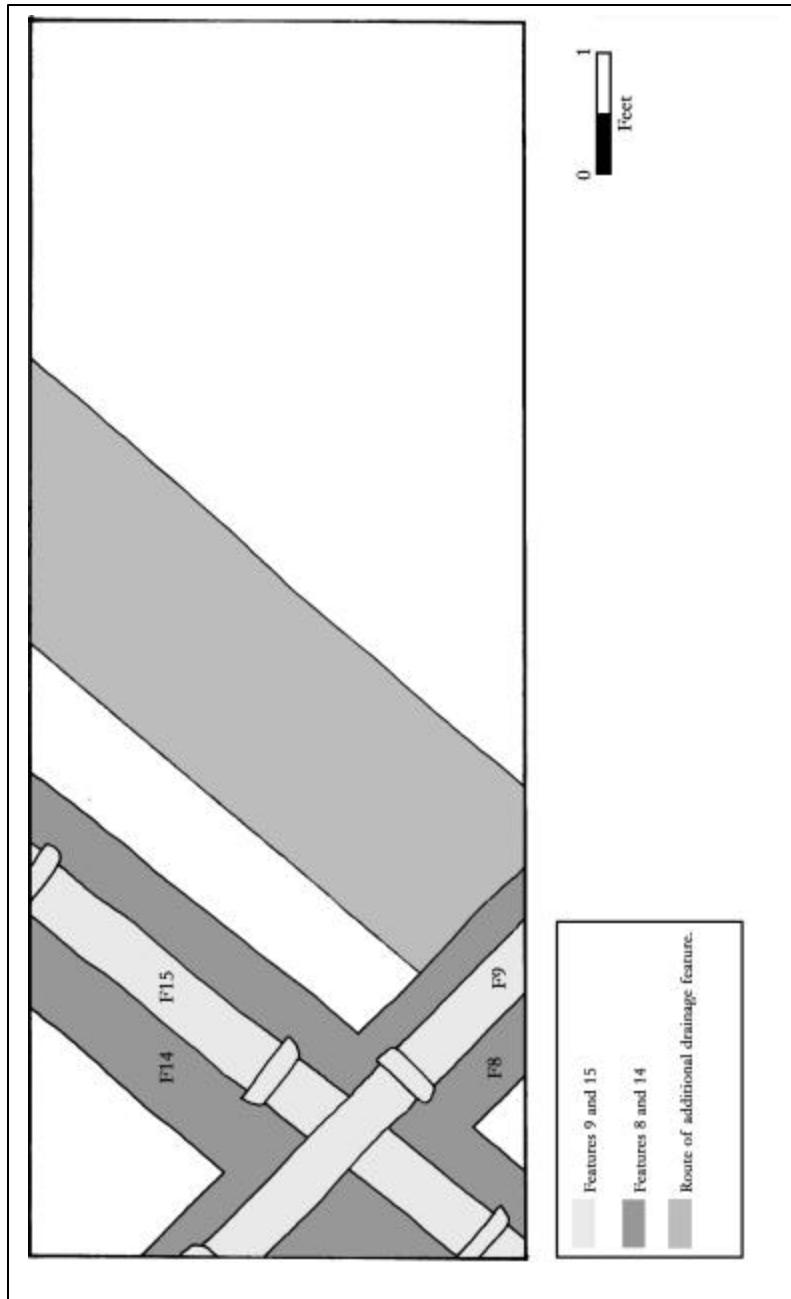


Figure #28: Plan view Unit 12, bottom Level B showing Features 8 and 9 and Features 14 and 15.

Units 14, 16, 17, and 20 [ER14, 16, 17 and 20]

Location and Purpose: These four units were located in Area D adjacent to Unit 1 on the northern and western sides of the basement / cellar, Feature 6. All units were opened in an attempt to define the extent of Feature 6. Unit 14 was located north of and adjacent to Unit 1. Unit 16 was located northwest of and adjacent to Unit 1. Unit 17 was located west of and adjacent to Unit 1. Unit 20 was located southwest of and adjacent to Unit 1.

Excavation Description: In Unit 14, the southernmost 5 feet of the larger 10 x 10 unit was opened in July of 1994. In Unit 16, the southeastern 5 x 5 foot quadrant of the larger 10 x 10 unit was opened in July of 1994. Unit 16 was later expanded in June of 1995 leaving only a small 3 x 5 foot area in the southwestern quadrant unexcavated. In Unit 17, the easternmost 5 x 10 foot half of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit was opened in July of 1994. Unit 17 was later expanded in June of 1995 to encompass the entire 10 x 10 foot unit. In Unit 20, the easternmost 5 x 10 foot half of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit was opened in July of 1994. Unit 20 was later expanded in June of 1995 to encompass the entire 10 x 10 foot unit. The sod was removed from all units. Throughout all four units, Level A consisted of a brown silty loam or topsoil. It was decided not to screen Level A in all of the units due to the need to define the basement / cellar feature quickly and because it was interpreted as post-1924 fill. No artifacts were recovered from Level A in Unit 14. A total of 162 artifacts were recovered from Level A in Unit 16. Artifacts recovered in Level A, Unit 16 included container and window glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=19). A total of 220 artifacts were recovered from Level A in Unit 17.

Artifacts recovered in Level A, Unit 17 included container and window glass, and wire and unidentified nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by porcelain (n=46) and whiteware (n=10). A total of 238 artifacts were recovered from Level A in Unit 20. Artifacts recovered in Level A, Unit 20 included container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=24) and porcelain (n=6). At the base of Level A in all units the basement / cellar, Feature 6, was defined. The northern edge of Feature 6 was identified in Unit 14, the northwest corner of Feature 6 was identified in Unit 16, the western edge of Feature 6 was identified in Unit 17, and the southwest corner of Feature 6 in Unit 20. Surrounding Feature 6 in Units 14, 16, 17, and 20, a compact silty red clay with greenstone inclusions, a sterile subsoil strata, was identified. At the base of Level A in Unit 16, but outside of Feature 6, three diagonally oriented rows of disarticulated angular and rounded stone cobbles between 1 and 4 inches in diameter were identified. The cobbles in this unit were not given a feature designation but were interpreted as possibly associated with the larger area of cobbling to the west, Feature 19. The unusual orientation and pattern of the cobble concentrations may be related to use of mechanical equipment in the first quarter of the 20th century demolition of the Foster residence. A similar concentration of unarticulated cobbles and brick fragments had been identified in Unit 21 to the south of Feature 6. At the base of Level A in Unit 20, small areas of unarticulated stone cobbles and brick fragments were identified just south of Feature 6. It is thought that these paving remnants may be related to the larger paving area to the west, Feature 19 in Unit 5. Excavation in each of these units was temporarily halted for the 1994 year.

During expansion of three units in June of 1995, excavation was continued in the western portions of Units 17 and 20, and the northern and western portion of Unit 16. The sod was removed in all units and Level A brought down to the level of the previous year's excavation. At the base of Level A in Unit 16, a concentrated area of patchy disarticulated cobbling was identified and mapped in the southwest portion of the unit. This was interpreted as a disturbance related to razing of the Foster family residence. In addition, several large rocks were identified in the northwest corner of the unit extending westward into the adjacent Unit 25 (See Figure #29). Level B in Unit 16 was a tan / orange silty clay with greenstone and cobble inclusions, possibly a redeposited fill strata related to the filling of the basement / cellar feature. The cobbles were heavier towards the southwest portion of the unit. Level B in Unit 16 contained a total of 189 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level B included container and window glass, and cut and unidentified nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=12), porcelain (n=9), and pearlware (n=4). Level C in Unit 16 was a thin lens of dark brown silty loam with large greenstone fragments located in the extreme southwest corner of the unit. Level C in Unit 16 contained a total of 10 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level C included glass, nails and ceramics. Level D consisted of a densely packed dark brown loam with heavy mortar inclusions. Level D was located in a narrow strip along the western edge of the unit and was bordered on its eastern edge by a line of small cobbles (See Figure #30). These cobbles were identified as the eastern edge of Feature 19 to the west. A southern profile view of these cobbles documents that they are located in a small depression or gully (See Figure #30). Level D contained a total of 24 artifacts. Artifacts

contained within Level D included glass and nails. Level E was located directly beneath Level D along the western edge of the unit. Level E consisted of a brown / red hardpacked clay loam with some gray 'streaks.' Level E contained a total of 54 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level E included animal bone, container and window glass, and nails. Only two pieces of ceramics were recovered from the strata. Level F consisted of a pale gray ashy lens with heavy slag inclusions. Level F underlay Levels D and E and was thicker in the north part of the unit. No artifacts were recovered from Level F. At the base of Level F, a hard packed red silty clay subsoil was identified.

Level B in Unit 17 consisted of a hard packed tan / orange silt, identical to Level B found in Unit 16. Level B in Unit 17 contained a total of 100 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level B included container and window glass, cut and wire nails, and four pieces of whiteware. At the base of Level B a red silty clay strata, subsoil, was identified in the eastern part of the unit. In a narrow strip along the western border of the unit additional cobble rubble, similar to that in Unit 16 to the north, was identified. A north profile view of these cobbles documented that they are located in a small depression or gully (See Figure #31). A thin lens of dark brown silty loam with red clay and greenstone inclusions, Level C, was located in the center of the western wall of the unit. Level C contained a total of 14 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level C included glass nails and a total of three ceramics. Below Level C, two features were identified. A compact brown loam with heavy mortar inclusions, Feature 27, was identified along the western wall of the unit. This feature extended into Unit 16 to the west. Feature 46, a mottled brown loam with heavy mortar / plaster inclusions was identified in the southwest

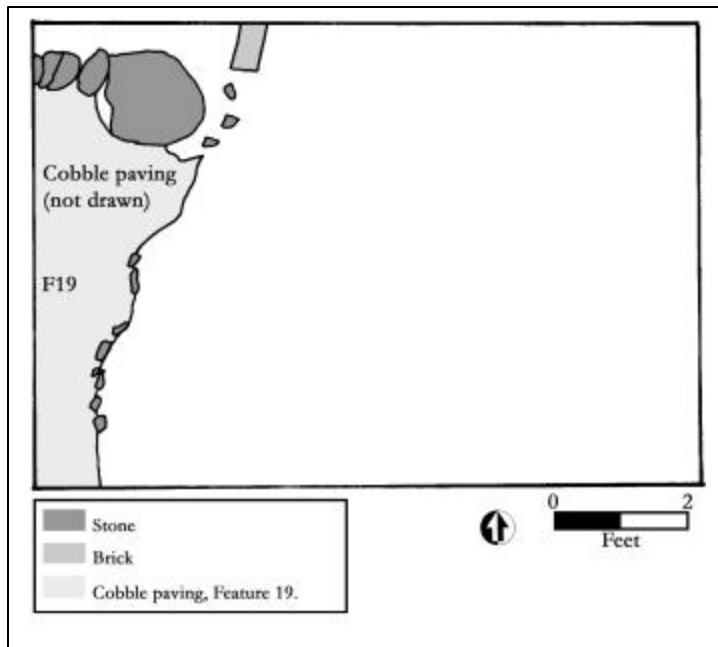


Figure #29: Plan view of Unit 16, bottom of Level B showing the eastern edge of the cobble paving, Feature 19.

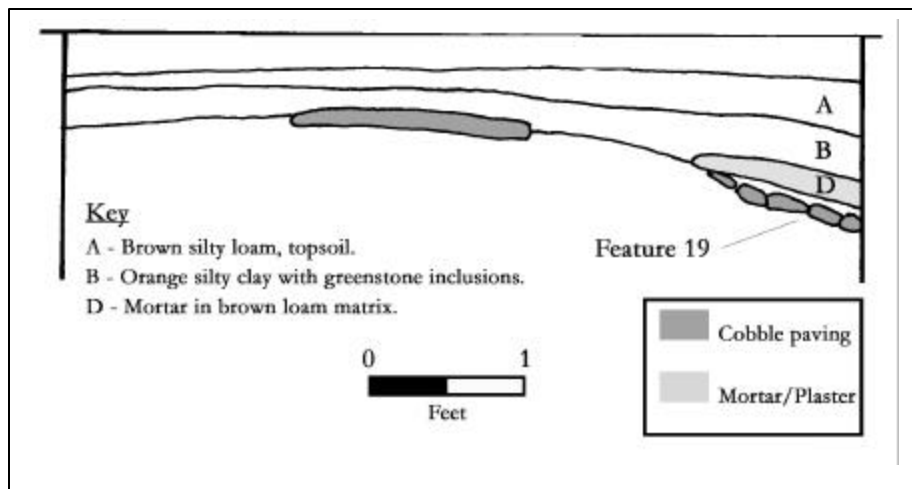


Figure #30: Profile view Unit 16 facing south showing Feature 19.

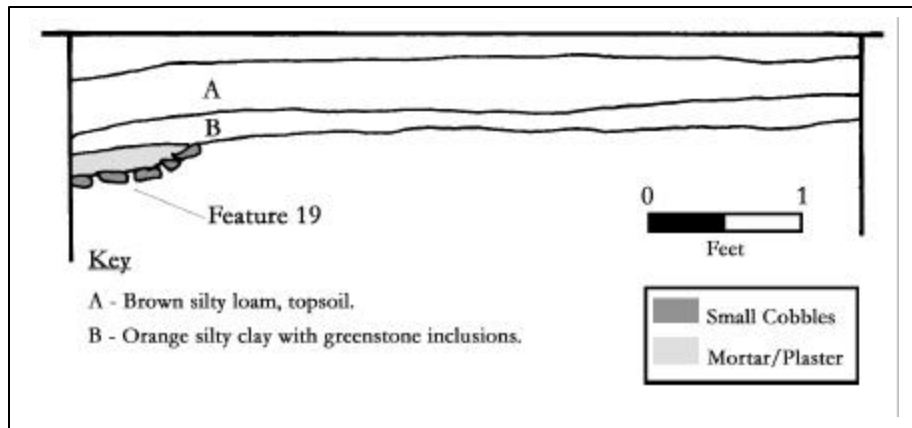


Figure #31: Profile view Unit 17 facing north showing Feature 19.

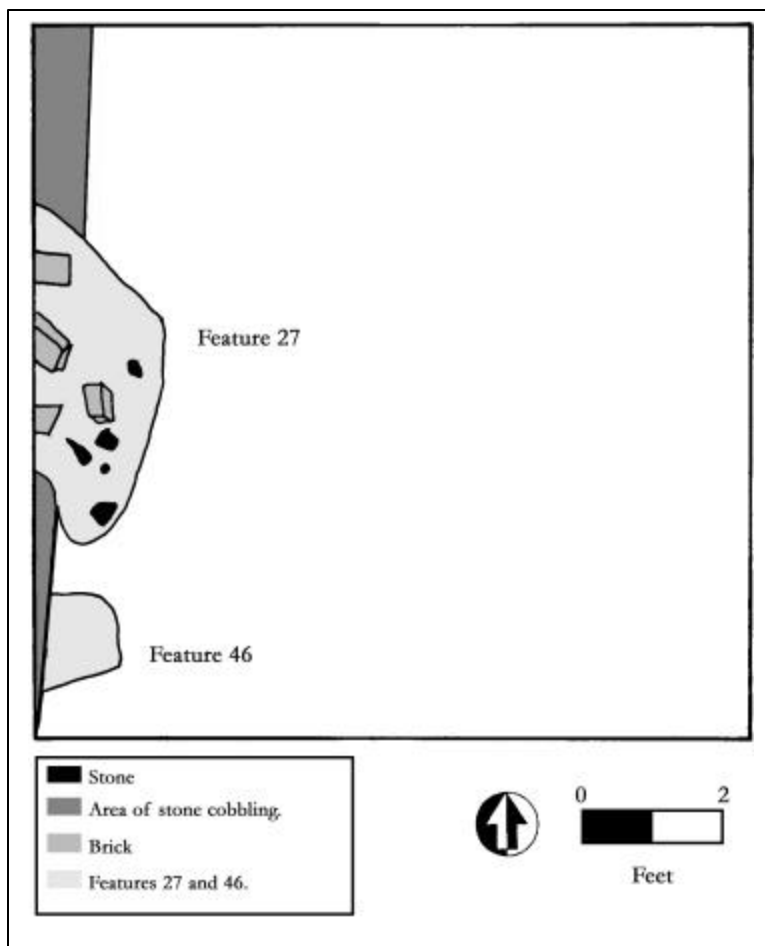


Figure #32: Plan view Unit 17, bottom Level C showing Features 27 and 46.

corner of the unit, adjacent to and east of the stone cobble area (See Figure #32).

At the base of Level A in Unit 20 two separate stratum were identified. Level B in Unit 20 consisted of a mottled red / brown clay with brown loam and was located in the southern one fifth of the unit. Level C was a red / orange silty clay with greenstone, mortar and rubble inclusions located in the northern four fifths of the unit. The relation of these two strata is identical to Levels B and C found in Unit 5 to the west. Like Level B in Units 16 and 17 to the north, Level B in Unit 20 may be interpreted as a redeposited fill episode related to the filling of the basement / cellar, Feature 6. Level B contained a total of 38 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level B included container and window glass and cut and wire nails. A total of five ceramics were recovered. Level C contained a total of 105 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level C included container and window glass, cut and wire nails. A total of ten ceramics were recovered from the level. Subsoil was encountered at the base of Levels B and C in Unit 20.

A total of 439 artifacts were recovered from Unit 16.

A total of 344 artifacts were recovered from Unit 17.

A total of 505 artifacts were recovered from Unit 20.

Unit Summaries: After removing the post 1924 topsoil, each of the four units revealed the edge of Feature 6, the basement / cellar feature. Units 16 and 17 appears to be a transition zone between the large area of cobbling to the west, Feature 19, and the basement / cellar feature to the east, Feature 6. The orientation of these two features appears

to be similar, approximately 10 degrees east of grid north. In addition, the distance between these two features also appears to be consistent, approximately 7 feet apart. Feature 19 begins appearing along the western edges of Units 16 and 17. Levels B in Units 16 and 17, and Level C in Unit 20 appear to be a lens of redeposited fill, most likely related to the filling of the basement / cellar feature to the east, and the excavation of the basement for the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Some of the strata located beneath this redeposited fill contain high concentrations of mortar and plaster and may be related to a destruction episode, possibly the destruction of the Foster period residence. Feature 27 along the western edge of Unit 17 is part of a larger pit feature extending westward into Unit 26 to the west.

Unit 15 [ER15]

Location and Purpose: Unit 15 was located east of and adjacent to Unit 1 in Area D in an attempt to define the extent of Feature 6.

Excavation Description: A 4 foot strip in the center of the larger 10 x 10 unit was opened in July of 1994. The sod was removed from the unit. It was decided not to screen Level A due to the need to define the basement / cellar feature quickly and because it was interpreted as post-1924 fill. Level A consisted of a brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 124 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A included container and window glass and a few nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=8). At the base of Level A the eastern edge of Feature 6 was identified. Extending from the eastern edge of Feature 6, was an additional area of redeposited subsoil fill, tentatively

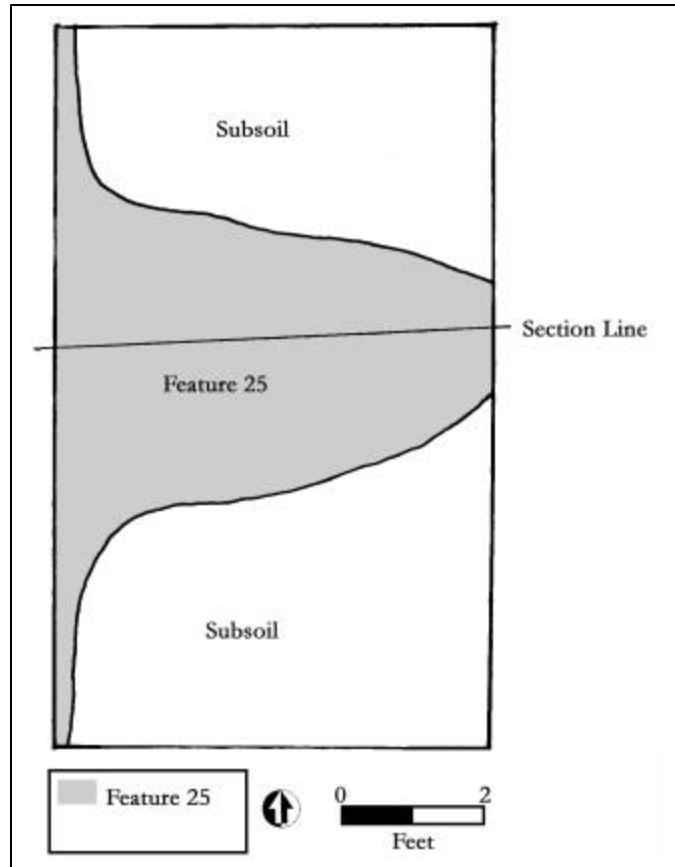


Figure #33: Plan view Unit 15, bottom Level A showing Feature 25, the eastern bulkhead entrance or 'go-down.'

identified as a bulkhead entrance and given the designation of Feature 25 (See Figure #33). Unit 15 was extended two feet to the east to fully define Feature 25, making an excavated area encompassing the eastern six feet of the larger 10 x 10 foot unit. At the base of Level A, a red silty clay with heavy greenstone inclusions, was identified and determined to be subsoil.

A total of 124 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: Feature 25, the bulkhead entrance to the basement / cellar was located approximately 6 feet south of the northern wall of Feature 6. The fill contained in Feature 25 extended approximately 5 feet eastward or out from the basement / cellar feature, and was approximately 3.5 to 4 feet in width.

Unit 18 [ER18]

Location and Purpose: Unit 18 was located southeast of and adjacent to Unit 1 in Area D in an attempt to define the extent of Feature 6.

Excavation Description: The western half of the larger 10 x 10 unit was opened in July of 1994. The sod was removed from the unit. It was decided not to screen Level A due to the need to define the basement / cellar feature quickly and because it was interpreted as post-1924 fill. Level A consisted of a brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 236 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A included container and window glass, a substantial amount of cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=16). At the

base of Level A, a scattering of unarticulated brick fragments was identified in the southeast portion of the excavated unit (See Figure #34).

A total of 236 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: The scatter of unarticulated brick fragments, stone and mortar may be related to similar concentrations found in the northwest corner of Unit 4, and in Units 19 and 21, and may be related to the destruction of a brick chimney on the south side of the basement / cellar, Feature 6.

Units 19 and 21 [ER19 and 21]

Location and Purpose: Unit 19 was located south of and adjacent to Unit 1 in Area D in an attempt to define the extent of Feature 6. Unit 21 was located south of and adjacent to Unit 19 in Area D in an attempt to define Feature 13, the remains of the chimney base and firebox.

Excavation Description: The northern half of Unit 19 was opened in July of 1994. The sod was removed from the unit. It was decided not to screen Level A due to the need to define the basement / cellar feature quickly and because it was interpreted as post-1924 fill. Level A consisted of a brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 212 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A included animal bone, container and window glass, and a substantial number of cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=9). At the base of Level A, a single course of *in situ* mortared bricks and stone was identified along the southern edge of Feature 6. This cultural feature was designated as Feature 13. Feature 13 appeared to be approximately 6 feet long, oriented in an

east west direction, and centered along the southern wall of Feature 6 (See Figure #35). Subsurface probing in the area revealed that Feature 13 likely contained buried courses and that it might extend northward into Feature 6. Feature 13 was interpreted as a potential chimney base and firebox. South of and adjacent to Feature 13 were additional unarticulated bricks, flat stones, and concentrations of mortar. Perpendicular to and abutting the eastern and western ends of Feature 13, two areas containing a loamy dark brown matrix with what appeared to be *in situ* wood fragments were noted. Excavation within Unit 19 was temporarily halted at the end of the 1994 field season.

During the 1997 field season, Unit 19 was reopened and the northern half of Unit 21 was opened to further define Feature 13. The sod was removed from Unit 21. It was decided not to screen Level A because it was interpreted as post-1924 fill. Level A consisted of a brown silty loam. Level A contained a total of 743 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A included animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=15), porcelain (n=8), and pearlware (n=3). At the base of Level A, several diagonally oriented rows of stone cobbles and brick fragments were identified along the western edge of Unit 19 (See Figure #35). These features were not given a designation but were noted to be similar to those found in Unit 16, and possibly may be related to the use of mechanical equipment on site during the destruction of the Foster family residence.

The area immediately around Feature 13 in Units 19 and 21 were clean scraped at the base of Level A. Level B in both units consisted of a mottled red clay with brick fragments, and heavy mortar and charcoal inclusions, possibly a destruction level

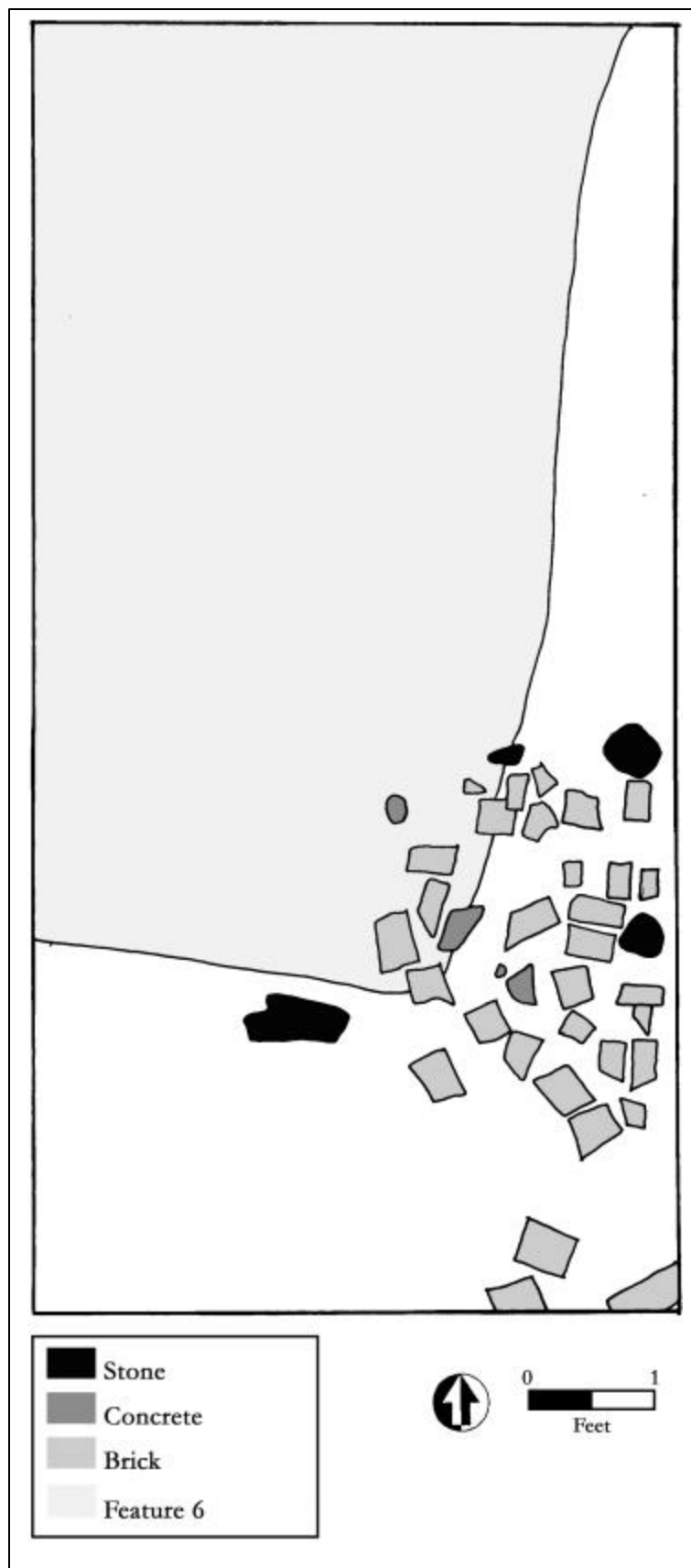


Figure #34: Plan view Unit 18, bottom of Level A showing disarticulated brick and stone pattern.

associated with the razing of the Foster residence. Level B in Unit 19 contained a total of 5 artifacts. Level B in Unit 21 contained a total of 203 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level B Unit 21 included animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. A total of two ceramics were recovered. At the base of Level B in both units, additional features were revealed. In Units 19 and 21 Feature 32, a winding rodent burrow was located adjacent to and east of Feature 13, encircling its southeastern corner and contained a brown - red mottled loam with brick, charcoal, and coal fleck inclusions. Feature 32 contained tunneling holes at varying depths. A substantial number of artifacts were recovered from the rodent burrow. Feature 33 in Unit 19, a brown loam matrix with heavy mortar inclusions, covered the organic remains of a wood fragment oriented in a north-south direction and buried in subsoil, east of and adjacent to Feature 13. A similar feature on the opposite or western end of Feature 13 was also found. Feature 34 in Unit 19, a brown - red silty clay matrix with heavy mortar inclusions also covered the organic remains of a wood fragment oriented in a north-south direction and buried in the subsoil. Feature 35 in Unit 19, a brown loam matrix with heavy mortar inclusions covered a line of mortar and the organic remains of a thin wood fragment along the southern edge of Feature 13 (See Figure #35). All of these features were mapped and excavated. In the southeastern corner of Unit 21 Feature 44, a circular post-hole like feature cutting the subsoil and with a diameter of .7 of a foot, was identified. Feature 44 was located approximately 6 feet south of the basement / cellar, Feature 6 (See Figure #35).

A total of 217 artifacts were recovered from Unit 19.

A total of 946 artifacts were recovered from Unit 21.

Unit Summaries: Portions of Feature 13, the brick chimney base and fire box were found to be intact. The fill within Feature 6 abuts the north side of Feature 13. This suggests that bricks located north of this line would be associated with the firebox on the interior of the structure, and bricks and stone south of this line would be associated with the chimney stack on the exterior of the structure. The presence of a chimney stack on the south side of Feature 6 strongly suggests that no porch or other extension of the residence existed on this side. Features 33, 34 and 35 are the wooden remains of what may be a frame guide for the fire box or base of the chimney stack. These features, .1 to .2 of a foot in width, outline the eastern, southern and western extent of the chimney base. The heavy mortar inclusions lying above the wooden fragments are most likely associated with the destruction of the brick chimney stack. If this conclusions are accurate, the dimensions of the base of the chimney stack where it abuts subsoil would be approximately 2.5 x 5 feet. Feature 44, the circular post-hole southeast of Feature 13, may potentially be interpreted as an unknown yard feature, or perhaps a scaffolding hole related to the construction of the brick chimney stack.

Units 22, 23 and 29 [ER22, 23 and 29]

Location and Purpose: Unit 22 was located north of Unit 16 in Area D in an attempt to define a small area of articulated brick exposed due to natural erosion. The exposed brick was located five feet to the north of Unit 22 off the southeast corner of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Subsurface probing had suggested that the feature also

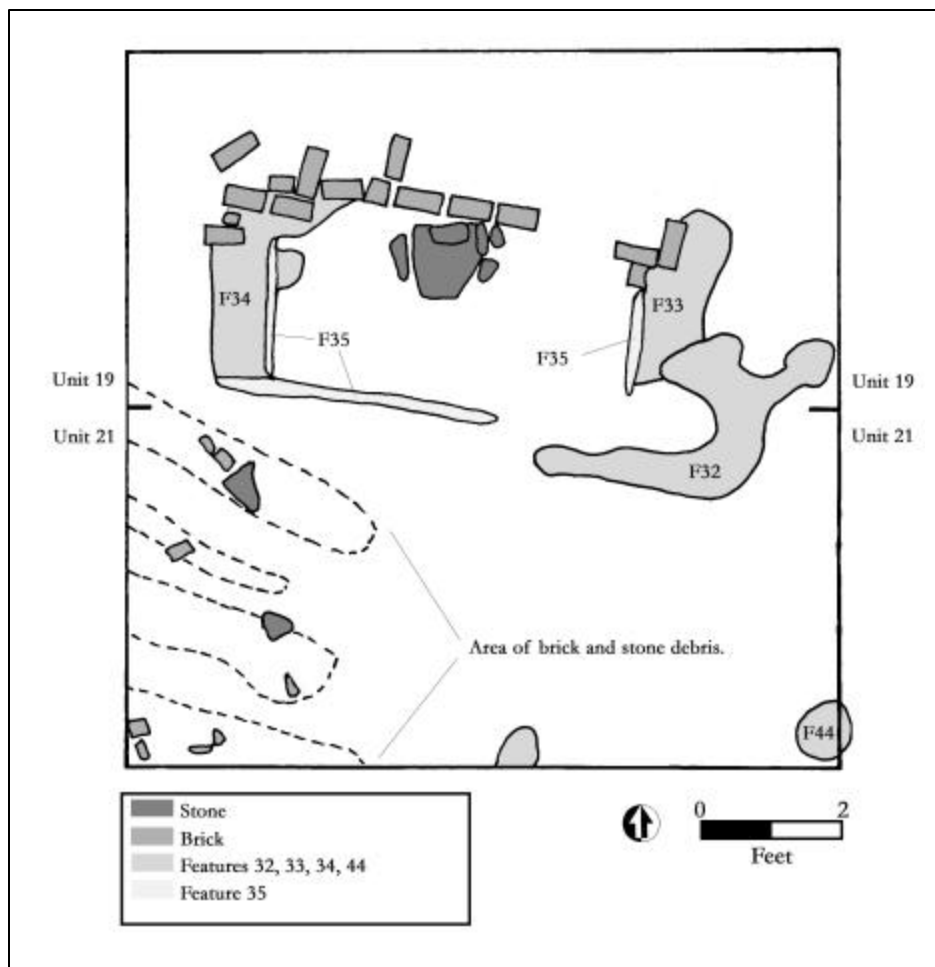


Figure #35: Plan view Units 19 and 21, bottom Level A showing Feature 13, the brick chimney base and fire box.



Figure #36: Unit 19, Feature 13 looking north. Detail of brick chimney base and fire box area.

extended south and east into Units 22, 23 and 29. Unit 23 was located east of and adjacent to Unit 22 in Area D. Unit 29 was located east of and adjacent to Unit 29 in Area D.

Excavation Description: Units 22 and 23 were opened in late July of 1994. A 6 x 6 foot area in the southwest quadrant of Unit 29 was opened in late June of 1997. The sod was removed from each unit. Level A in Units 22 and 23 was not screened. Level A in Units 22 and 23 consisted of a brown silty loam. A total of 67 artifacts were recovered in Level A Unit 22. Artifacts contained in Level A Unit 22 included container and window glass and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=11) and pearlware (n=7). A total of 96 artifacts were recovered in Level A Unit 23. Artifacts contained in Level A Unit 23 included container and window glass and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=16) and pearlware (n=5). At the base of Level A, a thin lens of compact mottled red silty clay with greenstone inclusions, Level B was identified. Level B was interpreted as redeposited subsoil, possibly related to the filling of the basement / cellar, Feature 6, or the construction of the Bessie Walker structure ca. 1924. A total of 45 artifacts were recovered in Level B Unit 22. Artifacts contained in Level B Unit 22 included glass and cut and wire nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=7), and pearlware (n=3). A total of 39 artifacts were recovered in Level B Unit 23. Artifacts contained in Level B Unit 22 included container and window glass, and nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=4) and porcelain (n=1). Beneath Level B, a broad area of dry laid, articulated brick paving extending to the north in Unit 22 and east in Unit 23 was identified (See Figures #37 and #38). The brick

paving was not given a feature number in the field, but has now been designated as Feature 48. Feature 48 appeared to contain two episodes of brick paving, an early path leading north from Unit 22 towards what is now Jefferson Park Avenue, and a later path connecting to the earlier one in Unit 23, leading pedestrians in an east-west direction. Feature 48 ended approximately 10 feet north of the basement / cellar, strongly suggesting that there may have been larger superstructure over Feature 6, or possibly even a porch on the north side. Feature 48 appears to purposefully avoid an extant white oak tree north of Unit 23, skirting its southern edge and winding around its western side. Lining the southern edge of Feature 48 in both of the units was the remains of a narrow wood and metal lining, Feature 39, possibly a framing device for the brick paving (See Figure #37). Cut nails were found in the wood fragment at even spacing, approximately every 5 to 6 inches apart. In addition, a smaller area of cobble paving was identified at the base of Level B in the southwestern quadrant of Unit 22. Although this paving consisted of relatively flat stone cobbles, it was interpreted as a later paving addition related to Feature 48. The flat stone paving in the southwest corner of Unit 22, along with the brick paving in Units 22 and 23, defined the northwest corner of the Foster era structure (See Figure #37).

Level A, a brown silty loam, and Level B, a thin lens of red silty clay with greenstone inclusions, in Unit 29 were removed as one strata in the summer of 1997. A total of 38 artifacts were recovered from Levels A/B. Artifacts contained in Levels A/B included container and window glass and ceramics. Ceramics positively identified included whiteware (n=4), pearlware (n=4), and porcelain (n=3). At the base of Levels A/B, the eastern extension of Feature 48 appeared to end approximately

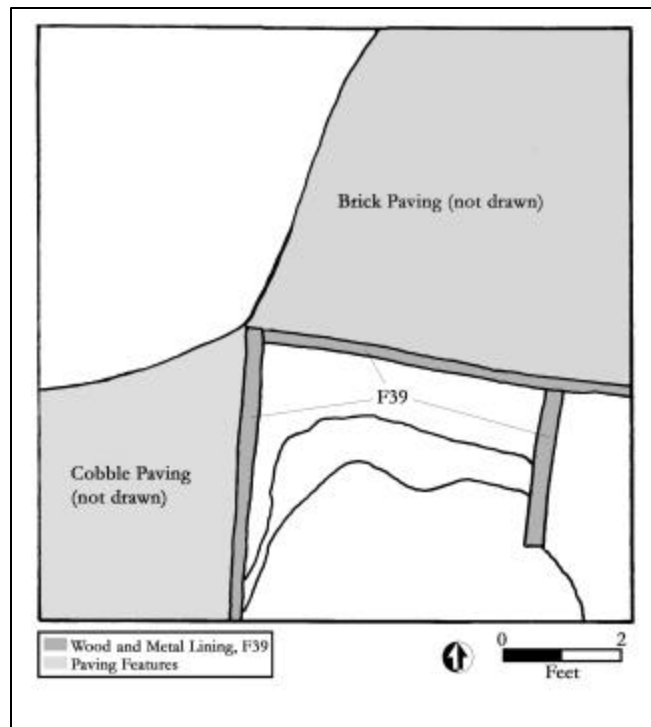


Figure #37: Plan view of Unit 22, bottom Level B showing brick and cobble paving Feature 48, and Feature 39.

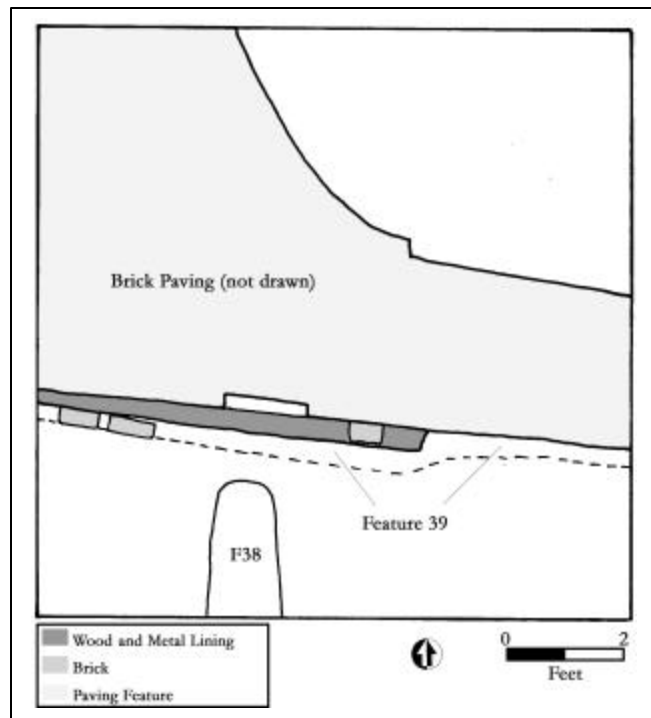


Figure #38: Plan view of Unit 23, bottom of Level B showing brick paving Feature 48 and Feature 38 and 39.

5 feet into Unit 29 (See Figure #39). At this point the brick paving appeared to turn due south towards the basement / cellar, possibly leading to a door or steps along the eastern side. Lining the southern edge of Feature 48 was the remains of a narrow wood fragment and metal lining, Feature 39, possibly a framing device for the brick paving (See Figure #39). Cut nails were found in the wood fragment at even spacing, approximately every 5 to 6 inches apart.

