Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations at the James Vanderpoel House of History, Kinderhook, New York



Prepared for:
Columbia County Historical Society
5 Albany Avenue
Kinderhook, NY 12106

Prepared by:
Christa M. Beranek and John M. Steinberg
With contributions by Heidi Krofft and Anna Hayden
Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research
University of Massachusetts Boston

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Abstract

The Vanderpoel House of History, located at 16 Broad Street in Kinderhook, New York, is a historic property owned by the Columbia County Historical Society. The house itself was built ca. 1820 for James Vanderpoel, but the property (9.3 acres) had both prior and subsequent owners, many of whom resided there for a longer time than the Vanderpoels. The house is the only standing building (with the exception of a small shed), but several outbuildings are known from historic documents and/or photographs, including a law office, carriage house, and barn.

The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston conducted one week of geophysical investigations and two weeks of excavation on the property in May and June of 2009 to establish a grid on the site using the New York State Plane system, to test the area immediately surrounding the house for archaeological deposits prior to grading for drainage and foundation repairs, and to determine the locations of the 1937 drywells and associated drains. The geophysics and excavations were limited to the area immediately surrounding the house and did not cover any of the outbuildings.

The ground penetrating radar and conductivity surveys and subsequent excavations located several utility trenches and identified intact historic yard surfaces and sheet middens associated primarily with the Pomeroy family who lived on the property between 1792 and 1813. The locations of these middens suggest that the earlier house was located in the same place as the current house. The artifacts in the units around the kitchen doorway, both in the side yard and behind the house, suggest that the whole corner around kitchen door was used for sheet refuse disposal, including food waste such as bone and shell and discarded household items. Deposits of brick and gravel in several units can be associated with the construction of the standing house and with bedding for a historic driveway behind the house. The excavation units behind the house also uncovered a brick and stone pavement that is probably related to the house's rear porch. A few military buttons can also be associated with the Burt period, reflecting Thomas and Charles Burt's involvement in the Civil War. The conductivity survey located one of the 1937 drywells and one of the drains running to it, which was confirmed with test excavations.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Columbia County Historical Society for supporting archaeological research as part of the interpretation and management of their historic properties. Thanks to Bonnie Yochelson who graciously donated her house for the field crew for one week of the project and to Neil Yetwin who shared his research on the Myers family. We would also like to thank John Schoenfelder who helped establish the site grid and to acknowledge the work of the field and laboratory crew who contributed to the project: Rita Shepard, Heidi Krofft, Rachel Scheckman, Anna Hayden, and Jessica Bowes (from UMass Boston), Ellen Spensley (Boston University), and Rosie Taylor (Smith). Melody Henkel took the artifact photographs for the report; Anna Hayden wrote the analysis of the artifacts in units 2, 3, and 14/15; and Heidi Krofft wrote the initial descriptions of units 8, 9, 13, 22, and 25.

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Section 1: Introduction

Project Overview

The Vanderpoel House of History, located at 16 Broad Street in Kinderhook, New York, is a historic property owned by the Columbia County Historical Society (Figs. 1.1 and 1.2). The house itself was built ca. 1820 for James Vanderpoel, but the property (9.3 acres) had both prior and subsequent owners, many of whom resided there for a longer time than the Vanderpoels. Since the early 20th century, the house has sometimes been called "The House of History," a designation it bears on the USGS map. The house is the only building standing on the property (with the exception of a small shed), but several outbuildings are known from historic documents and/or photographs. A law office, carriage house, workshop, and barn date to the Vanderpoel period and later. Earlier buildings are mentioned in the deeds; an 1787 mortgage for the property mentions a dwelling house, store house, and barn (Toole, Piwonka, and Lesser 1994: 9).

The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston conducted one week of geophysical investigations and two weeks of excavation on the property in 2009 to address the following goals.

- To establish a grid on the site on which all future work could be located;
- To test the area immediately surrounding the house for archaeological deposits prior to grading for drainage and foundation repairs;
- To determine the locations of the 1937 drywells and associated drains.

The ground penetrating radar (GPR) and conductivity surveys and subsequent excavations located several utility trenches and identified intact historic yard surfaces and sheet middens associated primarily with the Pomeroy family who lived on the property between 1792 and 1813. The locations of these middens suggest that the earlier house was located in the same place as the current house. The artifacts in the units around the kitchen doorway, both in the side yard and behind the house, suggest that the whole corner around kitchen door was an area of fairly heavy sheet refuse disposal, including food waste such as bone and shell and discarded household items. Deposits of brick and gravel in several units can be associated with the construction of the standing house and with bedding for a historic driveway. The excavation units behind the house also uncovered structural features that are probably related to the house's rear porch. A few military buttons can also be associated with the Burt period, reflecting Thomas and Charles Burt's involvement in the Civil War. Since the excavations were limited to the area immediately around the house, we did not find evidence of any of the earlier outbuildings. The conductivity survey, however, did locate one of the 1937 drywells and one of the drains running to it, which was confirmed with test excavations.

Previous Research

Previous research on the Vanderpoel house and property includes a Historic Structure Report (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989), a Historic Landscape Report (Toole, Piwonka, and Lesser 1994), and a report on the 1990 archaeological excavations (Collamer and Associates 1991). The Historic Structure report, in addition to describing the building fabric, assembled a history of the house's occupants and surveyed the Columbia County Historical Society's records to track changes to the house during their ownership. The Historic Landscape Report's major addition was a complete chain of title search for the period between 1781 and the present with additional documentary research to describe how the different households used the property over time. The Fall 2006 issue of *Columbia County History and Heritage* contains a number of recent articles on the house and its residents, including sections on the Vanderpoel, Myers, and Burt families, and reproduces late 19th and early 20th-century photographs of the house's exterior. This (current) report draws on the documentary research conducted by the authors of these older reports.

A summary of the previous archaeological research conducted by Collamer and Associates is

Figure 1.1. The front of Vanderpoel House, view to the northwest.

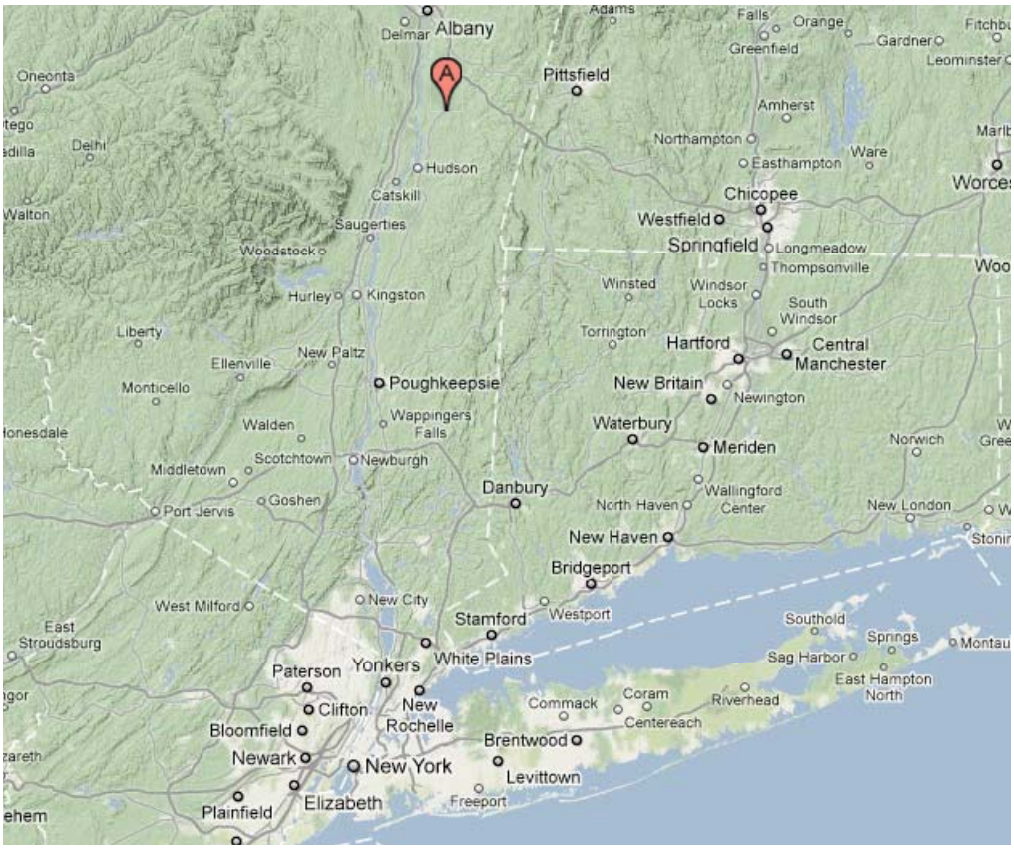
presented here to put the current project in context. Note that the directions used by Collamer are not the same as those used to describe the Fiske Center's work. The house is oriented with its corners pointing (roughly) to the cardinal directions (Fig. 1.3); Collamer's report calls the front of the house the east face and the back, the west, while the Fiske Center report calls the front yard the southeast and the rear yard northwest. Collamer's excavation was intended to mitigate planned foundation and drainage repair around the west corner of the house (the southwest corner, in their terminology) and to identify the footings of the rear porch which had been removed in 1927.

They placed two 10 × 10 ft excavation units at the west corner of the house which they excavated to about 3 ½ feet below the ground surface. Behind the house, they scraped a 2 ft wide trench along the porch outline as identified by historic maps and dug six circular 50 cm test pits, one on each side of the stairs within the porch footing and four in a line beyond the porch, north of the stairs. In the trench, they found a cluster of 4 bricks in each of the corners and three other clusters of brick and limestone, all of which they interpreted as porch piers. Our excavations relocated one of these piers, but discovered that it was not as isolated as shown on Collamer's plans.

Collamer's test pits were not described in detail. The two large test units uncovered a significant trash deposit with a large number of late 18th and early 19th-century artifacts. The units, however, were also cut by a number of historic and modern utilities, including several earlier attempts to solve the drainage problems at this corner. The utilities included a modern oil or gas pipe, water, and electric lines, a brick drain, a barrel drain, the terminus of the corner's downspout, and a sewer pipe and trench. The artifacts from this excavation are in the Columbia County Historical Society's collections, and the ceramics are currently being analyzed by Megan Sullivan for her MA thesis at UMass Boston.

Known Ground Disturbance

Historic and modern utilities and 20th-century repair efforts have all affected the archaeological deposits around the house (Fig. 1.4). We took these into account when planning the locations of our excavation units. As the archaeologists in 1990 discovered, utilities are concentrated at the west corner of the house. Most of these run through the southwest yard, but a septic line and some electrical lines run out from the rear face of the house (into the northwest yard). The combination of the prior archaeological excavations and the presence of multiple utility trenches on the south side of the house means that only the deposits at



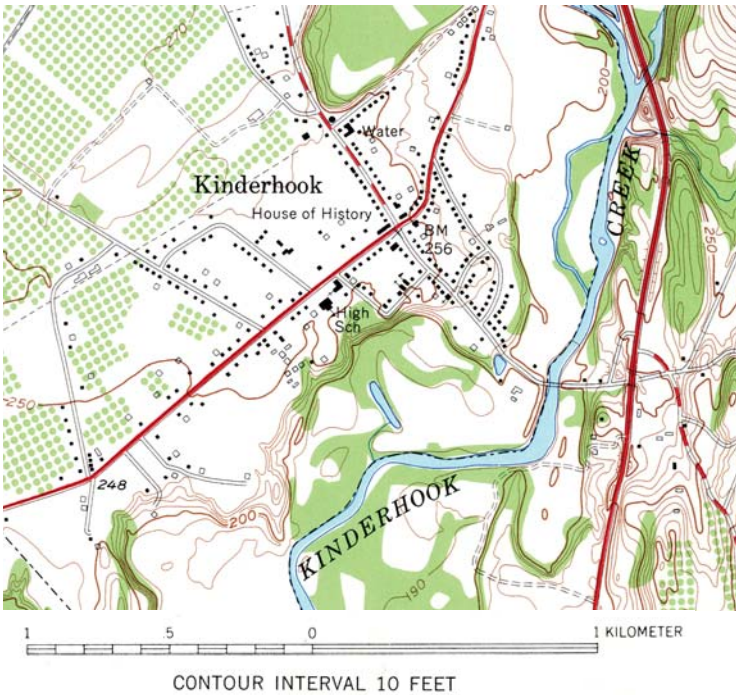


Figure 1.2. Top) Kinderhook in relationship to Albany and New York City. Kinderhook is located in northern Columbia County, New York, south of Albany and east of the Hudson River. Bottom) The Vanderpoel House (labeled "House of History") in Kinderhook on the USGS Kinderhook quadrangle.

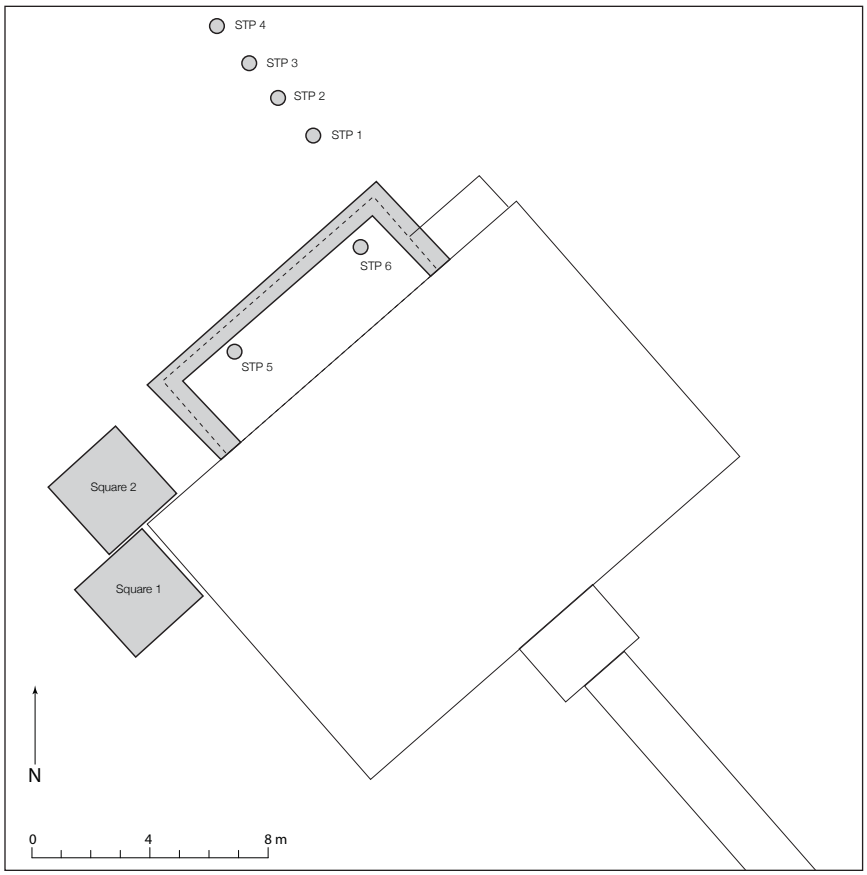


Figure 1.3. The locations of Collamer and Associates' major excavations around the house. Note that the test pit locations are approximate and larger than actual size.

the southeast corner are likely to be intact. In the front of the house, there may be a septic system that has cut through any deposits, possibly south of the central walkway based on the location of the indoor plumbing, but the location of this feature is unknown. The rear face of the house was partially tested during the 1990 excavations, although the area around the cellar bulkhead entrance was not. The northeast face of the house is mostly free of utility trenches; however, previous attempts to correct drainage problems have probably disturbed any original deposits around the foundation on the northeast side and portion of the front and back faces. In 1937, a trench was dug to the depth of the foundation on these three sides of the house and a 6-inch thick slab of concrete was put in place to help keep water and tree roots away from the dry-laid foundation walls (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 73). We uncovered this trench in EU13; it extends 70-80 cm from the house. The tile drains to the dry wells were also installed at this point, with a drain more than 3 ½ feet below the surface running off each corner of the house. We encountered one of the drain trenches in EU9.

Based on this information, a significant portion of the area within a meter of the house has been disturbed by 20th-century work, and much of the southwest yard has been disturbed by utility installation. On the other hand, except for the southwest side of the house, where many of the utilities have been installed, yard areas more than a meter from the house were expected to be well preserved, which we discovered was the case.