To the west of Feature 48 in the northwest quadrant of Unit 22, two additional strata were identified. Level C consisted of a compact mottled red silty clay and brown silty loam with some greenstone inclusions. Level C was located in the extreme northwest portion of the unit only and was interpreted as a redeposited fill level associated with the construction of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from Level C. Artifacts contained within Level C included glass and nails. After the removal of Level C Level D, a dark brown silty loam with charcoal inclusions was exposed across the entire northwest quadrant of the unit. Level D was interpreted as a potential pre-1924 occupation level. No artifacts were recovered from Level D. At the base of Level D, Level F a gray ashy matrix with heavy slag inclusions, was identified. No artifacts were recovered from Level F. At the base of Level F, Level J a compact red silty clay was identified. No artifacts were found in Level J. Running diagonally northeast to southwest through Level J was Feature 42, a narrow trench-like feature (See Figure #40). Feature 42 was approximately 1 foot in width and was lined with small cobbles. At its eastern extremity, it appeared to underlay, and therefore predate the area of brick paving, Feature 48. A second feature designated Feature 41, a small circular concentration

of coal approximately .5 foot in diameter, was identified. Features 41 and 42 were not excavated due to time constraints. After Level J was removed, Level K a bright orange silty clay with no visible inclusions was encountered. Level K was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

South of Feature 48 an area of exposed soil was revealed in the southeast quadrant of Unit 22, and the southern third of Units 23 and 29. Level E in Unit 22 consisted of a compact pale red silty clay with greenstone inclusions. Some disarticulated clusters of cobbles were also noted on top of the strata. A total of 97 artifacts were recovered from Level E. Artifacts contained in Level E included container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=12) and pearlware (n=7). In Units 23 and 29, Level C consisted of a mottled brown silty loam with heavy charcoal inclusions. A total of 133 artifacts were recovered from Level C Unit 23. Artifacts contained in Level C Unit 23 included container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=22), pearlware (n=10), and porcelain (n=7). A total of 76 artifacts were recovered from Level C, Unit 29. Artifacts contained in Level C Unit 29 included container and window glass and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=23), and porcelain (n=5). At the base of Level C Unit 23 another feature was identified. Feature 38, a linear discoloration containing a dark brown loam with heavy coal inclusions, extended southward into Unit 16. Feature 38 was approximately 1 foot in width. Level D a mottled red / brown silty clay with coal fleck and greenstone inclusions was identified at the base of Level C in both Units 23 and 29. Level D was interpreted as a potential transition to subsoil. Investigations in

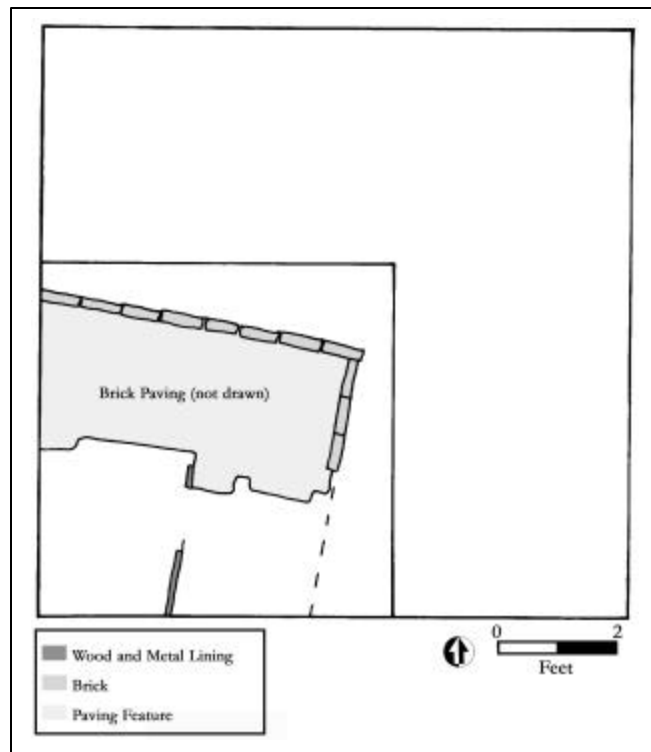


Figure #39: Plan view of Unit 29, bottom of Level B showing brick paving Feature 48.

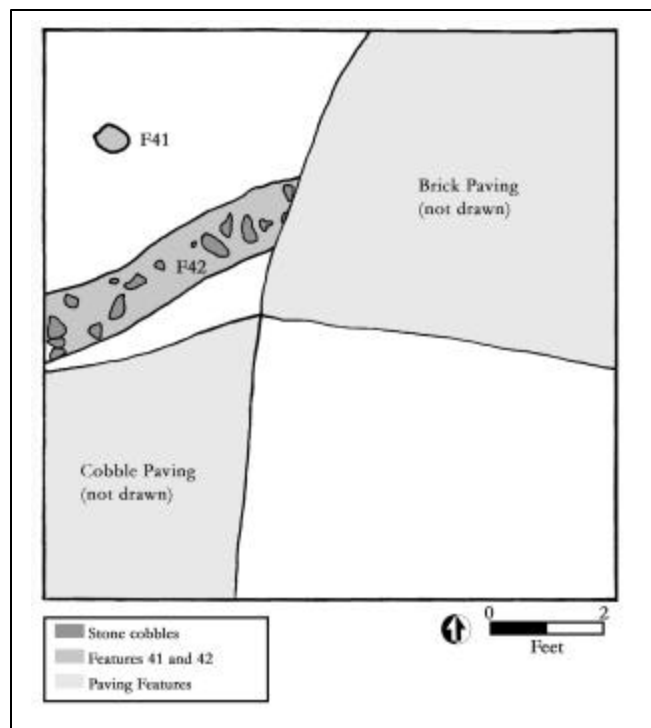


Figure #40: Plan view of Unit 22 bottom of Level F showing Features 41 and 42.

Unit 29 were halted at this point. A total of 4 artifacts were recovered in Level D, Unit 23. At the base of Level D, Feature 45 a square-shaped soil discoloration of brown sandy loam was identified. The feature, approximately .6 foot in diameter, turned out to be a shallow divet, possibly the former resting place of a structural support. Investigations in Unit 23 were halted at the base of Level D.

South of Feature 48 at the base of Level E in Unit 23, three separate stratum were identified. Level G consisted of a dark brown silty loam abutting both the brick paving, Feature 48, and cobble paving, Feature 19. Level I consisted of a red silty clay, most likely a redeposited subsoil. Level H consisted of a bright red silty clay, most likely redeposited subsoil. Levels H and I may be related episodes of redeposit. At the base of Level H was sterile subsoil. At the intersection of Level H and I, three additional features were identified. Feature 37, a circular pale brown sandy loam approximately .4 foot in diameter was located in the center of the area. Feature 37 was excavated and found to be a rodent burrow. Feature 40, a circular post-hole with a decaying but intact timber mold was located adjacent to and west of Feature 37 in the center of the area. Feature 40 consisted of a pale beige sandy loam and was approximately .8 of a foot in diameter. Feature 43, a semi circular soil stain consisting of a dark brown silty loam was located adjacent to and just east of the flat cobble paving (See Figure #41). Feature 43 was not excavated. Unit 23 was terminated at the base of Level H.

A total of 546 artifacts were recovered from Unit 22.

A total of 272 artifacts were recovered from Unit 23.

A total of 114 artifacts were recovered from Unit 29.

Unit Summaries: The area encompassed by Units 22, 23 and 29 represents a transition zone from the front or northern yard of the project area to the domestic residence. Soils above Features 48 and 19 may represent post-1924 fill episodes. However soils adjacent to and south of Feature 48, particularly Level E and below in Unit 22, Level C and below in Unit 23, and Level C in Unit 29, may represent intact pre-1924 occupation levels. Likewise, west of Feature 48 Level F also appears to be a pre-1924 occupation level.

It is not clear whether Features 48 and 19 abutted a northern porch, or the northern wall of the superstructure covering the basement / cellar feature. It is clear that both paving features were carefully planned and laid as represented by the *in situ* box wooden and metal frame to the east of Feature 19, and south of Feature 48. At least one intact cultural feature, Feature 42 to the west of Feature 48, appears to predate the construction of the brick and stone cobble paving.

Unit 24 and 27 [ER24 and 27]

Location and Purpose: Subsurface probing had suggested that Feature 48 continued north towards Jefferson Park Avenue. Unit 27 was located 20 feet north of Unit 22 in Area F in an attempt to define the extent of Feature 48. Unit 24 was located 30 feet north of Unit 23 in Area F in an attempt to define the length and extent of Feature 48.

Excavation Description: Unit 24 was opened in August of 1994. The eastern 5 x 10 foot half of Unit 27 was opened in June of 1995. The sod was removed from both units. It was decided not to screen

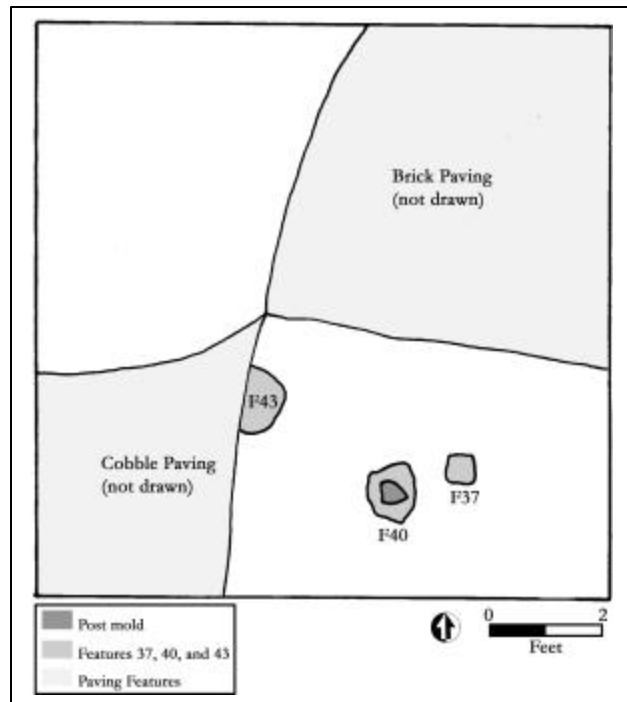


Figure #41: Plan view of Unit 22 showing Features 37, 40 and 43.



Figure #42: Unit 22 looking north showing brick and cobble paving, Feature 48.

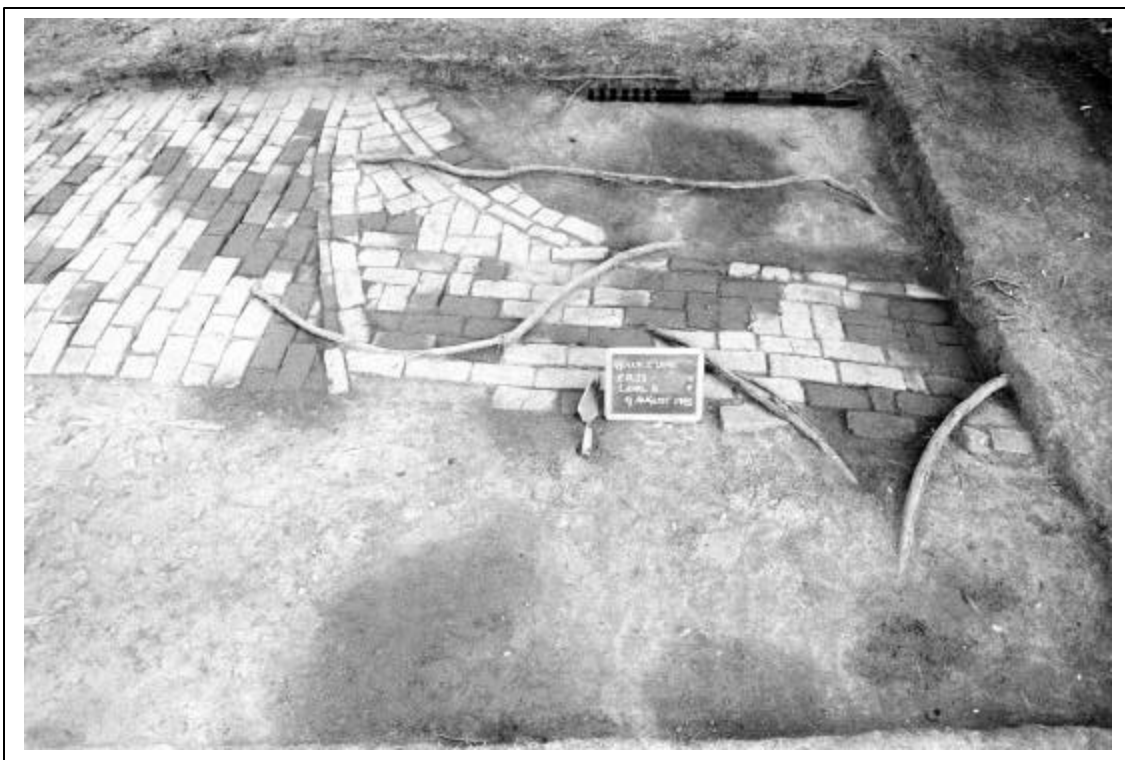


Figure #43: Unit 23 looking north showing brick paving Feature 48.



Figure #44: Units 22 and 23 looking west showing brick and cobble paving Feature 48.

Level A. Level A in both units consisted of a brown silty loam. Level A in Unit 24 contained a total of 125 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A Unit 24 included container and window glass, and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=46), pearlware (n=13), and stoneware (n=3). Level A in Unit 27 contained a total of 68 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A Unit 27 included container glass and nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=12), terra cotta (n=5), and porcelain (n=2). At the top of Level B in Unit 24, the surfaces of some brick in formal strips began appearing. Level B in Unit 24, a mottled brown silty loam with red / orange clay inclusions was taken off the top of and surrounding the rest of the feature. A total of 137 artifacts were recovered in Level B Unit 24. Artifacts contained within Level B Unit 24 included container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=22), pearlware (n=10), coarse earthenware (n=4), and yellowware (n=3). At the base of Level B Unit 24 a formal brick and cobble pathway approximately five feet wide, part of the northern extension of Feature 48, was identified. Feature 48 in this unit consisted of an eastern and western row of bricks laid end to end on their sides with cobble infill. The cobbles were smaller than those in Feature 19 and were broken up by an east west line of bricks approximately every 6 feet (See Figure #46 and #47). After the removal of Level B Unit 27, a mottled compact tan / orange sandy silt, the western most portion of Feature 48 was identified (See Figure #45). Like Unit 24, Feature 48 in this unit consisted of a western row of bricks laid end to end on their sides with cobble infill to the east. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered in Level B Unit 27. Artifacts contained within Level B Unit

27 included animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=5), and ironstone (n=3). Investigations in Units 24 and 27 were halted upon defining Feature 48.

A total of 262 artifacts were recovered from Unit 24.

A total of 120 artifacts were recovered from Unit 27.

Unit Summaries: As noted in Units 6 and 7, the soils in Area F appear to be completely different from the rest of the site. This was held out in Units 24 and 27 as well. The soils were sandier and contained less clay. The extension and orientation of Feature 48 confirmed subsurface probing. However the materials used in the path in Area F were different from those used closer to and surrounding the cellar / basement, Feature 6. The combination of brick and small cobbles presented a unique textured appearance.

Unit 25 [ER25]

Location and Purpose: Unit 25 was located west of and adjacent to Unit 16 in Area D in an attempt to further define the extent of Feature 19.

Excavation Description: The northern most 7 x 10 foot portion of Unit 25 was opened in June of 1995. The remaining 3 x 10 foot southern portion was removed in June of 1997. The sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a dry brown silty loam with substantial gravel inclusions. Level A contained a total of 144 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A included container and window glass. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=11), and

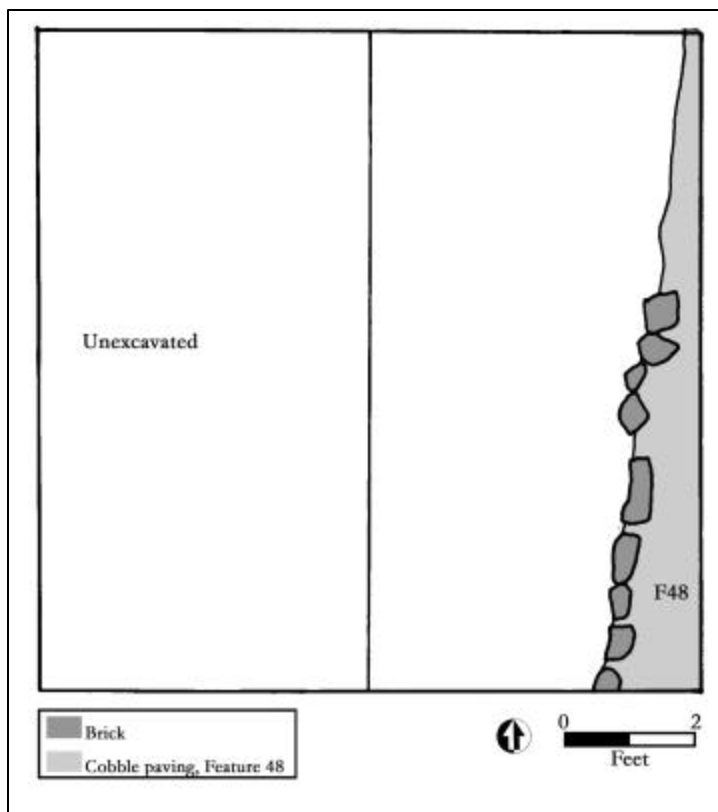


Figure #45: Plan view of Unit 27, bottom of Level B showing western edge of Feature 48.

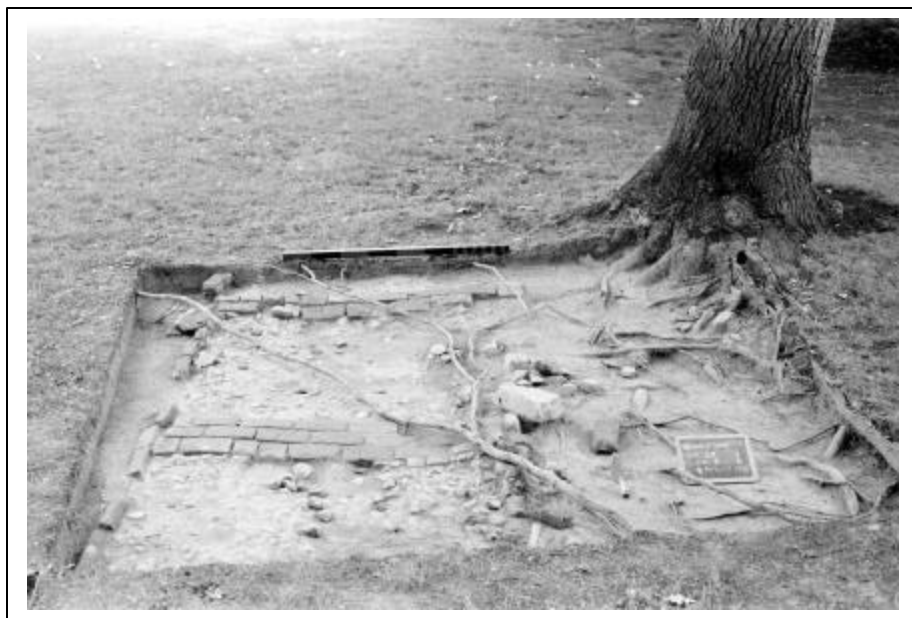


Figure #46: Unit 24 facing north showing brick and cobble paving, Feature 48.

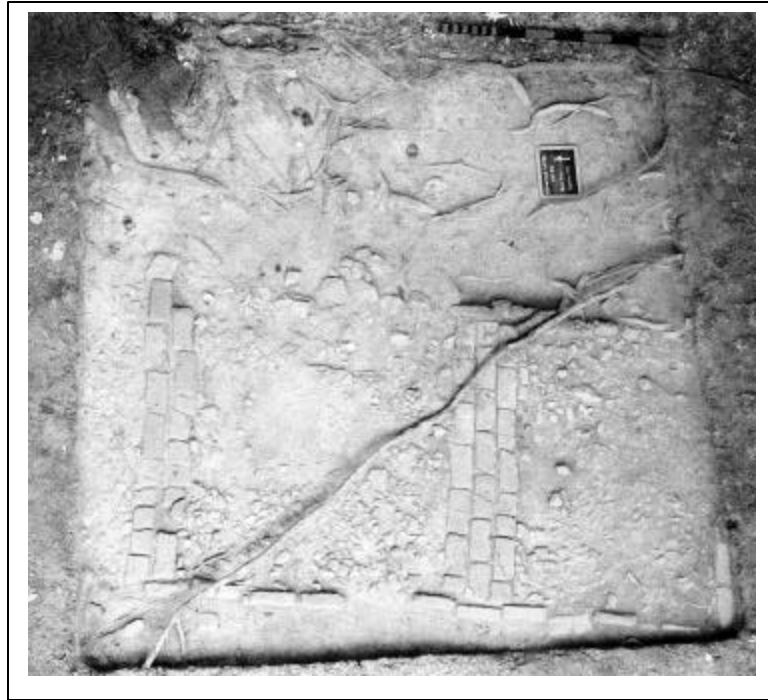


Figure #47: Unit 24 looking east showing brick and cobble paving, Feature 48.

pearlware (n=7). At the base of Level A, four different soils were revealed. Level B, located predominantly in the eastern portion of the unit, consisted of a mottled compact red silty clay and brown silty loam with greenstone inclusions. A total of 789 artifacts were recovered from Level B. Artifacts contained in Level B included container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=107), and porcelain (n=60). Level C, located predominantly in the central and southern part of the unit, consisted of a clean red silty clay with a few cobble and greenstone inclusions. A total of 32 artifacts were recovered from Level C. Artifacts contained in Level C included container glass, and nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=5), and pearlware (n=2). Levels B and C were

interpreted as distinct lenses of redeposited subsoil fill, possibly associated with the filling of the basement / cellar feature or the construction of the ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. Level D, located predominantly in the northwest corner of the unit, consisted of a heavy concentration of gravel and cobbles in a brown sandy silt matrix. A total of 680 artifacts were recovered from Level D. Artifacts contained in Level D included container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=202), and porcelain (n=19). Level E, located predominantly along the northern edge of the unit, consisted of a compact mottled light brown silty clay with some sandstone and coal inclusions. Level E also contained heavy cobbles, possibly a wall or ledge feature, that extends into Unit 16 to the

east. As Level E was excavated, the low stone cobble feature was left intact and pedestalled. A total of 68 artifacts were recovered from Level E. Artifacts contained within Level E included container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=3), and pearlware (n=3). Three features were also revealed at the base of Level A (See Figure #48). Feature 20, a circular post-hole approximately .9 foot in diameter and cutting Level C was located in the southeast corner of the unit. Feature 21, a smaller circular post-hole approximately .6 foot in diameter also cutting Level C was located in the southwest corner of the unit. Feature 22, a larger circular posthole approximately 1.4 feet in diameter and cutting Level E was located in the center of the low stone wall feature along the northern wall of the unit. Fill within Feature 22 consisted of a brown sandy loam with cobbles. At the base of Level D along the western side of the unit, an area of relatively flat, smaller cobble paving, distinct and separate from Level E and the low cobble wall feature, was identified (See Figure #49). A substantial amount of material culture found in Level D above was taken at the interface of this cobble paving. Separating this area of distinct cobble paving from the rest of the unit was a gully or shallow trench like feature approximately 2 feet in width, running north south through the entire unit.

At the base of Levels B / C, Level F was encountered. Level F consisted of a dark brown silty loam with a lens of plaster. This level was noted to be similar to Level H in Unit 26 to the south. A total of 606 artifacts were recovered from Level F. Artifacts contained in Level F included animal bone, container and window glass, and predominantly cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=29), porcelain (n=20), and

pearlware (n=16). Level G, a red / brown mottled silty clay was identified at the base of Level F. A total of 396 artifacts were recovered from Level G. Artifacts contained in Level G included animal bone, container and window glass, and predominantly cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=39), porcelain (n=11), and pearlware (n=11). At the base of Level G, two new strata were revealed. Level H, an ash-slag lens was located in the southeast corner of the unit. A total of 37 artifacts were recovered from Level H. Artifacts contained in Level H included glass and nails, and one piece of porcelain. Level I, a brown sandy loam with gravel, slag and charcoal inclusions was located in the center of the unit. A total of 220 artifacts were recovered from Level I. Artifacts contained in Level I included animal bone, container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=17), pearlware (n=11), and porcelain (n=4). Both Levels H and I bordered an area to the south that was characterized by uneven cobbling. This area of cobbling extended south towards Unit 26 and was interpreted as a continuation of Feature 19 to the south. Beneath Levels H and I, two new strata were revealed. Level J, located directly below Level I, was a light brown / tan sandy loam with minimal gravel inclusions. A total of 95 artifacts were recovered from Level J. Artifacts contained in Level J included container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics included stoneware (n=4), pearlware (n=4), and porcelain (n=3). Level K, abutting and underlying Level J consisted of a compact orange mottled silty clay with greenstone inclusions. Level K was not excavated and was interpreted as sterile subsoil. Level L, a tan mottled sandy silt, was identified at the base of Level D along the western border of the unit. Level L was identified

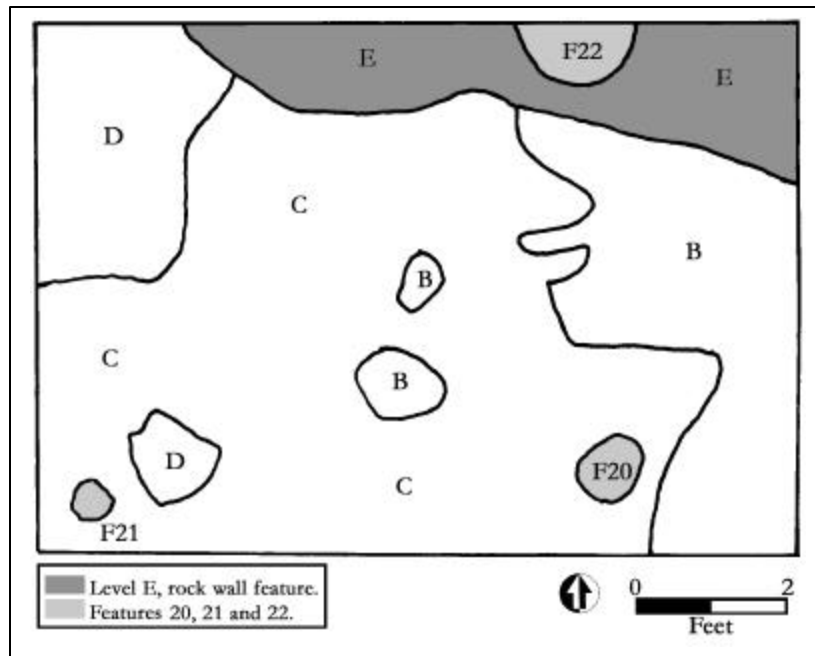


Figure #48: Plan view of Unit 25, bottom Level A showing rock wall feature and Features 20, 21 and 22.

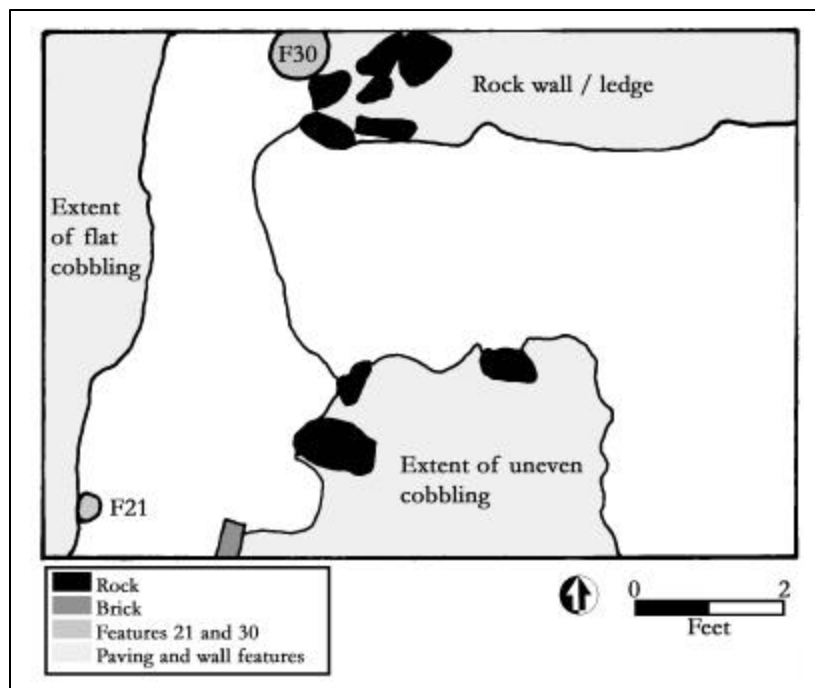


Figure #49: Plan view of Unit 25, bottom of Levels H, I and J showing cobble paving, rock wall feature and Features 21 and 30.

to run beneath the area of smaller flat cobbling along the western edge of the unit. Level L was not excavated. At the base of and cutting Level L, a dark brown loam with mortar and brick inclusions, Feature 30, was identified. Feature 30, approximately .7 foot in diameter, was located along the northern wall of the unit. Excavation of the feature determined that it was a post-hole. Fill from Feature 30 contained a substantial number of small cobbles and brick fragments.

A total of 3,279 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: Unit 25 is perhaps one of the most stratigraphically complex units in the entire project area. This may be due to the fact that it is located in an area where several occupation surfaces and activity areas overlap and meet. It is also a major pedestrian route around the western side of the former Foster residence. The relatively high concentration of artifacts found in the unit attest to this fact.

Levels A, B, and C appear to be fill episodes related to the filling of the basement / cellar feature or the construction of the ca. 1924 Bessie Walker structure. Level D appears to be a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation strata. Several artifacts from this level date to the turn of the century. Diagnostic artifacts from Levels F and G suggest a period of occupation and use for these strata dating to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Levels I and J date to the earliest occupation period during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

The variety of cobble paving encountered in Unit 25 may represent separate and distinct construction episodes by the residents to in an effort to create formal pedestrian paths and activity areas, or to

fill in low areas during the second half of the nineteenth century. The gully or shallow trench separating the area of small, flat cobbling from the larger Feature 19 to the east suggests a formal definition between two separate areas. To the west of the gully or shallow trench is the western perimeter of oak trees and what is presumed to be the entrance to the project area from Venable Lane. To the east of the gully or shallow trench would have been the domestic core and its immediate vicinity. One possible interpretation of the gully or shallow trench is that it served as a drainage corridor. The low cobble wall feature contained in Level E along the northern boundary of the unit may represent the remains of a dry-laid foundation, or a purposeful topographic manipulation to create a shallower grade. The post-holes, Features 22 and 30, found in association with it suggest that it also may have served as an extension of or addition to the former Foster residence.

Unit 26 [ER26]

Location and Purpose: Unit 26 was located south of and adjacent to Unit 25 in Area D in an attempt to further define the extent of Feature 19 and the features identified in Unit 25.

Excavation Description: The 8 x 10 foot northern portion of Unit 26 was opened in June of 1995. The remaining 2 x 10 foot southern portion of Unit 26 was removed in June of 1997. The sod was removed from the unit. Level A consisted of a compact brown silty loam. As a result of an excavation error, Levels B and C were taken out with Level A and the artifacts lumped together. Level A/B/C contained a total of 165 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level A included container and window glass, and wire

nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=18), and porcelain (n=8). At the base of Level A/B/C, four different soils were revealed (See Figure #50). Level D located in the eastern half of the unit consisted of a tan / brown silty loam with red clay inclusions and greenstone and cobble inclusions. Level D contained a total of 91 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level D included container and window glass, and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified included whiteware (n=2), and porcelain (n=6). Level E located in the northwest corner of the unit consisted of a red silty clay with some greenstone inclusions. Level E contained a total of 23 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level E included container and window glass and a total of five ceramics. Levels D and E were interpreted as redeposited fill lenses, possibly related to the filling of the basement / cellar feature or the construction of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Cutting Level E, a loose brown silty loam with red clay and sandstone inclusions, Feature 23, was located in the northwest corner of unit. Feature 23, approximately 1.4 feet in diameter, contained several layers of mortar and a number of large stones on its bottom (See Figure #50). Level F was located along the western edge of the unit consisted of a mottled red silty clay and brown silty loam with greenstone inclusions. Level F contained a total of 638 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level F included animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Ceramics positively identified were dominated by whiteware (n=28), and porcelain (n=25). Level G was located in the southwestern corner of the unit and consisted of a dark brown sandy loam with few inclusions. Level G contained a total of 13 artifacts. Artifacts contained within Level G included glass and ceramics. At the base of Level G, a brown

silty matrix with heavy inclusions of plaster, burned wood, and charcoal, Level H, was identified in the eastern four fifths of the unit. A total of 147 artifacts were recovered from Level H. Artifacts contained within Level H included container and window glass and cut and wire nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=6), and porcelain (n=2). Level H may represent a destruction lens. At the base of Level H, an unidentified feature containing cobble and brick was identified in the northwest corner of the unit. Feature 26 was not excavated. Adjacent to and west of Level H, a compact brown silty clay with some concentrations of cobbles, Level I, was located along the western one fifth of the unit. A total of 138 artifacts were recovered from Level I. Artifacts contained within Level I included animal bone, container and window glass, predominantly cut nails, and one ceramic. At the base of Level H, a silty brown loam with a high concentration of plaster, Level J, was identified. A total of 340 artifacts were recovered from Level J. Artifacts contained within Level J included animal bone, shell fragments, container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics included pearlware (n=3), whiteware (n=3), and porcelain (n=6). Adjoining Level J and located in the southeast portion of the unit along the southern wall of the unit was Level K. Level K consisted of a red brown silty loam with heavy burned wood and charcoal inclusions. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from Level K. Artifacts contained within Level K included animal bone, shell fragments, container and window glass, and cut nails. Levels J and K were interpreted as separate lenses of a destruction episode. At the base of Levels J and K, a red / brown silty loam with charcoal inclusions and a substantial amount of artifacts, Level L, was encountered. A total of 330 artifacts were

recovered from Level L. Artifacts contained within Level L included animal bone, shell fragments and a shell button, bone tools and buttons, container and window glass, and predominantly cut nails. Positively identified ceramics were dominated by whiteware (n=20), pearlware (n=11), and porcelain (n=11). Also at the base of Levels J and K, a large circular pit feature located in the east half of the unit was identified. This shallow pit, Feature 27, was approximately 5 feet in diameter and extended eastward into Unit 17 (See Figure #51). Feature 27 contained a brown silty loam with mortar and charcoal inclusions. Cobbles and brick fragments were found throughout the feature. The base of a square brick pier with in situ mortared bricks approximately 1.5 feet in diameter was identified in the center of the feature. Feature 27 was interpreted as part of a destruction episode. At the base of Levels L, an area of uneven cobbling, possibly Feature 19, was revealed. A small 2.5 x 3.5 test pit, Level M, was excavated in the northeast corner of the unit to examine what lay beneath the cobbling. The cobbling was found to be dense and contained stones of many different sizes and shapes. Level M consisted of a brownish / red silty loam. A total of 53 artifacts were recovered from Level M. Artifacts contained in Level M included animal bone, container and window glass, nails and a total of 5 ceramics.

A total of 2,077 artifacts were recovered from Unit 26.

Unit Summary: Unit 26 represents a continuation of the general cultural patterns noted in Unit 25 to the north. The eastern three quarters of the unit appears to be the more or less articulated remains of Feature 19, the large area of cobbling located just west of the basement / cellar feature. The western one quarter of

the unit appears to be a continuation of the north – south oriented gully or shallow trench noted in Unit 25. This feature dissipates in definition towards the southern end of the unit. The brick pier located in the center of Feature 27 may represent the western most presence of a larger superstructure covering the basement / cellar, or possibly a western facing porch or addition. Like Unit 25 to the north, the deeper strata in Unit 26 appear to reflect the earliest occupation levels of the site. Levels A / B / C represent post 1924 deposition and landscaping efforts. Levels D and E may represent redeposited fill episodes associated with the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Levels F and G may represent a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. Artifacts recovered from Levels H and I represent a late nineteenth to turn of the century period occupation. Artifacts recovered from Levels J, K and L appear to date to the mid-nineteenth century.

Unit 28 [ER28]

Location and Purpose: Unit 28 was located north of and adjacent to Unit 25 in Area D in an attempt to further define the extent of Feature 19 and the features identified in Units 22 and 25.

Excavation Description: Only the southern 4 x 10 foot portion of Unit 28 was opened in June of 1997. The area was noted to have been impacted by erosion and contemporary pedestrian use. Very little sod was present in the unit. Level A consisted of a very compact brown silty loam. A total of 11 artifacts were recovered from Level A. Artifacts within Level A contained predominantly glass. The small number of artifacts found in Level A may reflect the fact that the unit was in an area that saw a high degree of

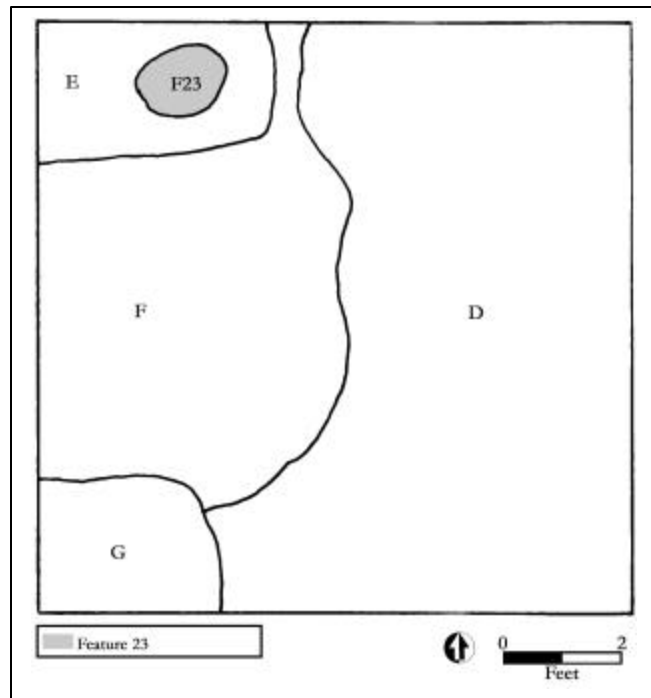


Figure #50: Plan view of Unit 26, bottom Level A, B, and C showing Feature 23.

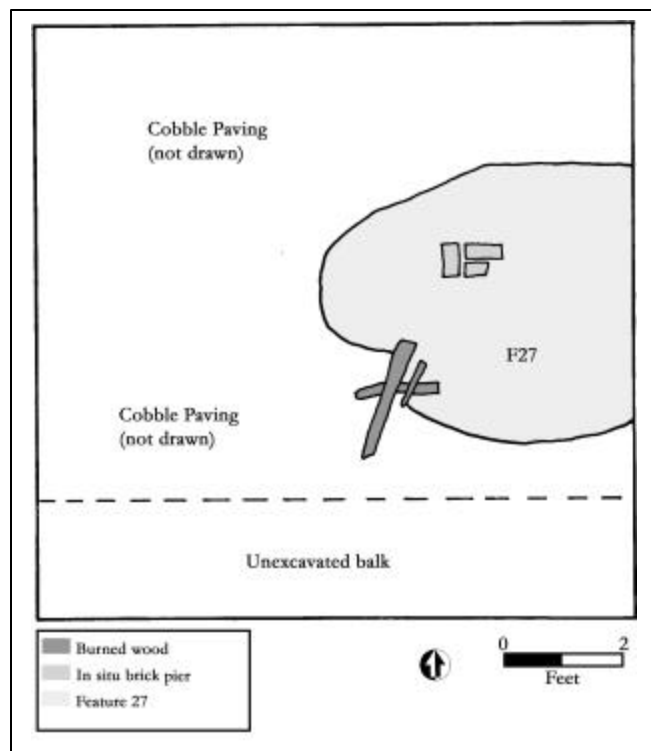


Figure #51: Plan view of Unit 26, bottom of Levels J and K showing Feature 27 and brick pier.



Figure #52: Units 25 and 26 facing west showing cobble paving episodes and rock wall and brick pier features.



Figure #53: Units 25 and 26 facing north showing cobble paving episodes and rock wall and brick pier features.

erosion from sheet drainage. Level B consisted of a thin but compact lens of red mottled clay with greenstone inclusions. A total of 28 artifacts were recovered from Level B. Level B was interpreted as related to the filling episode of the basement / cellar feature, or the excavation of the basement in the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. At the base of Level B, cobble and brick fragment paving was discovered (See Figures #54 and #55). The cobble paving appeared to be an extension of that identified in Unit 22 to the east. The paving wound around the eastern and southern sides of a decaying stump, possibly a former white oak tree. There appeared to be several distinct episodes of paving, most likely representing repair and improvement of the feature over time. The area of cobble and brick fragment paving abutted the east-west oriented low stone wall feature noted in Units 16 and 25 to the south. The southern most extension of this area of paving was oriented at an angle similar to the basement / cellar, Feature 6. Investigation within Unit 28 was arbitrarily halted at the end of the 1997 field season.

A total of 39 artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Unit Summary: Like Unit 25 to the south, Unit 28 is located in an area where several occupation surfaces and activity areas overlap and meet. It is also part of a major pedestrian route around the western side of the former Foster residence. The paving discovered at the base of Level B appears to be a continuation of the paving discovered in Unit 22 to the east and may be a transition zone from Area F to Areas D and E.

Shovel Test Pits

A total of seven 2 x 2 foot shovel test pits were excavated along the eastern boundary of Area D during July of 1995. The area was tested to potentially identify the location of a post-1882 privy suspected to be along the rear of the divided lot. At present, no map was located that identified the spacing or exact location of these small test units. Sod was removed in all units prior to excavation. All soils were screened for artifacts.

Test Pit 1

Level A consisted of a loose, brown silty loam. Level B consisted of a compact, mottled dark brown silt with red clay inclusions. Level C was interpreted as subsoil, a compact waxy red silty clay. After reaching subsoil, investigations in test pit 1 were closed.

Test Pit 2

Level A consisted of a brown silty loam. A distinct line of small cobbles, oriented in a north-south direction, was noted along the western side of the unit. The unit was arbitrarily ended at the base of A at the end of the 1995 field season.

Test Pit 3

Level A consisted a brown silty loam. At the base of Level A, two distinct soils were noted. Level B consisted of a compact, mottled dark brown silt with red clay inclusions. Level C consisted of a narrow strip of compact red silty clay, approximately .4 of a foot wide, extending in an eastern direction from the western wall. Level D consisted of a mottled red / brown silty clay with noticeable subsoil inclusions. The unit was arbitrarily ended at the base of D at the end of the 1995 field season.

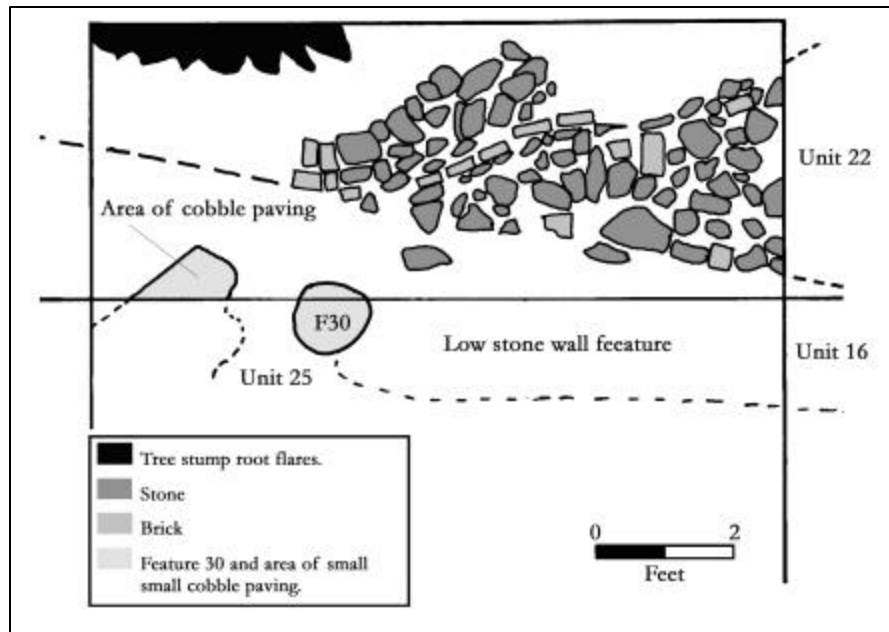


Figure #54: Plan view of Unit 28, bottom of Level B showing cobble paving and Feature 30.

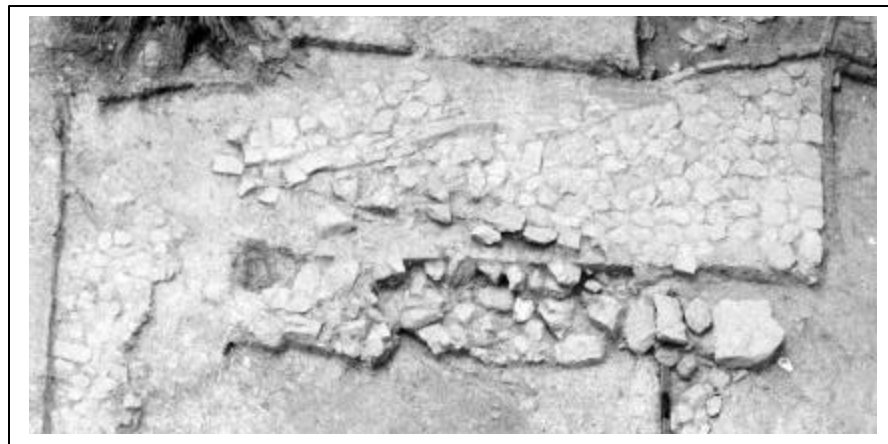


Figure #55: Unit 28 and vicinity showing cobble paving and Feature 30.

Test Pit 4

Level A consisted of a red / orange silty clay with greenstone inclusions. At the base of Level A, a post-hole like feature approximately .6 of a foot in diameter, Feature 24, was identified in the center of the test pit. Feature 24 was bisected and partially excavated. Level B consisted of a loose dark brown sandy loam. The unit was arbitrarily ended prior to excavating Level B at the end of the 1995 field season.

Test Pit 5

Level A consisted of a dark brown silty loam with stone inclusions. Level B consisted of a mottled light brown silty loam and waxy red silty clay. Level C was interpreted as subsoil, a compact waxy red silty clay. After reaching subsoil, investigation in test pit 5 were closed.

Test Pit 6

Level A consisted of a dark brown silty loam with stone inclusions. Level B consisted of a mottled light brown silty loam and waxy red silty clay. Levels A and B were incorrectly taken out as one strata. Level C was interpreted as subsoil, a compact waxy red silty clay. After reaching subsoil, investigation in test pit 6 were closed.

Test Pit 7

Level A consisted of a dark brown silty loam with stone inclusions. Level B consisted of a mottled light brown silty loam and waxy red silty clay. Levels A and B were incorrectly taken out as one strata. Level C was interpreted as subsoil, a compact waxy red silty clay. After reaching subsoil, investigation in test pit 7 were closed.

Summary of Identified Features

The summary of features below is taken directly from the field notes and maps and images provided. Where particular information on the excavation and interpretation of a feature was missing, this was noted.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was an approximately .8 x 1.0 foot rectangular hole identified in the southeast quadrant of Unit 2 along its eastern wall. *Feature 1* was first identified in Level D and was determined to cut subsoil, reaching a depth of .7 of a foot below the surface of Level D. The fill within *Feature 1* was described as a dark brown silty loam with a high concentration of artifacts, particularly broken glass bottles. A total of 63 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 1*. Artifacts contained within Feature 1 included container and window glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=4), pearlware (n=3), and porcelain (n=3). No artifacts definitively dating to the 20th century were recovered. It may be presumed that the feature was once a post-hole serving some sort of function, but that later it was used as a small refuse pit where domestic debris was dumped.

Feature 2

Feature 2 is a low, dry laid stone cobble wall running in an east-west direction along the southern edge of Unit 2 (See Figure #18). *Feature 2* was discovered within Level A. It is possible that Feature 2 may represent an informal property division line. If this is the case, then it would date to the late nineteenth century division of the Susan Foster property, ca. 1891, or later. Another possibility is that it may have served as a retaining wall or

garden feature of some sort. *Feature 2* was noted to continue both eastward and westward of Unit 2, with the tops of some stone cobbles breaking the current ground surface.

Feature 3

Feature 3 is a comma shaped concentration of stone cobbles within a brown silty loam matrix. *Feature 3* is located in the southeast corner of Unit 4 and was first identified at the base of Level A (See Figure #20). Excavation of *Feature 3* proved it to be shallow, ill-defined and irregular. A total of 114 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 3*. They included animal bone, container and window glass, and cut and wire nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=14), and pearlware (n=4). No distinctively 20th century artifacts were identified. A possible interpretation is that Feature 2 could have been a planting hole, or other nineteenth century garden feature.

Feature 4

Feature 4 is an oblong soil discoloration, approximately 1.0 foot in diameter, located in the southwest quadrant of Unit 4, along the units southern border (See Figure #21). *Feature 4* was first identified at the base of Level B and cuts Level C, subsoil. Excavation of *Feature 4* revealed an irregular subsurface shape with acutely narrowing corridors resembling root stains. A total of 4 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 4*. *Feature 4* was interpreted as a possible planting hole or tree root stain.

Feature 5

Feature 5 is an irregular shaped soil discoloration, approximately 1.5 feet in diameter, located along the western wall of Unit 4 (See Figure #21). *Feature 5* was first identified at the base of Level B and cuts Level C, subsoil. Excavation of *Feature 5* revealed both a post-hole and post-mold. The post-mold, a loose, dark brown silty loam, was excavated. One cut nail was recovered from the post-mold. The fill within the post-hole consisted of a compact light orange silty clay. A total of 7 artifacts were recovered from the post-hole including brick fragments, 3 pieces of glass, 2 cut nails and a piece of pearlware. The artifacts recovered from *Feature 5* place it squarely in a mid-nineteenth century context. The distance of *Feature 5* from the former Foster residence however makes it difficult to identify its function.

Feature 6

Feature 6 is an approximately 20 x 20 foot basement / cellar dug into the subsoil clay and bedrock. It extends over a large area and includes all of Unit 1, and parts of Units 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Two entrances to the basement / cellar feature were identified during excavation, *Feature 25* a bulkhead or 'go down' entrance exterior to the foundation in the middle of the eastern side, and *Feature 47* a stairway interior to the basement / cellar on the south side of Feature 6 adjacent to and west of and adjacent to the chimney stack.

Once the boundaries of Feature 6 were fully defined, excavation was initiated. As previously noted, Feature 6 was oriented approximately 10 degrees east of grid north. To make the sectioning, excavation and interpretation of the cellar / basement appropriate, an arbitrary grid was established that divided the feature into

four separate quadrants irrelevant of Unit location. Separating the quadrants was a north-south and east-west cross balk. The arbitrarily designated quadrants were Q1-NE, Q2-NW, Q3-SW, and Q4-SE. All of Q3 and a three foot wide strip along the western edge of Q2 was excavated according to natural stratigraphy. Level A in Feature 6, the redeposited subsoil clay cap, was mechanically removed by backhoe throughout the entire feature. Level A was not screened until Level B was reached. Levels B through E were manually removed from Q3 and a portion of Q 2 and screened. Because of the quantity of architectural material removed from Feature 6, all non-diagnostic artifacts were weighed and disposed of.

Quadrant 3: Several layers of second quarter of the twentieth century redeposited fill were removed from the cellar / basement. The levels contained varying quantities of architectural debris and artifacts but all appeared to be related to the destruction of one or more structures and the subsequent filling of the cellar / basement. Level B was a bright red loamy clay with a substantial number of architectural and domestic artifacts. Level C / D was a dark loamy mortar / brick matrix with a substantial number of architectural and domestic artifacts. Level C / D was thicker towards the south of Q3 at the junction with the brick chimney base. Level E was relatively thin lens of loamy clay containing a substantial amount of mortar / plaster and brick bats (See Figure #56). At the base Level E, the basement / cellar floor in Q3 was found to be lined with wood. The floor boards ran in a north-south direction and were laid on frame sleepers running in an east-west direction. The wood flooring was attached to the sleepers exclusively with cut and wrought nails. In addition, along the western edge of Q3, horizontal panel

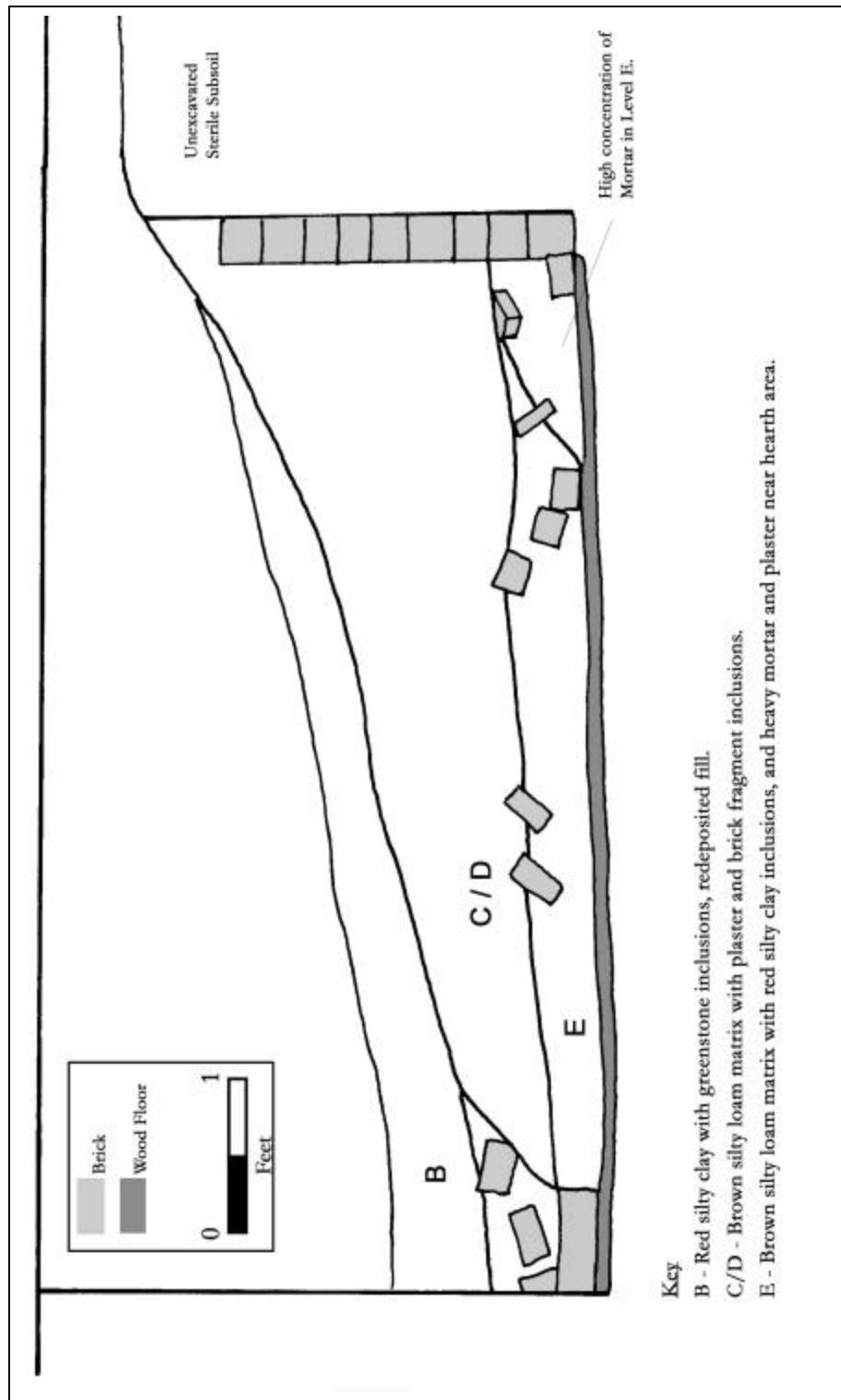


Figure #56: East profile view of Quadrant 3, Feature 6 showing wood flooring and brick lined hearth area.

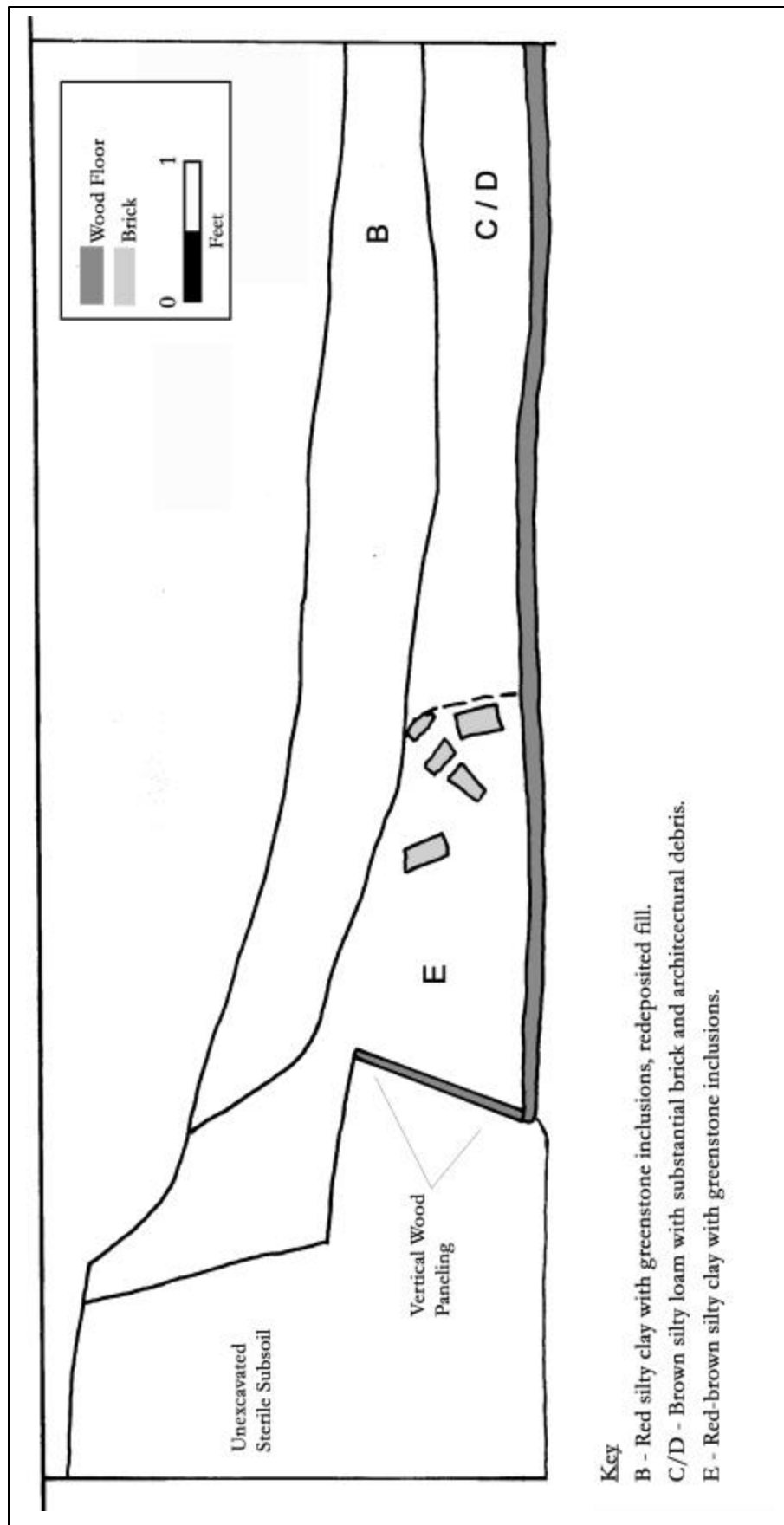


Figure #57: North profile view of Quadrant 3, Feature 6 showing wood flooring and 'wainscoating.'

boards (wainscoting?) lined the subsoil cut and extended approximately 1.2 feet in height from the floor boards (See Figure #57). Although no excavation took place, removal of the wooden floor in a small portion of Q3 revealed few artifacts.

Quadrant 2: No field notes or drawings were found in site notes to document the excavation of a 3-foot wide strip along the western portion of Q2. Site photographs however show that its length was approximately 10 feet (See Figure #58).

Documented investigations in Q2 were nearly exclusively centered on the excavation of Feature 25, the bulkhead entrance on the eastern side of the cellar / basement. After Feature 25 was defined on the surface, an arbitrary section line dividing the feature into northern and southern halves was designated. The northern half was then excavated. Several layers of second quarter of the twentieth century redeposited fill were removed from Feature 25. Although no stair treads were identified, an *in situ* frame tread support on the northern wall of the bulkhead entrance was found verifying that stair treads were once present (See Figures #59 and #60).

Feature 7

Feature 7 is a rectangular shaped soil discoloration approximately 2 feet long located in the center of the north wall of Unit 2 (See Figure #19). *Feature 7* was first identified at the base of Level B and cuts Level C, subsoil. Fill within *Feature 7* consisted of a loose dark brown silty loam. A total of 31 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 7* including animal bone, container and window glass and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=5), pearlware, yellowware and porcelain (n=1). No definitively 20th century artifacts were identified suggesting

that *Feature 7* was utilized during the nineteenth century.

Feature 8

Feature 8 is a pipe trench excavated in Unit 12. *Feature 8* runs in a northwest to southeast direction across the western end of the unit. A total of 4 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 8* including glass and one piece of stoneware. *Feature 8* is associated with and likely dates to the period of the vitrified drain pipe, Feature 9, within it. The orientation and direction of *Feature 8* suggests that it connected to the southwest corner of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure and is most likely contemporaneous with its construction.

Feature 9

Feature 9 is a vitrified ceramic pipe with salt glazed exterior located within Feature 8. One and a half segments of pipe were contained in Feature 8. The pipe segments were 2.5 feet in length and contained “bell and spigot” joints. The segments were joined by cement. The length and pressure forced mold manufacturing process suggest that these pipes were made anytime from the last quarter of the nineteenth century on.

Feature 10

Feature 10 is a roughly ovoid soil discoloration approximately 2 feet in diameter located in the northeast corner of Unit 2 (See Figure #19). *Feature 10* was first identified at the base of Level B and cuts Level C, subsoil. Fill within *Feature 10* consisted of a brown sandy loam with coal, cobble and brick fragment inclusions. In the process of excavating *Feature 10*, a large flat unidentified metal object was found at the base of the feature. A total of 76 artifacts, including container



Figure #58: Feature 6, Quadrants 2 and 3, facing north showing wood flooring and brick chimney base and fire box.

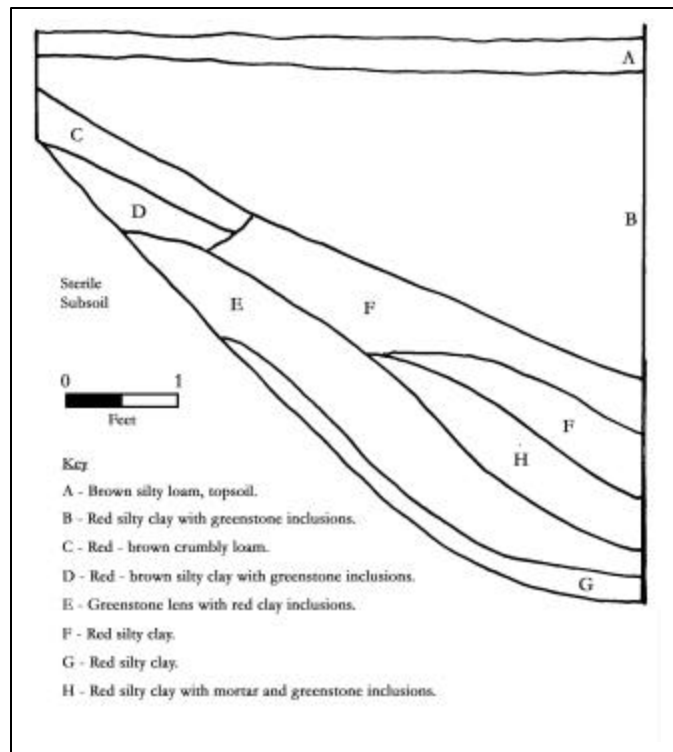


Figure #59: South profile view of Feature 25.



Figure #60: Feature 25 facing south showing north section of bulkhead entrance on eastern side of cellar / basement.

and window glass, and nails were recovered from *Feature 10*. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=11), pearlware (n=3), and Bennington and yellowware (n=1). Diagnostic artifacts recovered from *Feature 10* suggest a second quarter to mid-nineteenth century period of use.

Feature 11

Feature 11 is a pipe trench excavated in Unit 11. *Feature 11* runs in a north to south direction across the eastern end of the unit. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 11* including container and window glass. Positively identified ceramics were whiteware (n=3). *Feature 11* is associated with and likely dates to the period of the vitrified drain pipe, *Feature 12*, within it. The orientation and direction of *Feature 11* suggests that it connected to the south central façade of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure and is most likely contemporaneous with its construction.

Feature 12

Feature 12 is a vitrified ceramic pipe with salt glazed exterior located within *Feature 11*. One and a half segments of pipe were contained in *Feature 11*. The pipe segments were 2.5 feet in length and contained “bell and spigot” joints. The segments were joined by cement. The length and pressure forced mold manufacturing process suggest that these pipes were made anytime from the last quarter of the nineteenth century on.

Feature 13

Feature 13 is the remains of the brick chimney stack in Unit 19 associated with the basement / cellar. The chimney stack is located on the south side of *Feature 6* and measures approximately 3 x 5 feet.

Both *in situ* brick and small stone with strong concentrations of mortar were found in the feature when first identified in plan view. Thin traces of a wood frame and mortar lines, *Feature 35* and within *Features 33* and *34*, were identified in the western, southern and eastern edges of the fire box. Two large brick ‘piers,’ approximately 2 feet apart, appear on the surface of the eastern and western extremity of the feature. The piers may have served to define the interior fire box area (See Figures #35 and #36).

As *Feature 6*, Quadrant 3 was excavated, brick was found to line the southern edge of the subsoil cut underneath the chimney stack. A total of nine courses of brick, one thickness in width, were identified along the south side of the subsoil cut. Along the chimney stack’s western side abutting the interior stairway entrance, *Feature 47*, the multiple course brick lining one thickness in width was stepped down where it met the southern face (See Figure #56).

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a pipe trench excavated in Unit 12. *Feature 14* runs in a northeast to southwest direction across the western end of the unit (See Figure #28). A total of 37 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 14* including container and window glass. Positively identified ceramics were whiteware (n=11) and porcelain (n=3). Diagnostic ceramics date the trench to the turn of the century or later. *Feature 14* is associated with and likely dates to the period of the vitrified drain pipe, *Feature 15*, within it. The orientation and direction of *Feature 14* suggests that it connected to the southeast corner of the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure and is most likely contemporaneous with its construction.

Feature 15

Feature 15 is a vitrified ceramic pipe with salt glazed exterior located within Feature 14 (See Figure #28). Two whole segments of pipe were contained in Feature 14. The pipe segments were 2.5 feet in length and contained "bell and spigot" joints. The segments were joined by cement. The length and pressure forced mold manufacturing process suggest that these pipes were made anytime from the last quarter of the nineteenth century on.

Feature 16

Feature 16 is a narrow trench like line, approximately .4 foot in width, located in the east half of Unit 10 and is the westernmost of two identical features paralleling each other (See Figure #26). *Feature 16* was first noted at the base of Level C and cut Level D. The fill within *Feature 16* was described as a loose dark brown silty loam. A total of 4 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 16* including glass, ceramic and an 1851 3-cent piece. The 1851 coin dates the period of use to the second half of the nineteenth century. A possible interpretation of *Feature 16* is that it could be a set of wagon tracks.

Feature 17

Feature 17 is a narrow trench like line, approximately .4 foot in width, located in the east half of Unit 10 and is the easternmost of two identical features paralleling each other (See Figure #26). *Feature 17* was first noted at the base of Level C and cut Level D. The fill within *Feature 17* was described as a loose dark brown silty loam. A single artifact, a piece of green container glass, was recovered from *Feature 17*. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, it is likely that *Feature 17* is contemporaneous with Feature 16. A possible interpretation of

Feature 17 is that it could be tracks left behind by a wagon wheel.

Feature 18

Feature 18 is an irregular soil discoloration in the western half of Unit 11 along its southern wall (See Figure #27). *Feature 18* consisted of a mottled red silty clay with loose brown / gray silty loam. *Feature 18* was not excavated and therefore unidentified.

Feature 19

Feature 19 is a large irregularly surfaced area of stone cobble and brick paving immediately west of and adjacent to the cellar / basement, Feature 6. It extends over a large area and includes parts of Units 5, 16, 17, 25, 26, and 28 (See Figure #61). Several brick piers appear on the eastern edge of the cobbled area suggesting that a porch or covered addition, presumably attached to Feature 6, was once present. Towards the north end of Feature 19 where the cobbled area merges with the brick paving is what is tentatively interpreted as a low rock wall or ledge feature running in an east-west direction. The low rock wall feature forms the northern border to *Feature 19* and delineates it from the cobble and brick paving, Feature 48, to the north.

Feature 20

Feature 20 is a circular soil discoloration in the southeast corner of Unit 25 (See Figure #48). *Feature 20* was first noted at the base of Level A and cuts Level C. Fill within *Feature 20* consisted of a dark brown silty loam and terminated approximately 1.5 feet below Level C. A total of 11 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 20* including container and window glass, and one piece of whiteware. *Feature 20* was interpreted as a post-hole



Figure #61: Feature 19, area of cobble paving, looking north.

dating to the nineteenth century and possibly related to the superstructure covering Feature 6 to the east.

Feature 21

Feature 21 is a circular soil discoloration in the southwest corner of Unit 25 (See Figure #48). *Feature 21* was first noted at the base of Level A and cuts Level C. Fill within *Feature 21* consisted of a dark loose brown silty loam with brick and charcoal fleck inclusions. *Feature 21* terminated approximately .7 feet below Level C. No artifacts were recovered from the feature. *Feature 21* was interpreted as a post-hole dating to the nineteenth century and possibly related to the superstructure covering Feature 6 to the east.

Feature 22

Feature 22 is a large circular soil discoloration approximately 1.6 feet in diameter located in the northeast corner of Unit 25 (See Figure #48). *Feature 22* was first noted at the base of Level A and cuts Level E, the low stone wall along the north edge of the unit. Fill within *Feature 22* consisted of a brown sandy loam with heavy cobbles. A total of 21 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 22* including animal bone, and container and window glass. *Feature 22* was interpreted as a post-hole dating to the nineteenth century and possibly related to the superstructure covering Feature 6 to the east.

Feature 23

Feature 23 is a large circular soil discoloration approximately 1.4 feet in diameter located in the northwest corner of Unit 26 (See Figure #50). *Feature 23* was first noted at the base of Level A and cuts Levels E and I. Fill within *Feature 23* consisted of a brown silty loam with red silty clay inclusions. Several thin lenses of

mortar and a number of large stones were present throughout the feature, particularly at the bottom. An unknown number of artifacts were recovered from *Feature 23*. Artifacts included window and container glass, animal bone, porcelain and whiteware, and a large “cast iron tri-cornered object.” *Feature 23* was interpreted as a post-hole dating to the nineteenth century and possibly related to the superstructure covering Feature 6 to the east.⁷⁰

Feature 24

Feature 24 is a post-hole approximately .6 of a foot in diameter located in the center of shovel test pit #4. *Feature 24* was first noted at the base of Level A and cuts Level B. Fill from *Feature 24* was a loose dark brown sandy loam. An unknown number of artifacts were recovered from *Feature 24*. Artifacts included several unidentified ceramics and at least one stoneware sherd. *Feature 24* was interpreted as a possible post-hole dating to the nineteenth century and possibly related to the superstructure covering Feature 6 to the west.⁷¹

Feature 25

Feature 25 is a bulkhead stairway entrance exterior to Feature 6 and on its eastern side leading down to the basement / cellar level (See information from Feature 6). The feature was first defined in Unit 15 in plan view. *Feature 25* was bisected along an east-west axis and the north half was

⁷⁰ The artifact database did not contain information for any material culture recovered from Feature 23. General information on the artifacts recovered from Feature 23 are taken from the field notes.

⁷¹ The artifact database did not contain information for any material culture recovered from Feature 24. General information on the artifacts recovered from Feature 24 are taken from the field notes.

subsequently excavated as part of Q2. Although no stair treads were identified, the remains of an *in situ* frame tread support attached to the northern wall of the bulkhead entrance was found verifying that stair treads were once present.

Feature 26

Feature 26, first identified at the base of Level E in the northwest corner of Unit 26 was an area containing a concentration of cobbles and a brick pier. This feature was subsequently determined to be part of the larger north-south oriented gully / shallow trench stretching northward into Unit 25. [Note: No field notes were found for this feature. It is believed that its designation as a feature was discontinued.]

Feature 27

Feature 27 is a large disturbed area that straddles Units 17 and 26 (See Figures #32 and #51). *Feature 27* was first identified in Level B along the western edge of Unit 17. Subsequent investigations confirmed that the feature extended into Unit 26 along its eastern border. Within Unit 26, *Feature 27* was first identified at the base of Level J, and may also be associated with Level K, an area of extensive burned wood and charcoal extending to the south. Fill from *Feature 27* consisted of a brown sandy loam with heavy inclusions of mortar, charcoal, cobbles and brick bats. A total of 157 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 27* including animal bone, container and window glass, cut and wire nails, wood, plaster, a door knob and other architectural debris. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=8), terra cotta (n=3), and porcelain (n=3). Within the center of the feature in Unit 26, three articulated mortared bricks were found. The bricks were interpreted as the remains of a brick pier used for supporting a

superstructure or porch. The feature may be interpreted as a refuse sheet reflecting a burn or destruction episode. The material culture recovered from *Feature 27* includes artifacts dating to the turn of the century. This suggests a period of destruction dating to the early twentieth century. [Note: Field notes recommend this feature should be redesignated a level due to its broad, shallow distribution. The feature designation was retained for this report.]

Feature 28

Feature 28 is a semi-circular soil discoloration approximately .5 of a foot in diameter located in the southwest corner of Unit 6. *Feature 28* was first identified at the base of Level D and cuts E. Fill within *Feature 28* consisted of a silty brown loam with charcoal and brick flecks. Upon excavation, *Feature 28* was found to be relatively shallow, approximately .3 of a foot in depth, with narrowly tapering sides at the bottom. No artifacts were recovered from *Feature 28*. *Feature 28* is tentatively interpreted as a tree root stain.

Feature 29

Feature 29 is a roughly square soil discoloration approximately .4 of a foot long located in the northeast quadrant of Unit 6. *Feature 29* was first identified at the base of Level D and cuts E. Fill within *Feature 29* consisted of a brown / gray loam with charcoal flecks. Upon excavation, *Feature 29* was found to be approximately .4 of a foot deep, and the shape and narrowly tapering sides suggested that it was a tree root stain. No artifacts were recovered from *Feature 29*.

Feature 30

Feature 30 is a circular soil discoloration approximately .7 of a foot in diameter located along the north central border of

Unit 25 at the western extremity of a low stone wall (See Figure #49). *Feature 30* was first identified at the base of Level E and cuts Level L. Fill within *Feature 30* consisted of a dark brown silty loam with mortar, small stone cobble and brick fragment inclusions. A total of 23 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 30* including container and window glass, a cut nail and one piece of whiteware. Upon excavation, the feature was determined to be approximately .5 of a foot in depth, with very well-defined walls. *Feature 30* was interpreted as a post-hole, possibly related to the Feature 6 superstructure to the east. If *Feature 30* is associated with the larger Foster residence, it most likely dates to the second half of the nineteenth century.

Feature 31

Feature 31 is an oblong soil discoloration approximately .8 of a foot in diameter located in the center of Unit 5. *Feature 31* was first discovered at the base of Level G and cuts Feature 19 and subsoil. Fill within *Feature 31* consisted of a compact dark brown loam with mortar inclusions. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 31* including glass, nails and ceramics. The relatively shallow depth of *Feature 31* suggests that it could have been an area of infill or possibly the location of a support post.

Feature 32

Feature 32 is an irregularly shaped soil discoloration located at the base of Level A cutting Level B in Unit 19, adjacent to and east of Feature 13, the brick chimney stack and fire box (See Figure #35). The fill within *Feature 32* consisted of a brown / red mottled silty loam with brick and charcoal flecks. Upon excavation, *Feature 32* was identified as a rodent run due to its winding and divergent subsurface paths. A total of 150 artifacts were recovered from

Feature 32 including a substantial amount of animal bone, container glass, and cut nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=7), pearlware (n=1), and yellowware (n=1). Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Feature 32 date exclusively to the mid-nineteenth century.

Feature 33

Feature 33 is a roughly rectangular shaped soil discoloration east of and adjacent to Feature 13, the brick chimney base and firebox in Unit 19 (See Figure #). *Feature 33* was first identified at the base of Level A and cutting Level B. Fill within *Feature 33* consisted of a brown sandy loam with heavy mortar inclusions. Upon excavation, *in situ* wood fragments were identified along the western edge of the feature. A total of 25 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 33* including container and window glass, cut and wire nails, and one piece of whiteware. *Feature 33* may be interpreted as the partial remains of the chimney stack with the *in situ* wood fragment serving to define the eastern extent of the brick base. *Feature 33* is likely associated with the destruction of the Foster residence, ca. 1924.

Feature 34

Feature 34 is a roughly rectangular shaped soil discoloration west of and adjacent to Feature 13, the brick chimney base and firebox in Unit 19 (See Figure #35). *Feature 34* was first identified at the base of Level A and cutting Level B. Fill within *Feature 34* consisted of a brown / red mottled clay with mortar inclusions and *in situ* wood fragments. Upon excavation, *in situ* wood fragments were identified along the eastern edge of the feature. A total of 9 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 34* including animal bone, glass, a cut nail and a piece of porcelain. *Feature 34* may

be interpreted as the partial remains of the chimney stack with the *in situ* wood fragment serving to define the western extent of the brick base. *Feature 34* is likely associated with the destruction of the Foster residence, ca. 1924.

Feature 35

Feature 35 is a thin, linear soil discoloration south of and adjacent to *Feature 13*, the brick chimney base and firebox in Unit 19 (See Figure #35). *Feature 35* was first identified at the base of Level A and cutting Level B. Fill within *Feature 35* consisted of a densely packed mortar and brown silty loam matrix with a larger *in situ* wood fragment. Upon excavation, a large *in situ* wood fragment was identified within the feature. A total of 21 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 35* including glass, nails, animal bone, and a button. *Feature 35* may be interpreted as the partial remains of the chimney stack with the *in situ* wood fragment serving to define the southern extent of the brick base. *Feature 35* is likely associated with the destruction of the Foster residence, ca. 1924.

Feature 36

Feature 36 is a roughly square soil discoloration approximately 2.0 feet in diameter located in the northeast corner of Unit 5 (See Figure #22). *Feature 36* was first encountered while clean scraping *Feature 19*. It is not known if *Feature 36* cut *Feature 19* or if *Feature 19* was constructed around it. Fill within *Feature 36* consisted of a loose brown silty loam with a high concentration of mortar and a substantial number of small roots. A total of 11 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 36* including glass, cut nails and a piece of stoneware. Upon excavation, an *in situ* mortared brick was found in the center of

the feature. Adjacent to and west of it was the mortar ghost outline where a second brick was once located. *Feature 36* was interpreted as the remains of a brick pier, presumably supporting a superstructure covering the former Foster residence or an unknown porch or addition to the west of it. While no diagnostic artifacts were identified, the lack of twentieth century material culture and the possible association of *Feature 36* with *Feature 6* to the east suggests a nineteenth century period of use.

Feature 37

Feature 37 is a roughly square soil discoloration approximately .5 foot in width located in the southeast quadrant of Unit 22. *Feature 37* was first identified at the base of Levels G and I and cuts Level H. Fill within *Feature 37* consisted of a pale brown sandy loam. Upon excavation, *Feature 37* was determined to be fairly shallow, approximately .3 of a foot deep. No artifacts were recovered from *Feature 37*. *Feature 37* was interpreted as a rodent run.

Feature 38

Feature 38 is an oblong shaped soil discoloration approximately 2.3 feet in length located in the southwest quadrant of Unit 23 (See Figure #38). *Feature 38* was first identified at the base of Level C and cuts Level D. Fill within *Feature 38* consisted of a dark brown silty loam with heavy coal inclusions. Upon excavation, *Feature 38* was determined to be approximately .35 to .40 of a foot in depth. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 38* including glass and nails. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=3), and porcelain (n=2). Although no diagnostic artifacts were identified, the lack of definitive 20th c. artifacts and the likelihood that *Feature*

38 is related to Feature 6 suggests that it dates to the 19th century.

Feature 39

Feature 39 is a thin linear organic soil discoloration approximately .4 to .6 of a foot in width bordering the southern edge of the brick paving (Feature 48) in Units 22 and 23 (See Figures #37 and #38). *Feature 39* was first identified at the base of Level C and cuts Level D in Unit 23, and at the base of Level E in Unit 22. Fill within *Feature 39* consisted of a brown compact silty loam with coal flecks. Upon excavation, several bricks and an *in situ* wood and metal lining was discovered at the base of the trench (See Figure #). The wood and metal lining ended after extending approximately 6.5 feet westward into Unit 23. The wood lining was approximately .4 of a foot thick and contained cut nails hammered into it at a regular interval, approximately every 5 to 6 inches. A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from *Feature 39* including window glass and ceramics. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=3), porcelain (n=3), and pearlware (n=1). *Feature 39* could be interpreted as a trench for a buried sill related to a northern wing or porch extending from Feature 6. Another possible explanation is that *Feature 39* could be a trench for a frame to support the brick paving to the north.

Feature 40

Feature 40 is a roughly circular soil discoloration approximately .8 of a foot in diameter located in the southeast corner of Unit 22 (See Figure #41). *Feature 40* was first identified at the base of Levels H and I and cuts subsoil. Fill within *Feature 40* consisted of a beige sandy loam. A total of 11 artifacts were recovered from the feature including nails and ceramics.

Positively identified ceramics included pearlware (n=2) and whiteware (n=1). Upon excavation, a post mold was discovered in the center of *Feature 40*. A sample of the post mold, the decaying remains of a timber, was taken. *Feature 40* was determined to be approximately .75 of a foot in depth with well-defined walls. *Feature 40* was interpreted as a post-hole, post-mold. Diagnostic ceramics recovered from the post-hole date the feature's period of use to the mid-nineteenth century.

Feature 41

Feature 41 is small circular soil discoloration approximately .6 of a foot in diameter located in the northwest corner of Unit 22 (See Figure #40). Fill within *Feature 41* was noted to contain closely packed coal / charcoal. Due to a lack of time, *Feature 41* was not excavated prior to the closing of the site.

Feature 42

Feature 42 is a shallow, cobble-lined trench approximately one foot in width located in the northwest corner of Unit 22 (See Figure #40). *Feature 42* appears to be some sort of an open drainage feature that underlies and therefore may predate Feature 48, the formal brick paving north of the basement / cellar. *Feature 42* was noted to contain a mottled compact red silty clay and pale sandy loam. Due to a lack of time, *Feature 42* was not excavated prior to the closing of the site.

Feature 43

Feature 43 is a circular soil discoloration approximately 1.0 foot in diameter located in the southwest quadrant of Unit 22 (See Figure #41). Fill within *Feature 43* was noted to be a dark brown silty loam. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from

the feature including glass, nails and ceramics. Positively identified ceramics included whiteware (n=2). *Feature 43* was interpreted as a possible post-hole. [No field notes were recorded for Feature 43 however information on the material culture found in the feature was taken from the artifact database.]