Property History

This account of the property history is drawn from the more detailed Historic Structure Report (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989), Historic Landscape Report (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 4-5), and articles in *Columbia County History and*

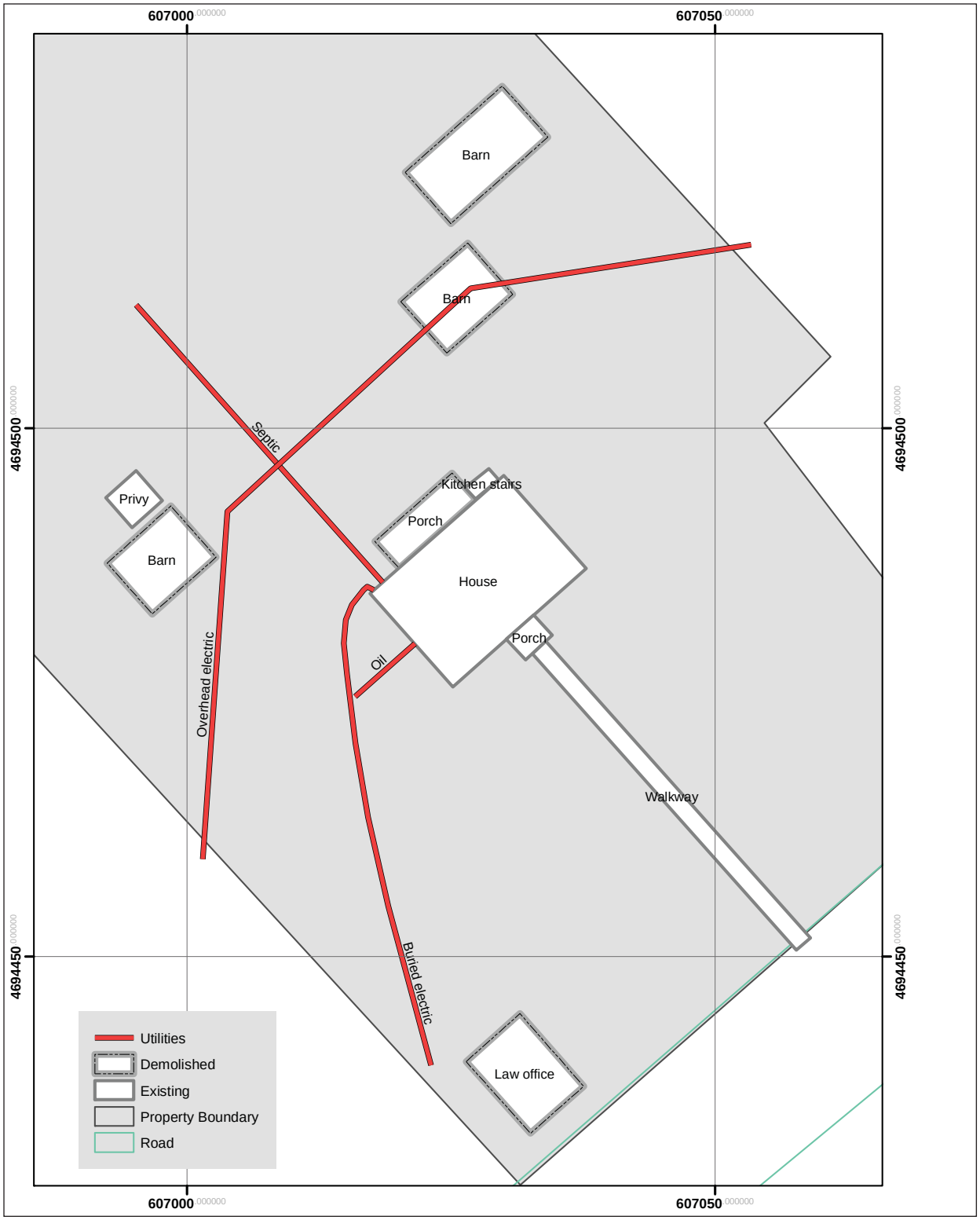


Figure 1.4. Plan showing the existing house and privy, some of the existing utilities, and the former porch and outbuildings. Outbuilding locations are based on historic documents and are taken from a plan by John G. Waite Associates, as are the locations of the existing utilities. Several utilities discivered archaeologically are not shown, including the pipes to the dry wells and a pipe running from the east half of the rear of the house into the yard.

Table 1.1. Owners and occupants of the 16 Broad Street property. Information from Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994.

Dates	Owner/occupant
pre-1781	Gosah Van Buren
1787-1792	John Kinney
1792-1815/1820	Josiah and Anna Pomeroy
1815/1820-1833	James and Anna Vanderpoel
1833-1834	Ashley Scovel
1834-1842	Mordecai and Charlotte Myers
1842-1895	Thomas and Lydia Burt
1895-1905	Lida Haines
1905-1909	David Steiner
1909-1922	A. Eugene Crosbie
1922-1925	Eleanor Ten Eyck Esselstyn
1925-present	Columbia County Historical Society

Heritage (2006), supplemented by some additional census research. Since several more complete accounts exist, a brief version is presented here to provide a context in which to understand the archaeological deposits (Table 1.1).

The earliest identified owner of this parcel is Gosah Van Buren (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 4-5, 9, 15-16). It is not certain when the Van Buren family acquired the property, but they may have owned land in this vicinity since the mid-18th century; they certainly acquired the land some time before 1787. The authors of the Historic Landscape Report suggest that the Van Buren house might have been the same one that the Pomeroys purchased later in 1792 and that the Van Burens used the property to raise vegetables and to keep cows and possibly other livestock. The deed between Van Buren and John Kinney was for 9.3 acres containing a house, store house, and barn (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 9). The location of the outbuildings is not known.

In 1787, Van Buren sold the property to John Kinney, who had already been living there for a few years (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 5, 9-10, 16). Kinney was involved in the business of running stage wagons between New York City and Albany, so may have used the property to pasture animals or to otherwise support the stage coach business. He did not stay in Kinderhook for long after the purchase; he moved to New Jersey in 1790 and does not appear on the Kinderhook census for that year. No documents have been found that indicate if someone else was occupying the property between 1790 and 1792.

Kinney somehow transferred the property to Josiah and Anna Allis Pomeroy in 1792, though no deed between them has been found (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 10-11, 17). [The property history under the Pomeroys is complex; the Pomeroys mortgaged the property to Peter Van Schaack in February of 1793, then apparently sold it back to John Kinney in April of 1793, though this may have been another mortgage. This second sale was not recorded until 1815, and no document transferring the property back to the Pomeroys has been located. Since the deed by which Vanderpoel acquired the property has also not been identified, it may be worth searching the records for a transaction between Kinney and Vanderpoel or between Van Schaack and Vanderpoel ca. 1815 since the Pomeroys may not have been the uncontested owners if they had unpaid mortgages. Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser do not state whether they explored these options or not.]

Josiah Pomeroy was a doctor, and he died in 1795, after just a few years on the property. Anna remained on the property until her death ca. 1813. The couple had three or four daughters and a son (born between the 1770s and 1789) so there would have been children and young adults of various ages throughout the Pomeroy occupation. The Pomeroys also owned slaves; the 1810 census (Table 1.2) lists two young enslaved people (under 25, gender not specified). Earlier, when the household was larger, there may have been more. On the 1790 census, for example, of the 170 households in Kinderhook who owned slaves, 96 (56%) owned more than two (Bahn 2000: 30-34). For some reason, Anna Pomeroy does not appear on the 1800 census for Kinderhook, so it may be that she did not reside there continually after Josiah's death.

From the mortgage between Pomeroy and Van Schaack, we know that the lot contained a house, a barn, a garden, and a wood lot (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 10-11). Anna's inventory describes a house with two heated rooms: the kitchen heated by the fireplace and another room heated with a Franklin stove (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 17). The Pomeroy's are reportedly buried

Table 1.2. The Pomeroy household in the 1810 census. Anna Pomeroy is listed as the head of the household.

Census category	Number	Probable identity
Free white females, 16-25	1	One of Anna's daughters, possibly Sophia, the youngest.
Free white females, 45+	1	Anna Pomeroy
Number of slaves	2	Names not known.
Number of household members over 25	1	
Number of household members	4	

Table 1.3. 1830 census of the Vanderpoel household (Van Der Pol in original document).

Census category	Number	Probable identity
Free white males 5-9	1	Son, Aaron or Isaac
Free white males 15-19	1	Unknown, relative laborer?
Free white males 40-49	1	James Vanderpoel, b. 1787
Free white females 5-9	1	Daughter, Harriet, b. 1824
Free white females 10-14	1	Daughter, Sarah, b. 1816
Free white females 15-19	2	Daughters, Elizabeth, b. 1810 and Susan, b. 1812
Free white females 40-49	1	Anna Doll Vanderpoel, b. 1785
Free white females 50-59	1	Unknown, relative or domestic staff?
Free colored males under 10	1	Unknown laborer or domestic staff
Free colored males 24-35	1	Unknown laborer or domestic staff
Free colored females 24-35	1	Unknown laborer or domestic staff
Free white persons under 20	6	
Free white persons 20-49	2	
Total free white persons	9	
Total free colored persons	3	
Total persons	12	

on the lot; the headstones were apparently still in place in 1925 (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 18), but have since been knocked down and the location of that graveyard is known approximately.

Sometime between ca. 1815 and 1820, the property passed from Anna Pomeroy's heirs to James Vanderpoel. No deed for this transfer has been located; Mesick, Cohen, and Waite (1989: 6) suggest that the house may have passed between the families in business dealings between Anna Pomeroy's estate and James Vanderpoel's father, but no supporting documentation confirms this hypothesis. James Vanderpoel noted, when he sold the property, that it was the parcel he bought from Anna Pomeroy's heirs (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 11). Vanderpoel also added 1 ½ acres with frontage on Albany Avenue to the existing parcel (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 12).

James Vanderpoel is credited with commissioning the existing house sometime around 1820, based on his purchase of building material for an unspecified project in 1819 (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 20). James and Anna Doll Vanderpoel were married in 1808 and moved to Kinderhook around the same time. Between 1810 and 1824, they had six children, one of whom died young, so there would have been five children of various ages in the house during their occupation. [Secondary sources have conflicting accounts of the names and birthdates of James and Anna's children. Mesick, Cohen and Waite list five daughters and a son, Isaac, born in 1821 (1989: 13). Biggs does not name the daughters, but lists their only son as Aaron, born in 1825 (2006: 10).] Census data from 1830 (Table 1.3) indicates that beyond the immediate family of seven, five additional relatives and/or laborers or household servants also lived on the property. The listing of a free colored

Table 1.4. 1840 census of the Myers household (Mordica Myres in original document). Several children are not represented in the census figures; William (b. 1813?) died in 1839, and Henrietta (b. 1814) married in 1839, so neither are listed. Daughters Maria (b. 1832, age 8 at time of census), Catherine (b. 1819, age about 21) seem also not to be listed, reasons unknown. Birthdates of Myers' children provided by Neil Yetwin (personal communication, 2011).

Census category	Number	Probable identity
Free white males 5-10	2	Sons, Edward (b. 1835) and Charles (b. 1833)
Free white males 10-15	1	Unknown
Free white males 15-20	1	Son, Algernon Sydney (b. 1821)
Free white males 20-30	2	Son, Theodorus (b. 1820) and unknown
Free white males 60-70	1	Mordecai Myers, (b. 1776)
Free white females under 5	2	Unknown
Free white females 10-15	1	Daughter, Francis (b. 1829)
Free white females 15-20	3	Daughter, Charlotte (b. 1823) and unknown
Free white females 30-40	1	Unknown
Free white females 40-50	2	Charlotte Myers and unknown
Free colored females 25-35	1	Unknown
Total	17	

Table 1.5. Thomas Burt in the 1860 Agricultural Schedule of New York, Schedule 4: Productions of Agriculture in Kinderhook in the County of Columbia

Item	Value/amount
Improved land	10 acres
Unimproved land	0
Cash value of farm	$18,000
Value of farming implements, machinery	$50
Horses	1
Asses/mules	0
Milk cows	1
Oxen, cattle, sheep	0
Swine	1
Value of livestock	$200
Wheat	0
Rye	37 bushels
Corn	20 bushels
Oats, rice, tobacco, ground corn, wool	0
Potatoes	200 bushels
Value of orchard products	$20
Butter	784 lbs
Hay	30 tons
Value of animals slaughtered	$170

man, woman, and child suggests a possible family, who may have performed domestic and agricultural work. The free white teenage man and woman over 50 could be relatives of the Vanderpoels (a nephew and a mother or aunt) or additional staff (possibly an agricultural laborer and a cook).

In addition to the house, Vanderpoel built a law office near the street and probably replaced some of the other outbuildings. When he sold the property in 1833, the house, a "new or west barn," the law office, and "the corn house and granary" were all mentioned, for a total of at least 3 or 4 outbuildings (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 19). There may also have been an older east barn. Figure 1.4 reconstructs the location of the law office and other outbuildings.

James Vanderpoel was a lawyer, served in the New York State Assembly, worked as the Columbia County Surrogate, and was a judge first for the county and then for the state courts (Biggs 2006: 10). He left Kinderhook for Albany in 1831 and sold the Kinderhook property to Ashley Scovel in 1833. James' brother Aaron continued to use the law office until 1835 (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 19). Vanderpoel's acreage, buildings, and the additional people living with him suggest that he was engaged in agriculture as well as his legal practice and appointments.

In 1833, Vanderpoel sold the property to Ashley Scovel, who in turn sold it to Mordecai Myers in 1834. There are several descriptions of the property from the Myers period. An 1840 insurance policy lists a house, barn, shed, carriage house, and law office, while his 1841 sale advertisement mentions the brick house, a barn, carriage house, wood house, and other out buildings (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 25; Toole, Piwanka, and

Table 1.6. The Burt household on the 1870 and 1880 censuses. Domestic staff and other boarders listed on censuses between 1850 and 1865 can be found in Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 29.

Name	Est. birth year	1870	1880	Notes
Thomas Burt (Sr.)	1800	x		
Lydia Burt	1800	x	x	Listed as head of household in 1880
Thomas M. Burt (Jr.)	1840		x	
Harriett Coventry Burt	1841		x	Wife of Thomas Jr.
Hannah W. Van Allen	1827	x	x	Niece of Thomas Burt, Sr.
John Schermerhorn	1806	x		
Kate Sester	1852	x		
Jane Munely	1860		x	
Thomas Keegan	1852		x	Born in Ireland

Lesser 1994: 20). The landscape around the house included a lawn, fruit trees (apples, peaches, and plums), and vegetable and flower gardens (Toole, Piwanka, and Lesser 1994: 20). Census data from 1840 (Table 1.4) shows that Myers' household was even larger than the Vanderpoels' and included 17 people. Mordecai and his wife Charlotte Bailey had 10 children, some of whom had left home by 1840 (Yetwin 2006:18-19), so at least seven of the 17 individuals were either other relatives or domestic and agricultural laborers.

Myers was born in Rhode Island to Jewish parents, spent part of his childhood in a settlement of British Loyalists in Nova Scotia, then settled in New York and worked in various capacities until he entered the military during the War of 1812. After being wounded in 1813, he became an assemblyman in the New York State Legislature. In 1834, he finished his last term in state politics and moved to Kinderhook. He and his children became active in Kinderhook's institutions, and Mordecai served as a village trustee and its second mayor (Yetwin 2006: 18). In 1842, he sold the main lot to Thomas Burt and subdivided the Albany Avenue lot for sale to other individuals. Some time between 1842 and 1848, Myers moved to Schenectady, where he again became involved in politics and was elected mayor. Myers was also a member of the Freemasons and active in the Jewish community in New York.

The Burts, who bought the property from Myers, were the family who lived on the property the longest (1842-1895). In fact, in an early 20th-century history of Kinderhook (Collier 1914: 378), the house was known as the Burt House. Thomas M. Burt and his wife Lydia Butts Burt had four sons and a daughter: Silas, James, Thomas, Charles, and Abbie (Collier 1914: 474). Thomas was the publisher of an Albany newspaper, the *Albany Argus*. While he continued to commute to Albany some after his move to Kinderhook, he also farmed his Kinderhook property (Table 1.5). Relative to the farms listed on the same page, Burt's farm was small yet valuable for its size. Thomas Burt, Sr. and his four sons were involved in the Civil War. Thomas Burt, Sr., helped to oversee and equip volunteers and served as paymaster for the volunteer armies; Burt's son Charles became a Lieutenant Colonel during the assault of Port Hudson (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 28; Light 2006: 24-25).

After Thomas Burt, Sr., died in 1872, his widow continued to live there, and his son Thomas Burt, Jr., returned to the property. An 1873 inventory listed the house, a barn, and a wash house, wood house, and workshop (for carpentry and cabinetry), as well as providing a detailed account of the furnishings and uses of the rooms of the house (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 30-33). Census data for 1870 (Table 1.6) show that while their children had left home by this point, Hannah Van Allen, a niece, still lived with the Burts, as did a man and woman probably employed for domestic help or agricultural labor.

The later ownership of the property is not discussed in detail here since no archaeological deposits from the later periods have been identified (see Table 1.1). The major archaeological effects on the property after the Burts left were the dismantling of the outbuildings, the installation of

more modern utilities, and various repair episodes undertaken by the Columbia County Historical Society. The law office, which appears on an 1873 map, seems to have been removed by the 1920s (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 38). The front and rear porches were removed in 1927, and in 1929 the two remaining rear outbuildings were demolished. Water and electricity were installed in 1930, and a toilet installed in the remaining small shed in 1932 (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 63-68). In 1937, a concrete slab was poured into a trench around parts of the foundation to help keep water out of the house (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 73).

Section 2: Field Investigations and Analysis

Methods

Mapping and Remote Sensing

Mapping and remote sensing were carried out between May 11th and 13th by Drs. John Steinberg, John Schoenfelder, and Christa Beranek, with data processing occurring over the following weeks. A UTM grid (zone 18N) was established at the site with the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). All remotes sensing and excavation unit locations have been described using these grid coordinates which appear on the sides of many of the figures.

We established reference points within the property by taking readings at points around the house with a Trimble XH with Zephyr external antenna, which were then processed using correction factors broadcast from local base stations. We used the most accurate of these points to establish internal datam points using a Topcon GTS-900A. Excavation units and remote sensing locations were all mapped in based on this work, and their locations should have sub-3 cm accuracy. Elevations during excavation were also taken in meters above sea level (based on the elevations of the datum points established with the GPS survey), and should be internally consistent and have sub-5 cm accuracy.

Remote sensing surveys were conducted with both a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) antenna and an EM-31 conductivity meter. For the remote sensing, we used a Måla GPR X3M Integrated Radar Control Unit with a 500 MHz shielded antenna. The transects were collected off-grid to take readings as close to the structure as possible and were rectified to the SPCS using GPR-Slice software. The EM-31 profiles were taken on grid every 50 cm, with transects running both east-west and north-south. The areas covered by these two methods can be seen in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

Field and Laboratory Methods

Excavation took place between June 8th and 19th, with a field crew (Heidi Krofft, Rachel Scheckman, Ellen Spensley, Jessica Bowes, and Rosie Taylor) directed by Christa Beranek. We spent nine days excavating and one rain day washing artifacts. We opened 11 distinct excavation areas, described below (Table 2.1) and depicted in Figure 2.3. When units were adjacent to the structure, they were oriented perpedicular to the house; in yard areas, units were oriented with the State Plane grid coordinates. The corners of all units were surveyed using the State Plane coordinates.