Feature 44

Feature 44 is a circular soil discoloration approximately .7 of a foot in diameter located along the eastern wall of Unit 21 (See Figure #35). *Feature 44* lies west of and adjacent to another post-hole, Feature 5 in Unit 4. *Feature 44* was first identified at the top of Level B and cuts subsoil. Fill within *Feature 44* consisted of a brown loam with coal fleck and greenstone inclusions. No artifacts were recovered from *Feature 44*. *Feature 44* was determined to be approximately .40 of a foot in depth. The circular appearance and relative depth of *Feature 44* suggests that it could possibly be a post-hole.

Feature 45

Feature 45 is a square-like soil discoloration approximately .6 of a foot in diameter located in the southwestern quadrant of Unit 23. *Feature 45* was first identified in Level D. Fill within *Feature 45* consisted of a brown sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from *Feature 45*. *Feature 45* was fairly shallow and its shape and proximity to other significant features, Feature 38 and 39, suggest that it may be a post-hole or shallow support slot or divet.

Feature 46

Feature 46 is a square-like soil discoloration approximately 1.2 feet in diameter located in the southwestern corner of Unit 17. *Feature 46* was located

once the southern two foot wide balk was removed. It was first identified at the base of Level C and cuts subsoil. Fill within *Feature 46* consisted of a mottled brown loam with heavy inclusions of mortar and plaster. No artifacts were recovered from *Feature 46*. *Feature 46* was determined to be approximately .3 of a foot deep. Its shape and proximity to Features 19 and 27 suggest that it may have been a post-hole or shallow support slot or divet.

Feature 47

Feature 47 is a stairway entrance contained within Units 19 and 20 on the south side of Feature 6, adjacent to and west of the chimney stack, leading to the cellar / basement level. The eastern edge of the stairway abuts the brick associated with the western edge of the chimney stack (See Figures #62 and #63). Mortar and brick dust removed from tops of stairs revealed some *in situ* wood tread fragments. *Feature 47* was excavated as part of Q3 in Feature 6.

Removal of a portion of the wooden stair treads from Feature 47 found a bone awl and a number of ceramic doll parts.

Feature 48

Feature 48 is a large, even surfaced area of brick and cobble paving north of the cellar / basement. It extends from the cellar / basement northward in a direction towards Jefferson Park Avenue and eastward and westward and is contained within Units 22, 23, 24, and 27. As it extends northward, Feature 48 winds around the west side of a white oak tree and at some unknown point changes from an entirely brick pathway, to a path containing small cobbles with brick dividers and edges / borders. This pattern repeats itself till its intersection with Jefferson Park Avenue. *Feature 48* was not



Figure #62: Feature 47, stairway entrance, looking north and showing relationship to brick chimney base.



Figure #63: Detail of Feature 47 looking east and showing relationship to brick facing of subsoil cut.

removed and the soils beneath it were not investigated.

Feature 39 in Units 22 and 23, the remains of a wood and metal lining most likely associated with the construction of the brick paving area, are located adjacent to its southern edge.

Feature 49

Feature 49 is a deep brick lined feature located in the center of Unit 8, south and

west of the cellar / basement, Feature 6. *Feature 49* was defined on its surface but not excavated. *Feature 49* has several vitrified ceramic drain pipes leading into it from the north, presumably from the ca. 1924 extant Bessie Walker structure. Sometime during the mid-twentieth century, the well was likely covered over or 'capped' with metal piping and concrete. After it apparently caved in during the last quarter of the twentieth century, the University of Virginia filled it with gravel.

Table #3: Features Identified at the Foster Family / Venable Lane Site.

Feat	Unit	Description	Interpretation	Period of use
1	2	Possible post-hole	Possible post-hole.	19 th c.
2	2	Low dry laid fieldstone wall	Property boundary marker or garden feature.	1891+
3	4	Irregular shaped hole, poor definition.	Possible tree root stain or planting hole.	19 th c.
4	4	Irregular shaped hole, poor definition.	Possible tree root stain or planting hole.	
5	4	Possible post-hole, post mold.	Post-hole, post mold.	Mid-19 th c.
6	1, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	Basement / cellar feature.	Basement / cellar feature.	
7	2	Irregular shaped hole, poor definition.	Possible rodent run or root stain.	19 th c.
8	12	Pipe trench.	Pipe trench.	Late 19 th to Early 20 th c.
9	12	Pipe within pipe trench.	Drainage pipe.	Late 19 th to Early 20 th c.
10	2	Small 1.2 x 1.2 foot pit with densely packed artifacts.	Unknown cultural feature.	
11	11	Pipe trench.	Pipe trench.	Late 19 th to Early 20 th c.
12	11	Pipe within pipe trench.	Drainage pipe.	Late 19 th to Early 20 th c.
13	19	Remains of chimney stack with brick fire box associated with Feature 6.	Remains of chimney stack with brick fire box associated with Feature 6.	Mid-19 th c.?
14	12	Pipe trench.	Pipe trench.	Late 19 th to Early 20 th c.
15	12	Pipe within pipe trench.	Drainage pipe.	Late 19 th to Early 20 th c.
16	10	Western narrow trench like feature.	Unknown cultural feature.	Mid-19 th c.
17	10	Eastern narrow trench like feature.	Unknown cultural feature.	Mid-19 th c.
18	11	Irregularly shaped feature.	Unknown cultural feature. Not excavated.	
19	5, 16, 17, 25, 26, 28	Cobble paving to west of cellar / basement.	Cobble paved area.	19 th c.
20	25	Possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	19 th c.
21	25	Possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	19 th c.
22	25	Possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	19 th c.
23	26	Possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	
24	STP 4	Possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	
25	15	Bulkhead entrance to Feature 6 on eastern side.	Bulkhead entrance to Feature 6 on eastern side.	Mid-19 th c.
26	26	Cobble lined and filled feature.	Drainage feature? Very little documentation of feature provided.	
27	17, 26	Pit with cobbles, brick fragments and mortar / plaster with <i>in situ</i> brick pier.	Pit with post support or brick pier.	Early 20 th c.
28	6	Irregular shaped hole, poor definition.	Possible tree root stain or rodent run.	

29	6	Irregular shaped hole, poor definition.	Tree root stain.	
30	25	Well-defined circular hole with mortar, cobbles, and brick fragments.	Post-hole.	19 th c.
31	5	Shallow oblong feature with mortar inclusions.	Possible post support.	
32	19, 21	Irregular shaped and winding hole adjacent to and east of Feature 13.	Rodent run.	
33	19	Rectangular shaped feature and <i>in situ</i> wood fragment (east).	Wood support or lining related to brick chimney.	Through 1918
34	19	Rectangular shaped feature and <i>in situ</i> wood fragment (west).	Wood support or lining related to brick chimney.	Through 1924
35	19	Mortar line with <i>in situ</i> wood fragment (south).	Wood support or lining related to brick chimney.	Through 1924
36	5	<i>In situ</i> brick with mortar.	Post support or brick pier.	Mid-19 th c.
37	22	Shallow circular hole.	Possible rodent run.	
38	23	Shallow trench like feature possibly related to an unknown structure.	Unknown structural feature.	19 th c.
39	22, 23	Shallow narrow trench paralleling south edge of brick paving.	Wooden sill for structure or frame for brick paving feature.	19 th c.
40	22	Post-hole, post-mold.	Post-hole, post-mold.	Mid-19 th c.
41	22	Small concentration of coal and charcoal.	Not excavated.	
42	22	Narrow cobble lined trench.	Drainage feature? Not excavated.	
43	22	Circular soil discoloration, approximately 1.0 foot in diameter.	Possible post-hole.	19 th c.
44	21	Shallow divet, possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	
45	23	Shallow divet, possible post-hole.	Possible post-hole.	
46	17	Shallow divet with mortar and plaster.	Unknown cultural feature.	
		Note: The features below were identified but not assigned numbers in the field. The features were deemed significant enough during the write up phase to warrant feature numbers.		
47	19, 20	Stairs west of and adjacent to chimney stack on south side of cellar / basement.	Stairs west of and adjacent to chimney stack on south side of cellar / basement.	19 th c.
48	22, 23, 24, 27, 29	Brick and cobble paving to north of cellar / basement.	Brick and cobble paving to north of cellar / basement.	19 th c.
49	8	Deep brick lined feature.	Possible brick lined well / cistern.	19 th c.

Discussion and Analysis

The Domestic Core

Many lines of evidence strongly suggest that Feature 6, the cellar / basement, was the primary domestic residence within the larger 2 1/8 acres historic lot. The current project area is a narrow lot approximately 115 feet wide and 220 feet deep that slopes gently from north to south. Feature 6 is located towards the northern end of the lot just south of and adjacent to a main local thoroughfare, Jefferson Park Avenue, and on relatively high ground.⁷² The location of Feature 6 along the eastern portion of the current project area is puzzling. However when its location is placed within the larger, historic 2 1/8 acre lot originally conveyed to Abner Hawkins in 1819, it appears to be fairly centrally located. The location of Feature 6 on high ground close to a main thoroughfare and relatively centered between the historic eastern and western property boundary lines suggests that it may have been one of the earlier residential structures to be built on the site. In addition, the presence of an adjacent brick lined well, Feature 49, southwest of Feature 6 strongly suggests that it was the central domestic residence on the property.

Dating Feature 6 in absolute terms is somewhat problematic, however a preponderance of evidence suggests that Feature 6, and the superstructure that stood over it, was occupied sometime during the first half of the nineteenth century at the latest. Much of the material culture recovered in the fill levels

contained within Feature 6 date to the early twentieth century and most likely reflect destruction and fill episodes dating to this period. As will be discussed later, a significant portion of the diagnostic artifacts recovered throughout the larger site surrounding Feature 6 point to an early occupation period dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. In addition, the presence of in situ floorboards at the base of Feature 6 that were attached to frame sleepers by cut and wrought nails suggests an early to mid-nineteenth century construction date.

Feature 6 is a roughly square 20 x 20 foot cellar / basement that was dug into the surrounding subsoil and bedrock to a depth of approximately 3 feet below historic grade. Investigations within Quadrant 3 documented that Feature 6 possessed a subsoil shelf or ledge approximately 1.3 feet above the floorboards along its western side. The shelf extended eastward into the cellar / basement space approximately one foot.⁷³ The interior or eastern face of the shelf was lined with horizontal paneling. Wooden floorboards were attached to sleepers that were set directly into the subsoil. In addition, the southern face of the cellar / basement cut adjacent to the brick chimney base was lined with brick. The brick facing, only one brick in width, presumably would not likely have served any structural purposes and therefore may have been more aesthetic in nature (See Figures #62 and #63).

⁷² Jefferson Park Avenue was originally called Wheeler's Road in the early nineteenth century, and later Old Lynchburg Road in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and did not acquire its current name until the early twentieth century.

⁷³ This measurement is an estimate and is based on the presumption that the eastern face of the shelf and the attached wainscoting was once vertical. It is now .4 of a foot off of vertical.

The function(s) of Feature 6 may never be ultimately known, however evidence suggests that it clearly could have been used as a space for 'dry' storage. The presence of floorboards lying on sleepers set directly on the ground and horizontal wood paneling in an early-to-mid-nineteenth century cellar / basement is not well-represented in architectural or archaeological records. However these features may in fact be a reasonable response to or a "logical strategy for stabilizing or improving the perimeter of the cellar... Certainly lining the cellar in this fashion contributed to its capacity to function for 'dry' storage." If Feature 6 experienced periodic dampness or seepage from its subsoil and bedrock walls, this could have lead to wall decay and eventual deterioration of the cellar / basement feature. The presence of a frame floor raising the cellar / basement's occupation surface above any standing water would have made sense, and the presence of the horizontal paneling and brick facing could have served to temporarily stabilize walls lessening the chance of deterioration.⁷⁴

Because we do not know the height of the space within Feature 6, it is possible that it could also have been used as an additional residential space for a family member or tenant. While the cellar / basement may not have had much light, it was certainly large enough to house one or two individuals. A rough frame and brick finish would perhaps also be a more appropriate finish for persons residing there than a bare subsoil and bedrock floor.

While the finishing of basements with floorboards, horizontal paneling and brick lining is not necessarily unique in early nineteenth century Virginia, only one or

two standing examples are known to exist. What makes Feature 6 unique however is that "most housing of ordinary folk in the early south had no excavated cellars at all – only sub-floor pits that [are commonly] associated with slave dwellings and that always seem to have been dug after the dwelling itself was erected and occupation had begun." In addition, Feature 6 becomes even more important when it is recognized that housing for working class black and white families in early nineteenth century rural Virginia are underrepresented in the archaeological record.⁷⁵

Feature 6 possessed two separate entrances, a stairway west of and adjacent to the chimney base and interior to the cellar / basement on its south side (Feature 47), and a bulkhead entrance or 'go-down' exterior to the cellar / basement on its east side (Feature 25). It is not thought that separate interior and exterior entrances to a cellar / basement are significant to determining the past use of Feature 6 as they appear to be common.

It appears that the superstructure sitting above Feature 6 was somewhat larger than the 20 x 20 foot outline of the cellar / basement cut. The presence of cobble and brick paved areas 6 feet west and 9 feet north of the cellar / basement document that a superstructure or porches extended some distance to both the west and north (See Figure #64). The presence of a brick chimney on the south side of Feature 6 suggests that the superstructure did not extend very far beyond the south wall of the cellar / basement. Little is known about the extent of the superstructure to the east of Feature 6. However the presence of an exterior bulkhead entrance suggests that the superstructure did not

⁷⁴ Camille Wells to Benjamin Ford, April 11, 2003. Electronic Mail Communication.

⁷⁵ Camille Wells to Benjamin Ford, April 11, 2003. Electronic Mail Communication.

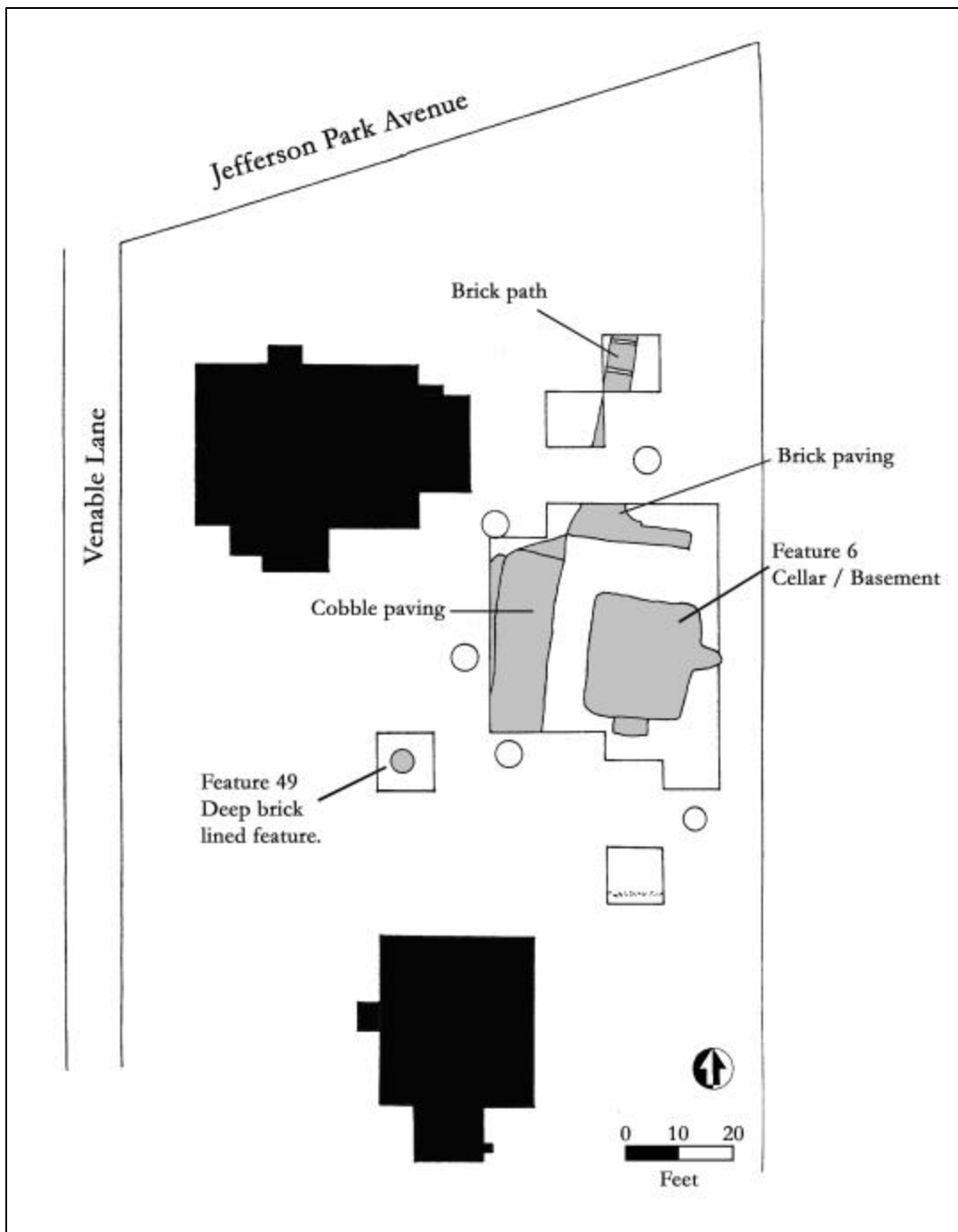


Figure #64: Plan of project area showing Feature 6 and significant surrounding features.

extend very far beyond the eastern wall of Feature 6. Given the above information, the minimum dimensions of the residential structure, exclusive of porches, would likely have been 26 x 29 feet.

Tentatively identified post-hole features surrounding Feature 6 appear to be located predominantly on the western side of the cellar / basement in Units 25, 26 and 5, but do not appear to have a significant identifiable pattern. This may be due to a variety of factors including but not limited site integrity. The remains of three positively identified *in situ* brick piers, Feature 36 in Unit 5 and Features 26 and 27 in Unit 25, suggest that the area of extensive cobbling, Feature 19, may have been partially covered by a western facing porch or structural addition at one time. It is not known whether this addition preceded or postdated the cobbling in this area.

A number of significant landscape features surround Feature 6. Archaeologists in 1994 noted that the three trees and three tree stumps surrounding Feature 6 appeared to form a semi-circle approximately 60 feet in diameter around the domestic residence. Three of the trees and one of the tree stumps were determined to be *quercus alba* (white oak), a slow growing hardwood species native to Piedmont Virginia and the immediate Venable Lane vicinity⁷⁶ one that was also commonly found on historic sites. White oaks are favored for their longevity, height, shade, durability and stately appearance and are more commonly known as 'heirloom' or 'monarch' trees.

⁷⁶ While white oak trees are clearly native to Piedmont, Virginia, they are also quite common along the area south of the University of Virginia. Just several hundred feet to the west of the project area, a number of old white oak trees surround several houses along what is now known as Oakhurst Circle.

Two other tree stumps were not positively identified due to their decayed condition, although each had root flairs that were found to be typical of a large deciduous tree. Consultation with a local tree expert determined the diameter - breast - height ratio of each tree. Based on these figures and the presence of a stressed urban growing environment, a conservative estimate for the age of the trees was determined to be 150 years of age. This estimate likely has an error range of 40 to 50 years. Given the estimated relative age of the trees, it is likely that they were present on site by the mid-nineteenth century, or possibly earlier. Their presence on site at such an early date suggests that they may have been purposefully planted or selected for when clearing the site for habitation. The ring of trees would have formed a formal boundary between the domestic sphere and its surroundings (See Appendix One).

Also supporting an early date for the planting or selection of the white oak trees surrounding Feature 6 are the intricately detailed paved pathways and areas to the north and west of the cellar / basement. These paved areas, whose construction dates to the nineteenth century, indirectly acknowledge the presence of the trees, in some areas circling around them and in others abutting their trunks. The paved pathways and areas suggest two main routes of ingress and egress for the project area. A brick and brick and cobble paved pathway, Feature 48, extends northward towards Jefferson Park Avenue from Feature 6 winding around the west side of a white oak tree. Stratigraphy beneath Feature 48 was not examined and therefore no relative date for the paving area can be established. Feature 19, an extensive area of cobble paving extending westward from Feature 6, extends to and most likely beyond the ring of white oak trees. Stratigraphy beneath Feature 19 was

not explored in any systematic way and no conclusive date could be provided for the feature. While Feature 48 clearly leads directly to Jefferson Park Avenue, there are only subtle indications that Feature 19, or portions of it, lead beyond the white oak trees westward towards Venable Lane. Although it may have been an unrecognized alley during the antebellum period, Venable Lane was formally established in 1868 when Elizabeth Spooner sold two one acre lots fronting Jefferson Park Avenue to William Preston and James Johnson reserving “a right of way ...for a street 15 feet wide to be kept open on the east side of the lot of ground being conveyed.” This right of way between these two lots and the Foster family property was subsequently to become known as Venable Lane.⁷⁷

It must be acknowledged that the landscape immediately surrounding the Foster residence was significant to the project area residents. It was significant in the social and political sense in that it represented visible proof that Kitty Foster and her descendents were propertied citizens, and that their physical connection to the University area dated to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Perhaps most importantly however, the landscape surrounding the residence was where Kitty, and most likely her daughters as well, did a majority of their work as laundresses. Laundering was performed outdoors whenever possible. Kitty would have been required to draw water from a well, scrub and rinse clothes, and hang them to dry on a line, all work that would be performed outside. Therefore the domestic landscape of the Foster property had to be particularly functional as well as aesthetically pleasing.

Patterns in the Larger Landscape

The preliminary archaeological investigations tied to the discovery of the Foster family graves in 1993 identified the remains of an unknown brick structure in Area A. A small test pit placed adjacent to the foundation remains did not recover any diagnostic artifacts. A square feature, possibly a small outbuilding,⁷⁸ in the general location of this brick foundation is noted on a 1920 Sanborn map. A 1929 Sanborn map details that the square feature was added on to its west side in the intervening 9 years. Given that the square feature was present in 1920 it predates the ca. 1924 construction of the Bessie Walker extant structure and may therefore also possibly date to the nineteenth century Foster family occupation of the project area.

The 1993 preliminary archaeological investigations also noted intact cultural lenses dating from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century beneath the ca. late 1940s cinder block structure. The material culture debris noted in this profile suggest an extensive pattern of refuse disposal, spatially and chronologically, south and southwest of the deep brick lined feature and the central domestic core.

Based on minimal subsurface testing, Area F north of Feature 6 contains far fewer artifacts and has substantially different soils than other parts of the project area. In terms of the material culture, the relatively thin cultural deposits may reflect a less intensive use of Area F. The area north of Feature 6 may therefore have been a ‘front yard’ that saw limited domestic use. The soils within Area F are

⁷⁷ Albemarle County Deed Book 63:275; 63:409.

⁷⁸ It is possible that this structure could be the ‘brick smokehouse’ identified as standing on the property by John Winn in 1828.

generally more sandier and finer and may reflect general grading and filling associated with the expansion of Old Lynchburg Road and Jefferson Park Avenue in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Limited testing in Area E west of Feature 6, suggests its possible use as a utilitarian area. Excavation in Units 10 – 13, a forty-foot trench, document that artifact density drops substantially from east to west. In addition if Feature 49, the deep brick lined feature, and the unidentified brick foundation in Area A date to the Foster period of occupation, then the area west of the central domestic residence would likely have been predominantly functional. Perhaps Area E could have had vehicular access from an abbreviated Venable Lane alley prior to its formal establishment in 1868.

It is important to note that to date, no privies have been identified within the project area examined. Based on documentary evidence however, it is likely that any functional pre-1882 privies were located on the east half of the property, outside of the current project area. This information is based on the fact that during the 1882 division of the Kitty Foster property between Susan Foster, Willie Lee Foster, Lula Foster, and Josephine Smith, Susan Foster was given “a privy which is located on the part assigned to Josephine Smith [eastern half] with liberty to remove the same to the part allotted them [western half].” It is believed it would not have been necessary for the Foster’s to remove a privy to their western half if one had already existed.⁷⁹

Because the eastern half of the historic 2 1/8 acres has been impacted by second quarter of the twentieth century

⁷⁹ Albemarle County Deed Book 86:360.

construction, our interpretation of this half of the property must come exclusively from documentary records. The 1882 Chancery Cause of Foster vs. Smith documented a total of six structures that stood on the Kitty Foster estate, three of which were on Josephine Smith’s eastern half. It is believed that at least two privies also stood on the property, one of which may have been subsequently moved to Susan Foster’s western half. Josephine Foster sold her half of the Kitty Foster estate to a group of white developers in 1900. A 1920 Sanborn map documents a single frame structure standing in the northeast corner of the former Josephine Smith property, at the intersection of today’s Jefferson Park Avenue and Brandon Avenue. Only nine years later, another Sanborn map documents that this structure was raised. It is possible that the frame structure noted on the 1920 Sanborn map may have dated to the Foster / Smith period of occupation.

Material Culture⁸⁰

Over 24,000 artifacts were recovered from the Foster family / Venable Lane site during the 1994 – 1997 field seasons. The material culture recovered from the Foster Family / Venable Lane site document a century long occupation and use of the site from the second quarter of the nineteenth century through to the second quarter of the twentieth century. While many of these artifacts such as roofing materials, nails, bricks, window glass, and hardware were related to the presence of specific structures and are only generally diagnostic, other artifacts such as ceramics,

⁸⁰ A number of the insights in this section are taken from the excellent overview provided by Alison Bell, ‘The Venable Lane Artifact Assemblage: A Preliminary Overview,’ June 14, 2000. Ms. on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia.

glass, animal bone and personal items are more so. Perhaps the most diagnostic artifacts found on site are ceramics. Ceramics are durable in the ground, are excellent chronological indicators, and have the ability to contribute to social analysis.

The extensive presence of ceramics whose manufacture and popular use date to the pre-Civil War period compliment the history of the site obtained from documentary records. Substantial numbers of Pearlware (n=387 or 13%), Whiteware (n=2,025 or 66%), Ironstone (n=64 or 2%), Yellowware (n=51 or 2%), and Bennington (n=13 or 1%) (See Figures #71 and #72) directly tie the project area to the earliest documented occupations of the larger 2 1/8 acre site, ca. 1819 - 1863. Pearlware was a relatively inexpensive table ceramic manufactured between 1775-1830. Its use at the Foster Family / Venable Lane site most likely dates to the first several decades of the nineteenth century. Whiteware ceramics were manufactured from 1805 on but were in common use in the United States by the second decade of the nineteenth century. Its use at the Foster Family / Venable Lane site most likely dates from this period through to the late nineteenth century.

Pearlware ceramics (See Figures #65, #66 and #67), while found all throughout the site, were found in the densest concentrations in units immediately surrounding Feature 6. Units 2 and 4 to the south, Unit 9 to the northeast, and Unit 24 to the north contained substantial numbers of pearlware in their upper strata. Units 5, 25, and 26 to the west, and Unit 22 to the northwest contained substantial numbers of pearlware predominantly in their lower strata. This suggests that razing and grading of the historic landscape may have occurred from the southern and

eastern side of the site with a greater adverse impact to the cultural resources and stratigraphy located there. This conclusion is supported by the fact that intact paving features occur only on the northern and western sides of Feature 6.

Whiteware ceramics (See Figures #68, #69 and #70) also appear to exhibit a similar distribution. Whiteware is found to a greater or lesser degree in every unit and in all levels across the site but is predominantly found in the units directly surrounding Feature 6, and in Areas E and F. In general, it may be summarized to have a broader distribution across the site than pearlware. The heaviest concentrations of whiteware are found in Units 2 to the south, and Units 5, 25, and 26 to the west. Units 5, 25, and 26 and Unit 22 to the northwest also had whiteware in their lowest strata.

Chronological indicators of postbellum occupation are present throughout the entire site, to the south, west, and north of Feature 6. Among ceramics, decal decorated overglaze whiteware date from the last two decades of the nineteenth century through to the early twentieth century (See Figure #73). Decal decorated whiteware is found in heavier concentrations in the upper levels of Units 2, 6, 10 and 25. Glassware is also a significant chronological indicator. Canning jar liners dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, turn of the twentieth century manganese solarized glass,⁸¹ and late nineteenth and twentieth century glass bottles with makers marks and embossed lettering are found

⁸¹ Manganese solarized glass contains manganese that appears clear but turns a light purple color when exposed to the sun's ultraviolet rays over time. It was initially developed towards the end of the nineteenth century and is commonly found in first quarter of the twentieth century contexts.



Figure #65: Shell edged pearlware and whiteware. Rococo design on top.



Figure #66: Hand painted pearlware.



Figure #67: Annular decorated pearlware.

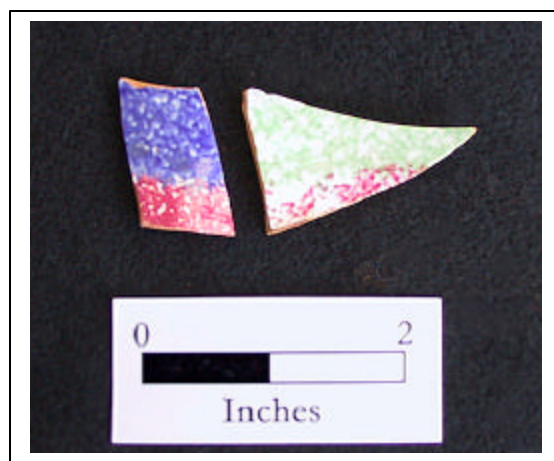


Figure #68: Sponge decorated whiteware.



Figure #69: Transfer print whiteware.

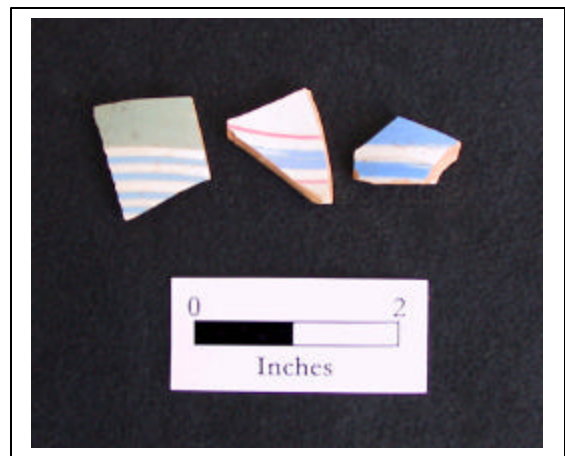


Figure #70: Annular decorated whiteware.



Figure #71: Bennington teapot fragment.

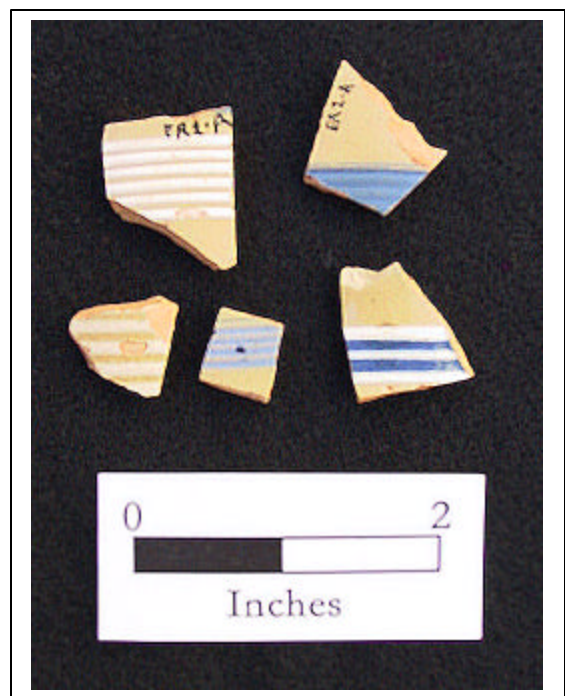


Figure #72: Annular decorated yellowware.



Figure #73: Decal decorated whiteware.



Figure #74: Stoneware. 'Joel M. Cochran
...Pure Food &Charlottesville.'



Figure #75: Japanese porcelain.



Figure #76: Chinese porcelain, blue underglaze.

throughout the site (See Figure #77). In addition wire nails, originally manufactured ca. 1860 but common by the 1880s, are found throughout the site.

Preliminary spatial patterning of artifacts, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, provides a basic level of analysis regarding changing uses of the landscape and specific activities that were carried out within it.⁸² General artifact density by unit suggests a more intensive use of the western and southern sides of the domestic residence, particularly in Units 5, 25, 26, and Units 2, 4 and 21. Deposition patterns in Units 2, 4, and 21 south of Feature 6 suggest the presence of a strong but typical sheet refuse disposal pattern. Units 4 and 21 adjacent to the south of the domestic residence contain far fewer artifacts than Unit 2 located 20-30 feet south of the domestic residence. This information suggests that refuse may have been deposited some distance away from the main residence.

The spatial patterns of specific types of material culture appear to support the general deposition patterns identified above in the general artifact collection. A predominant amount of the faunal material recovered from the site (n=366 of 945, or 39%) was found in Unit 2. High concentrations of faunal materials in other units include Unit 25 (n=121 or 13%), Unit 26 (n=84 or 9%), Unit 21 (n=56 or 6%), and Unit 4 (n=34 or 4%).

Of note is the significant quantity of what is perceived to be work-related items including buttons, straight pins, an awl and thimble (See Figure #78). Many female heads of households of the Foster

family whose occupations were noted were washerwomen or seamstresses, common nineteenth century occupations for urban black women. Documents record that Kitty Foster washed laundry for University of Virginia residents as early as the 1832 and presumably continued to do so into the fifth and sixth decades of the nineteenth century. In addition, the 1870 census recorded that an Elizabeth Morris, a seamstress, was living on site. Ten years later, Susan Foster, Josephine Smith and Cordelia Foster are all recorded as seamstresses. A total of 186 buttons of all types of materials including wood, rubber, plastic, shell, bone, metal, glass and porcelain, were found on site (See Figure #79). In terms of sheer quantity alone, this information clearly supports the fact that the Foster washerwomen and seamstresses performed this type of work at home over an extended period of time. Buttons were found in the densest concentrations in Units 2 and 4 to the south, and Units 5, 25, and 26 to the west, and to a lesser degree in Units 16 and 22 to the northwest, and Units 19 and 21 to the south. Other items that may have been related to seamstress work were dolls. While dolls are commonly portrayed as children's toys, they were also used to model cloth materials and display dress styles. A total of 102 fragments of dolls were recovered in a fairly even distribution pattern throughout the site (See Figure #80). However Units 5, 25 and 26 to the west, and Unit 2 to the south contained the densest concentrations.

A substantial number of personal items, including beads, buttons, hair pins, jewelry, hair brushes, and toothbrushes, were also recovered from the site (See Figure #81 and #82). While many of these items are difficult to date, they speak to consumption patterns, personal adornment and personal hygiene.

⁸² It must be noted that these conclusions are preliminary and may be biased due to insufficient sampling of the eastern portion of the project area and the fact that some units were not excavated as full 10 x 10 foot units.



Figure #77: Glass bottles with embossed, raised lettering. 'Chancellor' (left two) and 'University Drug Store' (right).

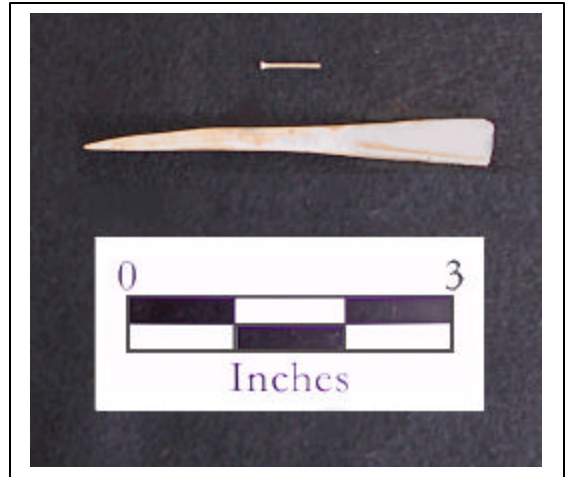


Figure #78: Bone awl and straight pin fragment.

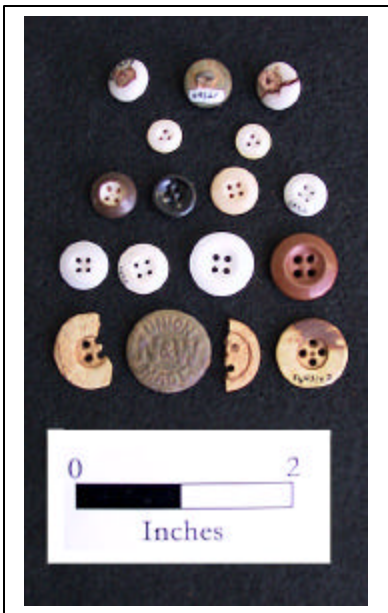


Figure #79: Ceramic, glass, bone, and metal buttons, both sew through and



Figure #80: Doll parts. 'Frozen Charlotte' doll at bottom right possesses black paint on body.

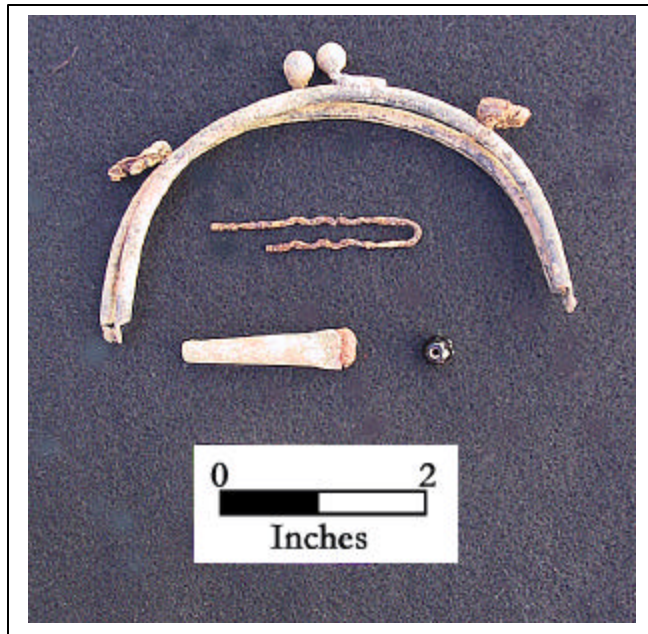


Figure #81: Personal items including a purse clasp, hair pin, brush fragment and bead.



Figure #82: Toothbrushes. Bottom, Prophylactic brand, "A clean tooth never decays."

Children's toys, including marbles and doll parts, are prevalent throughout the site. A total of 44 marbles or fragments of marbles, 13 glass and 31 clay, were found throughout the site (See Figure #83). Most clay and glass marbles acquired during the nineteenth century were made in Germany. Most of the clay and glass marbles recovered from the Foster Family / Venable Lane site are machine made and therefore a product of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Most of the 102 doll parts found on site were made of glazed [china] or unglazed [bisque] porcelain. The production of porcelain dolls began about 1840 in both Germany and France and continued up through the first quarter of the twentieth century, however their presence at the Foster Family / Venable Lane site most likely dates to the postbellum period when their popularity peaked. Identifiable doll parts such as hands, arms, feet, legs and heads, most likely reflect the fragile nature of these toys. Many also represent a wide variety of styles and decoration including clear glazed porcelain [white skin tone], pink-painted porcelain, and black painted porcelain. By about 1880, inexpensive individual doll parts such as heads, arms and legs, could be purchased separately. This allowed the consumer to assemble a cloth body, and more importantly, a fashionable wardrobe of their own. Girls could perfect their sewing skills by creating their own doll wardrobes.⁸³

⁸³ Pamela Eby, "A Study of Childhood in Relation to Artifacts of the Venable Lane Archeological Site," i-x. Independent Study, Department of Anthropology, May 1995. Ms. on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Both dolls and marbles, commonly perceived to be children's toys, may also have had other uses as well. Dolls were frequently used by seamstresses to show how particular dress patterns or materials would be worn. Likewise cheaply produced marbles may also have been used as fabric weights.

A total of 4,230 nails were found throughout the site. Of this total, 2,216 or 52% were unidentifiable as to nail type, primarily due to poor preservation in the site soils. Of the remaining 2,026 identifiable nails, 12 or less than one percent were hand wrought, 814 or 40% were cut, and 1200 or 60% were wire. The earliest documentary evidence for structures on site dates to the 1820s. The second quarter of the nineteenth century is the period when hand wrought nails were being supplanted by cut nails. The fact that the floorboards within Feature 6 contained both wrought and cut nails suggests that the cellar / basement feature was present and lined with wood during this early period. The predominant numbers of both cut and wire nails however suggests that substantial periods of building construction or maintenance took place during the mid-to-nineteenth century. Over 4,200 pieces of window glass were found throughout the site. Much of the window glass was recovered in the top strata of units suggesting that it may be related to the known destruction period ca. 1918. Distribution of window glass was most densely concentrated to the south in Units 2 and 21, and to the west in Units 5, 25 and 26.

Only one potential prehistoric artifact was recovered from the site. Unit 12, Feature 14 revealed a worked piece of chert.

Ethnicity

A common research initiative in recent African American archaeology is the identification and study of material items reflecting African origin. To be sure, the artifact assemblage from the Foster Family / Venable Lane site contains some of these markers, but they are relatively few in number. However as Perry and Paynter note, "establishing an African presence

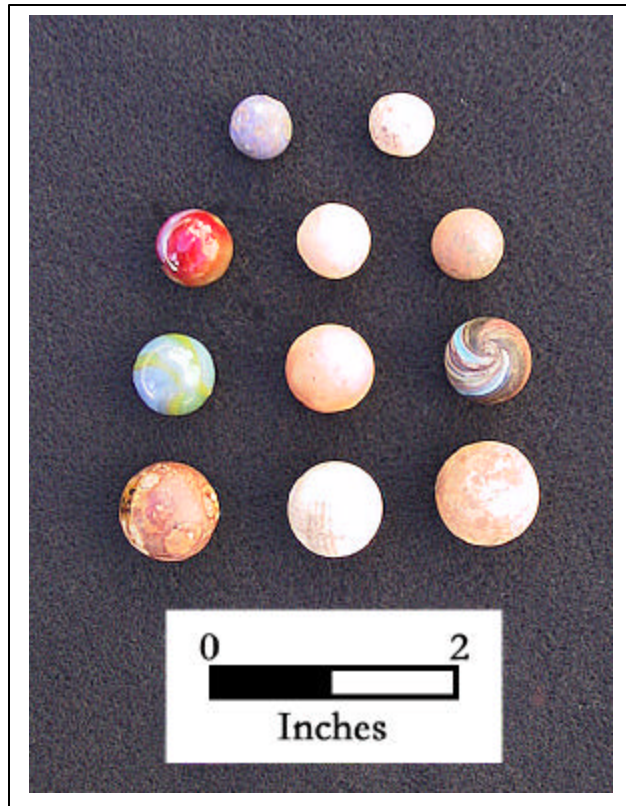


Figure #83: Clay and glass marbles.



Figure #84: Spoon.

through the identification of Africanisms is hardly necessary.” Clearly persons of both African and European descent have been present in America since the seventeenth century, and more recently were both involved in the creation and development of Charlottesville. Rather a more productive means of studying these objects is to look at how they reflect the character of the African presence, and the place of African Americans in antebellum and postbellum Charlottesville, Virginia.⁸⁴

As previously noted, the objects found at the Foster Family / Venable Lane site that positively identify African cultural origins are relatively few. They include a cowrie shell (Unit 26, Level I), a shell with a drilled hole (Unit 26, Level L), and the remains of a broken stoneware pot in Burial 1 of the grave shafts identified in 1993 (See Figure #85). The stratigraphic context of the shells, recovered from a first half of the nineteenth century stratum, strongly suggest that they were lost or discarded during a period when slavery was still in effect. The stoneware pot,



Figure #85: Cowrie shell (left) and shell with drilled hole (right).

⁸⁴ Warren Perry and Robert Paynter, “Artifacts, Ethnicity, and the Archaeology of African Americans,” 299-300. In *“I, Too, Am America:” Archaeological Studies of African-American Life*, Teresa A. Singleton, ed. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1999).

which dates to the first half of the nineteenth century, is “suggestive of well-documented African American burial practices in the nineteenth century south in which graves were frequently noted as being decorated with household and personal objects including iron pots, ceramic dishes, pots, glass bottles and shells. This practice has precedent in various parts of Africa. ... The practice of placing objects on top of graves has been interpreted by practitioners in this country as making the next life easier – and securing the deceased from coming back to haunt the living.” The diagnostic coffin hardware found associated with this burial suggest a post-1870 date of interment and implicates that the traditional African practice of placing grave goods in cemeteries extended into the postbellum period.⁸⁵

An initial conclusion of this limited data is that African cultural traditions were not just held and practiced by the earliest residents of the Foster Family / Venable Lane site but were clearly passed on as significant and meaningful traditions to future generations. Thus these traditions, as represented by the material culture, were presumably an integral part of the spiritual and cultural life of the Foster family.

By and large however, the artifact assemblage recovered from the Foster Family / Venable Lane site is not all that different from what is perceived to be a typical assemblage recovered from a white archaeological site. That is, the same types of artifacts that would likely be found on a nineteenth century white site, are also found at the Foster Family / Venable Lane site. However it is important to state that material similarity does not necessarily

⁸⁵ Grey, et al., “A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Venable Lane Site,” 14.

reflect social equality. This is a significant because while material assemblages may resemble one another on the surface, artifacts are not necessarily used in the same way by different individuals and/or different cultural groups. "African Americans and European Americans used a similar range of objects, though in quite different ways." The recognition of the multivalency of objects by historical archaeologists is an important step in interpreting any site. Analysis of the Foster Family / Venable Lane artifact assemblage is therefore pushed towards a closer examination of agency and a greater reliance on the context provided by historical documentation. Local agents must be acknowledged to have considerable power over their lives. In order to interpret the range of artifacts recovered on site, we must examine what kinds of social, economic and political relationships the residents of the project area established with their immediate black and white neighbors, with the University of Virginia, and with larger Charlottesville and Albemarle County. Looking at the context of a particularly local racial ideology, we must also examine how both antebellum and postbellum race and racism was being defined and experienced by larger white society and the residents of the Foster family property.

Local Racial Contexts

Antebellum Albemarle County contained a significant free black population. A number of these free black families, including the Foster, Hemmings-Bell-Scott, and West-Isaacs families, were propertied and held positions of prominence in both black and white society. However a substantial number of antebellum free black families in Albemarle County did not own real estate. As Stanton notes, Albemarle's free blacks

and their familial and socio-economic relations were inherently unstable and particularly vulnerable, and the ownership of real estate became a significant factor in enabling a family to survive.

"Charlottesville's free blacks lived in a kind of littoral zone, alternately submerged or exposed by the tides of law and public opinion." Virginia law denied free blacks from voting, holding office, sitting on juries, testifying against whites, attending schools, or carrying weapons. After Nat Turner's rebellion, the Virginia Legislature renewed their efforts to explore sending free blacks to West Africa. In an 1833 census of free blacks, Albemarle County was found to contain 452 residents, all of whom rejected an offer to emigrate. Despite the increasingly restrictive laws during the antebellum period, free blacks in Albemarle established their own communities and institutions and actively pursued prohibited activities. Many free blacks were taught to read and write, with some openly attending public school with whites. Throughout the 1830s and 1840s, a number of free blacks made the decision to leave Virginia and establish a better life with new opportunities elsewhere. Many of the free blacks that migrated from Albemarle County during this period went to Ohio joining growing black communities there. With the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, Virginia municipalities began to more actively monitor free blacks and enforce the removal act of 1806, a law that required a free black to leave Virginia within one year after manumission or face re-enslavement. In 1850 many of Albemarle's free black families were required to appear before the Court and prove that they had been born into freedom. The increased surveillance and harassment put more pressure on individuals and families to defend themselves and their position within

antebellum white society, or to leave Albemarle County altogether.⁸⁶

The jobs and economic opportunities available to Albemarle's free blacks during the antebellum period were limited. Many free blacks who lived in rural towns like Charlottesville worked in unskilled, low paying positions. Frequently, although not exclusively, the employment and economic success of free blacks depended upon the tacit acknowledgement and support of white individuals. If a free black got into trouble for whatever reason, their cause was aided by having one or more white individuals that could vouch for their character and standing.⁸⁷

That Kitty Foster was a propertied free black from 1833 on must have been enormously important. The fact that Kitty Foster owned real estate meant that she could support her immediate and extended family. In addition, the permanence and belonging in the landscape that land ownership and a domestic residence implied may have also aided white society's perception of Kitty Foster and her family. The location of her residence placed her close to the University of Virginia, an important and prominent social institution, and close to a captive market that supported her washing and seamstress business. Kitty's occupation and the services she provided to University residents may have contributed towards a positive perception

of her status by larger white society. In a period when negative public perception could have a detrimental effect on the limited opportunities free blacks possessed, Kitty Foster's services may have been perceived as invaluable and beneficial.⁸⁸

The development of black neighborhoods in Charlottesville after 1865 appears to have followed similar trends in other urban, southern cities. After emancipation, and particularly between 1870 and 1890, southern cities appear to have been fairly racially mixed. Preliminary deed research in Charlottesville and Albemarle County suggests that urban blacks bought land freely throughout the area. The land purchased was frequently undesirable to whites, in or near pre-established African American communities and scattered throughout town on steep slopes or in low lying areas near drainages, land that was considered to be marginal and not highly sought. The availability of small plots in marginal land, the division and sale of large plantations and estates by court appointed commissioners, and the eagerness of local white developers to make money fueled a property boom during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.⁸⁹

The historic Canada area, excluding the Foster parcel, was settled in much the same way. West of and adjacent to the

⁸⁶ Lucia Stanton, "Monticello to Main Street: The Hemings Family and Charlottesville," 111, 115-117. *Magazine of Albemarle County History*, Vol. 55 (1997).

⁸⁷ Joshua Rothman, "Notorious in the Neighborhood: Nancy West, David Isaacs, and Free Blacks in the Antebellum South," 3-4. Ms. on file at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Virginia. No date.

⁸⁸ Joshua Rothman, "Notorious in the Neighborhood: Nancy West, David Isaacs, and Free Blacks in the Antebellum South," 6-12. Ms. on file at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Virginia. No date.

⁸⁹ Brandi Hughes, 'Viewing the Dynamics of Race and Place: African American Neighborhoods in Charlottesville, Virginia, 1890-1920,' pp: 9-11. Ms. on file at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999.

Foster parcel, blacks purchased small one acre lots in an 1868 sale of what may be considered marginal lands on either side of a small drainage. East of and adjacent to the Foster parcel, blacks purchased small lots after the breakup and division of larger estates in the early postbellum period, ca. 1870s – 1880s.

There is no doubt that in the intervening decades following Emancipation, blacks made concrete progress in the area of social, economic and political advances under Federal Reconstruction, and later the Readjuster Party, a multi-racial political alliance. However as Dailey notes, these positive steps were met with continued resistance as new forms of white dominance emerged prior to the institutionalization of the Jim Crow South. As before the war, the establishment and maintenance of social and economic relationships continued to be tenuous for postemancipation blacks in nineteenth century Albemarle County and necessitated a constant defense against challenges.⁹⁰

The social and economic contexts of late nineteenth century Charlottesville closely resembled national trends. Ayers has noted that beginning in the 1880s and again in the 1890s following a brief depression, southern towns entered a period of expanded industrial growth and economic prosperity characterized by both public and private attempts to create necessary urban infrastructure such as railway transportation, electric lights, power plants, telephones and sewer and water works. In Charlottesville, similar infra-structural reform and town pride was witnessed during a fluctuating economic boom fueled by predominantly private

capital. In the decades following the Civil War, the numerous large regional plantations surrounding Charlottesville were sold and subdivided. Stimulated by the abundance of newly available land, local development corporations began to be formed in the mid-to-late 1880s. They soon began to purchase the old plantation lands and other properties with the intention of developing them as residential units.

In early 1886, Robert Valentine, a wealthy coal merchant, organized the Charlottesville Perpetual Building and Loan Company, an organization founded “to lend money so people of moderate means might be able to own their own homes.” A year later, Valentine and others incorporated the town’s first horse-drawn street railway line that ran between the downtown business district and the University along Main Street. The operation of the first horse drawn street railway car began in June of 1887. In 1889, Valentine and others organized the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company, a real estate development group. In 1890, S. Price Maury and others, similar minded associates of Valentine’s, purchased a large amount of land near Frys Spring, south of the University. They eventually developed the property, building a large summer resort, the Jefferson Park Hotel, and selling cottage lots (See Figures #86 and #87). The same year, S. Price Maury was granted a franchise to start his own horse-drawn street railway car line to connect the Fry’s Spring area to downtown. By May of 1891, the Fry’s Spring street railway was operating. By the end of 1890, four of the five large land development companies in the Charlottesville area merged and became the Charlottesville Land Company, an organization that still exists today. In late

⁹⁰ Jane Dailey, *Before Jim Crow: The Politics of Race in Postemancipation Virginia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press) 1-2, 6.

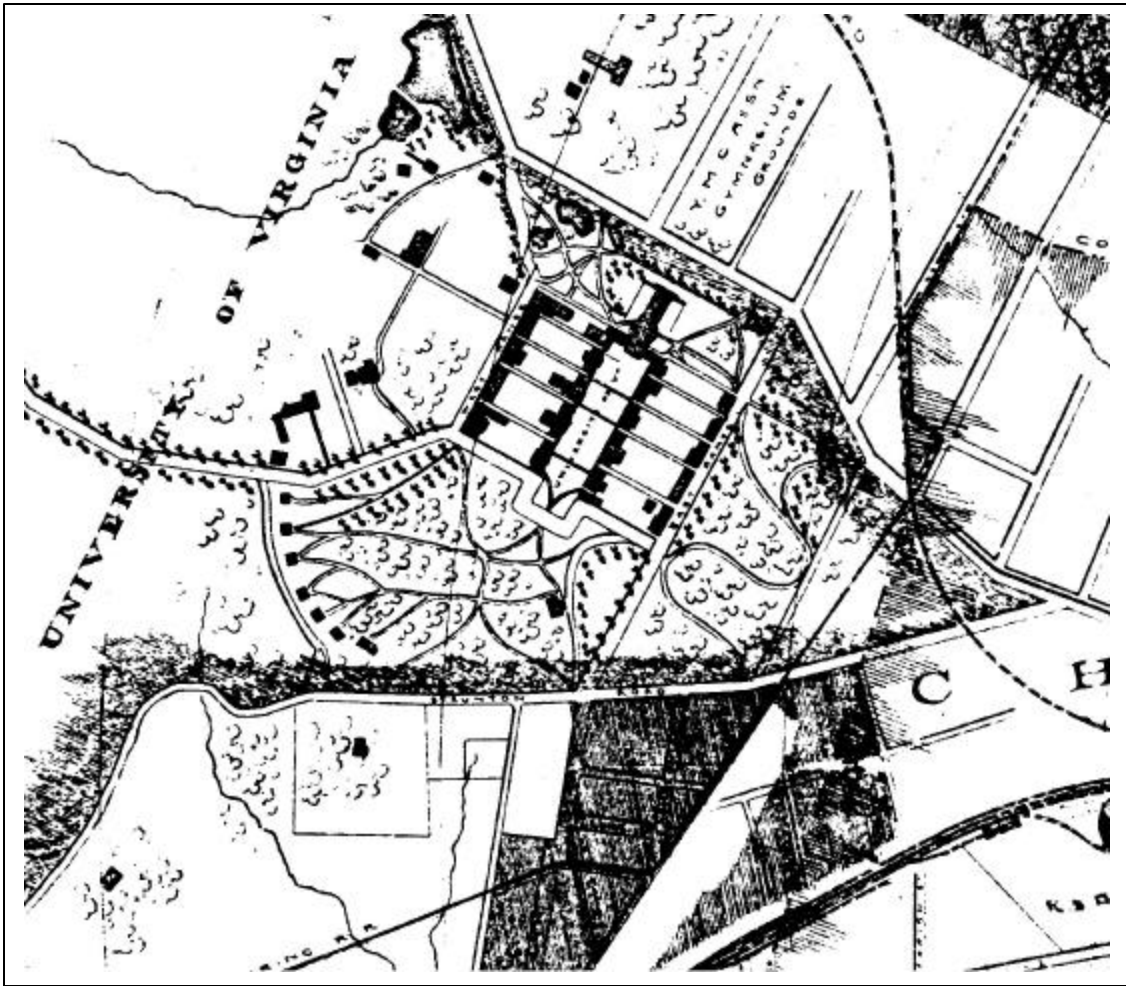


Figure #86: Detail, Charlottesville Land Co. plat of the University neighborhood, 1890.

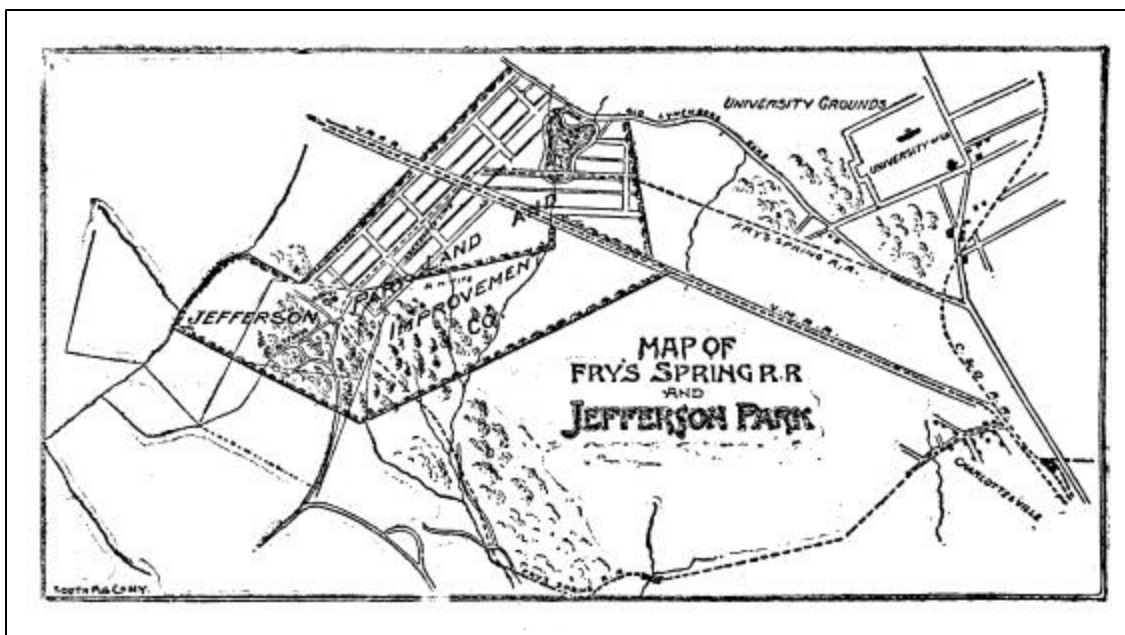


Figure #87: Map of Fry's Spring Railroad and Jefferson Park, ca. 1890.

1894, the Piedmont Construction and Improvement Company was given permission to build and operate electric railway cars along the streets of Charlottesville. In May of 1895, Charles S. Venable had given permission to establish a road through his lands, south and west of the project area, and had given permission to the same company to run their electric railway along the new street. By 1896, electric street cars were passing the larger Canada community and linking Fry's Spring to the University and Main Street lines.⁹¹

As a community physically located between the new suburbs at Frys Spring and the urban core of Charlottesville, the larger Canada neighborhood would have witnessed these dramatic changes, but have been largely excluded from their benefit. By the late 1880s, land adjacent to the University of Virginia and the route of the new Charlottesville City and Suburban Railway line was considered quite valuable. Between the late 1890s and the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, local land development and real estate companies made a concerted effort to purchase all available land south of the Academical Village in Canada and beyond targeting land owned by both lower and middle class black and white property owners. Property deeds from this area show that the pace of investment in this area increased dramatically between 1905 and 1925. An

area that had been predominantly black owned and occupied since the late 1860s, had by 1920 become predominantly white owned, ownership that was increasingly 'protected' from black repurchase by racial clauses and restrictive covenants that forbid resale to 'colored' citizens.

Consequent with the urban renewal and development taking place in Charlottesville during the late nineteenth century, a dramatic rise in property values occurred in specific areas. Before 1899, land transactions in portions of historic Canada were predominantly characterized by black-to-black sales. Between 1870 and 1899, relatively small lots of ¼ to ½ acre in the Canada vicinity were selling for less than five hundred dollars. From approximately 1900 on however, land transactions in the project area were predominantly characterized by black-to-white, or white-to-white sales. In general, prices for the same small lots in the project area more than doubled, increasing to between one and several thousand dollars.

The Charlottesville Perpetual Building and Loan Co., one of several local real estate investment companies, appears to have targeted both black and white property owners in historic Canada in an attempt to obtain liens on the increasingly valuable land they owned. The money lent to Canada property holders in the form of cash advances and company stock was most likely economically beneficial in the short term. However when viewed from the long term, if the new indebtedness eventually led to the sale of their property, the effects were frequently worsened living conditions (e.g. move to inferior neighborhoods), and a separation from their place of employment. This largely privately funded effort was clearly a conscious dislocation of peripheralized

⁹¹ Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South: Life after Reconstruction*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992); Jefferson Randolph Keane, *Forward is the Motto of Today* (Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, 1984). See Albemarle County Deed Book 103:471 for the division of the Charles S. Venable 'Montebello' estate and the creation of a right of way and public street for the electric railway line and connecting Old Lynchburg Road to the property of the Fry's Spring hotel and resort.

peoples, a marginalization of one class by another.⁹²

Census records from the late nineteenth century help establish that the Canada neighborhood was predominantly composed of what would be considered working class families. Many of the heads of household living in the Canada neighborhood between 1870 and 1880 held unskilled occupations typical for post-war urban blacks. For women, domestic servants, laundresses, and seamstresses were common forms of employment. For men, laborers, painters, and carpenters were common forms of employment.⁹³

Particularly for those blacks that lived near central grounds, the University of Virginia continued to be a major employer. As during pre-war periods, laundresses and seamstresses likely could depend upon a captive clientele. In addition, the University of Virginia may have infrequently provided employment to local men as maintenance of existing and construction of new facilities was a constant process.

Following a broader national and regional trend, Charlottesville enacted its own residential segregation ordinance in early 1912. The ordinance made it illegal for blacks and whites to live in an area that contained a greater number of members of the opposite race. The areas were defined on a street by street level. This ordinance was in effect until late 1917 when the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Buchanan v.*

Warley ruled that Jim Crow housing laws were unconstitutional under the Fourteenth amendment.⁹⁴ It is only later that racially restrictive covenants began to be placed on individual properties beginning in the 1920s in Charlottesville. Many longtime black residents of Charlottesville remember being unable to purchase property along Jefferson Park Avenue.⁹⁵

Consumption Patterns

Perhaps some of the more telling inferences from the artifact assemblage can be gained from examining consumption choices. Consumption was a unifying process in nineteenth and twentieth century African American culture. The assimilation of African Americans into larger consumer society is not presumed to be at question here. Rather a more important question is identifying how residents of the project area and historic Canada were positioned in consumer society and how they may have used material culture on an individual level to negotiate equality. Ultimately the consumption choices of the project area residents must be made sense of in their own context.

Analysis of ceramics and glass are frequently informative of consumption habits. One of the more prominent patterns that emerged in the analysis of the ceramics was the substantial number

⁹² It must be understood that for the context of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Canada neighborhood, class based motives can never be separated from racism.

⁹³ Ninth United States Census, 1870. Population Statistics, Albemarle County; Tenth United States Census, 1880. Population Statistics, Albemarle County.

⁹⁴ Karen C. Waters, 'An Ordinance to Secure for White and Colored People a Separate Location of Residence for Each Race,' pp: 16-21. Ms. on file at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 2000.

⁹⁵ *From Porch Swings to Patios: An Oral History Project of Charlottesville Neighborhoods, 1914-1984.* (Charlottesville: Department of Community Development, 1990), pp. 38.

of pearlware sherds. Pearlware was a relatively inexpensive type of ceramic manufactured from the 1770s on in Staffordshire, England. Pearlware is most commonly found on American sites between the 1780s up to the 1820s to 1830s when it eventually went out of style and was replaced by whiteware. Given that the earliest documented occupation of the project area by Abner Hawkins dates to ca. 1820, and the earliest documented Kitty Foster occupation of the project area dates to 1833, it could be argued that the earliest occupation of the site took place during the transition in popularity from pearlware to whiteware. If it is presumed that the Abner Hawkins occupation of the property, ca. 1820-1822, was too short to accumulate the quantities of pearlware represented from the ceramic assemblage, then one possible explanation is that Kitty Foster either occupied the project area at a much earlier date than is documented, possibly as a tenant, or brought a substantial tableware assemblage with her when she moved there in 1833.

Glass bottles and other containers are not only chronologically sensitive but also frequently carry information on where the product was manufactured or sold. The identification of the origin of manufacture can shed light on local and non-local consumption patterns, and the social and economic relationships that existed between residents of Canada and larger white society in antebellum and postbellum Charlottesville, Virginia. Glass bottles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century recovered from the project area document that residents indeed patronized local establishments purchasing both local and non-local products. Glass containers purchased from local establishments included Chancellor's Drug Store (ca. 1860-1890), the Charlottesville Ice Co., and W. H.

Sheppe's University Drug Store (ca. 1912-1937). Glass containers purchased from regional population centers such as Alexandria and Norfolk, and from more distant places such as Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Elmira, Hagerstown, Huntington, Louisville, Minneapolis, Rochester and unknown cities in Illinois and Ohio are also documented. However the number of glass containers that could be tied to specific local or regional manufacturers was an insignificant portion (less than one percent) of the entire container (bottles, jars, drinking vessels) assemblage (n=7,900+).

Of the entire glass container assemblage (n=7,900+), very few bottles or bottle fragments (n=10 or less than one percent) represent pharmaceuticals, those obtained either over the counter or by prescription. Of those that were positively identified as pharmaceutical, 5 were manufactured at local drug stores. The small number of positively identified pharmaceuticals is not representative of a typical nineteenth century domestic assemblage. The extreme popularity of proprietary or patent medicines, particularly from the mid-nineteenth century onwards when improved transportation networks stimulated national markets, suggests that it gave the patient the ability for self-treatment of ailments. The relatively insignificant number of positively identified pharmaceuticals within the project area suggest that the Foster family members may have depended on additional methods of treating ailments, possibly only using proprietary medicines as a secondary treatment.

Dolls and other children's toys were commonly purchased at confectioneries during the nineteenth century. Preliminary research into Charlottesville newspapers document that a number of local confectioners carried toys in general,

although the names of specific toys were rarely mentioned. This suggests that ceramic dolls, along with inexpensive other toys, may have been readily available to both adults and children. The substantial quantity of doll fragments recovered from the project area documents that the residents frequented local confectionaries or other merchants, purchasing a wide range of doll types among other items. Many of the dolls recovered from the project area could be purchased individually with or without clothes, a process that allowed the consumer to construct and dress the doll in their own image. Although no dress fabric was recovered that would allow the reconstruction of fashion styles, one of the dolls recovered had black paint on its body (See Figure #80). Because the black paint was applied over the original manufactured surface, it is likely that it was applied by the consumer, and not the manufacturer. This single act documents that the interpretation and meaning of material culture did not necessarily lie in the object itself, but was transformed in the way it was used or altered by the consumer. The ability of children and adults to construct and design dolls in their own image also enhanced this process.⁹⁶

A preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage documents that only a very small percentage of the 945 pieces of animal bone (n=19 or 2%) was purchased from local butcher shops. The ends of these bones bear the mark of sawing, typically a sign of a commercial butcher and usually dating to the late nineteenth century. Given the occupation of the

property by the Foster family up through 1906, this small percentage of purchased meat is significant. This suggests that while local butcher shops were patronized, their products did not constitute a significant part of the diet of the project area residents. In addition, it could also indirectly implicate the presence of animal pens and the process of home butchering somewhere within the larger 2 1/8 acre historic property. A number of the animal bones (n=147 or 15%) also exhibited evidence of burning. It is not clear whether these bones were burned in the process of cooking or at some point after their consumption. While no major burning episode was noted on site, scattered pieces of burned timber and charcoal were identified in several units.⁹⁷

As noted earlier, excavations revealed that the area immediately surrounding the central domestic residence was meticulously landscaped. Brick and cobble stone pedestrian paths wind around trees leading to and from various activity areas or thoroughfares. The brick paving and the curvilinear nature of some of the pedestrian paths are reminiscent of landscaping elements present within nineteenth century Central Grounds at the University of Virginia. Indeed it is reasonable to presume that the residents of the project area were intimately familiar with the layout and appearance of Central Grounds if only because of their proximity to the University of Virginia. It is therefore possible that the University of Virginia was one of many sources of inspiration that the project area residents drew upon when constructing their

⁹⁶ Pamela Eby, "A study of Childhood in Relation to Artifacts of the Venable Lane Archaeological Site," 4-9. Independent Study, Department of Anthropology, May 1995. Ms. on file with the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

⁹⁷ It is important to note that the analysis of faunal remains from the Foster Family / Venable Lane site is only a preliminary study. A more in-depth study including type of species represented, minimum number of individuals, and cuts of meat could reveal more information on the consumption habits of the project area residents.

domestic landscape. Of interest is a stone architectural element, most likely a capital fragment, that was recovered from Unit 19, Level A, adjacent to the brick chimney stack. The capital fragment was obtained from the University of Virginia, most likely ca. 1891 after the Rotunda and Annex had been destroyed by fire. The fact that a stone capital fragment from the Rotunda was found on site is not unusual. Oral histories from the late nineteenth century record that many citizens salvaged architectural pieces of the Rotunda after it was destroyed by fire. Of importance

however is that the stone capital fragment from the Rotunda had some level of significance for at least one project area resident. Given the antebellum and postbellum history of the relationship between the University of Virginia and historic Canada, an educational institution that removed them from Central Grounds, denied their enrollment, and pursued the acquisition and control of their property, yet continued to depend upon a service-oriented economic relationship, this may not be so unusual.

Recommendations

As of this date, no formal site number has been obtained from the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond. It is strongly recommended that the University of Virginia list the Foster Family / Venable Lane site with DHR and obtain formal site recognition.

Based on the presence of an early nineteenth century cellar / basement feature, the integrity of the site's extant archaeological features, the significance of site's nineteenth century free black and post emancipation context, the potential for the site to yield additional information on African American life in nineteenth century Charlottesville and Albemarle County, and the fact that residential complexes of nineteenth century rural blacks are underrepresented in the archaeological record, it is believed that the Foster Family / Venable Lane site may potentially be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

With the potential for the Foster Family / Venable Lane site to be lost to future construction and development, the following old and new areas are recommended to be explored during any future Phase III Recovery investigations.

It is recommended that the following areas be opened up and re-examined:

- Re-expose Quadrant 3 and Feature 47, and completely remove all of the remaining fill from the cellar / basement, Feature 6. Because the fill within Feature 6 has been determined to date to the first quarter of the twentieth century, the primary goal of this process should be to fully expose and re-examine the floor boards and horizontal paneling. In

addition, stratum beneath the floor boards should be examined in selected areas.

- Excavate the south half of the eastern bulkhead entrance, Feature 25.
- Open up and fully excavate Feature 49, the brick lined well / cistern feature.
- Determine the northern extent of the brick / cobble pathway, Feature 48, and its articulation with Jefferson Park Avenue. Examine stratum beneath Feature 48 in selected areas.
- Determine the western extent of the brick / cobble paving, Feature 19, and its articulation if any with other features in Area E.
- Re-expose the unidentified brick structure south west of the well first identified in the preliminary investigations of 1993. Examine this feature in selected areas in order to identify a construction date and determine a possible use or function.

It is recommended that site sampling in the following areas be continued:

- Explore more units in Area D south of Feature 6. Findings from Unit 2 suggest that this area may hold a dense sheet scatter.
- Explore more of Area E immediately west of and adjacent to Units 28, 25, 26, and 5 to examine the transition between

formal domestic residence and what is believed to be a less formal utilitarian area.

- Continue limited sampling of Areas E and F.

In 1993, a mid-nineteenth-century cultural stratum was identified as lying beneath the extant ca. late 1940s structure within the project area. Due to the fact that previously unidentified cultural features may lie beneath this structure and the fact that the burial ground lies just to its south, it is strongly recommended that an archaeologist monitor the removal of this structure and any potential grading during construction development.

Future Research

Due to the potential significance of the circle of white oak trees surrounding the

main residence, it is recommended that any future Phase III investigations research the potential significance of circles or groves within African or African American cultures. If relevant, this information could be crucial to the future interpretation and commemoration of the site.

It is also recommended that a dendrochronological analysis be performed on the remaining white oak trees on site prior to their removal for construction development. Currently there is a well preserved stump and two standing trees, one to the east of University Building 0127, and one on the southwest corner of the University Building 0127. An absolute date for each of these trees will help date the larger circle of trees and place their presence in the context of historical site development.

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Appendix One: Examination and Relative Dating of Trees within the project area.

Summary of Meeting with Jamie Powell of Van Yahres Tree Company, August 24, 1994.

Latin Botanical Name: *Quercus Alba*.

Common Name: White Oak. Also 'heirloom,' and 'monarch' tree.

White oak trees are a slow growing, hardwood tree native to Piedmont Virginia. They are often found on historic properties and were favored or chosen in historic landscapes for their longevity (hundreds of years), height, shade, durability, and stately appearance.

After pointing out the location of five trees and stumps in a roughly circular grove surrounding the cellar / basement feature, Jamie Powell suggested that the trees could have been planted, selected for, or a combination of both. Because white oak trees are common and plentiful in Charlottesville (especially in the Oakhurst Circle area), it would have been fairly normal to clear out other trees and shrubs leaving a shady arrangement of oak trees adjacent to which a house would have been built. A sixth white oak tree was located within the project area, adjacent to and southwest of the existing Music Department offices, University of Virginia Building No. 0127.

Identification: Jamie Powell verified that four out of the six trees and tree stumps were White Oak. Only two of tree stumps, numbers 2 and 5, were too poorly preserved to obtain a positive identification, although the root flairs were found to be typical of large deciduous trees (See Figure #88).

Age Determination: Based on the fact that white oak trees grow very slowly, the height, girth and general size of the trees indicated that they are very old. Added to this is the particular environment in which they are cultivated. An urban environment such as the Foster Family / Venable Lane site is a particularly 'stressed' environment for trees. Factors inhibiting growth are crowdedness and proximity of other trees, access to sunlight, the below and above ground impact of nearby houses and other features, and human presence in general. Given this information, the White Oak trees would be even slower growing than normal.

Powell measured the diameter-breast-height (DBH) approximately 4.5 feet above ground surface) for each tree. He further identified Tree #6, directly behind the southeast corner of the Carter G. Woodson Institute building now the Music Department (University of Virginia Building No. 0127), as likely being the oldest on the property. This tree is not shown on the figure below.

Given all of the stress factors inhibiting growth, the estimation of age would have an error of 40 – 50 years. Powell stated that a very conservative estimation of the trees age would be ca. 150 years old. He also stated that an age of 200+ years would not be surprising.

To obtain an accurate absolute date the trees would need to be tested with an increment bore however this was not recommended due to the risk of infection and damage.

Postscript: Trees #3 and #4 were taken down in the spring of 2003.

Table #4: 1994 Diameter – Breast – Height Measurements for
White Oak Trees at the Foster Family / Venable Lane Site

Tree #1	37 inches
Tree #3	41 inches
Tree #4	43 inches
Tree #6	49 inches

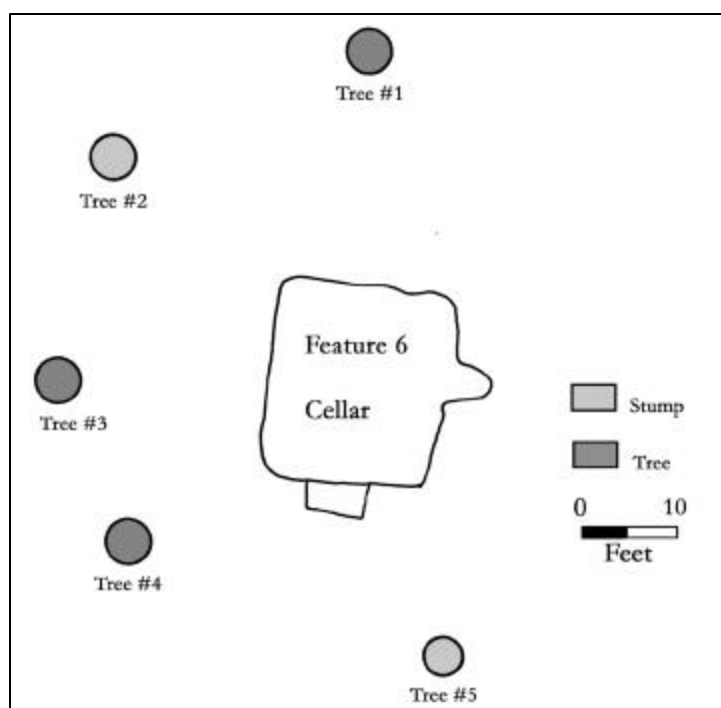


Figure #88: Location of trees and stumps
surrounding main Foster family residence, 1994.