With the exception of EU8 and part of EU25, all units were excavated to sterile subsoil, and all deposits were screened through quarter inch mesh. Each layer of soil and each feature was given a context number; some thick strata were split into arbitrary 10 cm layers, each with a context number. EU8 was placed to investigate the location of the cistern, and these deposits were not screened, due to their more recent date, nor did we reach the

Table 2.1. Summary of excavation areas.

Area	Size	Yard area	Contexts
EU1	1 m × 50 cm	Southwest side yard	79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 90
EU2	50 × 50 cm	Front yard	93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102
EU3	50 × 50 cm	Front yard	103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109
EU6	2 m × 50 cm	Front yard	70, 72, 76, 77, 82, 83, 87, 91, 97
EU8	50 × 75 cm	Northeast side yard	32, 35
EU9	2.5 m × 50 cm	Northeast side yard	2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22
EU13	4 m × 50 cm	Northeast side yard	1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 27
EU14/15	3 m × 50 cm	Back yard	20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 38, 40, 43, 47, 53, 55, 60, 67, 68, 73
EU22	50 × 50 cm	Back yard	42, 45, 101, 108, 110
EU24	50 × 50 cm	Back yard	52, 56, 57, 58, 61, 66, 69
EU25	2 × 1.5 m	Back yard (includes EUs 20, 21, and 23)	29, 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 59, 63, 64, 65, 71, 74, 75, 78, 88, 89, 96

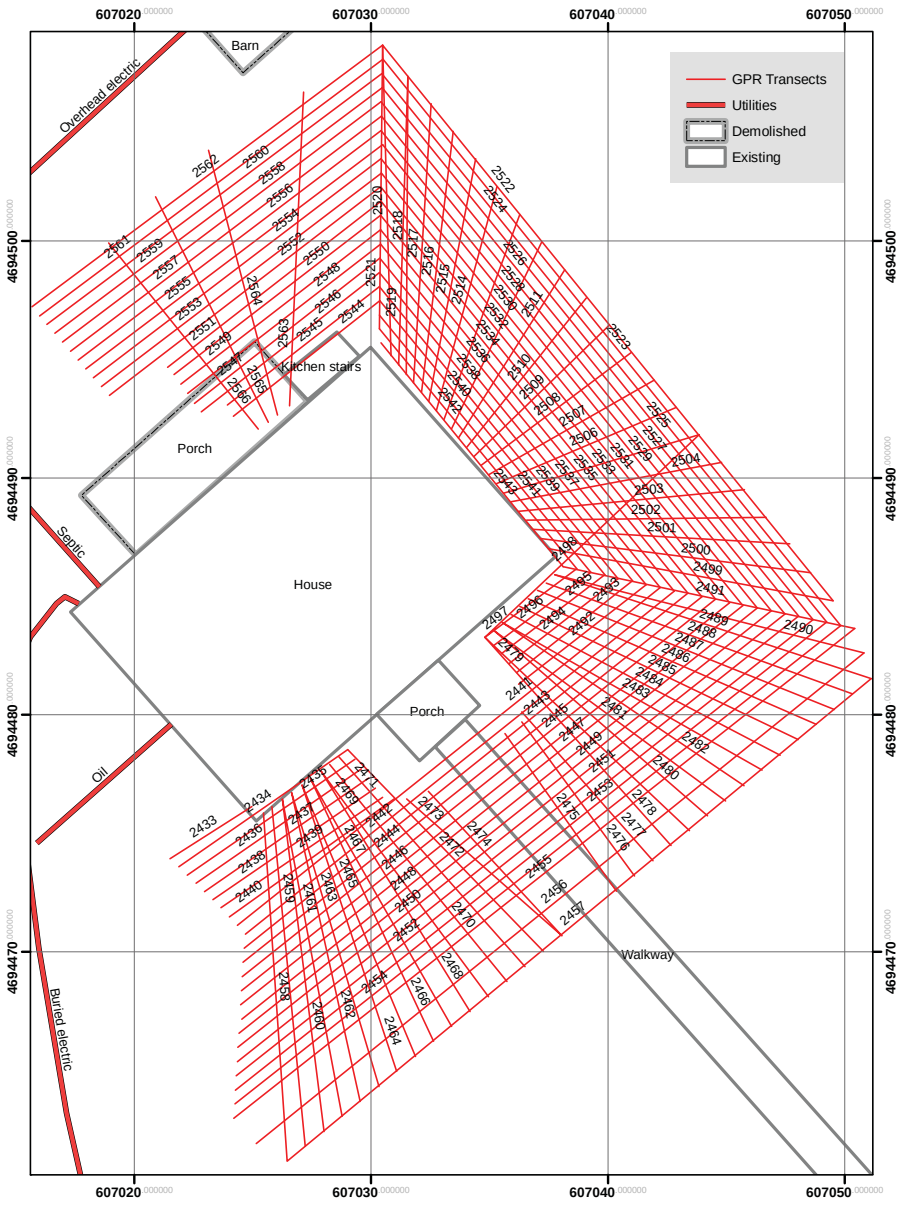


Figure 2.1. GPR transects with the transect numbers.

bottom of the feature. In EU25, we encountered intact architectural features, which we did not remove, and a sheet midden. The northern half of the sheet midden was excavated to subsoil; the southern half remains in situ.

Excavation units were distributed to test each side of the house, and in each yard area, specific excavation locations were often determined using data from the geophysics. We did not investigate the southwest side yard or the western part of the back yard because these areas both have a number of utilities running through them and were already intensively excavated by Collamer and Associates in 1990. For the most part, excavation units were limited to the 7 meters closest to the house, the area most likely to be affected by foundation and drainage work.

In the Fiske Center laboratory, ceramic, glass, mineral, and synthetic artifacts were washed with water. Organics (bone, shell) and metals were dry brushed. All artifacts were sorted by material within their context and placed in clean zip-press

Table 2.2. Artifact counts by material.

Material	Count	Percent
Ceramic	2385	32
Glass	2589	35
Nails	1081	14
Smoking pipes	89	1
Bone and shell	853	11
Other (includes small finds and construction materials)	477	6
Total	7474	

bags labeled with their provenience information. Artifacts were cataloged in FileMaker Pro, and a printout of the database appears as Appendix A. Artifact processing and cataloging were carried out by Anna Hayden and Heidi Krofft.

Artifact Collection

The artifact collection from the June 2009 fieldwork comprises three boxes of artifacts, predominantly in small fragments, amounting to 7474 individual items from 98 different archaeological contexts. The collection contains primarily domestic glass and ceramic fragments from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, architectural items such as nails and window glass, and a number of other small finds such as buttons (Table 2.2). Particularly noteworthy are several dozen straight pins.

In the field, we discarded plastic and recent metal artifacts (bottle caps) from the topsoil. We saved only samples of coal, furnace products, plaster, mortar, and shell. Brick chips and small fragments were not saved, though when examples with measurable dimensions were found, we saved one or two representative examples from each context. All other glass, ceramic, metal, and organic remains were collected. All of the recovered artifacts will be curated by the Columbia County Historical Society.

Summary of the Geophysical Results

The EM-31, which detects anomalies more than 50 cm below the ground surface, produced results in three areas (Fig. 2.2). The strongest is a metal pipe to the southwest of the house, consistent with prior knowledge that many of the utilities enter the house on this side. Because of the nature of this anomaly, we did not place any excavation units near it. The second result is a non-metal anomaly in the northeast side yard that is roughly circular, the center point of which is 10.5 meters from the house along the house's center line. This is probably the location of one of the dry wells installed in 1937. Both excavation and GPR data support this interpretation, discussed further below. The third result of the EM-31 survey is a linear anomaly, possibly a non-ceramic pipe, running away from the back of the house near the northeast corner. Excavation units (EU14/15, EU22, and EU25) that bracketed this feature confirm that it is not a broad path and suggest that it might be a filled trench, consistent with a utility line (see EU25 in particular).

While the EM-31 data produce a single image, the GPR data can be sliced, producing images at multiple depths. We placed excavation units in several areas to test GRP anomalies. For example, the GPR signal in the northeast side yard appears to show a widely distributed, highly reflective surface or series of surfaces appearing between 30 and 50 cm below the ground surface. This appears to be cut through by a linear feature running from the southeast corner of the house. An excavation unit (EU9) located this cut, and we believe that it is for the 1937 drain to the dry well. Results of the GPR survey will be discussed in more detail with the excavation results.

Summary of Excavation Results

The excavation units produced some broadly consistent results about the nature of the different yard areas and can be grouped accordingly. In the northeast side yard, EU8 relates to the 1937 dry well; EUs 9 and 13 show varying intensity of side yard use with multiple distinct levels containing sheet refuse associated with the Pomeroy and Vanderpoel families. In the southwest, EU1 uncovered an intact section of builder's trench. EUs 2, 3, 6, and 14/15 in the front and back yards all show similar depositional sequences in areas that were not heavily used (unlike the side yard), and several of these areas contain deposits of brick that appear to be associated with the construction of the house (in the front yard) and with a historic driveway (in the back yard, EU14/15). Behind the house, EUs

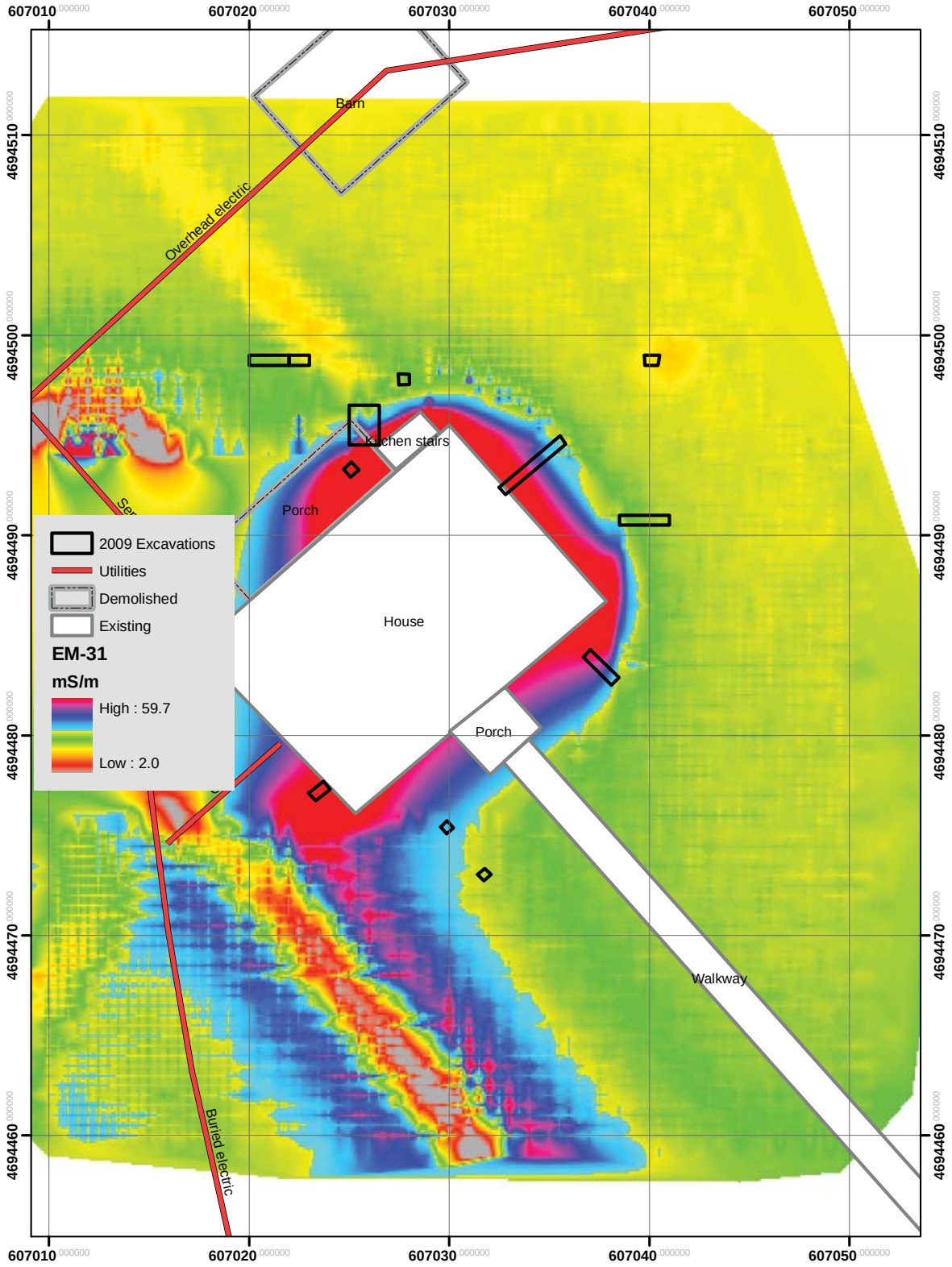


Figure 2.2. EM-31 conductivity meter results. Please note that the data north of the center line of the house in the southwest yard to the back steps have been interpolated and do not reflect real results. This area (around the west corner of the house) was not surveyed due to the previous excavations and the number of utility lines.

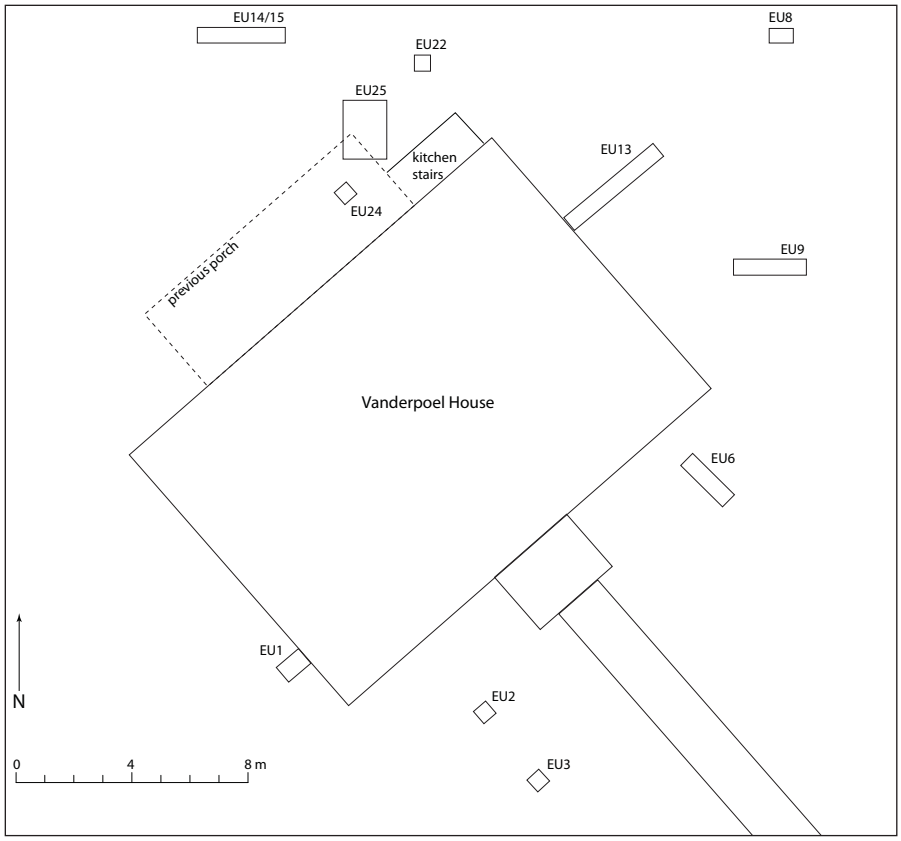


Figure 2.3. Excavation areas, June 2009.

22 and 25 both contain a ca. 10 cm thick deposit of domestic sheet refuse, bounded or capped in EU25 by a mixed brick and cobble paving that may have been related to the earlier back porch. EU24 intersected a recently dug pit, possibly one of the test pits excavated in 1990 by Collamer and Associates.

Our findings suggest that work necessary for drainage repairs in either of the side yards or the front yard close to the house could proceed without affecting significant archaeological features, although there are rich sheet refuse deposits in the northeast side yard, especially close to the house. If the excavated footprint near the house could be kept small, or could re-use old drainage paths, this would minimize the effect on the yard deposits. These deposits have been sampled and documented, however. In the southwest yard, there may be remains of the midden encountered in 1990, but the previous excavations took a significant sample (if not all) of its contents.

The back of the house, however, contains significant archaeological features which also might yield architectural information. These features and deposits are shallow, with in situ stones just 15-20 cm below the surface. Plans for the reconstruction of the back porch should take the existence of these features and deposits into consideration.

Dry Well

The Historic Structure Report quotes the Society's 1937 *Bulletin* about the installation of dry wells. The *Bulletin* reports that "water from the roof which had formerly been discharged immediately around the four corners of the building, was carried away from the house through tile drains and emptied into dry wells fifty feet distant from the foundations" (quoted in Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 73).