Appendix Two: Foster Family - Venable Lane Artifact Catalog

Cntxt	Fea	Lvl	Material	Type	SubType	Appld Dec	Srfc Clr	Dec Tech	Extant	#	Wt (g)	Comment
ER1	6	1	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			4		
ER1	6	1	glass	cont/tab			colorless			8		
ER1	6	1	bone	faunal						15		
ER1	6	1	leather	unid						1		shoe?
ER1	6	1	glass	window						20	41.3	
ER1	6	G	iron	bolt						1		w nut
ER1	6	G	earthenware	coarseware						2		tan body unglazed, molded design
ER1	6	G	cu alloy	coin						1		illegible
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	colorless			2		3oz Chancellor Univ of VA 19th c
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	colorless			2		1oz Chancellor Univ of VA 19th c
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			4		[mend: Chancellors UVA 19th c]
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		machine-made bottle (c 1920s)
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		bottle, pre-machine made (late 19thc)
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	mang solar		colorless			1		tpq 1880 (likely 1900-20)
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab	tube		colorless			1		test tube
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			7		
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		"..EP BREWING CO"
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		".. AUS BREW.."
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			brown			35		
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			72		
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"..rlottesville ..Ice Co Milk ..epartment"
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"..uisville"
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"Full 1/2 Gallon"
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"W.C.C. Co"
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"..ne qua.. ttesvil.."
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			green			4		
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			grn/wht			2		
ER1	6	G	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER1	6	G	tin	enameled						4		tpq 1867
ER1	6	G	ivory	fret						1		for guitar/other stringed instrument
ER1	6	G	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			3		
ER1	6	G	metal	light bulb					base frag	1		
ER1	6	G	iron	nail	cut					3		
ER1	6	G	iron	nail	unid					4		
ER1	6	G	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880

Appendix Two: Foster Family - Venable Lane Artifact Catalog

ER1	6	G	iron	nut						1		w bolt
ER1	6	G	metal	oil lamp					frag	2		most common post 1860
ER1	6	G	refnd erthn	pearlware		mocha	poly			1		1795-1830
ER1	6	G	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER1	6	G	metal	safety pin						1		tpq 1857
ER1	6	G	metal	screen						2		
ER1	6	G	leather	shoe						6		
ER1	6	G	iron	spring	bed					1		
ER1	6	G	iron	staple						2		
ER1	6	G	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER1	6	G	iron	tinned	sheet					32		cans
ER1	6	G	plastic	toothbrush						1		pyralin? tpq 1915
ER1	6	G	cu alloy	unid						1		ring
ER1	6	G	iron	unid						2		
ER1	6	G	iron	unid						9		w glass/mirror in center
ER1	6	G	metal	unid						10		
ER1	6	G	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		"semivitreous porcelain..."1870-1929
ER1	6	G	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		"Ironstone China..."1873-1902
ER1	6	G	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER1	6	G	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				10		
ER1	6	G	glass	window						8		
ER1	6	G	iron	wire	barbed					1		tpq 1886
ER1	6	G	metal	wire						1		
ER1	6	G	metal	wire						3		
ER1	6	G	slag/clinker							5		
ER1	6	G	unid							5		pink stucco-like material
ER1		A	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1		tpq 1850
ER1		A	unid	bead						9		
ER1		A	metal	bottle cap						1		
ER1		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER1		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER1		A	cu alloy	coin	penny					1		tpq 1918
ER1		A	cu alloy	coin	penny					1		tpq 1919
ER1		A	glass	cont/tab	bottle					1		not fully machine made
ER1		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			6		
ER1		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			84		

Appendix Two: Foster Family - Venable Lane Artifact Catalog

ER1		A	glass	cont/tab			green			6		
ER1		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			2		
ER1		A	glass	cont/tab			purple			6		
ER1		A	aluminum	foil								tpq 1947
ER1		A	cu alloy	hook & eye						6		6 frags
ER1		A	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER1		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
ER1		A	metal	lid						1		container top
ER1		A	iron	nail	cut					59	200.1	cmn 1830
ER1		A	iron	nail	wire					140	454	tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER1		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		mocha				1		1795-1830
ER1		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			3		
ER1		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			1		
ER1		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER1		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER1		A	iron	pipe						3		
ER1		A	iron	screw						6		tpq 1846
ER1		A	iron	staple						1		
ER1		A	earthenware	terra cotta						3		
ER1		A	ceramic	tile	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER1		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER1		A	glass	tube						1		
ER1		A	iron	unid						12		
ER1		A	porcelain	unid						2		
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		"warran.."
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		green crown
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			4		1 blue willow
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				13		
ER1		A	refnd erthn	whiteware			blue			1		
ER1		A	glass	window						72	101.8	
ER1		A	cu alloy	wire	insulated					1		
ER1		A	metal	writing implmt						1		pencil eraser holder; tpq 1858
ER1		A	bakelite							1		tpq 1907; "Ross Mfg Co O"
ER1		A	bakelite							1		tpq 1907

Appendix Two: Foster Family - Venable Lane Artifact Catalog

ER1		A	cement								present
ER1		A	charcoal								present
ER1		A	coal								present
ER1		A	paper						5		UVA parking sticker
ER1		A	plastic						12		20th c
ER1		A	slag/clinker						4		
ER1		A	styrofoam						1		tpq 1944
ER1		A	synthetic						4		
ER1		A	wood								present
ER1		B	porcelain/glass	button		white			2		
ER1		B	bone	button					1		
ER1		B	earthenware	coarseware		unglzed	red		1		
ER1		B	earthenware	coarseware		unglzed	tan		1		
ER1		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		7		
ER1		B	glass	cont/tab			brown		7		
ER1		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		77		
ER1		B	glass	cont/tab			green		10		
ER1		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		2		
ER1		B	bone	faunal					4		
ER1		B	iron	hook	architectural				1		for door
ER1		B	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		1		
ER1		B	glass	mirror					1		
ER1		B	iron	nail	cut				34		some are brads
ER1		B	iron	nail	unid				63		
ER1		B	iron	nail	wire				22		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER1		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green		1		
ER1		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			2		
ER1		B	porcelain	pipe					1		util pipe; "Thomas"
ER1		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			3		
ER1		B	porcelain	porcellaneous					1		vase?
ER1		B	iron	spike					1		
ER1		B	iron	tinned	sheet				3		
ER1		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER1		B	glass	unid					1		
ER1		B	metal	unid					3		
ER1		B	refnd erthn	unid					1		burned

Appendix Two: Foster Family - Venable Lane Artifact Catalog

ER1		B	refnd erthn	unid					1		ylw/brn not Bngtn
ER1		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly		2		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER1		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	gilt		1		plate
ER1		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue		1		tpq 1845
ER1		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		4		2 blue willow
ER1		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			22		
ER1		B	refnd erthn	whiteware			blue		1		
ER1		B	glass	window					59	126.7	
ER1		B	metal	wire					2		
ER1		B	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER1		B	charcoal								present
ER1		C	iron	bolt					1		
ER1		C	iron	button					5		
ER1		C	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		1		?
ER1		C	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray		1		
ER1		C	earthenware	coarseware		ext glaze			1		
ER1		C	metal	coin					1		1910 Mexican Peso
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		3		
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless		25		
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			green		2		
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		"For Mason Jars"
ER1		C	glass	cont/tab			purple		2		
ER1		C	bone	faunal					1		
ER1		C	cu alloy	hook & eye					1		
ER1		C	porcelain	insulator					2		
ER1		C	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER1		C	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		1		
ER1		C	glass	knob			colorless		1		cabinet knob
ER1		C	iron	nail	cut				48		some are brads
ER1		C	iron	nail	unid				178		
ER1		C	iron	nail	wire				101		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER1		C	iron	nail	wrought				1		
ER1		C	iron	nut					1		
ER1		C	cu alloy	personal item					1		purse clasp; with iron fasteners

Appendix Two: Foster Family - Venable Lane Artifact Catalog

ER1		C	iron	pipe					1		
ER1		C	metal	screen					3		or mesh
ER1		C	plastic	sheeting					2		20th c
ER1		C	earthenware	terra cotta		unglzed	red		1		flowerpot
ER1		C	ceramic	tile	drainage				2		
ER1		C	iron	tinned	sheet				11		
ER1		C	glass	toy	marble				1		burned
ER1		C	glass	tube					2		
ER1		C	iron	unid					9		
ER1		C	lead	unid					1		
ER1		C	metal	unid					2		
ER1		C	refnd erthn	unid					1		brown ext, wht int
ER1		C	iron	washer					3		
ER1		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER1		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER1		C	glass	window					107	193.5	
ER1		C	iron	wire	barbed				4		tpq 1886
ER1		C	cu alloy	wire					1		
ER1		C	cement								present
ER1		C	plastic						1		20th c
ER1		C	slag/clinker								present
ER1		C	wood								present
ER1		D	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gry/blue		2		
ER1		D	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		2		
ER1		D	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER1		D	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER1		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless		12		
ER1		D	glass	cont/tab			green		1		
ER1		D	bone	faunal					1		
ER1		D	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER1		D	iron	nail	cut				4		
ER1		D	iron	nail	unid				110		
ER1		D	iron	nail	wire				115		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER1		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			2		
ER1		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal	poly		1		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER1		D	leather	shoe					1		& other materials

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ER1		D	iron	tinned	sheet					3		
ER1		D	iron	unid						2		
ER1		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	gilt			3		
ER1		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		lined int/ext
ER1		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				8		
ER1		D	glass	window						51	79	
ER1		D	iron	wire						6		
ER1		D	qrtz/quartzite	worked						1		?
ER1		D	charcoal									present
ER1		D	cloth							1		cloth/ribbon
ER1		D	plastic							2		20th c
ER1		D	slag/clinker							4		
ER1		D	synthetic							39		tar paper?
ER1		E	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			2		3x3' test unit
ER1		E	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		3x3' test unit
ER1		E	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		3x3' test unit
ER1		E	iron	unid						3		3x3' test unit
ER1		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				6		3x3' test unit
ER1		E	glass	window						2		3x3' test unit
ER1		F	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly			1		1800-25; 3x3' test unit
ER1		F	glass	window						1	2.7	3x3' test unit
ER1		H	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown			1		finish hand appld 19th c
ER1		H	stainlss steel	spoon						1		1913 tpq; "DD"; "RG"
ER10	16	C	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER10	16	C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER10	16	C	glass	window						1		
ER10	16		silver	coin						1		3-cent piece; 1851 date
ER10	17	C	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER10		A	metal	ammunition						2		
ER10		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER10		A	nickel	coin	nickel					1		"buffalo nickle" date illegible
ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			3		
ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			2		
ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			64		
ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			green			5		

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ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			2		
ER10		A	glass	cont/tab			red			1		red on 1side, colorless on 1 side
ER10		A	pewter	cutlery					handle	1		
ER10		A	porcelain	insulator						5		
ER10		A	iron	key						1		for sardine can
ER10		A	iron	nail	unid					10		
ER10		A	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER10		A	glass	personal item			blue			1		frosted, button/jewelry
ER10		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				3		
ER10		A	earthenware	terra cotta						3		
ER10		A	iron	tinned	sheet					2		
ER10		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER10		A	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER10		A	glass	toy	marble					2		
ER10		A	ceramic	unid						2		
ER10		A	earthenware	unid						6		lead glaze; one w polychrome ovrglz
ER10		A	iron	unid						2		
ER10		A	metal	unid						1		casing
ER10		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER10		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				10		
ER10		A	glass	window						106	57.5	
ER10		A	plastic							4		20th c
ER10		A	slag/clinker							6		
ER10		B	glass	button			black			1		w iron back
ER10		B	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER10		B	earthenware	coarseware			brown			1		tan body
ER10		B	glass	cont/tab			blue			3		
ER10		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			21		
ER10		B	glass	cont/tab			green			3		
ER10		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER10		B	bone	faunal						3		
ER10		B	iron	nail	unid					10		
ER10		B	iron	nail	wire					2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER10		B	porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER10		B	iron	unid						2		
ER10		B	lead	unid						1		

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ER10		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly			1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER10		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER10		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				13		
ER10		B	glass	window						9	6.9	
ER10		C	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER10		C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER10		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			16		
ER10		C	glass	cont/tab			green			5		
ER10		C	bone	faunal						15		
ER10		C	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			2		
ER10		C	iron	key						1		
ER10		C	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER10		C	iron	nail	unid					39		
ER10		C	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER10		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		molded edge pattern
ER10		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			5		
ER10		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER10		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		unid	blue			3		pted under or transpt
ER10		C	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		
ER10		C	refnd erthn	unid			gray			1		annular?
ER10		C	iron	unid						2		
ER10		C	metal	unid						2		
ER10		C	refnd erthn	unid						1		like bennington but white int
ER10		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly			5		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER10		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			4		
ER10		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				39		
ER10		C	glass	window						18	29.5	
ER10		C	unid							1		
ER10		D	bone	faunal						1		
ER10		D	iron	nail	unid					2		3x3' test pit
ER10		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	green			2		1800-1825
ER10		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER10		D	metal	unid						1		
ER10		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			2		
ER10		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER11	11	C	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		

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ER11	11	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			2		
ER11	11	C	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER11	11	C	metal	unid						1		
ER11	11	C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
ER11	11	C	refnd erthn	whiteware			blue			1		
ER11	11	C	glass	window						3		
ER11	11	C	unid				pink			1		stucco-like material
ER11	11	C	celluloid							1		tpq 1868
ER11		A	refnd erthn	bennington						1		tpq 1830
ER11		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER11		A	stoneware	coarseware			brown			1		
ER11		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			5		
ER11		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER11		A	iron	nail	unid					4		
ER11		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					2		tpq 1900
ER11		A	iron	spike						1		
ER11		A	iron	tinned	sheet					5		
ER11		A	iron	unid						1		band
ER11		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
ER11		A	glass	window						3		
ER11		A	iron	wire						1		
ER11		A	plastic							1		in ceramics bag; 20th c
ER11		B	stoneware	coarseware			brown			1		possibly drainage pipe
ER11		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER11		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			9		
ER11		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			2		
ER11		B	iron	nail	unid					4		
ER11		B	iron	nail	wire					3		2 roofing
ER11		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER11		B	glass	toy	marble					1		
ER11		B	iron	unid						1		
ER11		B	metal	unid						1		zinc screw top for tube?
ER11		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
ER11		B	glass	window						7		
ER11		B	slag/clinker							1		
ER11		B	unid							1		

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ER11		C	stoneware	coarseware			brown			1		
ER11		C	earthenware	coarseware						1		red body/ext glaze
ER11		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			15		
ER11		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			5		
ER11		C	bone	faunal						3		
ER11		C	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER11		C	iron	nail	cut					1		
ER11		C	iron	nail	unid					7		
ER11		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		1		
ER11		C	ceramic	pipe	drainage					2		tpq 1900
ER11		C	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER11		C	iron	unid						3		
ER11		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		"...CO"
ER11		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				11		
ER11		C	glass	window						4	2.6	
ER11		C	unid							2		
ER11		D	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			3		
ER11		D	earthenware	coarseware						3		red body; tan glaze int; ext unglzd
ER11		D	glass	cont/tab			brown			2		
ER11		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			41		
ER11		D	glass	cont/tab			green			4		
ER11		D	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			4		
ER11		D	bone	faunal						3		
ER11		D	shell	faunal						3		
ER11		D	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER11		D	iron	nail	unid					14		
ER11		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		mocha	poly			3		1795-1830
ER11		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER11		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind		1		
ER11		D	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER11		D	zinc	top						1		screw top of tube
ER11		D	ceramic	unid						2		
ER11		D	cu alloy	unid						1		
ER11		D	iron	unid						9		
ER11		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		Homer Laughlin; tpq 1879
ER11		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	poly			2		

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ER11		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 4		1		1840-1860
ER11		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	green			1		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER11		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			7		
ER11		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				40		
ER11		D	glass	window						10		
ER11		D	unid				black			1		band/ring; plastic?
ER11		D	slate									present
ER11		D	wall plaster									present; in ceramic bag
ER11		D	wood									present
ER12	8		stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER12	8		glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER12	8		glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		
ER12	8		ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER12	14		lead	ammunition	shot					1		
ER12	14		glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER12	14		glass	cont/tab			colorless			4		
ER12	14		glass	cont/tab			purple			1		
ER12	14		iron	nail	unid					2		
ER12	14		unid	personal item			gry/wht			1		cameo; jewelry/button
ER12	14		ceramic	pipe	drainage					2		tpq 1900
ER12	14		porcelain	porcellaneous		decal	poly			1		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER12	14		porcelain	porcellaneous		pted undr	yellow			1		
ER12	14		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		toy tea set cup handle?
ER12	14		porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER12	14		refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	gilt			1		
ER12	14		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				10		
ER12	14		glass	window						8		
ER12	14		stone	worked						1		chert?
ER12	14		wall plaster									present
ER12		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER12		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			5		
ER12		A	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER12		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
ER12		A	earthenware	terra cotta						2		
ER12		A	earthenware	unid						2		red body; white/gray glaze
ER12		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue			1		tpq 1845

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ER12		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				3		
ER12		A	glass	window						2		
ER12		B	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1		tpq 1850
ER12		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER12		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			27		
ER12		B	glass	cont/tab			green			7		
ER12		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			3		Mason jar liners tpq 1869
ER12		B	shell	faunal						1		
ER12		B	porcelain	insulator						1		
ER12		B	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER12		B	iron	nail	unid					2		
ER12		B	cu alloy	oil lamp				frag		1		
ER12		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER12		B	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER12		B	iron	spike						1		
ER12		B	porcelain	toy	doll part					3		
ER12		B	earthenware	unid						1		red body/white and gray glaze
ER12		B	earthenware	unid						1		tan body/yellow glaze
ER12		B	iron	unid						1		
ER12		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		
ER12		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	red			1		tpq 1845
ER12		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			6		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER12		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				26		1 burned
ER12		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		unid				1		mocha?
ER12		B	glass	window						7		
ER12		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			3		
ER12		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		1		
ER12		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			2		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER12		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				7		
ER13		A	cu alloy	coin	penny					1		1950
ER13		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		
ER13		A	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER13		A	bone	faunal						1		
ER13		A	iron	nail	cut					1		
ER13		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					3		tpq 1900
ER13		A	iron	screw						1		tpq 1846

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ER13		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER14	6	?	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray					2		
ER14	6	?	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER14	6	?	glass	cont/tab			brown			2		one is light brown/amber
ER14	6	?	glass	cont/tab			colorless			17		
ER14	6	?	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER14	6	?	bone	faunal						1		
ER14	6	?	iron	nail	cut					3		
ER14	6	?	iron	nail	unid					5		
ER14	6	?	iron	nail	wire					2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER14	6	?	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular				1		1800-1825
ER14	6	?	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER14	6	?	iron	unid						1		ring
ER14	6	?	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER14	6	?	glass	window						12	19.4	
ER14	6	?	iron	wire	barbed					3		tpq 1886
ER14	6	?	metal	wire						1		
ER14	6	B-F	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			2		mchn-md; IL glass Co 1916-29
ER14	6	B-F	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		finish hand-appl (1860-1900)
ER14	6	B-F	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		"Dr DFahney&Son HagerstownMD"
ER14	6	B-F	glass	cont/tab			colorless			18		
ER14	6	B-F	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER14	6	B-F	iron	nail	wire					5		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER14	6	B-F	iron	pipe						1		
ER14	6	B-F	asphalt	shingle						3		tpq 1917
ER14	6	B-F	iron	tinned						1		button/pin: "Niagra Falls"
ER14	6	B-F	metal	top						3		1 whole, 2 frags Mason jar top
ER14	6	B-F	metal	unid						2		
ER14	6		glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	colorless			1		not fully machine made
ER14	6		glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		LavorisChem Mnnpls/OwensScr1903
ER14	6		glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		UnivDrgrstr WHSheppePrp/nt mchnmd
ER15	6	A	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER15	6	A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			9		
ER15	6	A	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER15	6	A	bone	faunal						1		
ER15	6	A	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840

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ER15	6	A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			2		
ER15	6	A	iron	nail	wire					4		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER15	6	A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			2		
ER15	6	A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER15	6	A	iron	spoon					bowl	1		
ER15	6	A	earthenware	terra cotta						2		
ER15	6	A	iron	unid						1		
ER15	6	A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER15	6	A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	gray			1		
ER15	6	A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				8		
ER15	6	A	glass	window						12	17.8	
ER15	6	A	refnd erthn	yellowware						1		tpq 1825
ER15		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER15		A	glass	cont/tab	mang solar		colorless			1		tpq 1880
ER15		A	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER15		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			6		
ER15		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			47		
ER15		A	glass	cont/tab			green			12		
ER15		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			3		
ER15		A	refnd erthn	ironstone						2		tpq 1840
ER15		A	iron	nail	cut					3		
ER15		A	iron	nail	unid					3		
ER15		A	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER15		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER15		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				4		
ER15		A	aluminum	pull tab						1		tpq 1962
ER15		A	earthenware	terra cotta						3		
ER15		A	refnd erthn	unid						1		yellow/brn but not bennington
ER15		A	synthetic	unid						1		
ER15		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue			1		
ER15		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER15		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER15		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				5		
ER15		A	glass	window						25		
ER15		A	brick									present (in ceramics bag)
ER15		A	charcoal									present

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ER15		A	coal								present
ER15		A	wall plaster								present
ER16		A	glass	button		black			3		
ER16		A	stoneware	coarseware		brown			1		gray body
ER16		A	earthenware	coarseware					1		tan body unglazed
ER16		A	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn			2		
ER16		A	glass	cont/tab		blue			6		
ER16		A	glass	cont/tab		brown			18		
ER16		A	glass	cont/tab		colorless			43		
ER16		A	glass	cont/tab		green			9		
ER16		A	glass	cont/tab		opq wht			2		
ER16		A	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER16		A	iron	nail	cut				4		
ER16		A	iron	nail	unid				4		
ER16		A	iron	nail	wire				2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER16		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted undr	green		1		
ER16		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER16		A	iron	screw					1		tpq 1846
ER16		A	organic	seed/husk					12		
ER16		A	porcelain	toy	doll part				3		
ER16		A	cu alloy	unid					2		fittings
ER16		A	synthetic	unid					1		in ceramics bag
ER16		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	gilt		4		plate
ER16		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER16		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		2		blue willow
ER16		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			11		
ER16		A	glass	window					23	15.9	
ER16		A	cement								present
ER16		A	coal								present
ER16		A	plastic						2		20th c
ER16		A	slag/clinker								present
ER16		B	glass	button		black		frag	1		
ER16		B	porcelain/glass	button		white			4		
ER16		B	metal	button				back	1		
ER16		B	earthenware	coarseware					1		red body & glaze
ER16		B	glass	cont/tab		blue			2		

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ER16		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			8		
ER16		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			50		
ER16		B	glass	cont/tab			green			7		
ER16		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER16		B	pewter	cutlery					handle	2		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER16		B	iron	nail	cut					20		
ER16		B	iron	nail	unid					23		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg 3		1		1810-1830
ER16		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				3		
ER16		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	red			1		
ER16		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				8		
ER16		B	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER16		B	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER16		B	iron	unid						1		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	unid						1		tan body; glaze looks like tin glaze
ER16		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue			1		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular				2		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	poly			1		tpq 1845
ER16		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black			1		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER16		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				6		
ER16		B	glass	window						36		
ER16		B	mortar									present
ER16		B	plastic							2		20th c
ER16		B	unid							1		lead?
ER16		C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER16		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			2		
ER16		C	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER16		C	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER16		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER16		C	glass	window						3		
ER16		D	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER16		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			4		
ER16		D	iron	hinge						1		for door
ER16		D	iron	nail	cut					2		hand headed

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ER16		D	iron	nail	cut				11		fully mature
ER16		D	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER16		D	glass	window					4		
ER16		E	glass	cont/tab		colorless			7		
ER16		E	glass	cont/tab			stopper	1			stopper for decanter/bottle
ER16		E	bone	faunal				3			
ER16		E	clay	knob	door			1			agetized clay door knob
ER16		E	iron	nail	cut			6			
ER16		E	iron	nail	unid			3			
ER16		E	iron	spike				1			
ER16		E	earthenware	terra cotta				1			flowerpot
ER16		E	iron	tinned	sheet			18			
ER16		E	lead	unid				1			
ER16		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec		1			
ER16		E	glass	window				9			
ER16		E	unid					2			
ER17	27		glass	cont/tab		colorless		1			
ER17	27		iron	nail	cut			9			
ER17	27		iron	nail	unid			11			
ER17	27		iron	tinned	sheet			7			
ER17	27		glass	window				6			
ER17	27		slag/clinker					4			
ER17	27		wall plaster								present
ER17	27		wood								present; lath?
ER17		A	earthenware	bkgz redware				1			
ER17		A	porcelain/glass	button		white		1			
ER17		A	iron	button				1			
ER17		A	nickel	coin	nickel			1			1936
ER17		A	cu alloy	coin	penny			1			1920
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab	bottle	colorless		1			"Frostilla Elmira NY USA ..."
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab	bottle	colorless		1			"I" in diamond; "4"; "Porthandle"
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab	bottle	colorless		1			"Gelfanos 17L677 Baltimore"
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn		8			
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab		brown		11			
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab		colorless		48			
ER17		A	glass	cont/tab		green		3			

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ER17		A	bone	faunal					4		
ER17		A	refnd erthn	ironstone					3		tpq 1840
ER17		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		2		
ER17		A	iron	nail	cut				1		
ER17		A	iron	nail	unid				15		
ER17		A	iron	nail	wire				11		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER17		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind	1		shell edge #1 or 2; 1780-1830
ER17		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		2		blue willow
ER17		A	metal	personal item					2		pieces of watch band; 3 links each
ER17		A	metal	personal item					1		medallion: ALAM 1940
ER17		A	plastic	personal item					1		w wire; jewelry? 20th c
ER17		A	clay	pipe	elbow			stem	1		brown; Pamplin pipe mid 19th c
ER17		A	iron	pipe					2		
ER17		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal	poly		42		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER17		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER17		A	earthenware	terra cotta					2		
ER17		A	metal	top					1		perforated; salt/pepper shaker
ER17		A	clay	toy	marble				1		
ER17		A	metal	toy	truck				2		
ER17		A	iron	unid					6		
ER17		A	lead	unid					1		
ER17		A	synthetic	unid					5		burned
ER17		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	brown		1		
ER17		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly		1		
ER17		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue		3		
ER17		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		2		
ER17		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER17		A	glass	window					19	33.9	
ER17		A	iron	wire					2		
ER17		A	slag/clinker						2		
ER17		A	unid						1		lead?
ER17		B	glass	bead			black		1		faceted
ER17		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		4		
ER17		B	glass	cont/tab			brown		10		
ER17		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		27		
ER17		B	glass	cont/tab			green		1		

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ER17		B	glass	cont/tab		opq wht			1		
ER17		B	iron	file					1		
ER17		B	iron	nail	cut				5		
ER17		B	iron	nail	unid				6		
ER17		B	iron	nail	wire				3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER17		B	ceramic	tile	drainage				2		
ER17		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER17		B	glass	tube					1		tapered (dropper?)
ER17		B	iron	unid					4		
ER17		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			4		
ER17		B	glass	window					12		
ER17		B	iron	wire					1		
ER17		B	coal								present
ER17		B	slag/clinker						14		
ER17		B	synthetic						2		
ER17		bulk	glass	cont/tab		colorless			1		
ER17		bulk	bone	faunal					3		
ER17		bulk	iron	nail	cut				1		
ER17		bulk	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER17		bulk	iron	nail	wrought				1		
ER17		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER17		bulk	glass	window					2		
ER17		C	glass	cont/tab		brown			2		
ER17		C	glass	cont/tab		colorless			3		
ER17		C	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		1		
ER17		C	iron	nail	cut				2		
ER17		C	iron	nail	unid				2		
ER17		C	porcelain	unid		pted undr	blue		1		Chinese?
ER17		C	iron	unid					1		turn key?
ER17		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		
ER17		C	glass	window					1		
ER18		A	stoneware	coarseware		brown			1		
ER18		A	earthenware	coarseware		red			1		
ER18		A	cu alloy	coin	penny				1		1890
ER18		A	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn			1		
ER18		A	glass	cont/tab		blue			1		

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ER18		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			12		
ER18		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			54		
ER18		A	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER18		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			7		
ER18		A	bone	faunal						2		
ER18		A	porcelain	insulator						1		with wire nail
ER18		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
ER18		A	iron	nail	cut					13		
ER18		A	iron	nail	unid					73		
ER18		A	iron	nail	wire					26		3 are roofing
ER18		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER18		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER18		A	iron	screw						1		tpq 1846
ER18		A	iron	tinned	sheet					1		
ER18		A	clay	toy	marble					2		
ER18		A	metal	unid						2		
ER18		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		?
ER18		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			3		
ER18		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				11		
ER18		A	refnd erthn	whiteware			blue			1		burned
ER18		A	glass	window						11		
ER18		A	iron	wire						4		
ER18		A	coal									present
ER18		A	slag/clinker							1		
ER19	13		glass	cont/tab			colorless			30		
ER19	13		iron	nail	cut					4		
ER19	13		iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER19	13		iron	tinned	sheet					2		
ER19	13		glass	window						1		
ER19	13		coal									present
ER19	32		cu alloy	button						1		with iron interior
ER19	32		glass	button						4		
ER19	32		iron	button						1		
ER19	32		glass	cont/tab			brown			4		
ER19	32		glass	cont/tab			colorless			20		
ER19	32		glass	cont/tab			green			8		

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ER19	32		glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER19	32		glass	cont/tab			purple			1		
ER19	32		cu alloy	escutcheon								
ER19	32		bone	faunal						73		fea 32 is a rodent hole
ER19	32		iron	nail	cut					7		
ER19	32		iron	nail	unid					8		
ER19	32		refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER19	32		cu alloy	thimble					frag	1		
ER19	32		iron	tinned	sheet					6		
ER19	32		porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER19	32		glass	toy	marble				frag	1		
ER19	32		cu alloy	unid						1		
ER19	32		lead	unid						1		?
ER19	32		metal	unid						1		possibly safety pin closure
ER19	32		refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	green			1		
ER19	32		refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER19	32		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				5		
ER19	32		glass	window						1		
ER19	32		refnd erthn	yellowware						1		tpq 1825
ER19	32		slate									present
ER19	32		wood									present
ER19	33		unid	button			blue			1		
ER19	33		unid	button			white			1		
ER19	33		glass	cont/tab			colorless			4		
ER19	33		iron	nail	cut					5		
ER19	33		iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER19	33		iron	spoon						1		
ER19	33		iron	tinned	sheet					6		
ER19	33		iron	unid						1		wheel?
ER19	33		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER19	33		glass	window						4		
ER19	33		wood									present
ER19	34		glass	cont/tab			green			3		
ER19	34		bone	faunal						4		
ER19	34		iron	nail	cut					1		
ER19	34		porcelain	porcellaneous		pted undr	blue			1		molded in shape of pig's face

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ER19	34		wood								present
ER19	35		porcelain/glass	button			white			1	
ER19	35		glass	cont/tab			colorless			1	
ER19	35		bone	faunal						2	
ER19	35		iron	nail	unid					2	
ER19	35		iron	tinned	sheet					5	
ER19	35		glass	window						10	
ER19	35		coal								present
ER19	35		slate							1	
ER19		A	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1	tpq 1850
ER19		A	cu alloy	coin	penny					1	1962
ER19		A	marble	column						1	architectural column
ER19		A	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1	"889"
ER19		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			4	
ER19		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			34	
ER19		A	glass	cont/tab			green			2	
ER19		A	bone	faunal						4	
ER19		A	porcelain	insulator						2	
ER19		A	iron	nail	cut					17	
ER19		A	iron	nail	unid					26	
ER19		A	iron	nail	wire					66	tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER19		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1	tpq 1900
ER19		A	clay	pipe	elbow		green		bowl	1	
ER19		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1	
ER19		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1	
ER19		A	clay	toy	marble					2	
ER19		A	iron	unid						10	
ER19		A	lead	unid						1	
ER19		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				9	
ER19		A	glass	window						21	
ER19		A	iron	wire						2	
ER19		A	slag/clinker							2	
ER19		A	synthetic							1	
ER19		A	unid							1	lead?
ER19		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			2	
ER19		B	iron	nail	cut					1	

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ER19		B	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER19		B	ceramic	tile					1		
ER2	1	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	colorless		1		from Sheppe's drug store 1912-37
ER2	1	D	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		98		
ER2	1	D	glass	cont/tab			brown		10		light brown/amber color
ER2	1	D	glass	cont/tab			brown		81		
ER2	1	D	glass	cont/tab			colorless		245		
ER2	1	D	metal	eyelet	hoe				2		
ER2	1	D	bone	faunal					10		4 are burned; 1 is sawn
ER2	1	D	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER2	1	D	iron	nail	cut				2		
ER2	1	D	iron	nail	unid			frag	4		
ER2	1	D	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER2	1	D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			8		
ER2	1	D	charcoal								present
ER2	1	D	coal								present
ER2	7		unid	button			green		1		plastic?
ER2	7		glass	cont/tab			colorless		4		
ER2	7		bone	faunal					7		
ER2	7		iron	nail	cut				2		
ER2	7		refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER2	7		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER2	7		metal	unid					2		bands
ER2	7		refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	red		1		tpq 1845
ER2	7		refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER2	7		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER2	7		glass	window					5		
ER2	7		refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER2	7		brick								present
ER2	7		stone								present, including 1 pebble
ER2	7		unid						2		
ER2	10		refnd erthn	bennington					1		tpq 1830
ER2	10		earthenware	bkgz redware					1		
ER2	10		porcelain/glass	button			white		2		with iron backs
ER2	10		glass	cont/tab			colorless		11		
ER2	10		glass	cont/tab			green		1		

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ER2	10		glass	cont/tab			opq wht			2		
ER2	10		bone	faunal						2		
ER2	10		iron	nail	unid					5		
ER2	10		refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				3		
ER2	10		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER2	10		iron	unid						27		
ER2	10		refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	poly			1		
ER2	10		refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			4		
ER2	10		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				6		
ER2	10		glass	window						7	6.4	
ER2	10		refnd erthn	yellowware		annular	blue			1		tpq 1825
ER2	10		stone							1		pebble
ER2		A	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1		tpq 1850
ER2		A	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					2		tpq 1850
ER2		A	metal	ammunition						4		
ER2		A	glass	bead			black			1		faceted
ER2		A	refnd erthn	bennington						3		tpq 1830
ER2		A	earthenware	bkgz redware						4		
ER2		A	plastic	button			black			1		20th c
ER2		A	porcelain/glass	button			white		frag	1		
ER2		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			2		
ER2		A	glass	button					frag	1		
ER2		A	iron	button						1		
ER2		A	iron	button						1		ovrall "Union N&W Made"
ER2		A	metal	closure	clothing					1		snap?
ER2		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			20		
ER2		A	stoneware	coarseware			brn/gray			24		jug: brn int&ext top/gry ext btm
ER2		A	earthenware	coarseware			brown			1		
ER2		A	stoneware	coarseware			brown			1		
ER2		A	stoneware	coarseware			brown			5		rusticated?
ER2		A	stoneware	coarseware			brown			1		pipe sherd?
ER2		A	earthenware	coarseware			red			1		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			123		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			blue			10		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			79		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			571		

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ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			green			53		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			opq grn			6		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			19		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			purple			34		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			red			33		
ER2		A	glass	cont/tab			yellow			4		
ER2		A	bone	cutlery					handle	1		
ER2		A	metal	cutlery					handle	1		copper alloy?
ER2		A	metal	electrical						1		
ER2		A	shell	faunal	oyster				frag	14		
ER2		A	bone	faunal						178		23 burned
ER2		A	shell	faunal						1		
ER2		A	iron	file						1		17"
ER2		A	metal	hook						1		for door
ER2		A	metal	hook						1		for wall to hold clothes etc
ER2		A	porcelain	insulator						1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	ironstone						5		tpq 1840
ER2		A	plastic	lid						1		for styrofm cup 20th c
ER2		A	glass	mirror						2		
ER2		A	iron	nail	cut					65		
ER2		A	iron	nail	unid					165		
ER2		A	iron	nail	wire					15		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly			1		1800-1825
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		cmn cable	poly			1		1811-1830
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 1		1		1780-1810
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 2		6		1800-1830
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 3		2		1810-1830
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		3		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			3		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	brown			1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind		3		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	poly			1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			7		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				10		
ER2		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					2		tpq 1900
ER2		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal	poly			3		tpq 1880, cmn 1900

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ER2		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	red			1		
ER2		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted ovr/undr	poly			2		
ER2		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				54		
ER2		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		unid				2		burned
ER2		A	porcelain	porcellaneous			gilt			2		
ER2		A	organic	rope						1		
ER2		A	metal	safety pin						1		tpq 1857
ER2		A	iron	screw						2		tpq 1846
ER2		A	iron	shovel					handle	1		toy or for fireplace
ER2		A	iron	spike	gutter					1		
ER2		A	iron	spike						10		
ER2		A	iron	staple						1		
ER2		A	cu alloy	tack					head	1		
ER2		A	earthenware	terra cotta						33		
ER2		A	ceramic	tile	drainage					1		tpq 1900
ER2		A	iron	tinned	sheet					3		
ER2		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER2		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		head
ER2		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					7		
ER2		A	iron	toy						1		"Tootsie Toy"
ER2		A	porcelain	unid		pted undr	blue			1		Chinese?
ER2		A	glass	unid			black			1		personal item?
ER2		A	ceramic	unid			brown		handle	1		brn body; brn matte glaze
ER2		A	refnd erthn	unid			gray			2		wht body; sprigging?
ER2		A	ceramic	unid			poly			1		brn body; wht glz int
ER2		A	cu alloy	unid						4		
ER2		A	cu alloy	unid						1		
ER2		A	lead	unid						2		
ER2		A	porcelain	unid						5		toy tea set?
ER2		A	refnd erthn	unid						1		no glaze remains
ER2		A	synthetic	unid						1		rubber?
ER2		A	iron	washer						1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue			3		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	green			2		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly			2		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	red			1		

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ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	gilt			1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly			1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly			11		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				4		bull; "IRONS."; unid
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted ovr	blue			1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted ovr	red			2		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		2		shell edge #4 or 5; 1840-1895
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			6		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	poly			2		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue			4		tpq 1845
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	red			2		tpq 1845
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black			1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			17		lt blue; one w castle motif
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			44		dark blue
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	gray			1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER2		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				20		
ER2		A	glass	window						539	483.9	
ER2		A	metal	wire						1		
ER2		A	qrtz/quartzite	worked						1		
ER2		A	refnd erthn	yellowware		annular	white			2		tpq 1825
ER2		A	refnd erthn	yellowware		annular	blue			2		tpq 1825
ER2		A	refnd erthn	yellowware						17		tpq 1825
ER2		A	bakelite							1		tpq 1907
ER2		A	bakelite							2		tpq 1907
ER2		A	brick									present
ER2		A	cement									present
ER2		A	coal									present
ER2		A	hematite							1		naturally occuring; cube/crystal
ER2		A	hematite							1		naturally occuring; cube/crystal
ER2		A	linoleum							1		tpq 1908
ER2		A	paper									present
ER2		A	plastic							2		20th c
ER2		A	plastic							1		"Lokork"; 20th c
ER2		A	plastic							3		20th c

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ER2		A	slag/clinker								present
ER2		A	slate								present
ER2		A	stone						1		pebble
ER2		A	synthetic								tar paper? present
ER2		A	synthetic						2		hard rubber?
ER2		A	unid						3		cinabar/naturally occuring?
ER2		A	unid						2		rods/leads lighting?
ER2		A	wood								present
ER2		B	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell				1		tpq 1850
ER2		B	metal	ammunition					2		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	bennington					2		tpq 1830
ER2		B	earthenware	bkgz redware					1		
ER2		B	glass	button		black		frag	1		
ER2		B	glass	button		dark		frag	1		
ER2		B	porcelain	button		white			1		
ER2		B	porcelain/glass	button		white			3		
ER2		B	cu alloy	button					1		w leaf motif; iron back
ER2		B	iron	button					1		
ER2		B	iron	button					1		
ER2		B	metal	button					1		
ER2		B	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		1		
ER2		B	porcelain	Chns porcelain		undec			1		
ER2		B	metal	closure	clothing				1		snap?
ER2		B	metal	closure	clothing				1		
ER2		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gray			3		
ER2		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gry/blue			2		
ER2		B	stoneware	coarseware		brn/gry			18		..el m co.. pure food & .. Charlot
ER2		B	stoneware	coarseware		brn/gry			4		
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn			43		one: "SANE..."
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		brown			22		
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		colorless		stopper	1		perfume bottle
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		colorless			202		
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		colorless			1		w etched/frosted design
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		green			45		
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		opq grn			6		
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab		opq prpl			2		w press molded designs

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ER2		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			4		
ER2		B	glass	cont/tab			red			4		
ER2		B	bone	cutlery					handle	1		
ER2		B	glass	electrical						1		with wires
ER2		B	cu alloy	escutcheon						1		or lock plate w iron attachmt
ER2		B	bone	faunal						30		some sawn
ER2		B	bone	faunal						108		burned
ER2		B	cu alloy	flashing						1		
ER2		B	iron	horse shoe						1		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	ironstone						5		tpq 1840
ER2		B	clay	knob	door					1		agetized clay door knob
ER2		B	glass	mirror						1		
ER2		B	iron	nail	cut					15		
ER2		B	iron	nail	unid					104		
ER2		B	iron	nail	wire					4		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER2		B	cu alloy	oil lamp					frag	2		
ER2		B	metal	oil lamp					frag	1		most common post 1860
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly			1		1800-1825
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 3		1		1810-1830
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		2		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind		1		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			1		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				10		
ER2		B	clay	pipe	ball				stem	1		
ER2		B	clay	pipe	ball				stem	1		
ER2		B	ceramic	pipe	drainage					8		tpq 1900
ER2		B	clay	pipe	elbow				stem	1		
ER2		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	blue		handle	1		
ER2		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				8		
ER2		B	iron	screw						1		tpq 1846
ER2		B	organic	seed/husk						1		
ER2		B	iron	spike					frag	1		
ER2		B	earthenware	terra cotta						5		
ER2		B	iron	tinned	sheet					12		

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ER2		B	bone	toothbrush					1		
ER2		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				11		
ER2		B	clay	toy	marble				1		
ER2		B	clay	toy	marble				2		
ER2		B	glass	toy	marble				1		
ER2		B	glass	unid		colorless			1		burned
ER2		B	glass	unid		purple			1		
ER2		B	ceramic	unid					1		
ER2		B	cu alloy	unid					1		
ER2		B	cu alloy	unid					6		
ER2		B	cu alloy	unid					5		
ER2		B	iron	unid					1		17.5"
ER2		B	iron	unid					1		
ER2		B	iron	unid					12		
ER2		B	lead	unid					2		
ER2		B	lead	unid					1		shot?
ER2		B	metal	unid					1		cylinder w point at 1 end
ER2		B	porcelain	unid					4		possibly doll parts
ER2		B	refnd erthn	unid					1		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	unid					4		burned
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue		49		possibly mend as pts of 2 bowls
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly		1		bowl
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly		12		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly		11		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark			1		"The NAT..."
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark			1		sou..maes..made (1863-87 p156Kv1)
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind	2		shell edge #5? 1865-1895
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue		4		likely chamberpot; tpq 1845
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	red		1		tpq 1845
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black		1		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		13		
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green		1		w red pted overglaze; tpq 1818
ER2		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			106		
ER2		B	glass	window					172	189.3	
ER2		B	metal	wire					2		

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ER2		B	refnd erthn	yellowware		annular	blue			1		tpq 1825
ER2		B	refnd erthn	yellowware						3		tpq 1825
ER2		B	bakelite							1		tpq 1907
ER2		B	cement									present
ER2		B	coal									present
ER2		B	plastic							1		20th c
ER2		B	slag/clinker									present
ER2		B	slate									present
ER2		B	synthetic							2		
ER2		B	unid							1		cinabar/naturally occuring?
ER2		B	unid							1		battery rod?
ER2		B	wood									present
ER2		C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			2		
ER2		C	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER2		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			15		
ER2		C	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER2		C	bone	faunal						21		
ER2		C	iron	nail	cut					5		
ER2		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER2		C	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER2		C	glass	unid						1		syringe?
ER2		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly			1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER2		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				7		
ER2		C	glass	window						11	28.5	
ER2		D	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER2		D	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER2		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			25		
ER2		D	bone	faunal						10		
ER2		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER2		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue			1		bowl
ER2		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER2		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER2		D	glass	window						2	0.6	
ER20		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER20		A	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"PepsiCola ... Charlottesville Va" etc
ER20		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			2		

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ER20		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			8		
ER20		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			66		
ER20		A	glass	cont/tab			green			5		
ER20		A	bone	faunal						2		
ER20		A	porcelain	insulator						1		
ER20		A	iron	nail	cut					10		
ER20		A	iron	nail	unid					47		
ER20		A	iron	nail	wire					23		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER20		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			2		
ER20		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	red			1		
ER20		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		
ER20		A	asphalt	shingle						1		tpq 1917
ER20		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER20		A	glass	tube	mang solar		colorless			1		dropper? tpq 1880
ER20		A	iron	unid						1		
ER20		A	metal	unid						1		
ER20		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue			1		
ER20		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly			3		
ER20		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		cmn cable	poly			1		c. 1820-1830
ER20		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	gilt			1		
ER20		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			5		
ER20		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				15		
ER20		A	glass	window						30	33	
ER20		A	iron	wire						4		
ER20		A	bakelite							1		tpq 1907
ER20		A	synthetic							1		hard rubber?
ER20		B	refnd erthn	bennington						1		tpq 1830
ER20		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			12		
ER20		B	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER20		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		"..LAIN.." jar liner; tpq 1869
ER20		B	iron	nail	cut					6		
ER20		B	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER20		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER20		B	iron	unid						1		
ER20		B	iron	washer						1		
ER20		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				3		