Although we did not uncover the dry well structure itself, data from the EM-31, the GPR, and EU8 all suggest that one of the dry wells installed in 1937 is located in the northeast side yard of the house. The EM-31 data shows a circular

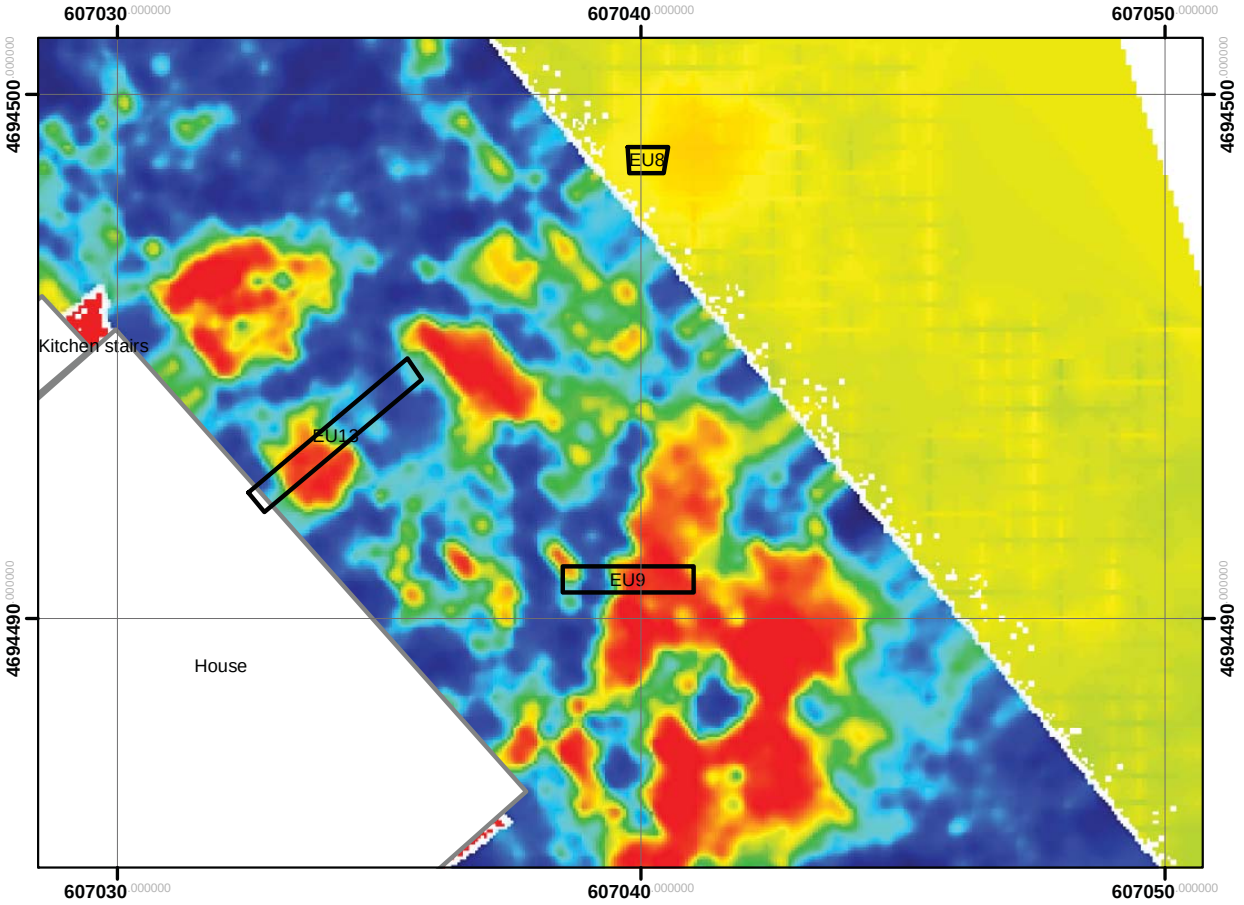


Figure 2.4. GPR slice at 7-13 cm bs, showing the reflective (red) historic yard surface, cut by the pipe trench to the dry well, encountered in EU9. This figure also includes the EM data, and the drywell can be seen in the area of EU8.

anomaly 10.5 meters from the house, aligned with the center line of the house. EU8 was a 50 × 75 cm unit placed in the northeast side yard approximately 10 meters from the house, placed near the edge of this anomaly. Because it was near the edge of the anomaly, the excavation unit did not encounter the dry well structure, but the unit was located entirely within the cut made when the dry well was constructed. Below approximately 10-15 cm of topsoil was a disturbed fill layer. This fill was mottled brown silty sand with high (80%) gravel content. Excavation was halted at 90 cm below ground surface (well below the subsoil depth in other units) without reaching subsoil or the bottom of the fill layer.

Because of the disturbed nature of the soil and its recent deposition, the soil was not screened. However, artifacts were kept if found during excavation. These included nails, vessel and window glass, and various types of ceramic. Based on the GPR data and archaeological testing, no intact historic deposits exist in this area

The GPR data also show a broad, highly reflective area (shown in red) in the northeast yard; this appears to be interrupted by a straight narrow feature that runs from the southeast corner of the house to the circular anomaly in the EM-31 data (Fig. 2.4). EU9 was placed to intersect this narrow break in the reflective surface and came down on a ca. 50 cm wide trench which cuts through the surrounding yard layers. This trench continued below the level of the subsoil and was not fully excavated, but based on its location we infer that it is a pipe trench running to the dry well. The GPR

Figure 2.5. EU13 and the concrete slab encasing the foundation.

slice data suggest that the pipe is located between 85 cm and 1 m below the surface.

The results of our investigations suggest that there is a single dry well on the northeast side of the house and possibly a parallel one on the other side of the house, not one at each of the four corners. The identified dry well is 10.5 meters (ca. 35 feet) from the house, not the 50 feet given in the historical accounts. Collamer and Associates encountered what might be the drain to a similarly placed drywell on the southwestern side of the house. In Unit 2, they located a ceramic drain connected to the iron downspout at the corner of the house. They believed this drain was one of several installed in 1937 (Collamer and Associates 1991: 19). This drain was more than 3.5 feet below either the ground surface or their datum point (unclear), and the trench continued to the south, out of the excavation unit, cutting through the midden in Unit 1. Although the course of the drain is not depicted in their maps, the description suggests that it was running towards the center line of the house, not away from the house as one might expect if the dry wells were located at the house's corners.

From an archaeological point of view, reusing the location of the 1937 drywell, and possibly the drainage channel to it, would be a way to mitigate the effects of current construction on archaeological resources. We did not uncover the 1937 dry well itself, so if construction is slated for this area, the architects may wish to document the dry well, since its construction is also part of the property's history.

The Northeast Side Yard: Units 9 and 13

Unit 13 was a 50 cm × 4 m trench that abutted the northeast side of the house and extended into the side yard. This trench was positioned to investigate the repairs that were done to the foundation in 1937 and to determine if there were intact deposits in the side yard (Fig. 2.5). Although these repairs destroyed the original builder's trench, they affected only a small area of the yard deposits. Unit 9 was a 2.5 m × 50 cm trench oriented east-west, placed to intersect a break in a GPR anomaly. The break proved to be a trench for a pipe to the dry well (described above).

Both of these units contained multiple strata of yard deposits, with silty layers alternating with layers with high gravel content. This pattern of alternating layers suggests repeated episodes of gravel deposition, possibly to create a cleaner, dryer yard surface, interspersed with periods when silty soils accumulated. In EU9, further away from the house, these gravel-free layers are thin with a scattering of artifacts sitting on their surfaces, suggesting that there was not much deposition of silt, gravel, or artifacts away from the house. In EU13, some of the artifact-bearing strata were thicker and more organic than any in EU9, not illogical given the unit's proximity to the house and the kitchen door. Both units contained intact stratified layers from two different time periods, one that dates to the end of the Pomeroy occupation or the early Vanderpoel occupation and one that probably dates to the end of the Vanderpoel period (see below).

Evidence for Foundation Repair, EU13

The Historic Structure Report notes that in 1937 the foundation was repaired by "digging a

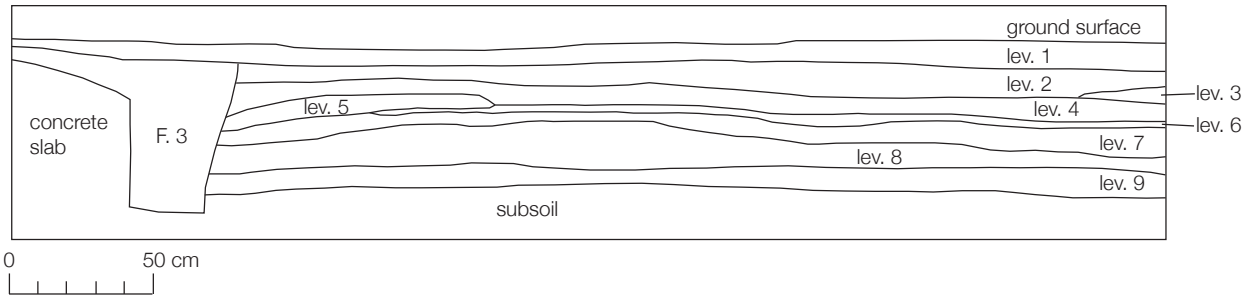


Figure 2.6. North wall profile of EU13.

Table 2.3. Stratigraphy in EU13.

Level	Cxt.	Description	TPQ	Basis of TPQ
1	1	topsoil	modern	plastic
2	4, 7	silt w gravel and brick	1962	aluminum pull tab
3	12	silt w no inclusions	--	1 frag. undecorated pearlware
4	10	artifact rich silt w brick and mortar inclusions	1830	1 frag. whiteware. Next earliest are 16 pcs blue transferprint pearlware.
5	11	loose gravel, west half of unit, low artifact density	1830	whiteware (only 2 ceramics total)
6	14	thin, clean layer w charcoal	1795/1812	polychrome painted pw, also blue transfer printed pearlware (1 frag)
7	16	artifact rich w some gravel	1790	dendritic pearlware
8	18	gravelly sand and brick	1762	1 frag creamware
9	23	compact, clean soil	--	1 frag. window glass
F3	3	repair trench along foundation	1937	historical records of foundation repair

trench to the depth of the foundation wall, and erecting a waterproofed concrete wall…around the entire north end and a part of both the East and West side of the house" (quoted in Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 73). The concrete barrier and its trench were encountered and were excavated as Feature 3. The concrete extended 42 cm out from the wall with a surface that sloped down away from the house. The trench for the concrete extended between 70 and 80 cm out from the house (Fig. 2.5 and 2.6). The fill of the trench was dark greyish brown silty sand with a high amount (75%) of small gravel. The trench was not completely excavated, but was only taken down a few centimeters below subsoil. It is anticipated that the concrete and its trench continue down to the bottom of the original foundation as described in the Historic Structure Report.

Below the topsoil, Level 2 was a layer of very dark greyish brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions and was approximately 12 cm thick. The gravel content was highest close to the building. The high gravel content and the presence of modern artifacts, such as plastic and an aluminum pull-tab, indicate that this layer may have been disturbed during and after the foundation repair. In addition to the modern materials, the layer contains a range of early 19th-century ceramics, mostly pearlware (Fig. 2.7), suggesting that except for the addition of a few modern materials, artifact deposition in the east yard stopped by the mid-19th century.

Yard Deposits, EU13 and EU9

In EU13, the remainder of the trench below Level 2 yielded intact yard deposits. These deposits consisted of alternating layers of gravel that had low artifact densities and of silt with higher artifact densities. These levels are described in Table 2.3.

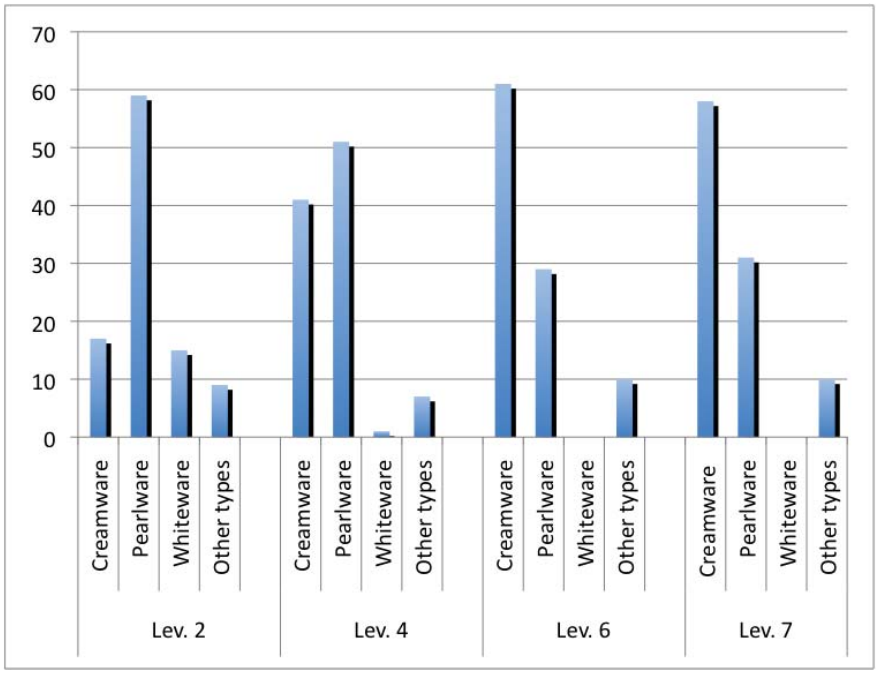


Figure 2.7. Relative frequencies of ceramic types in the strata of EU13. "Other types" includes all other stonewares, porcelains, and earthenwares, including redware.

One of the gravel layers (Level 5) was only encountered in the western half of the excavation trench. This layer extended approximately 1.7 m out from the house and was cut by the trench for the foundation repair Feature 3. It was characterized by very loose, dark grey gravel and contained very few artifacts. This layer of loose gravel may be related to a landscaping event that occurred around the house. It was initially interpreted as a gravel path running down the side of the house, but instead may be an attempt to cleanup the yard surface directly around the house. A piece of whiteware ceramic dates the layer to post 1830.

Below this gravel layer was an organic and artifact rich layer. This was excavated as two separate levels with Level 6 comprising a thin lens of very dark grayish brown silt with charcoal, brick, and mortar flecking and Level 7 being very similar with only a small increase in gravel content. This deposit was thickest at the east end of the trench, where the artifacts were concentrated. The dark organic nature of this deposit indicates that this was likely an old topsoil. The artifacts from this layer were small, suggesting that this was once a surface and that they were trampled.

Below this artifact rich deposit was a very dark greyish brown silty sand layer (Level 8) characterized by a high gravel content and brick inclusions. This was the thickest layer, measuring approximately 6-16 cm thick. Only one piece of creamware was recovered from this layer. This layer transitioned to subsoil, which was reached at approximately 50 cm below ground surface.

The pattern in EU9 was similar, with thin lenses of gravel separating silty strata (Table 2.4). We encountered subsoil at between 40 and 50 cm below the surface in EU9. Here, the yard deposits were cut by the pipe trench to the dry well, designated Feature 1.

Artifacts in EU13 and EU9

The artifacts from these units included fragmentary ceramics (primarily refined earthenwares), table and bottle glass, pipe stems, and various personal adornment objects including copper alloy and bone buttons, a buckle fragment, and 22 straight pins. All of the fragments are small, suggesting that they were trampled sheet refuse, not a primary deposit. The ceramics from these units are dominated by creamwares and pearlwares

Table 2.4. Stratigraphy in EU9.

Level	Cxt.	Description	TPQ	Basis of TPQ
1	2	topsoil	Modern	plastic
2	5, 6	fill w furnace products throughout	1860	Horstmann button back mark
3	9	silt w no inclusions	1830	whiteware
4	13	stony sandy silt	1783/1812	blue transfer print pearlware
5	17	artifact rich sand silt above transition to subsoil	1775	hand painted blue pearlware
F1	8	trench for pipe to cistern	1830	whiteware

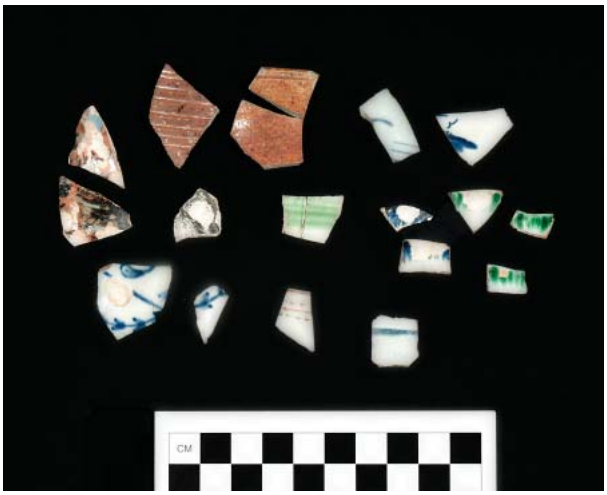


Figure 2.8. Representative decorated ceramics from level 7 of EU13. All artifact photographs by Melody Henkel.

and include a few pieces of utilitarian stoneware, porcelain, and tin-glazed earthenwares. Although there are a few fragments of redware, they are a strong minority in all levels (see the "Other types" column in Figure 2.7). Levels 2, 4, 6, and 7 in EU13 contained a number of animal bones and clam shells which were not present in such large numbers in EU9. In terms of the dates and types of artifacts, level 4 in EU13 corresponds to level 3 in EU9, and levels 6 and 7 in EU13 correspond to levels 4 and 5 in EU9. These two deposition episodes represent trash from either early and late phases of the Vanderpoel occupation of the site or from the Pomeroy and Vanderpoel occupations.

The earlier deposit (consisting of levels 4 and 5 in EU9 and levels 6 and 7 in EU13, see Tables 2.3 and 2.4 for TPQs) contains a range of ceramics not found in other levels, including brown stonewares, over-glaze painted porcelain, and painted and printed creamwares, as well as the decorated pearlwares used to determine the TPQs (Fig. 2.8). Based solely on the relative frequency of fragments, creamware dominates these layers (Figure 2.7). The blue transfer printed pearlware found in both units was produced as early as 1783, but was expensive and uncommon on American sites until after the War of 1812 (Samford 1997: 3), hence the uncertainty in the TPQ dates. The transfer printed wares in these layers are a minority (10 of 351 sherds, or 3%). However, given the time lag between acquiring and breaking and disposing of new ceramics, there is some uncertainty about whether these deposits were made by members of the Vanderpoel or Pomeroy households. Most of the datable artifacts are more consistent with the period of Pomeroy occupation (1792 to ca. 1815), but the deposit could come from the earliest years of the Vanderpoel occupation (1815-1820). There were a few broken bricks and brick flecks through these layers, which might tie them to the period when the Vanderpoel House was constructed, or the bricks might be from the chimney of the Pomeroy house. None of the bricks have adhering mortar, and only one is strongly burned. Notable artifacts from these levels (all from EU13, level 7) include a spoon bowl and handle (Fig. 2.9) and fragments of a stemware foot and two tumblers or cruets, the only table glassware present in any level of these units. Given the presence of Pomeroy sheet refuse deposits behind the house with similarly diverse ranges of ceramics (though without any transfer printed wares), I am inclined to assign this deposit to the Pomeroy period.