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ER20		B	glass	window					9		
ER20		B	coal								present
ER20		B	slag/clinker						1		
ER20		C	metal	ammunition					1		
ER20		C	glass	bead			colorless		1		
ER20		C	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER20		C	metal	closure	clothing				1		
ER20		C	cu alloy	coin	penny				1		1837
ER20		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless		16		
ER20		C	glass	cont/tab			green		4		
ER20		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		5		
ER20		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		"..ON J.." Mason jar liner; tpq 1869
ER20		C	glass	cont/tab			purple		1		
ER20		C	iron	escutcheon					1		?
ER20		C	bone	faunal					1		
ER20		C	shell	faunal					1		
ER20		C	refnd erthn	ironstone					2		tpq 1840
ER20		C	iron	nail	cut				8		
ER20		C	iron	nail	unid				18		
ER20		C	iron	nail	wire				6		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER20		C	iron	nail	wrought				1		?
ER20		C	metal	personal item					1		hook/clasp for jewelry?
ER20		C	porcelain	porcellaneous					3		part of small container/box
ER20		C	iron	spike					1		
ER20		C	earthenware	terra cotta					1		
ER20		C	earthenware	unid			brown		1		red body
ER20		C	cu alloy	unid					1		
ER20		C	iron	unid					1		possibly axe blade
ER20		C	metal	unid					1		cu alloy? disk with central hole
ER20		C	porcelain	unid					1		possibly Chinese
ER20		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER20		C	glass	window					15		
ER20		C	cu alloy	wire					1		
ER20		C	cement								present
ER20		C	slag/clinker						2		
ER20		C	unid						3		

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ER20		C	wood								present
ER20		exp	unid	bead					1		
ER20		exp	metal	button					1		
ER20		exp	cu alloy	coin	penny				1		1941
ER20		exp	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn			2		
ER20		exp	glass	cont/tab		brown			6		
ER20		exp	glass	cont/tab		colorless			35		
ER20		exp	glass	cont/tab		opq wht			4		
ER20		exp	bone	faunal					7		
ER20		exp	aluminum	foil					2		tpq 1947
ER20		exp	iron	nail	cut				10		
ER20		exp	iron	nail	unid				6		
ER20		exp	iron	nail	wire				4		one is roofing
ER20		exp	iron	pipe					1		
ER20		exp	clay	toy	marble				2		
ER20		exp	iron	unid					2		
ER20		exp	lead	unid					1		"40"
ER20		exp	glass	window					27		
ER20		exp	paper						2		
ER20		exp	plastic						3		20th c
ER20		exp	slag/clinker						7		
ER21	A	lead	ammunition	shot					1		
ER21	A	glass	button			brown		frag	1		
ER21	A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER21	A	bone	button						1		
ER21	A	iron	button						1		
ER21	A	nickel	coin	nickel					1		1930
ER21	A	cu alloy	coin	penny					1		1929
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"HJ Heinz 138 Pat D 00"
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		stopper	1		stopper for cruet/perfume bottle
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			blue			2		
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			brown			95		
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"...ELCHS ... E JUIC.."
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			146		
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			green			10		
ER21	A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			4		

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ER21		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		"genunie boyd cap for mason jars"
ER21		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		"Maclaren's imperial rcsd cheese" etc
ER21		A	bone	faunal						48		
ER21		A	aluminum	foil						1		tpq 1947
ER21		A	porcelain	insulator						1		w wire nail
ER21		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
ER21		A	metal	lid					frag	2		for Mason jar
ER21		A	iron	nail	cut					16		
ER21		A	iron	nail	unid					64		
ER21		A	iron	nail	wire					41		8 are roofing nails
ER21		A	iron	nail	wrought					7		
ER21		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular				1		1800-1825
ER21		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER21		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER21		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal	poly			4		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER21		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		
ER21		A	iron	spoon					bowl	1		
ER21		A	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER21		A	iron	tinned	sheet					12		
ER21		A	glass	toy	marble					2		
ER21		A	iron	unid						12		
ER21		A	metal	unid						10		
ER21		A	metal	unid						1		ring/band: "AU59 SI518"
ER21		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER21		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER21		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	red			1		"...UEL PE...CRE"
ER21		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				12		
ER21		A	glass	window						214	292.3	
ER21		A	metal	wire						7		
ER21		A	cement							1		sand-tempered w glass; 20th c
ER21		A	coal									present
ER21		A	paper							1		
ER21		A	plastic							5		20th c
ER21		A	plastic							1		"1976"
ER21		A	unid							1		black disk
ER21		A	wood									present

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ER21		B	porcelain/glass	button		white			4		
ER21		B	metal	closure	clothing				8		
ER21		B	glass	cont/tab		brown			3		
ER21		B	glass	cont/tab		colorless			15		
ER21		B	glass	cont/tab		green			2		
ER21		B	bone	faunal					8		
ER21		B	shell	faunal					2		
ER21		B	porcelain	insulator					1		
ER21		B	iron	nail	cut				9		
ER21		B	iron	nail	unid				13		
ER21		B	iron	nail	wire				7		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER21		B	refnd erthn	pearlware	pted undr	blue	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER21		B	iron	tinned	sheet				4		
ER21		B	iron	unid					1		cast iron
ER21		B	metal	unid					4		
ER21		B	metal	unid					1		cu alloy? floral design on disk
ER21		B	refnd erthn	whiteware	undec				1		
ER21		B	glass	window					115	269.5	
ER21		B	cement								present
ER21		B	coal								present
ER21		B	unid						4		
ER21		B	wood								present
ER22	40		iron	nail	unid			frag	5		
ER22	40		iron	nail	unid				3		
ER22	40		refnd erthn	pearlware	pted undr	blue			1		embossed pattern 1825-1835
ER22	40		refnd erthn	pearlware	undec				1		
ER22	40		refnd erthn	whiteware	undec				1		
ER22	40		wood								present
ER22	43		glass	cont/tab		colorless			1		
ER22	43		iron	nail	unid			frag	2		
ER22	43		refnd erthn	whiteware	undec				2		
ER22	43		glass	window					8		
ER22		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gray			1		
ER22		A	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn			1		
ER22		A	glass	cont/tab		brown			1		
ER22		A	glass	cont/tab		colorless			11		

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ER22		A	glass	cont/tab		green		7		
ER22		A	glass	cont/tab		opq wht		2		one is a canning jar liner; tpq 1869
ER22		A	iron	nail	cut			3		
ER22		A	iron	nail	unid			5		
ER22		A	iron	nail	wire			1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER22		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular		2		1800-1825
ER22		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue	3		
ER22		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec		2		
ER22		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec		2		
ER22		A	metal	unid				2		
ER22		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec		9		
ER22		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		blue		1		pted undr?
ER22		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		yellow		1		pted undr?
ER22		A	glass	window				9	13.6	
ER22		A	qrtz/quartzite	worked				1		
ER22		A	synthetic					2		"..xpires ma.."
ER22		A	unid					1		
ER22		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gray		1		
ER22		B	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn		1		
ER22		B	glass	cont/tab		blue		2		
ER22		B	glass	cont/tab		colorless		11		
ER22		B	iron	nail	cut			5		
ER22		B	iron	nail	wire			11		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER22		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue	2		
ER22		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec		1		
ER22		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	green	1		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER22		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec		6		
ER22		B	glass	window				4		
ER22		btw	metal	coin				1		1899; btw trench & wood
ER22		C	glass	cont/tab		colorless		1		
ER22		C	glass	cont/tab		green		1		
ER22		C	glass	mirror				1		
ER22		C	iron	nail	cut			3		
ER22		C	iron	nail	unid			3		
ER22		C	iron	nail	wire			1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER22		E	glass	bead		colorless		1		faceted; wire in bore

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ER22		E	glass	button			black			1		
ER22		E	porcelain/glass	button			white			2		
ER22		E	unid	button						1		hard rubber? floral design; cu back
ER22		E	earthenware	coarseware						1		tan body unglazed
ER22		E	metal	coin						1		USA V cts; 1902
ER22		E	glass	cont/tab			colorless			12		
ER22		E	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER22		E	iron	nail	cut					1		
ER22		E	iron	nail	cut					16		
ER22		E	iron	nail	unid				frag	20		
ER22		E	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER22		E	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER22		E	iron	nail	wrought					1		
ER22		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER22		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			3		blue willow
ER22		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER22		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				2		
ER22		E	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				5		
ER22		E	iron	spike						1		
ER22		E	iron	tinned	sheet					2		
ER22		E	cu alloy	unid						1		tube/cone shaped
ER22		E	iron	unid						1		
ER22		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	red			1		w annular red/green bands; tpq 1845
ER22		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER22		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			2		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER22		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				8		
ER22		E	glass	window						5		
ER22		E	refnd erthn	yellowware						1		tpq 1825
ER22		E	coal									present
ER22		G	metal	ammunition						2		
ER22		G	porcelain/glass	button			white			2		
ER22		G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"HJ Heinz C 37 Pat D"
ER22		G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			32		
ER22		G	glass	mirror						2		
ER22		G	iron	nail	cut					14		
ER22		G	iron	nail	unid				frag	11		

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ER22		G	iron	nail	unid				4		
ER22		G	iron	nail	wire				3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER22		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly		1		1800-1825
ER22		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg 2	1		1800-1830
ER22		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		unid	blue		3		transfer print?
ER22		G	unid	personal item			black		1		rectangular button? plastic or glass
ER22		G	iron	spike					4		
ER22		G	earthenware	terra cotta				rim	1		flowerpot
ER22		G	ceramic	tile					1		"AE TILE"
ER22		G	iron	tinned	sheet				33		
ER22		G	unid	toy	ball				1		made of cork or wood?
ER22		G	porcelain	toy	doll part				6		
ER22		G	clay	toy	marble				2		
ER22		G	glass	toy	marble			frag	1		
ER22		G	glass	unid			purple		2		stained glass?
ER22		G	iron	unid					5		
ER22		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	black		1		
ER22		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown		1		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER22		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			2		
ER22		G	glass	window					11		
ER22		G	coal								present
ER22		H	glass	cont/tab			brown		2		
ER22		H	glass	cont/tab			colorless		13		
ER22		H	iron	nail	unid			frag	2		
ER22		H	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	brown		1		1800-1825
ER22		H	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly		1		1800-1825
ER22		H	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		4		
ER22		H	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			2		
ER22		H	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue		4		
ER22		H	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			8		
ER22		H	glass	window					24		
ER22		H	coal								present
ER22		H	qrtz/quartzite						1		crystal (natural)
ER22		I	cu alloy	button					1		
ER22		I	iron	button					1		
ER22		I	stoneware	coarseware			brown		2		

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ER22		I	earthenware	coarseware					1		glazed interior only
ER22		I	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER22		I	glass	cont/tab			colorless		15		
ER22		I	glass	cont/tab			colorless		3		flat glass w frosted design
ER22		I	glass	cont/tab			green		1		
ER22		I	shell	faunal	oyster			frag	2		
ER22		I	bone	faunal					3		
ER22		I	iron	nail	cut				2		
ER22		I	iron	nail	unid			frag	4		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		7		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			4		
ER22		I	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER22		I	iron	unid					7		
ER22		I	lead	unid					1		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	unid					1		gray exterior; burned?
ER22		I	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	brown		1		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		3		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			14		
ER22		I	glass	window					38		
ER22		I	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER22		I	coal								present
ER23	38		porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER23	38		glass	cont/tab			colorless		1		
ER23	38		iron	nail	unid				3		
ER23	38		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER23	38		clay	toy	marble			frag	1		
ER23	38		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER23	38		glass	window					2		
ER23	39		porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER23	39		iron	nail	unid				3		
ER23	39		refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER23	39		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			3		
ER23	39		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER23	39		glass	window					1		
ER23		A	glass	button			black		1		

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ER23		A	porcelain/glass	button		white			1		
ER23		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gray			1		
ER23		A	glass	cont/tab		aqu/pl grn			3		
ER23		A	glass	cont/tab		blue			1		
ER23		A	glass	cont/tab		colorless			19		
ER23		A	glass	cont/tab		green			5		
ER23		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		1		
ER23		A	iron	nail	cut				5		
ER23		A	iron	nail	unid				9		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind	2		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		2		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER23		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	toy	doll part				1		
ER23		A	clay	toy	marble			frag	1		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		cmn cable	poly		3		c. 1820-1830
ER23		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		4		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			8		
ER23		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		complete butterpat
ER23		A	glass	window					24	21.6	
ER23		A	plastic						1		20th c
ER23		A	unid						1		in metal bag, but is sythetic?
ER23		B	glass	cont/tab		blue			1		
ER23		B	glass	cont/tab		brown			2		
ER23		B	glass	cont/tab		colorless			9		
ER23		B	iron	nail	cut				1		
ER23		B	iron	nail	unid				5		
ER23		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER23		B	asphalt	shingle							tpq 1917
ER23		B	iron	tinned	sheet				1		
ER23		B	iron	unid					1		
ER23		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER23		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER23		B	glass	window					14	20.1	
ER23		C	lead	ammunition	shot				1		
ER23		C	porcelain/glass	button		white			2		

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ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		light brown/amber
ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			20		
ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			opq blue			1		light blue opaque
ER23		C	glass	cont/tab			purple			1		
ER23		C	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
ER23		C	glass	mirror						2		
ER23		C	iron	nail	cut					10		
ER23		C	iron	nail	unid				frag	17		
ER23		C	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER23		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			2		
ER23		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			2		
ER23		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				6		
ER23		C	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				5		
ER23		C	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER23		C	earthenware	unid			brown			1		red body w brown glaze
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	gray			1		
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		"...STRI."
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 3		1		c. 1820-1830
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue			2		tpq 1845
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			6		
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	red			1		
ER23		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				10		
ER23		C	glass	window						34		
ER23		C	coal									present
ER23		D	iron	nail	unid					2		
ER23		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER23		D	glass	window						1		
ER24		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER24		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		gray body
ER24		A	stoneware	coarseware			brown			2		tan body
ER24		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			9		
ER24		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			10		
ER24		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			10		

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ER24		A	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER24		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			3		
ER24		A	iron	knife					blade	1		
ER24		A	iron	nail	cut					6	76	
ER24		A	iron	nail	wire					2	17.9	tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER24		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			2		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			3		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				8		
ER24		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		
ER24		A	clay	toy	marble				frag	1		
ER24		A	plastic	toy	stencil					1		"Dd Dog" 20th c
ER24		A	refnd erthn	unid		pted undr	pink			1		
ER24		A	iron	unid						1		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	green			1		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	poly			2		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 4		1		1840-1860
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black			1		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			3		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown			2		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER24		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				36		
ER24		A	glass	window						12		
ER24		A	refnd erthn	yellowware						1		tpq 1825
ER24		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		gray body
ER24		B	stoneware	coarseware			brown			1		tan body
ER24		B	earthenware	coarseware						4		unglazed tan body
ER24		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			13		
ER24		B	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER24		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER24		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			35		
ER24		B	glass	cont/tab			green			7		
ER24		B	iron	nail	cut					6		
ER24		B	iron	nail	unid					12		
ER24		B	iron	nail	wire					2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER24		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER24		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				9		
ER24		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		

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ER24		B	iron	screw					1		tpq 1846
ER24		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				2		?
ER24		B	clay	toy	marble			frag	1		
ER24		B	cu alloy	unid					1		
ER24		B	iron	unid					2		
ER24		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly		1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER24		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		3		
ER24		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown		1		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER24		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			17		
ER24		B	glass	window					11		
ER24		B	refnd erthn	yellowware		annular	brown		2		tpq 1825
ER24		B	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER25	20		glass	cont/tab			brown		4		
ER25	20		glass	cont/tab			colorless		3		
ER25	20		organic	unid					2		
ER25	20		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		
ER25	20		glass	window					1		
ER25	22		glass	cont/tab			colorless		3		
ER25	22		glass	cont/tab			opq pl/wht		1		
ER25	22		bone	faunal					6		two are burned
ER25	22		glass	unid			grn/wht		8		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25	22		glass	window					3	1.2	
ER25	30		glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER25	30		glass	cont/tab			colorless		12		
ER25	30		glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		
ER25	30		iron	nail	cut				1		
ER25	30		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		
ER25	30		glass	window					7		
ER25		A	unid	bead			pink		1		plastic?
ER25		A	metal	bottle cap					1		
ER25		A	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER25		A	stoneware	coarseware			brown		1		
ER25		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		2		
ER25		A	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER25		A	glass	cont/tab			brown		3		
ER25		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless		55		

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ER25		A	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER25		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			2		
ER25		A	bone	faunal						2		
ER25		A	aluminum	foil						2		tpq 1947
ER25		A	porcelain	insulator						1		
ER25		A	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER25		A	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER25		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		1		
ER25		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			2		
ER25		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				4		
ER25		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER25		A	glass	unid			grn/wht			1		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25		A	cu alloy	unid						1		
ER25		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER25		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				9		
ER25		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		unid	orange			1		decoration applied overglaze? decal?
ER25		A	glass	window						40	21.5	
ER25		A	metal	writing implmt						1		pencil eraser holder; tpq 1858
ER25		A	plastic							5		20th c
ER25		B	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1		tpq 1850
ER25		B	metal	ammunition						2		
ER25		B	glass	bead			black			1		
ER25		B	porcelain/glass	button			white			2		
ER25		B	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly			31		
ER25		B	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue			19		
ER25		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			2		
ER25		B	earthenware	coarseware						1		tan body unglazed
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			4		
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			28		
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			281		
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			green			10		
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			3		
ER25		B	glass	cont/tab			purple			3		
ER25		B	bone	faunal						2		one is sawn
ER25		B	organic	feather						1		

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ER25		B	glass	mirror					1		
ER25		B	iron	nail	cut				17		
ER25		B	iron	nail	unid				17		
ER25		B	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER25		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly		1		1800-1825
ER25		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	poly		1		
ER25		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			7		
ER25		B	cu alloy	screw					1		small screw (for furniture etc)
ER25		B	earthenware	terra cotta					1		
ER25		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER25		B	clay	toy	marble				1		
ER25		B	glass	unid			grn/wht		3		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25		B	cu alloy	unid					1		cog?
ER25		B	iron	unid					5		
ER25		B	lead	unid					1		fired shot?
ER25		B	organic	unid					1		
ER25		B	porcelain	unid					1		possibly a doll part
ER25		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	brown		1		
ER25		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		flow blue	blue		6		tpq 1840
ER25		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		23		blue willow
ER25		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			77		
ER25		B	glass	window					223	143.2	
ER25		B	coal								present
ER25		B	plastic						6		20th c
ER25		B	stone								gravel present
ER25		B	wood								present
ER25		bulk	porcelain	button			white		1		
ER25		bulk	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER25		bulk	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly		6		
ER25		bulk	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		3		
ER25		bulk	cu alloy	coin	penny				1		1876
ER25		bulk	glass	cont/tab			brown		10		
ER25		bulk	glass	cont/tab			colorless		58		
ER25		bulk	glass	cont/tab			colorless		1		"..ttesville ice co milk department"
ER25		bulk	glass	cont/tab			green		7		
ER25		bulk	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		

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ER25		bulk	bone	faunal					2		
ER25		bulk	iron	nail	cut				17		
ER25		bulk	iron	nail	unid				20		
ER25		bulk	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER25		bulk	porcelain	toy					1		toy tea set saucer
ER25		bulk	iron	unid					4		
ER25		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		flow blue	blue		1		tpq 1840
ER25		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark			1		Homer Laughlin; tpq 1879
ER25		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			28		
ER25		bulk	glass	window					48		
ER25		C	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER25		C	glass	cont/tab			brown		2		
ER25		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless		14		
ER25		C	glass	cont/tab			green		2		
ER25		C	iron	nail	cut				3		
ER25		C	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER25		C	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER25		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	brown		2		1800-1825
ER25		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			5		
ER25		C	coal								present
ER25		C	slag/clinker						1		
ER25		D	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly		1		
ER25		D	glass	cont/tab	bottle				1		"Hayner Liquor ..Ohio.. 1897" etc
ER25		D	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER25		D	glass	cont/tab			brown		56		
ER25		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless		351		
ER25		D	glass	cont/tab			green		2		
ER25		D	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		5		
ER25		D	iron	nail	cut				6		
ER25		D	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER25		D	iron	pintle					1		
ER25		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal			2		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER25		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	gilt		3		
ER25		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER25		D	porcelain	unid		pted over	poly		11		
ER25		D	ceramic	unid					3		detached glaze?

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ER25		D	iron	unid					3		
ER25		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		flow blue	blue		26		gilt; tpq 1860
ER25		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			176		
ER25		D	glass	window					29		
ER25		E	metal	ammunition					2		
ER25		E	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER25		E	stoneware	coarseware			brown		1		tan body
ER25		E	glass	cont/tab			colorless		10		
ER25		E	glass	cont/tab			green		1		burned
ER25		E	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		2		
ER25		E	bone	faunal					8		
ER25		E	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER25		E	glass	mirror					1		
ER25		E	iron	nail	cut				6		
ER25		E	iron	nail	unid				2		
ER25		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER25		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	pink		1		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER25		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER25		E	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER25		E	iron	tinned	sheet				11		
ER25		E	glass	unid			grn/wht		3		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25		E	metal	unid					2		
ER25		E	iron	wheel					1		pulley wheel [?]
ER25		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			3		
ER25		E	glass	window					8		
ER25		E	slag/clinker						1		
ER25		F	cu alloy	aiglet	shoe				1		
ER25		F	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell				1		tpq 1850
ER25		F	metal	ammunition					1		
ER25		F	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER25		F	shell	button					1		mother of pearl
ER25		F	shell	button					1		mother of pearl w iron back
ER25		F	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly		2		
ER25		F	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		2		
ER25		F	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray		2		gray body
ER25		F	stoneware	coarseware			brown		1		tan body

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ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			31		
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			brown			3		
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			colorless			118		
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"..tay ... sweet gum.. Atlant.."
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			colorless			2		likely cut glass tableware
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			green			9		
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			opq blue			1		light blue opaque glass
ER25		F	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			6		
ER25		F	metal	eyelet	shoe					2		2 eyelets, 1 w leather attached
ER25		F	bone	faunal						4		
ER25		F	bone	faunal						26		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	ironstone						4		tpq 1840
ER25		F	glass	mirror						3		
ER25		F	iron	nail	cut					52		
ER25		F	iron	nail	unid					72		
ER25		F	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER25		F	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular				1		1800-1825
ER25		F	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			5		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				10		
ER25		F	glass	personal item			colorless			1		button/jewelry part
ER25		F	clay	pipe	ball				bowl	1		
ER25		F	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly			1		
ER25		F	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				13		
ER25		F	iron	screw						2		tpq 1846
ER25		F	metal	straight pin					frag	1		
ER25		F	cu alloy	tack	furniture					1		
ER25		F	iron	tinned	sheet					3		
ER25		F	iron	tinned	sheet					107		
ER25		F	porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER25		F	glass	unid			dark			1		unid (press molded)
ER25		F	glass	unid			grn/wht			1		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25		F	glass	unid			grn/wht			17		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25		F	ceramic	unid						1		gry bdy/ext glz; wht int glz/appld dec
ER25		F	cu alloy	unid						1		
ER25		F	iron	unid						7		
ER25		F	metal	unid						1		

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ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr			4		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue		2		one w underglaze red line; tpq 1845
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		"...MA..."
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		3		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	gray		1		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green		1		w owl motif; tpq 1818
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	red		1		color is red or purple
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			5		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			10		
ER25		F	refnd erthn	whiteware					1		burned
ER25		F	glass	window					46		
ER25		F	shell	worked					1		mother of pearl
ER25		F	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER25		F	unid						2		in glass bag
ER25		F	wall plaster								present
ER25		F1	earthenware	coarseware					1		tan body unglazed
ER25		F1	glass	cont/tab			colorless		7		
ER25		F1	glass	cont/tab			green		4		
ER25		F1	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		
ER25		F1	glass	cont/tab			yellow		1		
ER25		F1	glass	mirror					1		
ER25		F1	iron	nail	cut				16		
ER25		F1	iron	nail	unid				2		
ER25		F1	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		1		
ER25		F1	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			2		
ER25		F1	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER25		F1	iron	tinned	sheet				1		
ER25		F1	porcelain	toy	doll part				2		
ER25		F1	glass	unid			grn/wht		2		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER25		F1	cu alloy	unid					1		toy or button?
ER25		F1	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			4		
ER25		F1	glass	window					11		
ER25		F1	unid				black		1		plastic?
ER25		F1	unid						4		
ER25		G	unid	button			brown		1		
ER25		G	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		

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ER25		G	iron	button					1		
ER25		G	iron	button					1		cu alloy/white metal back
ER25		G	shell	button					1		
ER25		G	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gray			1		
ER25		G	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray	gry/blue			1		
ER25		G	glass	cont/tab	jar	colorless			2		Mason jar sherds
ER25		G	glass	cont/tab		brown			3		
ER25		G	glass	cont/tab		colorless			38		w frags of pharm btl/oil lmp chmny
ER25		G	glass	cont/tab		colorless			2		"..62 Dec 6 64 Jun ..9 68"
ER25		G	glass	cont/tab		green			6		
ER25		G	bone	faunal					41		
ER25		G	shell	faunal					1		
ER25		G	glass	mirror					11		
ER25		G	iron	nail	cut				79		
ER25		G	iron	nail	unid				27		
ER25		G	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER25		G	iron	nail	wrought				1		
ER25		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular			1		1800-1825
ER25		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 3	1		1810-1830
ER25		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER25		G	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			8		
ER25		G	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			10		
ER25		G	iron	tinned	sheet				64		
ER25		G	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER25		G	cu alloy	unid					1		escutcheon?
ER25		G	iron	unid					7		
ER25		G	metal	unid					1		
ER25		G	iron	washer					1		
ER25		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		3		
ER25		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	red		1		
ER25		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			35		
ER25		G	glass	window					41		
ER25		G	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER25		H	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER25		H	glass	cont/tab			brown		9		light brown/amber
ER25		H	glass	cont/tab			colorless		9		

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ER25		H	iron	nail	cut				4		
ER25		H	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER25		H	glass	personal item			colorless		1		spun glass bead [?]
ER25		H	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER25		H	iron	tinned	sheet				2		
ER25		H	iron	unid					4		
ER25		H	glass	window					3		
ER25		H	slag/clinker						2		
ER25		H	slate								present
ER25		I	metal	ammunition					2		
ER25		I	metal	buckle					1		clothing/vest
ER25		I	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly		1		
ER25		I	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		1		
ER25		I	glass	cont/tab			colorless		18		
ER25		I	bone	faunal					29		
ER25		I	metal	harmonica				frag	1		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER25		I	iron	nail	cut				37		
ER25		I	iron	nail	unid				19		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		1		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			8		
ER25		I	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER25		I	iron	tinned	sheet				40		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular			1		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		4		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			12		
ER25		I	glass	window					38		
ER25		I	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER25		I	unid						1		black plastic?
ER25		J	porcelain/glass	button			white		2		
ER25		J	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray		4		
ER25		J	glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	brown		1		
ER25		J	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		4		light brown/amber
ER25		J	glass	cont/tab			colorless		18		
ER25		J	bone	faunal					1		

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ER25		J	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER25		J	iron	nail	cut				9		
ER25		J	iron	nail	unid				3		
ER25		J	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			4		
ER25		J	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			3		
ER25		J	iron	spike					1		
ER25		J	iron	tinned	sheet				28		
ER25		J	synthetic	unid		black			2		
ER25		J	iron	unid					1		
ER25		J	glass	window					12		
ER25		J	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER26	27		metal	ammunition	shtgun shell				1		tpq 1850
ER26	27		porcelain/glass	button		white			1		
ER26	27		glass	cont/tab		brown			1		
ER26	27		glass	cont/tab		colorless			8		
ER26	27		glass	cont/tab		colorless			1		"... AIN'S REMEDY"
ER26	27		glass	cont/tab		green			2		
ER26	27		glass	cont/tab		grn/wht			1		
ER26	27		glass	cont/tab		opq wht			1		
ER26	27		bone	faunal					22		
ER26	27		shell	faunal					2		
ER26	27		clay	knob	door				1		agetized clay door knob
ER26	27		glass	light bulb					1		with metal base
ER26	27		iron	nail	cut				5		
ER26	27		iron	nail	unid				9		
ER26	27		iron	nail	wire				5		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26	27		porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	poly		2		1 w liquid gold tpq 1870
ER26	27		earthenware	terra cotta					3		
ER26	27		iron	tinned	sheet				30		
ER26	27		iron	unid					2		
ER26	27		synthetic	unid					3		rubber?
ER26	27		refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		blue willow
ER26	27		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			7		
ER26	27		glass	window					7		
ER26	27		cellophane						2		tpq 1912
ER26	27		coal								present

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ER26	27		mortar								present
ER26	27		slag/clinker						1		
ER26	27		wood								present
ER26		A	iron	chain					1		
ER26		A	cu alloy	coin	penny				2		1946 and 1950
ER26		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		3		
ER26		A	glass	cont/tab			brown		7		
ER26		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless		28		
ER26		A	glass	cont/tab			green		6		
ER26		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		2		
ER26		A	glass	cont/tab			red		13		
ER26		A	bone	faunal					7		
ER26		A	aluminum	foil					1		tpq 1947
ER26		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		4		
ER26		A	iron	nail	unid				9		
ER26		A	iron	nail	wire				4		2 are roofing
ER26		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			4		
ER26		A	aluminum	pull tab					2		tpq 1962
ER26		A	organic	seed/husk	walnut				1		
ER26		A	asphalt	shingle					4		tpq 1917
ER26		A	earthenware	terra cotta					1		
ER26		A	refnd erthn	toy	doll part				1		
ER26		A	iron	unid					1		
ER26		A	metal	unid					1		
ER26		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			18		
ER26		A	glass	window					24	11.6	
ER26		A	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER26		A	stone			pted over	red		2		
ER26		A	paper						1		
ER26		A	paper						1		UVA parking sticker
ER26		A	plastic						12		20th c
ER26		A	slag/clinker						2		
ER26		A	slate						1		
ER26		A	unid						1		
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	bennington					1		tpq 1830
ER26		bulk	porcelain/glass	button			white		2		

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ER26		bulk	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly			2		famille rose
ER26		bulk	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray					3		
ER26		bulk	earthenware	coarseware						2		
ER26		bulk	glass	cont/tab			brown			5		
ER26		bulk	glass	cont/tab			colorless			26		
ER26		bulk	glass	cont/tab			green			3		
ER26		bulk	bone	faunal						4		1 is a sawn soup bone
ER26		bulk	metal	hook & eye						1		
ER26		bulk	iron	nail	cut					7		
ER26		bulk	iron	nail	unid					3		
ER26		bulk	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER26		bulk	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal				2		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER26		bulk	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	gray			1		
ER26		bulk	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER26		bulk	porcelain	porcellaneous		unid	blue			1		
ER26		bulk	iron	spike						1		
ER26		bulk	iron	tinned	sheet					5		
ER26		bulk	porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER26		bulk	porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER26		bulk	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER26		bulk	iron	unid						1		disk, concave w central hole
ER26		bulk	lead	unid						1		token?
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly			1		
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	red			2		
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		flow blue	blue			1		tpq 1840
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				14		
ER26		bulk	glass	window						17		
ER26		bulk	refnd erthn	yellowware						2		tpq 1825
ER26		bulk	coal									present
ER26		bulk	slate							2		
ER26		bulk	stone							2		pebble
ER26		D	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER26		D	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			2		Coca-Cola bottle tpq 1885
ER26		D	glass	cont/tab			brown			2		light brown/amber

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ER26		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			27		
ER26		D	bone	faunal						1		
ER26		D	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			5		
ER26		D	iron	nail	cut					1		
ER26		D	iron	nail	unid					6		
ER26		D	iron	nail	wire					7		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER26		D	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER26		D	plastic	toy						1		toy watch face; pyralin? tpq 1915?
ER26		D	metal	unid						1		wire, ring-shaped
ER26		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER26		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER26		D	glass	window						32		
ER26		D	metal	wire	insulated					1		
ER26		D	cement									present
ER26		E	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			2		
ER26		E	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER26		E	glass	cont/tab			colorless			7		
ER26		E	bone	faunal						1		
ER26		E	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER26		E	earthenware	terra cotta						2		
ER26		E	porcelain	toy	doll part					2		
ER26		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				4		
ER26		E	glass	window						3		
ER26		F	refnd erthn	bennington						1		teapot spout; tpq 1830
ER26		F	cu alloy	button						1		
ER26		F	iron	button						2		
ER26		F	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly			3		
ER26		F	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			2		
ER26		F	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			4		
ER26		F	glass	cont/tab			blue			2		
ER26		F	glass	cont/tab			brown			34		
ER26		F	glass	cont/tab			colorless			112		
ER26		F	glass	cont/tab			green			7		
ER26		F	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			3		
ER26		F	cu alloy	escutcheon						1		lock plate?

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ER26		F	bone	faunal					7		
ER26		F	metal	hook					1		to insert into wall, hold clothing etc
ER26		F	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		16		
ER26		F	iron	nail	cut				7		
ER26		F	iron	nail	unid				42		
ER26		F	iron	nail	wire				6		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26		F	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER26		F	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER26		F	iron	spike					1		
ER26		F	earthenware	terra cotta					8		flowerpot(s)
ER26		F	iron	tinned	sheet				9		molded letters: "2 ELBA.."
ER26		F	porcelain	toy	doll part				4		
ER26		F	glass	unid			opq wht		1		
ER26		F	ceramic	unid					1		porcellaneous?
ER26		F	iron	unid					4		
ER26		F	metal	unid					1		small rod, tin plated?
ER26		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue		1		
ER26		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly		1		
ER26		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		flow blue	blue		3		tpq 1840
ER26		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		3		blue willow
ER26		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			20		
ER26		F	glass	window					324		
ER26		F	brick								present
ER26		F	cement								present
ER26		F	wall plaster								present
ER26		F	wood								present
ER26		G	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER26		G	glass	cont/tab			colorless		4		
ER26		G	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER26		G	refnd erthn	pearlware					1		
ER26		G	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER26		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			2		
ER26		G	glass	window					3		
ER26		H	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly		1		
ER26		H	glass	cont/tab			colorless		35		
ER26		H	glass	cont/tab			green		1		

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ER26		H	glass	cont/tab		grn/wht			1		
ER26		H	glass	cont/tab		purple			1		
ER26		H	bone	faunal					2		sawn
ER26		H	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue		1		
ER26		H	iron	nail	cut				8		
ER26		H	iron	nail	unid				20		
ER26		H	iron	nail	wire				2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26		H	ceramic	pipe	drainage				1		tpq 1900
ER26		H	iron	tinned	sheet				14		
ER26		H	clay	toy	marble				1		
ER26		H	iron	unid					1		
ER26		H	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			6		
ER26		H	glass	window					52		
ER26		H	wood								present
ER26		I	porcelain/glass	button		white			1		
ER26		I	glass	cont/tab	mang solar	colorless			1		in small finds bag; tpq 1880
ER26		I	glass	cont/tab		brown			1		
ER26		I	glass	cont/tab		colorless			49		
ER26		I	glass	cont/tab		green			5		
ER26		I	glass	cont/tab		opq wht			1		
ER26		I	bone	faunal					7		4 are sawn
ER26		I	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER26		I	iron	nail	cut				5		
ER26		I	iron	nail	unid				6		
ER26		I	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26		I	shell	personal item					1		cowrie shell
ER26		I	iron	tinned	sheet				15		
ER26		I	glass	window					42		
ER26		I	coal								present
ER26		I	mortar								present
ER26		I	unid						1		rod, stone?
ER26		I	wall plaster								present
ER26		I	wood								present
ER26		J	earthenware	coarseware		brown			6		red body, brown wash int/ext
ER26		J	glass	cont/tab		blue			1		
ER26		J	glass	cont/tab		brown			2		

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ER26		J	glass	cont/tab			colorless			48		
ER26		J	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER26		J	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			2		
ER26		J	bone	faunal						15		
ER26		J	shell	faunal						23		egg shell fragments
ER26		J	glass	mirror						1		
ER26		J	iron	nail	cut					22		
ER26		J	iron	nail	unid					54		
ER26		J	metal	oil lamp					frag	1		most common post 1860
ER26		J	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			2		
ER26		J	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
ER26		J	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	poly			1		2 shades of green
ER26		J	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER26		J	organic	rope						1		
ER26		J	iron	tinned	sheet					16		6 are in small finds bag
ER26		J	metal	top						1		top for small bottle
ER26		J	refnd erthn	toy	doll part	pted over	poly			1		figurine
ER26		J	porcelain	toy	doll part					4		
ER26		J	glass	unid			grn/wht			1		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
ER26		J	iron	unid						5		
ER26		J	metal	unid						3		tinned iron?
ER26		J	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER26		J	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
ER26		J	glass	window						122	233.5	
ER26		J	unid							1		ceramic?
ER26		J	wood									present
ER26		K	glass	cont/tab			colorless			5		
ER26		K	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER26		K	iron	nail	unid					5		
ER26		K	glass	window						6	6.3	
ER26		K	coal									present
ER26		L	metal	ammunition						1		
ER26		L	unid	awl						1		
ER26		L	earthenware	bkgz redware						1		
ER26		L	porcelain/glass	button			white			4		
ER26		L	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		

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ER26		L	bone	button					3		
ER26		L	iron	button					1		w cu alloy back
ER26		L	metal	button					1		
ER26		L	shell	button					1		
ER26		L	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray		1		
ER26		L	stoneware	coarseware			brown		1		
ER26		L	glass	cont/tab			blue		2		
ER26		L	glass	cont/tab			brown		5		
ER26		L	glass	cont/tab			colorless		59		
ER26		L	glass	cont/tab			green		11		
ER26		L	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		
ER26		L	cu alloy	escutcheon					1		or personal item
ER26		L	shell	faunal	oyster				2		
ER26		L	bone	faunal					8		
ER26		L	bone	faunal					3		
ER26		L	shell	faunal					1		
ER26		L	glass	mirror					2		
ER26		L	iron	nail	cut				51		
ER26		L	iron	nail	unid				38		
ER26		L	iron	nail	wire				2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER26		L	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER26		L	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind	1		
ER26		L	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		1		
ER26		L	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			7		
ER26		L	shell	personal item					1		small sea shells, 1 w drilled hole [?]
ER26		L	unid	personal item					1		beaded; likely celluloid tpq 1868
ER26		L	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			8		
ER26		L	cu alloy	tack					1		
ER26		L	earthenware	terra cotta					4		
ER26		L	iron	tinned	sheet				10		
ER26		L	porcelain	toy	doll part				3		
ER26		L	synthetic	unid			black		3		
ER26		L	bone	unid					1		disk; button blank?
ER26		L	ceramic	unid					1		gry bdy; wht ext/sprigging
ER26		L	cu alloy	unid					1		tack head?
ER26		L	iron	unid					1		buckle?