The later deposit (level 4 in EU13 and level 3 in EU9) has a TPQ of ca. 1830 based on the presence of single fragments of whiteware in each of the levels. The absence of chrome colors and yellowware suggests that the deposit is from the Vanderpoel period, not the later Myers occupa-

Figure 2.9. Front and back views of the spoon bowl from level 7 of EU13.

tion (1834-1842). The predominance of pearlware over creamware (Fig. 2.7) is also consistent with a deposition date during the Vanderpoel period. Notable artifacts from this layer in EU13 include a key and fragments from a slip decorated ceramic vessel that had been encrusted with crumb of dried clay and spotted with various glaze or slips (Fig. 2.10). Lynne Sussman describes this decorative technique as one occasionally applied to slip decorated ware and more frequently applied to lusterwares (1997: 41). The pieces are too small to conclusively determine the vessel form, but it may be a pitcher, as pictured in Sussman, based on the presence of a transition from encrusted surface to a perpendicular slip decorated surface on a few fragments.

From level 3 of EU9 are two artifacts that have not been positively identified: a fragment of a thin, colorless glass tube and a metal cap and plunger (Fig. 2.11). The function of the cap and plunger is not known; we considered medical syringes (there are older [18th c.] pewter examples illustrated in Noël Hume 2001: 69), but Mary Beaudry said that the shapes were not similar to the 19th-century glass examples that she recovered from Endicott Street in Boston (M. Beaudry, personal communication, 2011).

Twenty-two straight pins (Table 2.5) and seven buttons were recovered from the unit closer to the house. Fifteen of the pins come from the Pomeroy or early Vanderpoel deposit (levels 6 and 7) and six come from the later Vanderpoel deposit (level 4). (As a side note, I do not know if we recovered this relatively high number of pins because they were more than usually abundant in this area or because one of the members of the field crew had an uncanny ability to spot them while excavating. If Heidi Krofft had excavated all the units, would there be a similarly high number of straight pins from the other areas?) There are several possibilities for how the straight pins might relate to the use of the side yard. The outdoor area could have been used for sewing because of the natural light. Other sewing related items, such as needles, thimbles, or scissors would support this scenario, but none of these were recovered. Although pins had held women's clothing in place during the 18th century, this was no longer the case in the early 19th century, though pins were still used to fasten baby clothes and diapers (Beaudry 2006: 15). The large number of pins in the Pomeroy/ early Vanderpoel deposit could be attributed to fastening Mrs. Pomeroy's clothing, which might have been of an older style that still used pins, or it could be attributed to the presence of young children in the early Vanderpoel household. At least two of their six children were born while they lived at the house. The pins could have been lost from clothing while it was being worn, or from laundry hanging out in the side yard.

Another notable artifact from EU9 is an embossed button back from level 2 (Fig. 2.12). The back (d = 24 mm) has a loop shank and traces of gilding around the edges. The missing front would probably have been a gilded, embossed dome. The back reads "HORSTMANN & CO / NY & PHI." The Horstmann company distributed a wide range of military uniform buttons between the

Figure 2.10. Industrial slip decorated vessel partially encrusted with crumbs of dried clay and a key from EU14, level 4.

Figure 2.11. Unidentified metal plunger from EU9, level 3. Scale in cm.

1830s and the 20th century. This particular mark has been dated to ca. 1860 (Tice 2002: 127, type 14 on plate B-16), and it was probably deposited during the Burt occupation of the property. According to the Historic Structure Report, Thomas Burt "over[saw] the costs of raising and equipping volunteers" from New York State during the Civil War (Mesick, Cohen, Waite 1989: 28). Although the front of the button is missing, many Horstmann buttons were for military uniforms, and Burt's role would explain this presence of military buttons on the property. Another gilt military button was found in context 72, level 2 of EU6 in the front yard. This button has a back mark that reads "D EVANS & CO / ATTLEBORO MASS," and also dates from the Burt period (1860-1880, see Tice 2002: 57, example 13 on plate B-2). The domed front of this button contains an eagle with a spade-shaped shield on its chest surrounded by stars, holding a bundle of arrows in the claw on the viewer's right and a branch in the claw on the left. The shield does not contain a letter. It is similar, but not identical, to several buttons illustrated in Wyckoff (1984). It is most similar to the general staff button worn by a number of officers of variety 2 illustrated on page 66, but with the items in the claws reversed.

Use of the Northeast Yard

The deposits in these two units indicate that there was a similar patterns of sheet refuse disposal across the east yard which might have begun in the late 18th century and continued through the Vanderpoel occupation in the 19th century (until 1833). Residents may have periodically added layers of gravel to the yard surface, especially near that house, to keep the yard surface clean and

Figure 2.12. Marked buttons from EU9, Horstmann & Co. back (right) and D Evans & Co. back and front (left and center). Scale in cm.

dry. Unsurprisingly, the area near the house, close to the cellar kitchen door, had a higher rate of deposition than the parts of the yard farther from the house. Bones and shell, evidence of kitchen refuse, were much more abundant in EU13 than in EU9. The ceramics discarded in these areas were predominantly refined white earthenwares used on the table, with a surprising paucity of utilitarian redwares and stonewares that would have been used in food preparation. The deposition of sheet refuse here stopped after the Vanderpoel period. While small numbers of artifacts from later periods were recovered, including the Burt-period button and some coal, the east yard was probably a much cleaner space after the 1830s than it had been previously.

Front and Rear Yards: EU2, EU3, EU6, and EU14/15

These front and back yard units have been grouped because they have similar stratigraphy and illuminate depositional events that probably relate to the construction of the Vanderpoel House. The units in the front yard (EU2, EU3, and EU6) all had a relatively low artifact density, as would be expected in a formal yard space open to public view. In the back yard, EU14/15 had a relatively high artifact density, given its distance from the house, but the artifacts again were small pieces of sheet refuse.

Below three relatively thin upper layers in EU14/15, the excavators encountered a thick layer of sandy gravel (level 4; begins ca. 15 cm below the surface; ca. 15-18 cm thick). This sat on top of a deposit of brick rubble (Figs. 2.13 and 2.14) which was dense in the east and became more diffuse in the west. [Collamer and Associates also encountered a brick rubble layer in their STP4 which should be somewhere in this area, based on their map (1991: Map 1, E1).] None of the brick fragments appeared to be burned or to have mortar on them, which suggests that they were refuse from the initial construction of the house, not destruction debris from a later repair episode. Below the brick rubble was a thin, gravel free layer of dark brown sandy silt (possibly an old ground surface), another gravely stratum, and the subsoil (with significant quantities of charcoal at the upper interface).

In EU2 and EU3, excavators also encountered a relatively thick gravelly layer over brick rubble (level 5 in EU2; level 3 in EU3; level 5 in EU6). In EU2, the gravel sat on top of a dense brick deposit that covered the whole unit; in EU3 and EU6 there were scattered pieces of brick rubble at the bottom of the gravel layer. In EU2 the bricks sat directly on top of the subsoil, suggesting that in the immediate vicinity of the house, the natural upper strata may have been scraped away to prepare the site for building. In EU3, the gravel with scattered

Table 2.5. Seventy-one straight pin fragments were recovered from all of the excavation units, 38 of which were measurable (the others were bent or fragmentary). All were copper alloy, most had the remains of some tinning, and most of the heads were wrapped. Possible solid headed pins were found in contexts 51, 59, and 83. All but one of the measurable pins were in the range of common sewing pins, either "short whites" (24-30 mm) or "middlings/long whites" (31-70 mm, all of the Vanderpoel examples are in the lower end of this range). All of the complete bent pins also fell in this range. One pin, at 80 mm long, can be classified as a blanket pin or "double long white," used for fastening folds in heavy blankets or upholstery. Terms and measurements from Beaudry 2006: 24.

Unit	Level	Cxt.	TPQ	Count	Length (mm)	Name
1	5	85	1780	1	28	sewing pin, short white
1	clean up	92		1	frag	
6	F13	83		1	34	sewing pin, middling
13	4	10	1830	3	28	sewing pin, short white
13	4	10	1830	1	31	sewing pin, middling
13	4	10	1830	1	42	sewing pin, middling
13	4	10	1830	1	frag	
13	5	11	1830	1	28	sewing pin, short white
13	6	14	1795	1	27	sewing pin, short white
13	6	14	1795	3	30	sewing pin, short white
13	6	14	1795	1	bent	
13	7	16	1790	1	25	sewing pin, short white
13	7	16	1790	2	26	sewing pin, short white
13	7	16	1790	4	27	sewing pin, short white
13	7	16	1790	1	80	blanket pin, double long white
13	7	16	1790	2	frag	
15	1	38	1962	1	frag	
22	3	101	1795	1	28	sewing pin, short white
23	2	50	1927	2	28	sewing pin, short white
23	3	51	1835	1	28	sewing pin, short white
23	3	51	1835	1	29	sewing pin, short white
25	2	59	1927	1	26	sewing pin, short white
25	3	65	1835	1	26	sewing pin, short white
25	3	65	1835	4	frag	
25	4	78	1795	1	24	sewing pin, short white
25	4	78	1795	1	25	sewing pin, short white
25	4	78	1795	1	26	sewing pin, short white
25	4	78	1795	1	28	sewing pin, short white
25	4	78	1795	2	29	sewing pin, short white
25	4	78	1795	6	bent	
25	4	78	1795	12	frag	
25	5	89	1795	1	frag	
25	4b	88	1795	1	29	sewing pin, short white
25	4b	88	1795	1	bent	
25	4b	88	1795	2	frag	
25	F11	74		1	28	sewing pin, short white
25	F12	75		1	30	sewing pin, short white
20-25	clean up	62		1	28	sewing pin, short white
20-25	clean up	62		1	30	sewing pin, short white
20-25	clean up	62		1	frag	

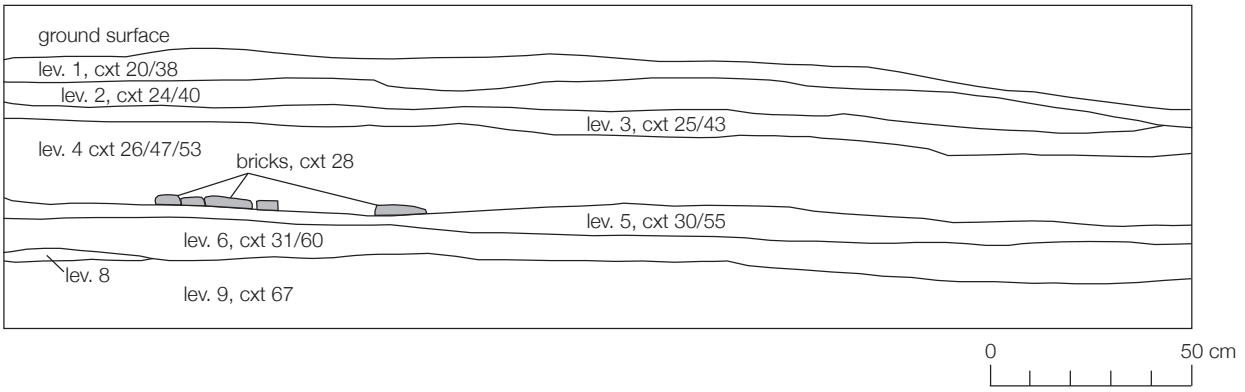


Figure 2.13. South profile of EU14/15. Level 4 is the thick gravel deposit which sat over a scatter of bricks, only some of which are visible in the profile.

Figure 2.14. The brick rubble deposit (level 5) in EU14.

brick fragments sat on top of two more artifact bearing layers, one gravel-free and one gravel rich (as in EU14/15), followed by subsoil. The comparable layer in EU6 sat on top of a sterile level with a number of burned roots or twigs at the surface, then subsoil.

Two different hypotheses have been put forward to explain these deposits. We initially hypothesized that the thick gravel layer in EU14/15 was a historic driveway bed, with the brick rubble as a base. This interpretation gains some support from the GPR which shows a highly reflective, linear feature with a very distinct north edge in this area (Fig. 2.15). In the GPR slices, however, it disappears on the east which is puzzling. The discovery of similar strata in the front yard (in EUs 2 and 3) suggested that the deposition of brick rubble and gravel might have been a site-wide event associated with the construction of the house.

The GPR slices in the front yard are difficult to relate to the excavated deposits. Figure 2.16 shows the GPR slice at 27-33 cm bs. At this depth, we encountered a dense deposit of bricks in EU2 which does not appear in the GPR. This slice does show a band of reflectors ringing the house, which might be the edge of the cellar ejecta around the house. The brick deposit was shallower (20-25 cm bs) and much more diffuse in EU3, suggesting that it was localized or concentrated around the house. Given the lack of fit between the GPR and the excavated strata, we cannot speculate about the extent of the brick deposit in front of the house or whether it was part of a driveway or prepared surface or simply rubble incorporated into the yard.

The brick deposits in all of these units, however, appear to be contemporary and to roughly correspond with the construction of the Vanderpoel House. The rear yard deposits can be interpreted as part of a historic driveway, while the front yard deposits seem to be connected with general landscaping around the time of construction. The combined evidence from these four units suggests that the site may have initially been cleared by burning, based on the evidence of abundant charcoal at the bottom of the artifact-bearing levels in EU14/15 and EU6. Following that, the area near the house may have been scraped or graded prior to construction, resulting in the brick deposit sitting on subsoil in EU2. In all four of these units, varying densities of unburned, unmortared brick rubble were put down and covered by a relatively thick level (up to 20 cm) of gravel. In some places,

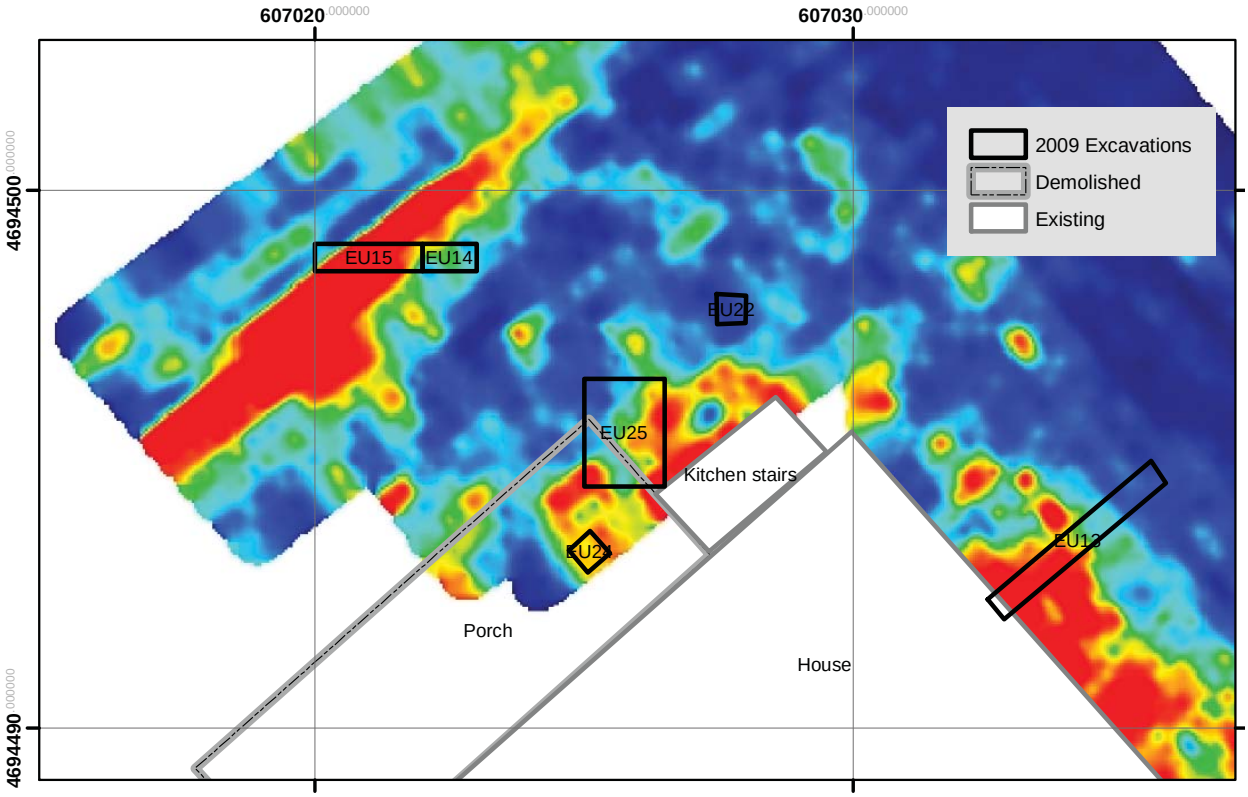


Figure 2.15. Strong, linear, reflective (red) anomaly behind the house, interpreted as driveway bedding. This slice is at 6-12.5 cm bs, but the anomaly continues in many of the deeper slices (see Fig. 2.30). Collamer's excavation trench along the porch outline is also visible (within our EU25) in this figure where it cuts through a rectangular anomaly along the house.

these deposits became driveway bedding, while in others, they are more isolated. Our interpretation is that these brick deposits relate to the construction of the Vanderpoel House ca. 1820 and the gravel to its initial landscaping. The gravel may have been excavated from the lower levels of the cellar hole.

Dating the Brick and Gravel Deposits, by Anna Hayden

Based on the hypothesis that the brick deposits could be associated with the construction of the house, we posed questions that might be answered by artifact analysis, specifically wondering whether the artifacts found below the gravel/brick strata can be dated to pre-1820 (or pre-house construction), and whether the types of artifacts found under in the gravel/brick strata differ from the types of artifacts from the upper layers. Anna Hayden analyzed the 375 ceramic sherds from 28 contexts in these units using mean ceramic dates, *terminus post quem* dates, and relative seriation to establish whether the brick layers in the four units were related to each other and could be tied to the construction of the Vanderpoel House.

Terminus Post Quem

A layer of gravel on top of a brick rubble deposit runs through each of these units; in units 2 and 6 it occurs at layer 5, in unit 3 it occurs at level 3, and in unit 14/15 it occurs at level 4. Hayden analyzed the ceramics from each layer in order to determine a ceramic-based TPQ for the layers above the rubble and those below it (Table 2.6). The red line indicates the level at which the gravel/brick deposits occurred, so each layer below the bold red line occurred in the ground below the gravel/brick deposits. A designation of "N/A" indicates that the layer did not contain any datable ceramics (or no ceramics at all).

These TPQ dates are all relatively similar, due

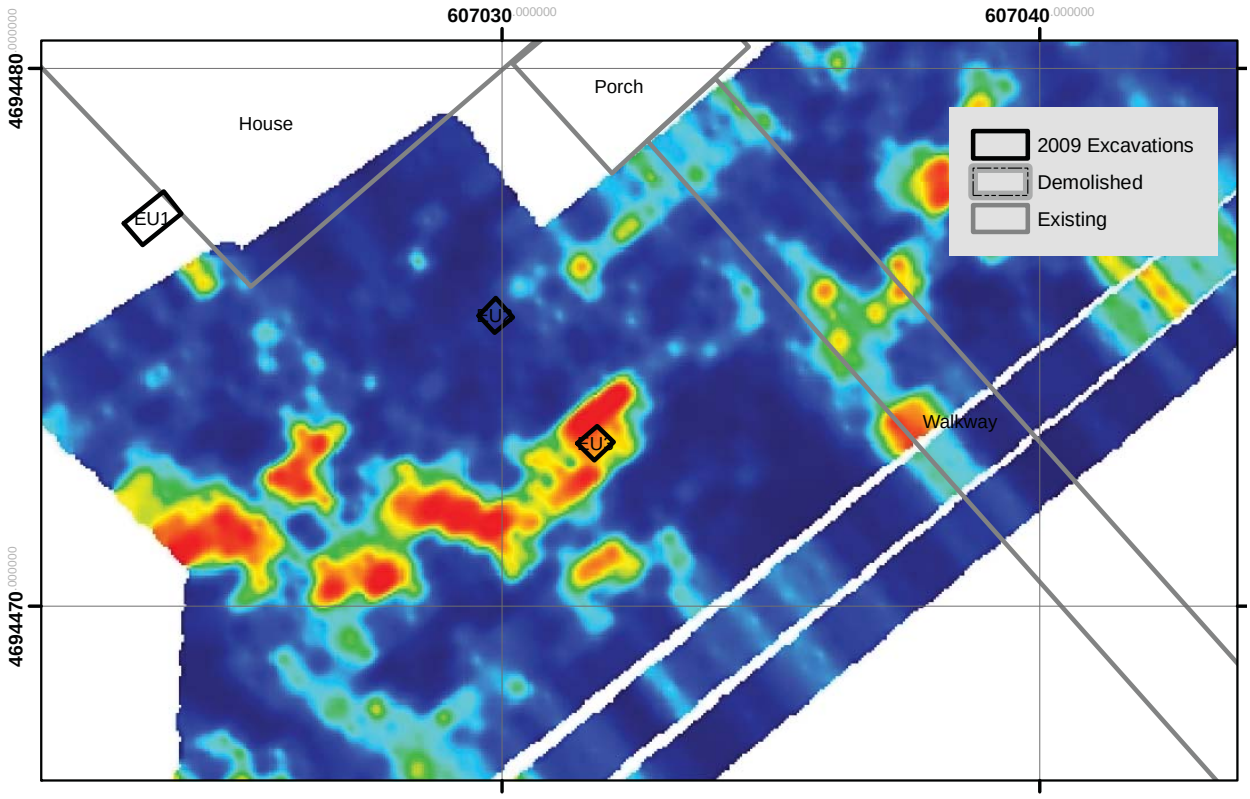


Figure 2.16. GPR slice at 27-32 cm bs, the depth at which brick rubble was encountered in EU2, showing the absence of an anomaly at this depth in EU2 and a series of anomalies that ring the house, passing through EU3.

Table 2.6. TPQ dates by layer, based on ceramics (non-ceramic TPQ dates are in parentheses). Note that the ceramic density in EUs 2, 3, and 6 is very low, so it is difficult to accurately date the strata in these units by any method. The red line indicates the level at which the brick deposits occurred.

	EU Number			
Layer	**2**	**3**	**6**	**14/15**
1	N/A	1780 (modern)	N/A	N/A (modern)
2	1780	N/A	1830	1830 (1962)
3	1830	1780	1830	1830
4	1780	1780	1830	1830
5	N/A	1780	1780	1780
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	1780
7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1780

to the presence of creamware and pearlware in almost every layer of each unit. While these TPQ dates provide limited data about the depositional processes at the site, they do indicate that the gravel/brick deposits could be related to the house construction episode, as the excavation crew hypothesized. The Vanderpoel house was constructed around 1820, and the ceramics in the layers below the brick layer provide TPQ dates of 1780, indicating that none of the ceramics below the construction rubble (dated to 1820) were limited in manufacture date to after 1820, a conclusion that would have placed the hypothesis in doubt. The data from the ceramic analysis, confirmed by the TPQ dates, proved, for example, that none of these lower layers contained any whiteware, a ceramic whose TPQ is 1830, and whose presence underneath the brick rubble would indicate that the brick rubble would have to have been deposited no earlier than 1830 (disproving its association with the house construction). Instead, the TPQ dates support the hypothesis that the layers below the brick rubble deposit pre-date the construction of the Vanderpoel house, and are thus likely associated with previous owners of the house.

Table 2.7. Mean ceramic date, by layer and unit. Note that the densities in EUs 2, 3, and 6 are quite low.

	EU Number			
Layer	**2**	**3**	**6**	**14/15**
1	N/A	1810	N/A	N/A
2	1797	N/A	1799	1812
3	1804	1786	1860	1766
4	1786	1791	1823	1804
5	N/A	1801	1792	1793
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	1777
7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1794

Mean Ceramic Dating

Table 2.7 shows the mean ceramic date for each layer in EUs 2, 3, 6, and 14/15. As in the last table, the red line indicates the layer of gravel and brick rubble, so all layers listed below that red line do in fact occur in the ground underneath the rubble layer. Table 2.7 shows that in each context, where ceramics were found below the gravel and brick rubble layer, they date no later than 1801. Thus the mean ceramic dates also uphold the hypothesis that the gravel and brick rubble layers are likely related to the construction of the house, which occurred in 1820; all of the mean ceramic dates underneath that construction layer are pre-1820.

Despite the fact that the mean ceramic dates for this collection help confirm the hypothesis about the date of the rubble layer, many archaeologists have pointed out various flaws in the mean ceramic dating method. Perhaps most importantly, Sussman (2000) vehemently argues that mean ceramic dates are statistically inaccurate when performed with ceramic *sherd* counts, and suggests instead that mean ceramic dates should be restricted to ceramic *vessel* (or object) counts. When calculated with sherd counts, a mean ceramic date can be skewed by just one ceramic type with a disproportionately high frequency of sherds in one context; performing a mean ceramic date with a vessel count provides a more accurate reflection of the possible date of the context. The ceramics in this study were dated based on sherd count, despite these warnings, because the nature of the ceramics (very small and fragmented, with few sherds that could be identified to a specific vessel) did not lend itself well to a vessel count. The number of ceramic sherds in this study is small enough that the mean ceramic dates are probably not too badly skewed, but a study incorporating a much larger sample size would definitely be more accurate if dated by vessel counts rather than sherd counts. Another flaw in the MCD process, pointed out by Adams (2003), is that mean ceramic dates, since they are an average based on frequency, do not take into account the phenomenon of time lag. Frequently, the ceramic assemblage of a site will date (based on MCDs) earlier than the rest of the associated material culture at the site; this is due, according to Adams, to the fact that ceramic vessels have a lifespan of 15-20 years or longer (Adams 2003:38). Ceramic vessels are not often used and then immediately deposited, but instead have a more complex lifespan, as they are purchased and then used for a number of years before they end up deposited in the archaeological record. A mean ceramic date, which assumes that a ceramic vessel was deposited at the midpoint of its manufacturing date range, does not account for this longer span of use, or for the fact that a certain ceramic type might have been continually used past the point when that type was no longer being manufactured. Despite these flaws, calculating mean ceramic dates for these stratified contexts at Vanderpoel House was not a useless exercise: even if the specific year of the date is not as accurate as it could be (if done with a vessel count), the mean ceramic dates still indicate that the ceramics deposited before the gravel and brick rubble layer date no later than the early years of the nineteenth century, which increases the likelihood that the brick rubble layer dates to the house construction period around 1820.

Relative Seriation Dating

The third dating technique applied to this collection, relative seriation, does not provide specific dates by year for each context. Instead, one ceramic type was chosen and then its frequency was traced throughout the layers of each excavation unit. By converting the frequency of the ceramic type in each layer to a percentage, this number indicates how much of that ceramic type was in each layer relative to the other layers. Relative seriation ranges were calculated for three ceramic types:

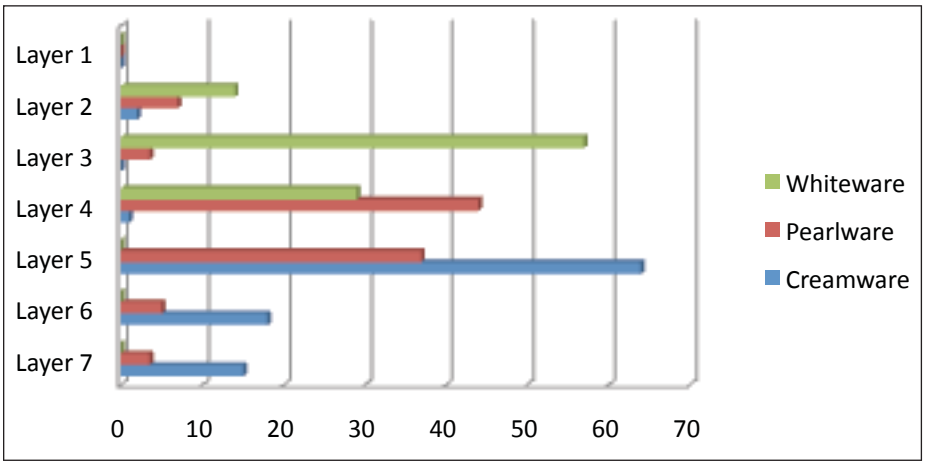


Figure 2.17. Relative seriation of refined earthenwares, EU14/15

creamware, pearlware, and whiteware; these were chosen since each has a relatively reliable date range for production. These three ceramic types often occur in deposits in trends, where creamware will occur the earliest, followed by pearlware, followed by whiteware; conversely, creamware begins to phase out as pearlware and whiteware become more popular. Figure 2.17 shows the relative seriation of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware throughout all layers of EU14/15.

This color-coded bar graph shows the relative frequencies of each ceramic type throughout the layers in EU14/15. The blue bar represents creamware, which is present in the lowest (and oldest, chronologically) layers in a low percentage, but then increases in frequency throughout the next two layers, before almost completely phasing out. The red bar, representing pearlware, shows that this ceramic type becomes more frequent as creamware begins to phase out; the green bar, whiteware, shows that this most recent ceramic type is most frequent in the most recent layers, where pearlware and creamware become relatively infrequent.

Though lacking specific dates for each layer, the relative dating seriation continues to uphold the stated hypothesis, that the gravel and brick rubble deposits likely date to the construction of the house, circa 1820. In EU14/15, this construction rubble occurred at layer 4, indicating that all layers stratigraphically below layer 4 should predate 1820. The relative frequencies of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware show that no whiteware occurs below layer 4 – as a ceramic introduced in 1830, its presence below layer 4 would undermine the hypothesis. However, the graph clearly shows that in layers 5, 6, and 7, the ceramic type of creamware predominates, and pearlware seems to be increasing in frequency as the layers get more recent. For another example, Figure 2.18 shows the same relative seriation frequencies for creamware, pearlware, and whiteware throughout the layers in EU6.

While the seriation in EU6 does not work out quite as nicely as for EU14/15, the frequencies still show the same general trend (Fig. 2.18). Creamware occurs in the highest frequencies in the lowest layer (this unit ended after layer 5), as does pearlware, but pearlware declines in frequency more slowly than creamware does. The frequencies of whiteware increase throughout the most recent layers, as would be expected. The construction rubble occurred at layer 5 in this unit, so EU 6 did not contain any ceramics below the 1820 house construction layer.

Conclusions

This study presented three different dating techniques that can be applied to ceramics from stratified deposits, with varying levels of success. TPQ dates indicated the earliest possible date that each layer could have been deposited, based on the ceramics that were found in each layer. However, the TPQ dating technique has some drawbacks;

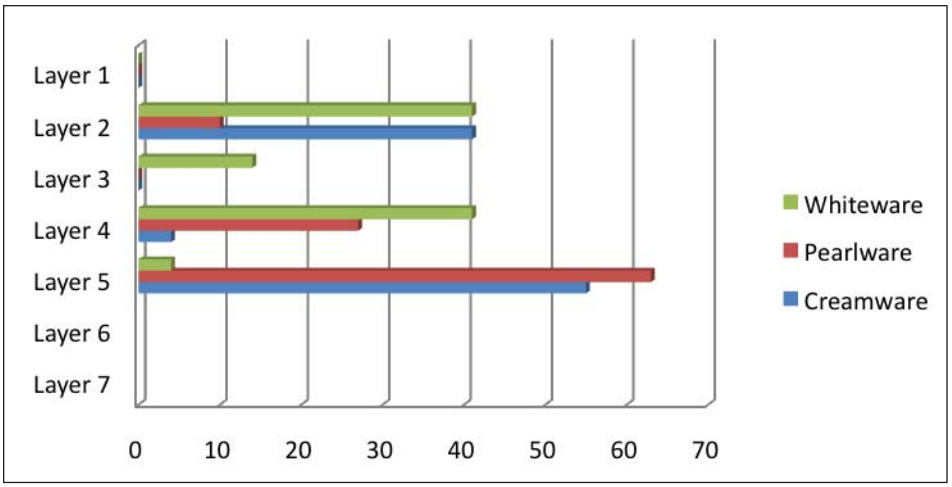


Figure 2.18. Relative seriation of refined earthenwares, EU6

Table 2.8. Stratigraphy in EU1.

Level	Cxt.	Description	TPQ	Basis of TPQ
1	79	topsoil	modern	
2	80	gravelly layer	1846	threaded screws
3	81	gravel deposit and top of builders' trench		
4	84	sandy silt w brick and mortar inclusions	1780	pearlware
5	85	thin gravel layer	1780	pearlware
6	86	subsoil	--	sterile except for charcoal at the upper interface
Bldrs trench	90	lower levels of builders' trench	1780	single fragment of pearlware

TPQ dates are best used for collections where the ceramics have short manufacturing date ranges and where more ceramic types are present. Next, mean ceramic dates were calculated for each layer in each excavation unit included in the study. These dates showed that all of the layers underneath the house construction rubble likely pre-dated the house construction in 1820; however these MCD calculations were performed with sherd counts, rather than vessel counts, and as a result are probably not quite as accurate as they could be. While the MCDs helped prove that the rubble layer likely dates to the house construction, as did the TPQs, there are flaws in this dating system, as well. MCDs are of much more value for assemblages with larger samples sizes, where the ceramic types have tight date ranges instead of long manufacturing periods. The MCDs for the collection also do not take into account any time lag that might be involved in the life-use of different ceramics, and the resulting date of deposition for these layers is likely earlier than when the deposition actually occurred. Lastly, relative seriation was used to track the frequencies of the most prevalent ceramic types over time (through stratigraphic layers). This technique did not provide any specific dates for deposition, but did indicate that in these contexts, the use trends for refined earthenwares match what might be expected.

Other Observations from these Units

Use of the Rear Yard Space

In EU14/15, as in the side yard, the deposits correspond to the late Vanderpoel occupation (contexts 26 and 47, above the brick) and probably the Pomeroy occupation (contexts 30, 31, 55, and 60). Bone and shell are present in both of these deposits, indicating that food waste was discarded in the rear yard as well. There is only a single straight pin fragment from EU14/15, possibly indicating a specialized use of the side yard for sewing or

Figure 2.19. EU1 excavation in progress.

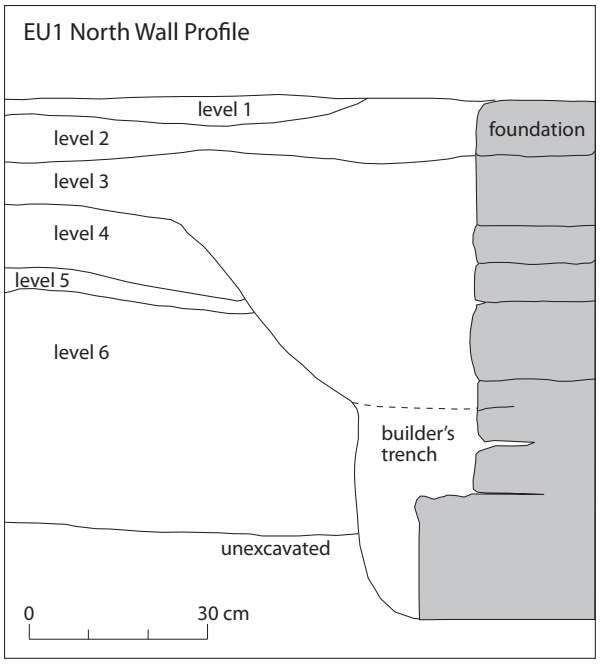


Figure 2.20. EU1 profile, showing builder's trench.

laundry, or possibly relating more to the strengths of different excavators.

EU6 also contained a planting hole, a ca. 50 in diameter circle, which cuts through many of the historic layers. The historic photographs in *Columbia County History & Heritage* 5(3) show that between 1900 and 1930, there were several rounds of landscaping at the front of the house, one of which may have been responsible for this feature.