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ER26		L	iron	unid					1		band
ER26		L	metal	unid					1		white metal scrap
ER26		L	iron	washer					1		
ER26		L	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue		1		
ER26		L	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly		1		large bowl
ER26		L	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER26		L	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			17		
ER26		L	glass	window					54		
ER26		L	unid	worked					1		worked glass or quartz?
ER26		L	refnd erthn	yellowware					2		tpq 1825
ER26		L	coal								present
ER26		L	coal								present
ER26		L	slag/clinker						1		
ER26		L	stone						1		pebble
ER26		L	wall plaster								present
ER26		M	glass	button			black		1		
ER26		M	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		1		
ER26		M	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER26		M	glass	cont/tab			colorless		18		
ER26		M	glass	cont/tab			green		7		
ER26		M	bone	faunal					4		
ER26		M	shell	faunal					1		
ER26		M	iron	nail	unid				3		
ER26		M	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER26		M	iron	unid					1		
ER26		M	metal	unid					1		
ER26		M	refnd erthn	unid					1		no glaze remaining
ER26		M	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER26		M	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			2		
ER26		M	glass	window					9		
ER26		M	slag/clinker						1		
ER27		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray				1		
ER27		A	nickel	coin	nickel				1		1970
ER27		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		5		
ER27		A	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER27		A	glass	cont/tab			brown		2		

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ER27		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			13		
ER27		A	glass	cont/tab			green			4		
ER27		A	iron	nail	cut					5		
ER27		A	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER27		A	iron	nail	wire					3		roofing
ER27		A	metal	personal item						1		hair pin
ER27		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER27		A	porcelain	porcellaneous						1		doll part?
ER27		A	earthenware	terra cotta						5		
ER27		A	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER27		A	glass	toy	marble					1		
ER27		A	ceramic	unid						1		stoneware/coarseware body sherd?
ER27		A	iron	unid						1		
ER27		A	metal	unid						1		
ER27		A	synthetic	unid						1		
ER27		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			2		
ER27		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				10		
ER27		A	coal									present
ER27		A	plastic							5		20th c
ER27		A	unid							1		shell?
ER27		B	earthenware	bkgz redware						1		
ER27		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			7		
ER27		B	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER27		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER27		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			5		
ER27		B	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER27		B	bone	faunal						3		
ER27		B	refnd erthn	ironstone						3		tpq 1840
ER27		B	iron	nail	cut					9		
ER27		B	iron	nail	unid					5		
ER27		B	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER27		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		embossed pattern; 1823-1835
ER27		B	metal	unid						1		
ER27		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				5		
ER27		B	glass	window						5		
ER28		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		

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ER28		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			3		
ER28		A	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER28		A	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER28		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER28		A	glass	window						3		
ER28		B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		small (perfume?) bottle, screw top
ER28		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			3		
ER28		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			11		
ER28		B	iron	nail	cut					3		
ER28		B	iron	nail	unid					1		
ER28		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			2		
ER28		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER28		B	glass	window						4		
ER28		B	slate							2		
ER29		A	refnd erthn	bennington						1		tpq 1830
ER29		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER29		A	earthenware	coarseware			brown			1		red body
ER29		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER29		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			4		
ER29		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER29		A	glass	cont/tab			purple			1		
ER29		A	iron	nail	unid					3		
ER29		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			2		
ER29		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			2		
ER29		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		
ER29		A	porcelain	porcellaneous			gilt			1		
ER29		A	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER29		A	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER29		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				4		
ER29		A	glass	window						12		
ER29		C	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1		tpq 1850
ER29		C	refnd erthn	bennington						1		tpq 1830
ER29		C	cu alloy	button						1		"REAL ENGLISH MAKE"
ER29		C	iron	button						1		
ER29		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			10		
ER29		C	glass	cont/tab			green			1		

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ER29		C	iron	nail	cut				2		
ER29		C	iron	nail	unid				10		
ER29		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind	1		
ER29		C	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			4		
ER29		C	earthenware	terra cotta					1		
ER29		C	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER29		C	iron	unid					1		
ER29		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		3		
ER29		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			20		
ER29		C	glass	window					18		
ER3		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless		3		
ER3		A	bone	faunal					2		
ER3		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage				1		tpq 1900
ER3		A	refnd erthn	whiteware					1		with maker's mark?
ER3		A	glass	window					2		
ER3		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		1		
ER3		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		
ER3		B	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER3		B	cement								present
ER3		D	bone	faunal					1		
ER3		D	iron	nail	unid				2		
ER3		D	iron	tinned	sheet				1		
ER3		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER3		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		
ER3		D	wall plaster								present
ER4	3	B	metal	ammunition					1		
ER4	3	B	earthenware	bkgz redware					3		
ER4	3	B	porcelain/glass	button			white		4		
ER4	3	B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		4		
ER4	3	B	glass	cont/tab			brown		2		
ER4	3	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		22		
ER4	3	B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		
ER4	3	B	glass	cont/tab			purple		1		
ER4	3	B	bone	faunal					3		
ER4	3	B	iron	nail	cut				3		
ER4	3	B	iron	nail	unid				12		

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ER4	3	B	iron	nail	wire					2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly			1		dipt/cat's eye; 1800-1825
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green			1		likely indeterminate shell edge
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				2		
ER4	3	B	clay	pipe	ball				stem	1		
ER4	3	B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER4	3	B	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	unid						1		possibly bennington
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly			1		
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	poly			1		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue			1		tpq 1845
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER4	3	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				9		
ER4	3	B	glass	window						34	22.4	
ER4	3	B	cement									present
ER4	4	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		
ER4	4	B	ceramic	unid			brown			1		rusticated? tan body
ER4	4	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
ER4	5	psthl	glass	cont/tab			colorless			2		
ER4	5	psthl	bone	faunal						1		bird
ER4	5	psthl	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER4	5	psthl	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			1		
ER4	5	psthl	glass	window						1		
ER4	5	psthl	brick									present
ER4	5	pstmld	iron	nail	unid					1		probably cut
ER4		A	lead	ammunition	shot					1		
ER4		A	earthenware	bkgz redware						5		
ER4		A	plastic	button			white			1		20th c
ER4		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			6		
ER4		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		w iron back
ER4		A	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue			1		?
ER4		A	metal	closure	clothing					1		
ER4		A	metal	closure	clothing					1		snap: "GRIPPER"
ER4		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			2		
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			21		

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ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			blue			2		
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			20		
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			250		
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"..CAP.."
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"...DRIA"
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			green			6		
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			10		
ER4		A	glass	cont/tab			purple			7		
ER4		A	bone	faunal						15		
ER4		A	porcelain	insulator						1		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	ironstone						10		tpq 1840
ER4		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			2		
ER4		A	glass	mirror						1		
ER4		A	iron	nail	cut					24		
ER4		A	iron	nail	unid					65		
ER4		A	iron	nail	wire					10		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER4		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly			5		1800-1825
ER4		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	brown			1		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				7		
ER4		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				10		
ER4		A	metal	safety pin						1		tpq 1857
ER4		A	cu alloy	tack					head	1		
ER4		A	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER4		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER4		A	clay	toy	marble				frag	1		
ER4		A	glass	toy	marble					1		
ER4		A	ceramic	unid			brown			2		rusticated? tan body
ER4		A	glass	unid			colorless			12		w bubbles
ER4		A	ceramic	unid						2		tan body, metallic brown/gray glaze
ER4		A	iron	unid						2		
ER4		A	lead	unid						1		
ER4		A	metal	unid						1		tin-plated rod
ER4		A	metal	unid						1		tinned iron? top w hole/salt shaker
ER4		A	metal	unid						1		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue			2		

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ER4		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly			1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER4		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		mkrs mark				1		illeg
ER4		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	red			1		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			2		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				40		
ER4		A	glass	window						130	149.9	
ER4		A	cu alloy	wire						1		
ER4		A	refnd erthn	yellowware						1		tpq 1825
ER4		A	brick									present
ER4		A	cement									present
ER4		A	plastic							1		20th c
ER4		A	unid							4		
ER4		A	wood									present
ER4		B	earthenware	bkgz redware						2		
ER4		B	glass	button			brown			1		
ER4		B	porcelain/glass	button			white			2		
ER4		B	iron	chain						2		
ER4		B	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue			2		
ER4		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER4		B	earthenware	coarseware						2		tan body, brn slip int, unglzd ext
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	brown			1		"Sharp & Dohme Baltimore"
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown			1		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"Cleveland Fruit Juice Co"
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			7		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			116		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab			green			9		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			4		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab			purple			7		
ER4		B	glass	cont/tab						12		
ER4		B	cu alloy	escutcheon						1		
ER4		B	bone	faunal						15		
ER4		B	iron	file						1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	ironstone						2		tpq 1840
ER4		B	glass	mirror						2		
ER4		B	iron	nail	cut					16		

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ER4		B	iron	nail	unid				13		
ER4		B	iron	nail	wire				5		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER4		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		cmn cable			1		1811-1830
ER4		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue		1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER4		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER4		B	iron	screw					1		tpq 1846
ER4		B	iron	spike					1		
ER4		B	iron	tinned	sheet				2		
ER4		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				2		
ER4		B	clay	toy	marble	paintd			2		
ER4		B	cu alloy	unid					1		
ER4		B	iron	unid					1		1 rod 13.5" long
ER4		B	lead	unid					1		
ER4		B	metal	unid					1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	blue		1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	green		1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	green		1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind	1		shell edge #4 or 5; 1840-1895
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	handle?	1		star motif; handle for tureen?
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue		2		tpq 1845
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black		1		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		2		
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green		1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER4		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			16		
ER4		B	glass	window					56		
ER4		B	metal	wire					1		1 coil of woven wire
ER4		B	brick								present
ER4		B	cement								present
ER4		B	plastic						3		20th c
ER4		B	wall plaster								present
ER4		B	wood								present
ER5	31		glass	cont/tab			green		1		
ER5	31		iron	nail	unid				4		
ER5	31		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		

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ER5	31		iron	tinned	sheet					1		
ER5	31		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
ER5	31		glass	window						1		
ER5	36		stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER5	36		glass	cont/tab			colorless			5		
ER5	36		glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER5	36		iron	nail	cut					3		
ER5	36		earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER5		A	glass	button			black			1		
ER5		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
ER5		A	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue			1		
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			3		light brown/amber
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			24		
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			115		
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			green			17		
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			36		
ER5		A	glass	cont/tab			purple			1		
ER5		A	shell	faunal	oyster					1		
ER5		A	bone	faunal						1		burned
ER5		A	iron	file						1		
ER5		A	aluminum	foil						1		tpq 1947
ER5		A	refnd erthn	ironstone						3		tpq 1840
ER5		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
ER5		A	glass	mirror						3		
ER5		A	iron	nail	cut					7		
ER5		A	iron	nail	unid					32		
ER5		A	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER5		A	iron	nut						1		
ER5		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		mocha	poly			1		1795-1830
ER5		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 1		1		1780-1810
ER5		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 3		1		1810-1830
ER5		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		1		
ER5		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg 2		1		1800-1830
ER5		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				2		
ER5		A	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900

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ER5		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				8		
ER5		A	aluminum	pull tab						1		tpq 1962
ER5		A	iron	screw						1		tpq 1846
ER5		A	asphalt	shingle						4		tpq 1917
ER5		A	metal	spring	clothespin					1		tpq 1874
ER5		A	earthenware	terra cotta						2		flowerpot
ER5		A	iron	tinned	sheet					26		
ER5		A	plastic	toy	letters					13		20th c
ER5		A	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER5		A	glass	tube						1		fuse?
ER5		A	glass	unid						1		with wires inside
ER5		A	iron	unid						3		
ER5		A	iron	unid						1		toy? shaped like small shovel
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly			2		
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		flow blue	blue			2		tpq 1840
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		1		likely shell edge #4; 1840-1860
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black			1		
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown			3		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	pink			1		
ER5		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				25		
ER5		A	glass	window						44		
ER5		A	paper							8		including 5 pieces of a sticker
ER5		A	plastic							15		20th c
ER5		A	plastic							3		top for styrofoam cup; 20th c
ER5		A	stone							1		pebble
ER5		A	unid							1		tile?
ER5		B	glass	button			purple		frag	1		
ER5		B	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER5		B	stoneware	coarseware			tan			1		
ER5		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER5		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			2		
ER5		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			50		
ER5		B	glass	cont/tab			green			5		
ER5		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			33		
ER5		B	bone	faunal						3		2 burned

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ER5		B	iron	hook					3		
ER5		B	porcelain	insulator					3		
ER5		B	glass	mirror					1		
ER5		B	iron	nail	cut				4		
ER5		B	iron	nail	unid				30		
ER5		B	iron	nail	wire				11		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER5		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER5		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER5		B	iron	tinned	sheet				6		
ER5		B	porcelain	toy	doll part				5		
ER5		B	glass	unid			colorless		1		with wire inside; window? 20th c
ER5		B	cu alloy	unid					2		
ER5		B	lead	unid					1		
ER5		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	poly		1		
ER5		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			9		
ER5		B	glass	window					39	53.5	
ER5		B	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER5		B	coal						1		
ER5		B	plastic						2		20th c
ER5		C	glass	button			purple	frag	2		
ER5		C	porcelain	button			white		1		
ER5		C	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER5		C	iron	button					1		
ER5		C	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		1		
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			brown		4		
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless		56		
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			green		10		
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		9		
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		"MASON"
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		"GENUINE"
ER5		C	glass	cont/tab			purple		1		
ER5		C	bone	cutlery				handle	1		
ER5		C	silver	cutlery				handle	1		"STERLING PAT 1900"
ER5		C	bone	faunal					1		burned
ER5		C	metal	harmonica					1		"HAM .. NIKA GERMANY"

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ER5		C	iron	nail	cut				9		
ER5		C	iron	nail	unid				28		
ER5		C	iron	nail	wire				10		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER5		C	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			3		
ER5		C	iron	spring					2		or coils
ER5		C	porcelain	toy	doll part				4		
ER5		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER5		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			15		
ER5		C	glass	window					39		
ER5		C	iron	wire					1		or headless wire nail
ER5		C	cement								present
ER5		C	plastic						1		20th c
ER5		C	slag/clinker								present
ER5		C	wall plaster								present
ER5		C	wood								present
ER5		D	metal	ammunition					1		"8" on base
ER5		D	porcelain/glass	button			white		2		
ER5		D	unid	button			white		1		likely plastic
ER5		D	metal	button					5		
ER5		D	shell	button					1		mother of pearl
ER5		D	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray		1		
ER5		D	stoneware	coarseware			tan		1		gray body
ER5		D	cu alloy	coin	penny				1		date not legible
ER5		D	glass	cont/tab			brown		9		
ER5		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless		83		
ER5		D	glass	cont/tab			green		14		
ER5		D	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		3		
ER5		D	metal	harmonica				frag	3		
ER5		D	iron	hook					1		
ER5		D	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER5		D	clay	knob	door				1		agetized clay door knob
ER5		D	iron	nail	cut				38		
ER5		D	iron	nail	wire				12		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER5		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 1	1		1780-1810
ER5		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 2	1		1800-1830
ER5		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		2		

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ER5		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			4		
ER5		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec		unid	5		likely toy tea set
ER5		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec		unid	2		
ER5		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER5		D	iron	screw					1		tpq 1846
ER5		D	iron	spike					3		
ER5		D	cu alloy	tack	furniture				1		
ER5		D	earthenware	terra cotta					12		flowerpot
ER5		D	glass	unid			opq wht		1		with dark backing
ER5		D	earthenware	unid					12		ylw/brn mottle but likley not bngton
ER5		D	glass	unid					1		with wire inside; window?
ER5		D	iron	unid					2		
ER5		D	metal	unid					6		
ER5		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	yellow		1		
ER5		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	poly		1		tpq 1845
ER5		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green		1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER5		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			22		
ER5		D	glass	window					82		
ER5		D	refnd erthn	yellowware		annular	white		1		tpq 1825
ER5		D	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER5		D	bakelite						1		tpq 1907
ER5		D	bakelite						1		tpq 1907
ER5		D	hematite						1		naturally occuring; cube/crystal
ER5		D	plastic						1		in bag labeled "after flood"; 20th c
ER5		D	plastic						2		20th c
ER5		D	plastic						2		20th c
ER5		D	slate						1		roofing shingle?
ER5		D	stone						1		pebble
ER5		D	wall plaster						1		? possibly wall plaster
ER5		E	unid	button			white		1		plastic or glass
ER5		E	glass	cont/tab			brown		4		
ER5		E	glass	cont/tab			colorless		7		
ER5		E	glass	cont/tab			green		3		
ER5		E	glass	cont/tab			red		1		
ER5		E	bone	faunal					1		
ER5		E	bone	faunal					6		1 burned

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ER5		E	iron	nail	cut				11		
ER5		E	iron	nail	unid				3		
ER5		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER5		E	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			1		
ER5		E	clay	pipe	ball			stem	1		
ER5		E	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
ER5		E	refnd erthn	unid					1		int white glaze/ext gray glaze
ER5		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		decal	poly		1		tpq 1880, common 1900
ER5		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER5		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER5		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			2		
ER5		E	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			8		
ER5		E	glass	window					16		
ER5		E	coal						2		
ER5		E	unid						1		burned?
ER5		F	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
ER5		F	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted over	poly		1		
ER5		F	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gry/blue		5		
ER5		F	earthenware	coarseware					1		tan unglazed, molded design
ER5		F	glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER5		F	glass	cont/tab			colorless		6		
ER5		F	glass	cont/tab			green		2		
ER5		F	glass	cont/tab					1		burned
ER5		F	refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER5		F	iron	nail	cut				1		
ER5		F	iron	nail	unid				28		
ER5		F	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		one is possibly a doll part
ER5		F	earthenware	terra cotta					2		flowerpot
ER5		F	cu alloy	unid					1		turn key/pt of musical instrument
ER5		F	cu alloy	unid					1		
ER5		F	earthenware	unid					8		ylw/brn mottle but likley not bngton
ER5		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		likley blue willow
ER5		F	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			9		
ER5		F	glass	window					11		
ER5		F	coal								present
ER5		F	unid						1		lead?

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ER5		G	glass	cont/tab			colorless			6		
ER5		G	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			7		
ER5		G	bone	faunal						2		
ER5		G	refnd erthn	ironstone						2		tpq 1840
ER5		G	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER5		G	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
ER5		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	pink			1		possibly sponge
ER5		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				5		
ER5		G	glass	window						10		
ER6		A	bone	faunal						4		burned
ER6		A	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER6		A	iron	nail	wire					7		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER6		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER6		A	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
ER6		A	clay	toy	marble					1		
ER6		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	poly			1		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER6		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				3		
ER6		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		unid				1		mocha?
ER6		B	metal	ammunition						1		
ER6		B	metal	button						1		
ER6		B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		
ER6		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		light brown/amber
ER6		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			26		
ER6		B	glass	cont/tab			green			10		
ER6		B	bone	faunal						2		
ER6		B	porcelain	insulator						1		
ER6		B	clay	knob	door					1		agetized clay door knob
ER6		B	glass	mirror						1		
ER6		B	iron	nail	cut					1		
ER6		B	iron	nail	unid					7		
ER6		B	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER6		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		cmn cable	poly			1		1811-1830
ER6		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind		1		
ER6		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				9		
ER6		B	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				2		
ER6		B	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		

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ER6		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	poly			1		
ER6		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			3		
ER6		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				30		
ER6		B	glass	window						8		
ER6		B	brick									present
ER6		B	cement									present
ER6		B	slag/clinker							7		
ER6		C	lead	ammunition	shot					1		
ER6		C	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
ER6		C	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER6		C	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER6		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			17		
ER6		C	bone	faunal						3		
ER6		C	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
ER6		C	glass	mirror						1		
ER6		C	iron	nail	unid					15		
ER6		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind		1		
ER6		C	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green			1		herringbone press molded design
ER6		C	cu alloy	personal item						1		watch/clock cog?
ER6		C	earthenware	terra cotta						1		flowerpot
ER6		C	metal	unid						2		
ER6		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER6		C	glass	window						8		
ER6		C	coal									present
ER6		C	slag/clinker							1		
ER6		C	stone							1		pebble
ER6		D	glass	button						1		with iron loop back
ER6		D	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue			1		
ER6		D	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER6		D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			7		
ER6		D	glass	cont/tab			green			2		
ER6		D	iron	nail	cut					2		
ER6		D	iron	nail	unid					4		
ER6		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted ovr/undr				1		warm hues; 1795-1830
ER6		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				2		
ER6		D	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		

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ER6		D	clay	pipe	ball				bowl	1		
ER6		D	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
ER6		D	iron	tinned	sheet					3		
ER6		D	glass	unid			colorless			1		with wire inside; window? 20th c
ER6		D	iron	unid						4		
ER6		D	metal	unid						1		ring/band
ER6		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	brown			1		
ER6		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			3		
ER6		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green			1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER6		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				4		
ER6		D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				4		
ER6		D	refnd erthn	whiteware			blue			1		
ER6		D	glass	window						3		
ER6		D	slate							1		possibly roofing shingle
ER6		G	earthenware	coarseware			brown			1		red body, brn glaze int/ext
ER6		G	ceramic	unid						1		burned porcelain?
ER6		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		2		
ER6		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		
ER6		G	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				6		
ER7		A	earthenware	coarseware						1		tan body unglazed
ER7		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			2		
ER7		A	iron	nail	wire					1		roofing
ER7		A	organic	seed/husk						1		
ER7		A	paper	tissue						2		
ER7		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
ER7		A	glass	window						28	31.5	
ER7		A	cement									present
ER7		A	plastic							1		20th c
ER7		A	styrofoam							1		tpq 1944
ER7		B	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
ER7		B	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
ER7		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			5		
ER7		B	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
ER7		B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
ER7		B	bone	faunal						1		burned
ER7		B	iron	nail	cut					1		

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ER7		B	iron	nail	wire				1		roofing
ER7		B	organic	unid					5		burned
ER7		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		annular	brown		1		
ER7		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			5		
ER7		B	glass	window					6		
ER7		C	iron	nail	cut				1		
ER7		C	iron	nail	unid				1		
ER7		C	glass	window					3		
ER8		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		1		
ER8		A	glass	cont/tab			brown		2		
ER8		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless		1		
ER8		A	glass	cont/tab			green		1		
ER8		A	metal	lid					1		for Mason jar
ER8		A	metal	oil lamp				frag	2		most common post 1860
ER8		A	ceramic	tile	drainage				1		tpq 1900
ER8		A	plastic	top	pen				1		20th c
ER8		A	metal	unid					2		
ER8		A	metal	unid					1		
ER8		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		1		
ER8		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			2		
ER8		A	plastic	writing implmt	pen				1		"Auditor's Fine Pt. 46 Dt. 49c" 20thc
ER8		A	brick								present
ER8		A	plastic						3		20th c
ER8		A	unid						1		burned
ER8		B	paper						1		price tag HM Gleason \$10.95
ER8		B	styrofoam						3		tpq 1944
ER8		B	wall plaster								present
ER8		C	metal	cap					1		for tube
ER8		C	stoneware	coarseware			brn/gry		1		
ER8		C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless		1		on bottom is R inside a triangle
ER8		C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		2		
ER8		C	glass	cont/tab			brown		3		
ER8		C	glass	cont/tab			colorless		23		
ER8		C	glass	cont/tab			green		3		
ER8		C	bone	faunal					2		
ER8		C	shell	faunal					1		

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ER8		C	iron	file					1		
ER8		C	iron	nail	unid				2		
ER8		C	iron	nail	wire				3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
ER8		C	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			2		
ER8		C	aluminum	pull tab					2		tpq 1962
ER8		C	iron	spike					2		
ER8		C	earthenware	terra cotta					2		flowerpot
ER8		C	ceramic	tile					1		
ER8		C	plastic	toy					1		toy knife 20th c
ER8		C	iron	unid					4		
ER8		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	green	shl edg 3	1		c. 1820-1830
ER8		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		4		two are blue willow
ER8		C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			4		
ER8		C	glass	window					8	16.5	
ER8		C	iron	wire					2		
ER8		C	metal	writing implmt					1		pencil eraser holder; tpq 1858
ER8		C	synthetic				green		1		
ER8		C	cement								present
ER8		C	plastic						10		20th c
ER9	6		glass	cont/tab			blue		1		
ER9	6		glass	cont/tab			colorless		5		
ER9	6		refnd erthn	ironstone					1		tpq 1840
ER9	6		iron	nail	unid				1		
ER9	6		iron	nail	unid			frag			
ER9	6		refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue		2		
ER9	6		refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	blue		1		
ER9	6		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			4		
ER9	6		glass	window					1		
ER9	6		metal	wire					1		
ER9		A	lead	ammunition	shot				1		
ER9		A	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell				1		tpq 1850
ER9		A	metal	ammunition					1		"U" on bottom tpq 1890
ER9		A	refnd erthn	bennington					1		tpq 1830
ER9		A	glass	button			black		1		faceted
ER9		A	plastic	button			brown		1		"LRC Co" 20th c
ER9		A	metal	button			gilt		1		"ELEGILT"

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ER9		A	porcelain/glass	button			white			3		
ER9		A	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue			1		
ER9		A	porcelain	Chns porcelain		undec				2		?
ER9		A	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			2		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			8		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			blue			9		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			brown			29		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			colorless			163		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			green		stopper	1		containter type indeterminate
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			green			23		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			4		
ER9		A	glass	cont/tab			red			1		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	ironstone						3		tpq 1840
ER9		A	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			4		
ER9		A	iron	key						1		
ER9		A	metal	light bulb					base	1		
ER9		A	glass	mirror						1		
ER9		A	iron	nail	cut					12		
ER9		A	iron	nail	unid					34		
ER9		A	iron	nail	wire					7		including 2 roofing nails
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		annular	poly			2		1800-1825
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		cmn cable	poly			1		1811-1830
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 1		1		1780-1810
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg 3		1		1810-1830
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		2		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			3		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	poly			1		warm hues; 1795-1830
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			6		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				14		
ER9		A	glass	personal item			amber			1		or plastic; button/jewelry
ER9		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal	poly			1		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
ER9		A	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				5		
ER9		A	vinyl	record						1		tpq 1900
ER9		A	glass	rod						1		function indeterminate
ER9		A	iron	screw						1		tpq 1846
ER9		A	earthenware	terra cotta						13		

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ER9		A	ceramic	tile					1		
ER9		A	porcelain	toy	doll part				1		
ER9		A	glass	toy	marble				2		
ER9		A	ceramic	unid					4		burned
ER9		A	iron	unid					7		
ER9		A	iron	washer					1		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted over	gilt		1		plate
ER9		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		6		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	brown		2		tpq 1818; cmn 1829-1843
ER9		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	green		1		tpq 1818; cmn 1830-1846
ER9		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	pink		1		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			41		
ER9		A	glass	window					166		
ER9		A	refnd erthn	yellowware					1		tpq 1825
ER9		A	plastic						10		20th c
ER9		A	styrofoam						2		tpq 1944
ER9		A	unid						2		"Henrion Na..." related to lighting?
ER9		A	unid						7		
ER9		B	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
ER9		B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		29		
ER9		B	glass	cont/tab			green		6		
ER9		B	bone	faunal					5		
ER9		B	iron	nail	cut				4		
ER9		B	iron	nail	unid				12		
ER9		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	poly		1		cool hues; tpq 1829
ER9		B	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec			2		
ER9		B	asphalt	shingle					1		tpq 1917
ER9		B	iron	tinned	sheet				3		
ER9		B	glass	toy	doll part				1		doll's eye painted blue
ER9		B	clay	toy	marble				1		
ER9		B	iron	unid					1		
ER9		B	metal	unid					1		shaped like a leaf
ER9		B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			8		
ER9		B	glass	window					21	16.2	
ER9		B	iron	wire					4		
ER9		B	coal								present

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ER9		B	organic						1		burned stick
ER9		test	glass	cont/tab			brown		4		test trench 10x3'
ER9		test	glass	cont/tab			colorless		4		test trench 10x3'
ER9		test	iron	tinned	sheet				6		test trench 10x3'
ER9		test	charcoal								present; test trench 10x3'
Q1	6		porcelain/glass	button		pted over	yellow		1		
Q1	6		porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
Q1	6		glass	cont/tab			colorless		2		
Q1	6		iron	nail	cut				1		
Q1	6		iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q1	6		porcelain	porcellaneous		undec			1		
Q1	6		metal	safety pin					1		tpq 1857
Q1	6		iron	tinned	sheet				5		
Q1	6		metal	unid					1		
Q1	6		refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		2		
Q1	6		glass	window					4		
Q2	6	A	glass	cont/tab			opq wht		1		canning jar liner, tpq 1869
Q2	6	A	bone	faunal					1		
Q2	6	A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		
Q2	6	A	wood								present
Q3	6	A	glass	cont/tab			colorless		22		some=btl frags machine made 20thc
Q3	6	B	porcelain/glass	button			white		2		
Q3	6	B	iron	button					1		
Q3	6	B	shell	button					2		mother of pearl
Q3	6	B	porcelain	Chns porcelain		pted undr	blue		1		
Q3	6	B	stoneware	coarseware			brn/gry		15		brwn slip int/brn top ext/gry btm ext
Q3	6	B	cu alloy	cog					1		likely clock cog
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle	pharm	colorless		2		[1880-1900]
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless		1		"Patented Jun.9.03 June 2303"
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		11		
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			brown		4		
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		2		mend "Mason's ... Nov.30 1858"
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		2		machine made 20th c
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		5		mend "No 77 patent US ... 1903"
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		68		
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless		1		[Owens btl Co. 1911-1929]

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Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"WF & SMIL ... 16"
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			green			7		
Q3	6	B	glass	cont/tab			opq wht			1		
Q3	6	B	bone	faunal						10		including 6 cow, 1 bird
Q3	6	B	metal	hook & eye						1		
Q3	6	B	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			38		
Q3	6	B	metal	lighter						1		lighter mecahnism
Q3	6	B	iron	nail	cut					20		
Q3	6	B	iron	nail	unid					131		
Q3	6	B	iron	nail	wire					24		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3	6	B	paper	newspaper								present
Q3	6	B	iron	nut						1		
Q3	6	B	glass	personal item			colorless			1		part of button or jewelry?
Q3	6	B	cu alloy	personal item						1		cuff link
Q3	6	B	cu alloy	personal item						1		small cosmetic brush
Q3	6	B	iron	pipe						2		
Q3	6	B	iron	screen	window					5		
Q3	6	B	leather	shoe						8		fragments with nails
Q3	6	B	iron	shovel					blade	1		
Q3	6	B	earthenware	terra cotta						1		
Q3	6	B	iron	tinned	sheet					75		
Q3	6	B	metal	top						2		salt/pepper shaker tops
Q3	6	B	porcelain	toy	doll part					5		
Q3	6	B	glass	unid			grn/wht			1		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
Q3	6	B	cu alloy	unid						6		shell design
Q3	6	B	iron	unid						1		
Q3	6	B	metal	unid						79		
Q3	6	B	synthetic	unid						29		
Q3	6	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	green			3		
Q3	6	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr				1		cool hues; tpq 1829
Q3	6	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		sponge	blue			1		tpq 1845
Q3	6	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	black			1		
Q3	6	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			3		
Q3	6	B	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				11		
Q3	6	B	glass	window						41		
Q3	6	B	brick									present

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Q3	6	B	mortar									present
Q3	6	B	unid							3		
Q3	6	B	wall plaster									present
Q3	6	bfb	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"FLAVORING"
Q3	6	bfb	iron	nail	cut					1		
Q3	6	bfb	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
Q3	6	bfb	glass	window						5		
Q3	6	C	metal	ammunition	shtgun shell					1		tpq 1850
Q3	6	C	bone	awl						1		
Q3	6	C	hard rubber	button			black			1		"Novelty Rubber Co"
Q3	6	C	porcelain/glass	button			white			5		
Q3	6	C	bone	button						1		
Q3	6	C	bone	button						1		
Q3	6	C	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray					1		
Q3	6	C	stoneware	coarseware			brn/gry			2		Albany slip
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		blue			1		"THE..."
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		blue			1		"Bromoseltzer"Bltimr[mchnmd 20thc]
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown			1		fully machine made 20th c
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown			1		not fully machine made "25"
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"Pabst"; machine made 20th c
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"McCormick &Co" [1900-47]
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"Lyric" machine made 20th c
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"WT UD Co" [late 19th c]
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"40 UD Co 4"
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			23		mend [design pat. 1897]
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		1 small (perfume?) bottle
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		purple			1		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	jar		aqu/pl grn			1		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	liner		opq wht			4		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab	liner		opq wht			1		for canning jar
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			9		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		not fully mchn made "M" [1860-80]
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			64		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"ROB"

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Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			23		
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"B"
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"...ola ... ts 6 1/2 oz"
Q3	6	C	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
Q3	6	C	cu alloy	escutcheon						2		
Q3	6	C	metal	eyelet						1		
Q3	6	C	bone	faunal						12		
Q3	6	C	bone	faunal						2		
Q3	6	C	shell	faunal						1		
Q3	6	C	iron	hinge	architectural					1		
Q3	6	C	cu alloy	hinge						1		for escutcheon etc.
Q3	6	C	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
Q3	6	C	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			16		
Q3	6	C	metal	lid						2		lids for canning jars
Q3	6	C	glass	light bulb					frag	1		
Q3	6	C	metal	light bulb					base	1		
Q3	6	C	glass	mirror						2		
Q3	6	C	iron	nail	cut					16		
Q3	6	C	iron	nail	cut					1		
Q3	6	C	iron	nail	unid					84		
Q3	6	C	iron	nail	unid					3		
Q3	6	C	iron	nail	wire					11		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3	6	C	iron	nail	wire					3		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3	6	C	cu alloy	nail						1		for escutcheon etc.
Q3	6	C	paper	newspaper								present
Q3	6	C	iron	nut						1		
Q3	6	C	celluloid	personal item						1		likely celluloid faceted ring; tpq 1868
Q3	6	C	metal	personal item						1		2-ring notebook (spine/rings)
Q3	6	C	iron	pipe						1		
Q3	6	C	porcelain	porcellaneous		decal				1		tpq 1880, cmn 1900
Q3	6	C	leather	shoe						2		parts of at least 2 shoes
Q3	6	C	iron	spike	gutter					2		
Q3	6	C	cu alloy	spoon					bowl	1		
Q3	6	C	iron	tinned	sheet					64		
Q3	6	C	iron	tinned	sheet					25		
Q3	6	C	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		

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Q3	6	C	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
Q3	6	C	porcelain	toy						1		likely miniature teaset frag
Q3	6	C	glass	unid			black			1		faceted, personal item?
Q3	6	C	glass	unid			colorless			1		small rod, pt of syringe?
Q3	6	C	metal	unid						31		
Q3	6	C	metal	unid						1		in small finds bag
Q3	6	C	metal	unid						6		
Q3	6	C	refnd erthn	unid						1		possibly Bennington
Q3	6	C	synthetic	unid						42		
Q3	6	C	iron	washer						1		
Q3	6	C	refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	green			1		
Q3	6	C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				1		
Q3	6	C	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				7		
Q3	6	C	glass	window						25		
Q3	6	C	glass	window						3		
Q3	6	C	iron	wire	barbed					2		tpq 1886
Q3	6	C	iron	wire						5		
Q3	6	C	metal	wire						2		
Q3	6	C	organic									leaf matter present
Q3	6	C	slate							1		
Q3	6	C	unid							18		cinabar/naturally occuring?
Q3	6	C	wood									present
Q3	6	C	wood									present
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			2		mend: "...RETT"
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"ES ... ECIST"
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"olk, Va..shed 1835.. ling prohibited"
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"Louisville KY Jco" not fully mchnmd
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		Owen's scar tpq 1903; mchn made
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		light brown/amber
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			54		
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab			green			3		
Q3	6	D	glass	cont/tab			red			1		
Q3	6	D	bone	faunal						6		including 3 bird
Q3	6	D	iron	nail	cut					17		
Q3	6	D	iron	nail	unid					1		

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Q3	6	D	iron	nail	wire					2		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3	6	D	porcelain	porcellaneous		pted over	poly			1		and gilt
Q3	6	D	iron	tinned	sheet					62		
Q3	6	D	iron	unid						1		
Q3	6	D	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				3		
Q3	6	D	glass	window						9		
Q3	6	D	iron	wire						1		
Q3	6	D	unid							1		
Q3	6	D	wall plaster									present
Q3	6	D	wood									present
Q3	6	D as	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
Q3	6	D as	metal	button						3		
Q3	6	D as	wood	button						1		
Q3	6	D as	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
Q3	6	D as	metal	cog						1		
Q3	6	D as	metal	coin						1		1869
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			9		
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		"Alex ..."
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn			1		"Robert ... a"
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			brown			1		light brown/amber
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			brown			17		
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			colorless			75		
Q3	6	D as	glass	cont/tab			green			3		
Q3	6	D as	metal	escutcheon						1		"Hughes"; name brand?
Q3	6	D as	bone	faunal						13		
Q3	6	D as	cu alloy	hinge						1		for trunk/furniture, eg
Q3	6	D as	metal	hook						1		attaches to wall
Q3	6	D as	refnd erthn	ironstone						1		tpq 1840
Q3	6	D as	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
Q3	6	D as	iron	knife						1		
Q3	6	D as	iron	nail	cut					47		
Q3	6	D as	iron	nail	unid					36		
Q3	6	D as	iron	nail	wire					11		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3	6	D as	porcelain	porcellaneous		undec				1		
Q3	6	D as	iron	screw						1		tpq 1846
Q3	6	D as	iron	tinned	sheet					10		

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Q3	6	D as	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
Q3	6	D as	iron	unid						2		
Q3	6	D as	lead	unid						1		fitting
Q3	6	D as	metal	unid						2		
Q3	6	D as	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
Q3	6	D as	glass	window						21		
Q3	6	D as	metal	wire						1		
Q3	6	E	metal	button						1		
Q3	6	E	stoneware	coarseware			gray			1		with Albany slip interior
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown			1		
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"Ziegler...Huntington W Va"
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"A B Co 7"
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1		with lid
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			2		
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1		"7902 CS & Co LD"
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1		"8021 CS & Co LD"
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1		"Atlas Preserving Co"
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			brown			2		
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			brown		stopper	1		light brown/amber
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			colorless			87		
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		"... ria, V..."
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		".. cts"
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			green			4		
Q3	6	E	glass	cont/tab			red			42		
Q3	6	E	bone	faunal						40		
Q3	6	E	shell	faunal								present
Q3	6	E	porcelain	Jpns porcelain		transpt	blue			1		
Q3	6	E	iron	nail	cut					56		
Q3	6	E	iron	nail	unid					52		
Q3	6	E	iron	nail	wire					6		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3	6	E	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue	shl edg ind		1		
Q3	6	E	refnd erthn	pearlware		transpt	blue			1		
Q3	6	E	porcelain	porcellaneous		annular	gilt			1		
Q3	6	E	iron	tinned	sheet					37		
Q3	6	E	metal	top						1		for small bottle
Q3	6	E	ceramic	unid						1		looks like tin-glazed

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Q3	6	E	cu alloy	unid					1		small rod, part of clock/furniture
Q3	6	E	iron	unid					1		
Q3	6	E	refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue		2		
Q3	6	E	refnd erthn	whiteware			green		1		
Q3	6	E	glass	window					44		
Q3	6	E	slate								present; 2 roofing tiles
Q3	6	E	wall plaster								present
Q3	6	E	wood								present
Q3/4	6	D as	porcelain/glass	button			white		1		
Q3/4	6	D as	bone	button					1		
Q3/4	6	D as	bone	faunal					6		
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	key					1		
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	nail	cut				19		
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	nail	unid				22		
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	nail	wire				1		small: trunk/furniture
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	tinned	sheet				5		
Q3/4	6	D as	bone	toothbrush					1		"Qualite Fine Pa..s"
Q3/4	6	D as	iron	unid					15		
Q3/4	6	D as	stone						1		pebble
Q3/4	6	D as	wood								present
Q4	6	A	glass	cont/tab			aqu/pl grn		4		
Q4	6	A	glass	cont/tab			brown		1		
Q4	6	A	glass	cont/tab			colorless		3		
Q4	6	A	glass	cont/tab			purple		2		mend: "Fine Wines"
Q4	6	A	iron	nail	unid				1		
Q4	6	A	iron	nail	wire				1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q4	6	A	metal	unid					8		
Q4	6	A	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec			1		
Q4	6	A	glass	window					5		
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		3		
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		1		"Washington C Trademark..." 20th c
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		2		Schlitz 20th c
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		1		"12 33" not fully machine made
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		1		"Trademark CBS Baltimore MD" 20thc
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown		1		fully machine made 20th c

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Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		brown			1		[RbtPrtner Brwg/Alxndria] nt mchnmd
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			2		mend: "Pabst"
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		"Reuistered Co"
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless		finish	2		not fully machine made
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless		finish	2		fully machine made 20th c
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			1		
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1		"No 72 Pat in US...July 1906"
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab			blue			1		
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab			brown			23		
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab			colorless			114		
Q4	6	B	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
Q4	6	B	glass	light bulb						5		
Q4	6	B	metal	light bulb					base	2		
Q4	6	B	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
Q4	6	B	iron	tinned	sheet					1		
Q4	6	B	glass	unid			grn/wht			9		green ext/white int like banker's lamp
Q4	6	B	glass	window						15		
Q4	6	bfw	iron	nail	cut					1		
Q4	6	bfw	iron	nail	unid					2		1 likely wire
Q4	6	bfw	metal	wire						1		
Q4	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		blue			1		20th c "Bromoselter..."
Q4	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			2		mend: "Portner Br..g Co...andria Va"
Q4	6	C	glass	cont/tab	bottle		colorless			24		
Q4	6	C	glass	cont/tab	jar		colorless			1		[1880-1900]
Q4	6	C	ceramic	pipe	drainage					1		tpq 1900
Q4	6	C	iron	tinned	sheet					4		
Q4	6	fnh	iron	nail	unid					2		
Q4	6	fnh	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
test	6		refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		test unit 1994
test	6		refnd erthn	whiteware		pted undr	gray			1		test unit 1994
test	6		refnd erthn	whiteware		transpt	blue			1		test unit 1994
test	6		refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				11		test unit 1994
	6	hf	bone	faunal						1		
	6	hf	iron	hook						1		
	6	hf	iron	nail	unid					1		
	6	hf	iron	pintle						1		

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	6	hf	porcelain	toy	doll part					1		
	6	hf	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				2		
	25	C	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		
	25	C	iron	nail	unid					1		
	25	C	refnd erthn	yellowware						1		tpq 1825
	25	C	stone							1		pebble
	25	C	wood									present
	25	D	porcelain/glass	button			white			1		
	25	D	stoneware	coarseware	Am blue&gray		gray			1		
	25	D	earthenware	coarseware						1		
	25	D	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		
	25	D	iron	nail	cut					4		
	25	D	iron	nail	unid					7		
	25	D	iron	nail	unid				frag	7		
	25	D	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	green	shl edg ind		1		
	25	D	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				2		
	25	D	stone							1		pebble
	25	D	wood									present
	25	E	glass	cont/tab			colorless			1		
	25	E	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
	25	E	bone	faunal						1		
	25	E	iron	nail	cut					3		
	25	E	iron	nail	unid					5		
	25	E	iron	nail	wire					1		tpq 1860; 1st common 1880
	25	E	refnd erthn	pearlware		pted undr	blue			1		
	25	E	refnd erthn	pearlware		undec				1		
	25	E	iron	tinned	sheet					4		
	25	E	glass	window						2		
	25	E	wood									present
	25	F	bone	button						1		
	25	F	cu alloy	coin	penny					1		1887
	25	F	glass	cont/tab			colorless			7		
	25	F	glass	cont/tab			green			1		
	25	F	bone	faunal						1		
	25	F	metal	key						1		
	25	F	iron	nail	cut					6		

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	25	F	iron	nail	unid					11		
	25	F	iron	tinned	sheet					34		
	25	F	metal	unid						7		
	25	F	refnd erthn	whiteware		undec				3		
	25	F	glass	window						10		
	25	F	wall plaster									present