The Foundation: EU1

On the southwest side of the house, we opened a 1 m × 50 cm unit coming out from the foundation of the house (Table 2.8). The purpose of this unit was to see if any of the midden deposits encountered in 1990 continued towards the front of the house and to document a section of the foundation that had not been encased in concrete in 1937. The midden deposits did not extend this close to the front of the house, suggesting that between the 1990 excavation and the utilities that enter the house along the southwest wall, most of the significant archaeological deposits in this side yard have been either documented (in 1990) or disturbed by utilities. The unit did encounter a seemingly undisturbed section of the foundation, however, with a builder's trench cutting through sterile strata (Figs. 2.19, 2.20).

The upper layers of EU1 consisted of a very thin layer of topsoil over a gravelly layer (level 2) which had a relatively high artifact density for its thickness. Most of the artifacts were nails and window glass, however, with the exception of multiple fragments of a single decorated pipe bowl. Below this was a thicker, gravelly deposit that probably corresponds to the construction of the house; the stratum that covered the unit and the material in the builders trench were indistinguishable at this depth. The builders' trench cut through two lower levels, a possible old ground surface (lev. 4) and a

Table 2.9. Stratigraphy in EU25. Multiple context numbers for upper levels because the unit was incrementally expanded.

Level	Cxt.	Description	TPQ	Basis of TPQ
1	29, 41, 49, 54	topsoil	modern	
2	33, 37, 44, 50, 59, 71	gravelly deposit post-dating the removal of the porch	1927	date when porch was removed
3	36, 46, 51, 65	lens of clean soil over very thin gravel layer over F5,	1835	yellow ware
F5	39	stone and brick pavement		
4	78, 88	dark brown artifact rich layer w decayed brick and sheets of plaster at upper interface	1795	polychrome painted pearlware
5	89	90% loose gravel	1795	
6	96	mottled sandy silt, transition to subsoil	--	
F7	63	Collamer's excavation trench	1990	excavation records
F8	64	20th century cut	--	not fully excavated
F11	74	utility trench		
F12	75	root stain or rodent burrow above lev. 4		

thin gravel deposit (lev. 5) over the subsoil. Both of these had few artifacts in them; the historic ceramics consisted of a few fragments of pearlware and creamware and a single piece of tin glaze. The generally low artifact density throughout this unit suggests that the deposition of sheet refuse around the house was more prevalent on the northeast side, outside the kitchen door than on this southwest side. However, a large trash midden discovered at the northwest corner of the house in 1990 indicates that trash deposition was not always limited to the east side.

We were not able to excavate the builder's trench to the bottom of the foundation, but did remove its contents to more than 85 cm below the ground surface. The upper part of the trench was wider and filled with cobbles (against the foundation stones) and a sandy fill. The lower, narrower part of the trench extended 10 to 20 cm beyond the fieldstone foundation and was filled with sand and small gravel. There were a small number of artifacts in the builder's trench, the latest of which was an undecorated fragment of pearlware.

Rear Porch and Kitchen Stair Yard: EU22, EU24, and EU25

A 50 cm × 1 m unit (EU20) was opened to investigate rear yard deposits and to corroborate evidence of the porch that was found in 1990. The unit was subsequently enlarged to encompass a 2 × 1.5 m area which includes EU 20, 21, 23, and 25; this block of units will be referred to as EU25. Unit 22 was a 50 × 50 cm test unit that was located approximately 3.5 m back from the north corner of the house. It was placed to explore the rear yard deposits and to see if the artifact rich deposit (level 4) in EU25 continued to the east. These two units bracketed a modern utility trench (visible in the GPR) and encountered one of Collamer's 1990 excavation trenches, structural features, and a dense sheet refuse deposit. We left half of the trash deposit and all of the structural features in place in EU25 and covered the area with filter cloth before backfilling the unit. EU24 was a 50 × 50 cm test pit in the area that would have been under the footprint of the rear porch.

One of the goals of excavation in this area was to uncover evidence relating to the house's rear porch. The rear porch was removed in 1927 because, at the time, it was considered to be a later addition (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 63). The Historic Structure Report, however, suggests that it might have been original to the house based on its presence on the 1873 Beers map of Kinderhook, early 19th-century examples of comparable houses with porches, and the fact that the porch was in place before the house was initially painted (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 93-95). No photographs of the porch exist, but a photograph of the rear of the house shortly after it was removed shows that the porch covered the center three bays of the house (the central door, an eastern window,

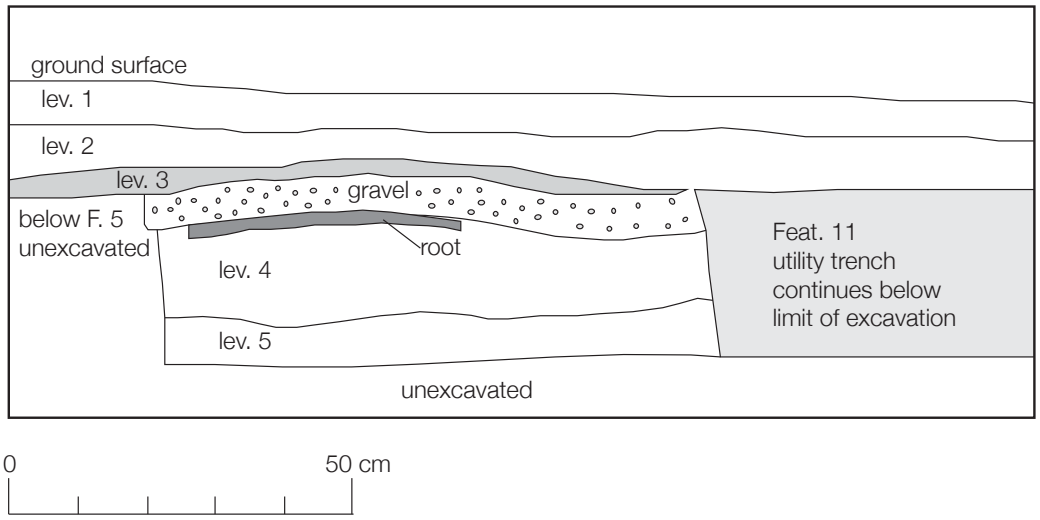


Figure 2.21. North profile of EU25.

and a western door, now a window; Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 94). The porch was apparently enclosed with glass and had been altered by adding a ceiling, probably in the late 19th century. Collamer and Associates examined historic maps to determine that the porch was 26 feet wide and 12 feet deep. In 1990, they excavated a 2 ft wide trench along this outline and located several possible brick piers (Collamer 1991: 31-33). Their test pits 5 and 6 were located within the porch footprint (the area that would have been under the porch), and no artifacts from these units were listed in the catalog. However, our EU24, which intersected a Collamer test pit, encountered a number 19th-century artifacts, indicating that this area is not sterile. Collamer's report does not discuss test pits 5 and 6 at all, and the absence of artifacts in the catalog is puzzling. This section discusses the stratigraphy and deposits that we encountered and interprets these in light of the property's occupation history. These relatively small test areas have raised a number of questions about this area which are discussed at the end of this section.

Stratigraphy of EU25

20TH-CENTURY LAYERS AND FEATURES

Levels 1 and 2 (Fig. 2.21; Table 2.9) in EU25 both covered the whole unit and are 20th-century; both post-date the removal of the rear porch. Level 1 consisted of topsoil and modern material, while level 2 was dark gray and gravelly and contained a mixture of historic period materials including blue transfer printed ware, a single large fragment of a tin-glazed punch bowl, half of a miniature saucer, and two milk glass or porcelain sew-through buttons. All of these are presumably redeposited during the course of 20th-century landscaping. Feature 11, interpreted as a modern utility trench and corresponding to a geophysical anomaly, probably a non-metalic pipe (Figs. 2.22, 2.23), became apparent below level 2. This feature was located in the northeast corner of the unit and was very dark grey sandy silt with some gravel and lots of mottling. The bottom of this feature was not reached; excavation was halted at subsoil level, approximately 40 cm below ground surface. The GPR suggests that the pipe itself is at about 45 cm bs. Note that this utility line was not marked on maps such as John G. Waite's that showed existing utilities. Feature 8 was located in the southwest corner and was characterized by a mottled sandy soil with gravel inclusions. This feature was also not fully excavated but it is interpreted as a modern trench because of the nature of the soil and its linear side.

HISTORIC LAYERS AND FEATURES

Below level 2 was a thin lens of very dark greyish brown silt underlain by a layer of gravel. These layers were excavated together as level 3

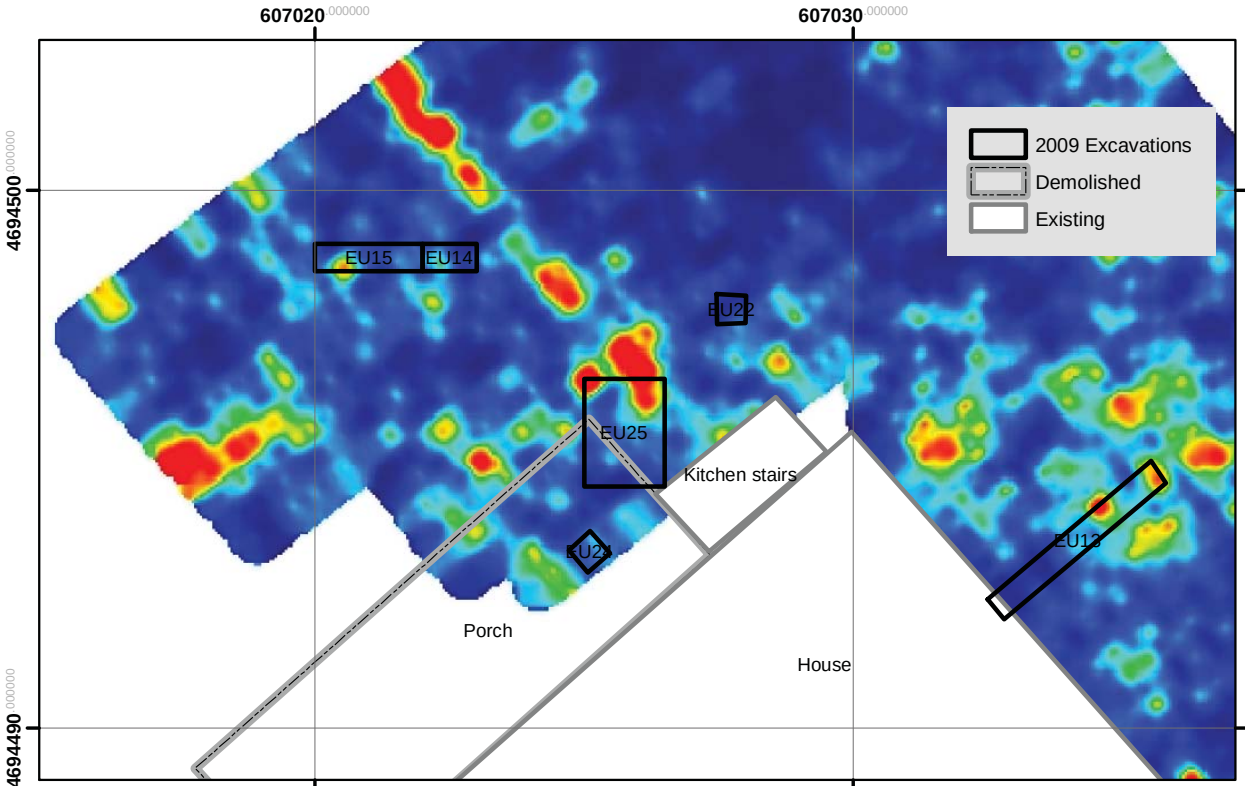


Figure 2.22. GPR slice at 45-52 cm bs, showing utility pipe in Feature 11 (red linear feature running through EU25 and away from the house.

and covered roughly the western half of the unit, covering an arrangement of large flat stones and brick (Feature 5). The ceramics in this level (heavy blue transfer printed patterns, chrome colors on whiteware, and yellowware) suggest a deposition date in the late 1830s or later. The deposit also contained numerous nails and fragments of window glass. Many broken artifacts were found directly on top of the rocks, including hundreds of fragments of window glass.

Feature 5

At approximately 15 cm below ground surface, an arrangement of large flat stones and bricks was encountered in the western half of the unit below level 3 (Feature 5). This feature continues into the north and west walls of the unit. Although this feature was not taken up (Figs. 2.23 and 2.24), it seems that there is only one layer of stone and brick. This suggests a type of pavement rather than something more substantial like a wall or foundation. The fact that it is a mixture of brick and stone, rather widely spaced, and uneven suggests that it was not a walking surface. The presence of mortar around the four bricks in the southwest corner of the feature supports the interpretation that these four bricks formed the base of a pier for the porch. The pier would have supported some of the porch framing, and the surrounding stones formed a small paved apron around the porch. The brick and stone may have helped to keep the area from becoming muddy and promoted drainage around the drip line. Clearly, however, a larger area should be tested before this interpretation is accepted as final, since the extent of the pavement is not known. Our excavation also encountered a backfilled trench from previous archaeological work in 1990; this was excavated as Feature 7. The trench backfill ran in a diagonal across the southeast quadrant of EU 25 and only hits a small portion of Feature 5.

In 1990, Colmar and Associates conducted excavations in the rear of the house to "identify and delineate any archaeological evidence for

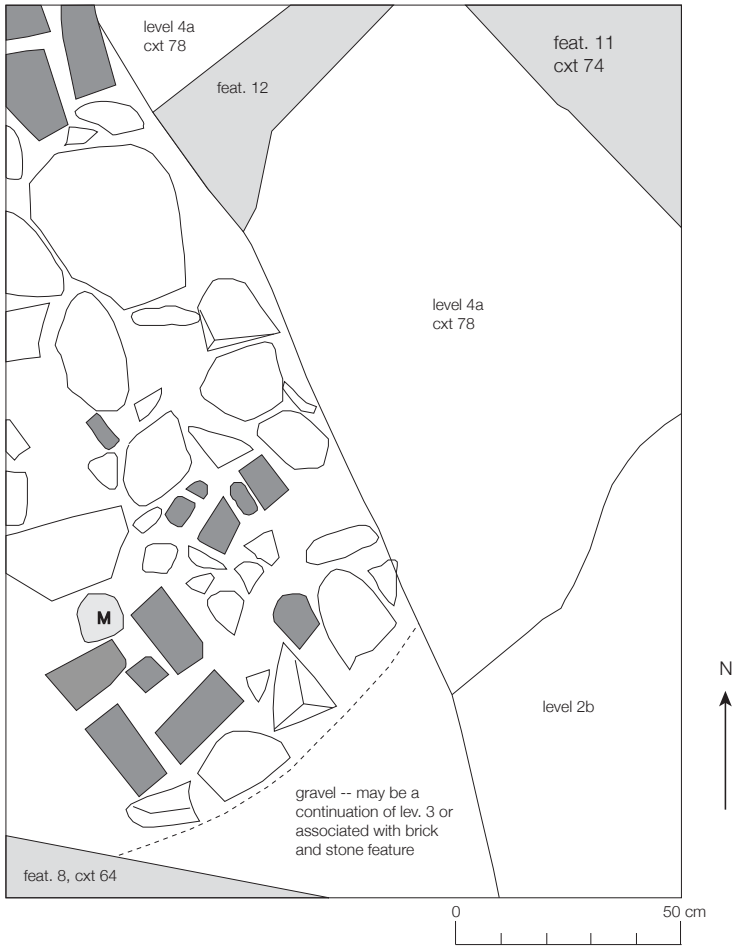


Figure 2.23. Plan of EU25 below level 3.

the original porch without extensive excavations" (Collamer and Associates 1991: 31). They excavated a 2 ft wide trench over the anticipated outline of the original porch and uncovered what was interpreted as evidence of several piers of the porch (Fig. 2.25; Collamer and Associates 1991: 31). A group of four bricks in the southwest corner of Feature 5 is the same configuration that was uncovered in 1990 in the northeast corner of the trench; however, the pier, is not as isolated as it appeared on their map (Collamer and Associates 1991: 32). The excavation map from 1990 shows that the trench Colmar excavated turned just past the bricks and missed the extension of stone and brick to the north and east (Fig. 2.26).

The level 3 deposits cover Feature 5, the presumed porch footing and apron, suggesting that the stones were covered with a layer of gravel some time after construction. The stone apron surrounding the porch was covered by level 3 ca. 1840, after some sort of construction episode during which a quantity of broken glass was deposited on the stones. This suggests that the porch was constructed prior to ca. 1840, and may have been remodeled/enclosed at that time. The rear porch was enclosed in glass when the Columbia County Historical Society purchased the house in 1925 (Mesick, Cohen, Waite Architects 1989: 93).

Level 4

After documenting what was exposed of Feature 5 in this unit, the unit was bisected and only the northern half was excavated to subsoil. Below level 3 in the northern half of the unit was a layer (level 4) of dark brown sandy silt with brick, charcoal, and mortar flecks. The top 2 cm or so

Figure 2.24. Possible porch footing and apron (Feat. 5) in EU25 at the bottom of level 3.

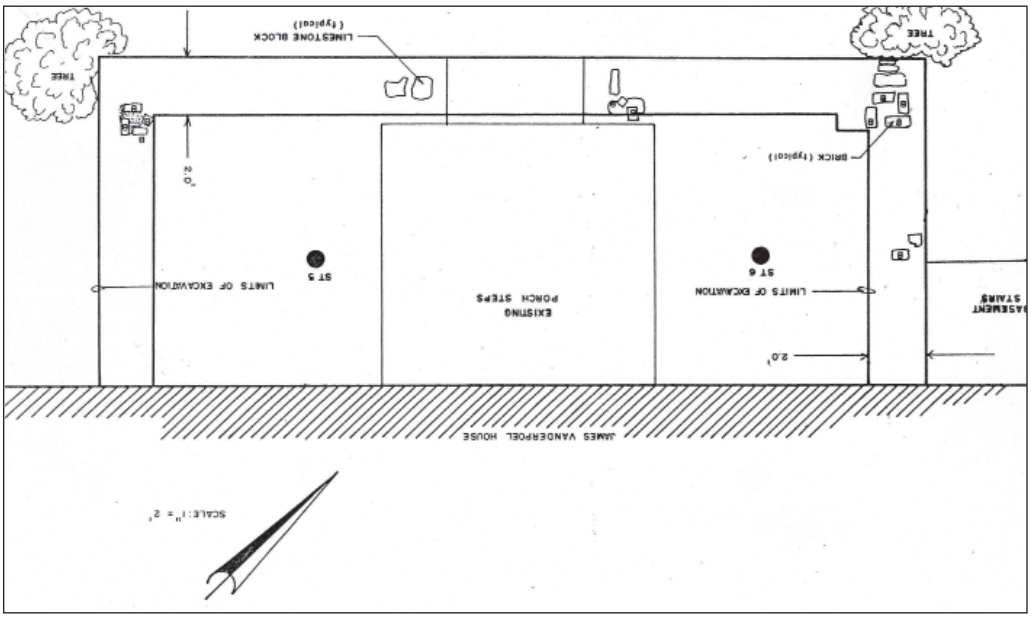


Figure 2.25. Collamer and Associate's (1991: 31) plan of their excavations in the porch footprint.

contained a lot of architectural artifacts, such as several large decayed bricks, sheets of decayed plaster and a concentration of nails corresponding to an unknown 19th-century construction episode (possibly the enclosure of the porch). Below the architectural debris, the soil color and texture remained the same but the number of domestic artifacts increased. This layer was approximately 12 cm thick and because it is located in the rear of the house it is interpreted as a sheet midden with an accumulation of artifacts and soil over time.

Artifacts from layer 4 include utilitarian and refined ceramics, vessel glass, pipe stems, a copper button, several straight pins, oyster and clam shells, and a lot of bone (Fig. 2.27). We did take a soil sample from this context, but it has not been floated. The ceramics from this layer, with a TPQ of 1795 from a piece of polychrome

Figure 2.26. The brick pier that Collamer and Associates discovered. This photograph shows the rest of the slightly deeper porch apron being exposed (at right) and explains how Collamer and Associates could have located this footing but not the rest of the apron by examining only a narrow area and stopping at too shallow a depth. North is to the right.

Figure 2.27. Ceramics from the level 4 trash deposit.

painted pearlware, date this layer to the Pomeroy occupation. The ceramics included Staffordshire and other slipwares, tin-glazed wares, Jackfield, a small amount of redware, Canton and Chinese export porcelain, and undecorated, feather- and shell-edged creamware (shell-edged creamware was introduced in the mid-1770s by Wedgewood). There were several fragments of a large dish with a "pie crust" rim in a combed English slipware. On the interior, the buff paste was covered with two coats of slip, one red and one white, with a combed decoration. The exterior is neither slipped nor glazed.

Below the artifact rich layer was a thin very dark brown layer (Level 5) characterized by a high concentration (90%) of small gravel. This layer contained a small number of domestic artifacts, mostly ceramic sherds and vessel glass that date to the late 18th century. Adding a layer of gravel to a trash-strewn yard area seems to have been a common practice around the house. The layer below (Level 6) was lighter in color and contained less gravel than Level 5. Level 6 was a dark brown sandy silt mottled with yellowish brown subsoil and contained pockets of the gravel from Level 5. It had only a handful of ceramic sherds which date to the late 18th century. The yellowish brown mottling increased towards the bottom as the layer transitioned into subsoil at 40 cm below ground surface.

Feature 5 and the unexcavated portion of the yard deposits were covered with filter cloth before backfilling. It is important to note that at only 15 cm (6 inches) below the ground surface, this feature and the adjacent trash deposit are relatively vulnerable. Their presence should be kept in mind during landscaping activities and any repairs to the existing porch.

Figure 2.28. Rocks at the base of level 2 in EU22.

Figure 2.29. Polychrome painted pearlwares from EU22.

Stratigraphy of EU22

EU22 was a 50 × 50 cm test pit east of EU25. The area between these two units is probably mostly disturbed by the utility trench (Feature 11 above). Below approximately 10 cm of topsoil was a dark brown gravel fill layer approximately 15 cm thick. This layer may correspond to Level 2 in EU 25 and is likely associated with a utility trench to the southwest of the unit as identified in the GPR.

Below the gravel layer were a few large flat rocks (Fig. 2.28). It is possible that these stones are in some way related to the gravel fill layer above and the construction of the utility trench. However, their flat arrangement suggests that they were intentionally placed. These stones are not a part of Feature 5 in EU 25; however, it is unclear if they are associated with the feature in any way or if they have a different function. Further testing will be required to determine if these stones are a feature of some sort or if they are isolated.

Below the large rocks was an artifact rich layer (Level 3) of very dark brown silt with charcoal, brick, and mortar flecks dating to the Pomeroy period. This layer was approximately 10-15 cm thick and roughly corresponds to Level 4 in EU 25 and Levels 6 and 7 in EU 13. Domestic artifacts dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries included utilitarian and refined ceramics (hand painted pearlware in blue and polychrome, overglaze painted creamware, undecorated creamware, tin-glazed wares, redwares, and stonewares), window and vessel glass, a pipe stem, and a straight pin (Fig. 2.29).

Level 4 was a very dark grayish brown sandy silt mottled with dark yellowish brown with some gravel, brick, mortar, and charcoal inclusions. This layer had late 18th century domestic artifacts such as creamware, pearlware, window and vessel glass, a pipe stem, and a copper alloy button. It is likely the same as Levels 5 and 6 in EU 25.

Stratigraphy of EU24

Collamer and Associates excavated two test pits in the area that would have been under the porch that was removed in 1927. These two STPs reached 1.7 feet (52 cm) below the surface and reportedly contained no cultural material (Collamer and Associates 1991: 32, E1). We placed one 50 by 50 cm unit (EU24) in the same general area as Collamer's STP6, trying to avoid the precise location where STP6 had been drawn on their plan. The goal of this test pit was to determine if there were cultural layers under the porch footprint

whose presence or absence would help to date the porch.

The southeast corner of our test pit, however, intersected either Collamer's test pit or another recent hole which had a Styrofoam cup at the bottom of it (F6, cxt 57). This feature had steeply sloping sides and a flat bottom and ended before it reached subsoil; it cut through layers 2 and 3a only.

Excluding Feature 6, the stratigraphy of EU24 consisted of topsoil, a layer of dark brown sandy silt (cxt 56, level 2), and a dark black layer (cxts 61 and 66, levels 3a and 3b). Levels 2 and 3 both contained a small number of 19th-century ceramic sherds. The level 3 soils covered most of the STP except for a small strip on the west edge (cxt 46, level 4). Level 4 proved to be a remnant of the natural A/B transition, while level 3 was fill into an earlier cut that ends abruptly at subsoil with no transition. After examining historic photographs, it appears that this dark deposit may have been a 20th-century planting hole that incorporated redeposited 19th century artifacts. The 1956 photograph of the back of the house in *Columbia County History & Heritage* 5(3) appears to show a small tree in this location near the stairs. Unfortunately, because of the overlap with the planting hole, EU24 does not provide the hoped for information about the deposits under the older porch. The presence of artifacts in layers 1 to 3b does, however, raise the question of how Collamer and Associates could have encountered no artifacts in their excavations.

Interpreting the GPR in the Rear Yard

The GPR results and excavated strata were interpreted together so that we could use the GPR results to extrapolate about areas beyond the limits of the excavation units. In the upper levels of the GPR data, Collamer's excavation trench over the porch outline is visible until about 14 cm bs (see Fig. 2.15). It cuts through a rectangular reflective feature that abuts the kitchen stairs and extends into the rear yard (Fig. 2.15). This feature extends into the area formerly covered by the rear porch. Because it is shallow (13 cm bs), it probably postdates the removal of the porch, rather than predating its construction. It may have to do with the reconstruction of the kitchen bulkhead stairway in 1930 (Mesick, Cohen, and Waite 1989: 68). It predates the utility line (Feat. 11), which cuts through it.

Lower still, the bricks and stones of Feature 5 and the trash deposit immediately east of it both appear as strongly reflective anomalies (Fig. 2.30). The flat plaster at the surface of the deposit and the nails throughout may be responsible for its strong reflection. The GPR slices suggest that this deposit continues a little beyond the limits of EU25, but not very far. There is a suggestion of the extension of the brick and stone paving to the north and west, but no clear indication that it continues all the way around the porch. The extent of the pavement should be tested with excavation.

The gravel and brick feature encountered in EU14/15 also shows clearly on the GPR in multiple slices (Figs. 2.15, 2.30). The rocks encountered in EU22 also appear in Figure 2.30, showing that they may be related to a feature extending from the house but do not extend much beyond the test pit.

Interpretations and Further Questions Based on the Rear Yard Units

Units 22 and 25 indicate that during the Pomeroy period, the rear yard was also used for trash disposal, more heavily even than the side yard. Unlike the side yard, however, there does not appear to be a Vanderpoel-era trash deposit behind the house. Further, although EUs 13, 22, and 25 all contained Pomeroy period sheet midden layers, these deposits were not identical to each other. The heavy slip decorated bowl (see Fig. 2.27) and Jackfield type wares are only present in EU25. Polychrome painted pearlwares are more common in EU22 (Fig. 2.29), while EU13 contains industrial slip decorated wares. The presence of Pomeroy period deposits in both the east and north yards suggests that the Pomeroy house must have been in the same vicinity as the current Vanderpoel House. One possible concern is that these "Pomeroy-period" layers might actually have been deposited very early in the Vanderpoel period, but the abundance of creamware and relative scarcity of transfer printed wares has led us interpret them as related to the Pomeroy household in this report.

The excavation of this relatively small but complex area behind the house has raised a

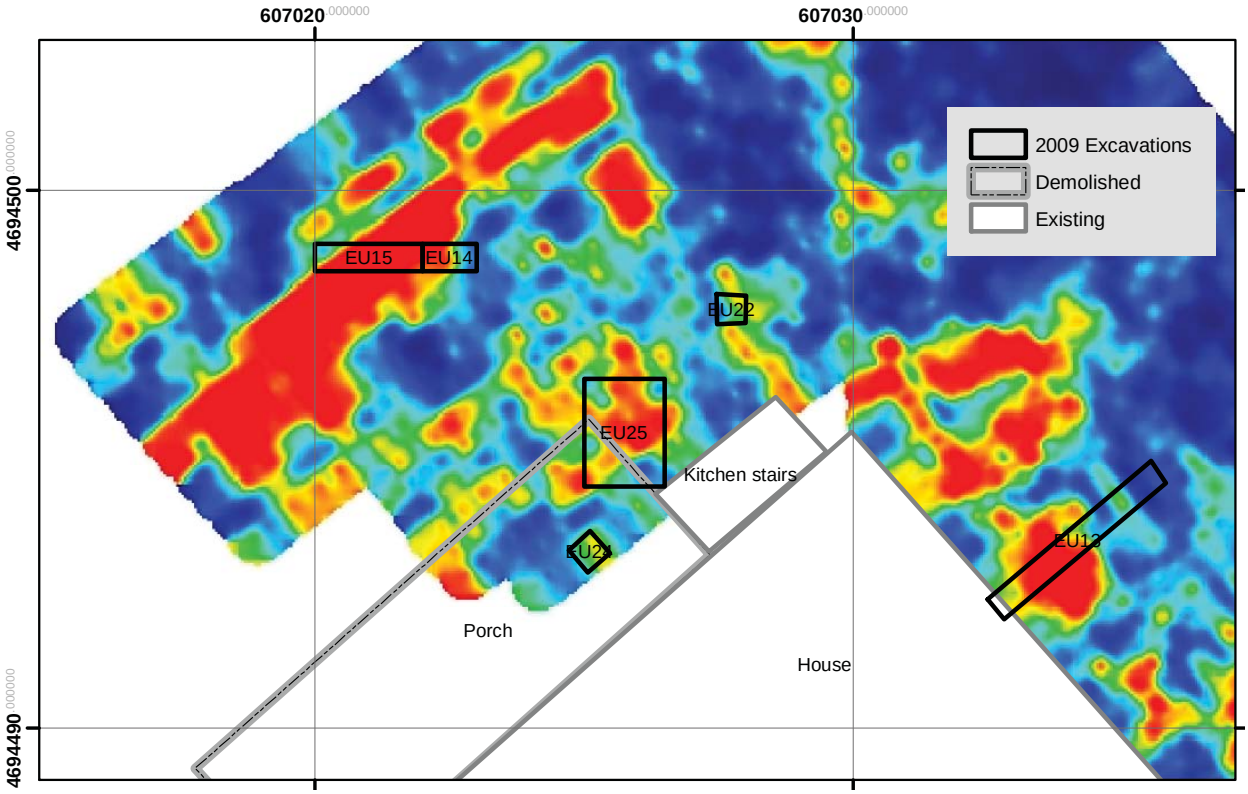


Figure 2.30. GPR slice of the rear yard at 17-24 cm bs showing the brick and stone pavement at the trash scatter in EU25 as equally reflective.

number of questions that it may only be possible to answer with more extensive excavation. Our excavations did not resolve the question of whether the porch was original to the house. Assuming that Feature 5 was related to the porch structure, the fact that it seems to have been covered by a gravel layer by the late 1830s or 1840s does at least suggest that the porch was present by that time, but that the stone apron had been covered over. The stone and brick feature could be related to something else (an earlier porch, a Pomeroy-period feature), but Collamer's discovery of brick piers along the supposed porch outline supports the association with the porch. A number of questions remain, however. Does this feature continue all the way around the porch, and how far out from it does it extend (if the pier is interpreted as the outer corner of the porch)? In front of the porch (where there is some speculation that there was once a driveway), does it become a more formal paved surface?

One of the things that we did not do was take up a section of Feature 5 to see if the level 4 (Pomeroy-period) trash deposit continued under it. If our hypotheses are correct (that Feature 5 is related to the Vanderpoel porch and that the trash is from the Pomeroy occupation), this deposit should continue under the brick and stone, and possibly under the area of the porch.

EU24, under the porch footprint, was unfortunately placed because it encountered what was probably a large planting hole and one edge of Collamer's STP 6. In a less disturbed area, a unit under the porch could have answered questions about the date of the porch construction. It would also have been instructive to learn whether the supposed Pomeroy trash layer continued under the porch.

The juxtaposition of the very different stratigraphy in EU25 (Pomeroy-period trash deposit at 20-35 cm bs) and EU14/15 (Vanderpoel-era brick deposit 30-40 cm bs) suggests that the brick deposit in EU14/15 is not part of a general scatter of construction rubble around the house, but

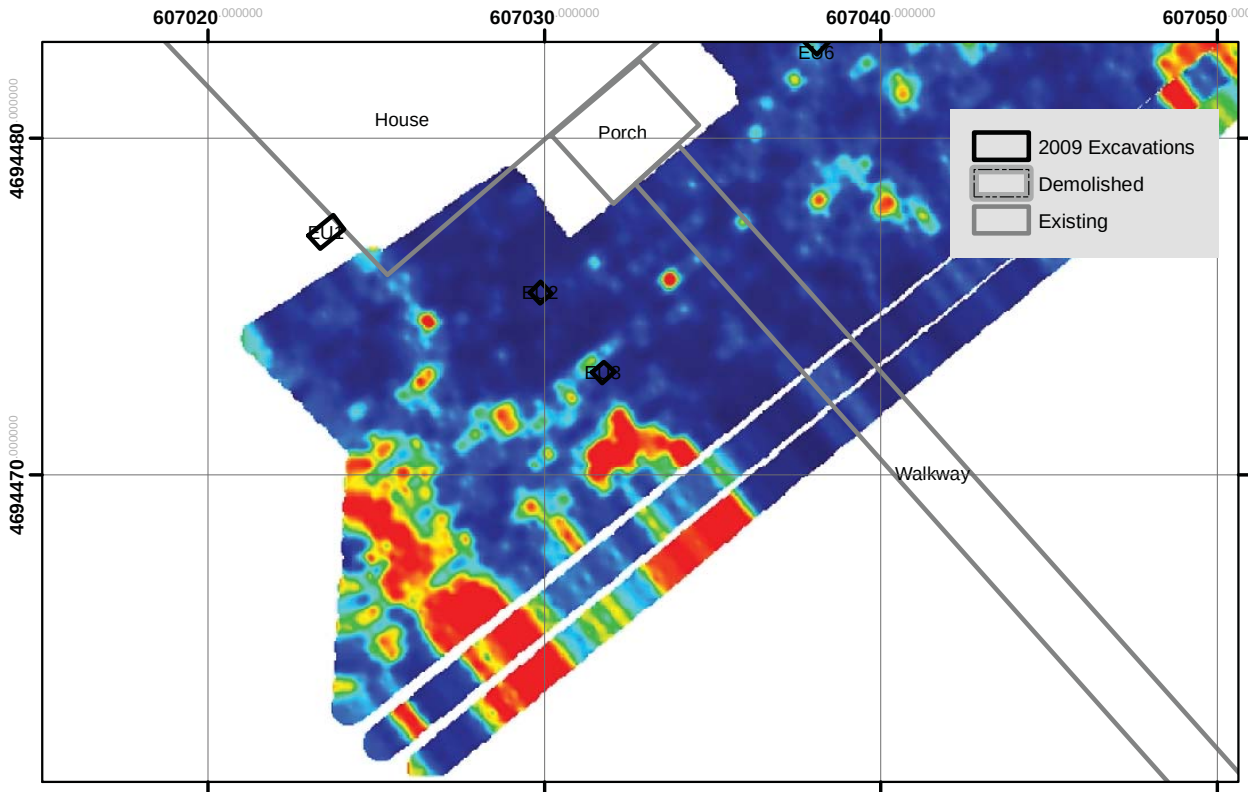


Figure 2.31. Deep reflective anomaly, possible septic system or utility pipes southwest of the front walkway. GPR slice at 39 to 45 cm bs.

a localized and probably intentionally placed deposit. Based on the shape of the highly reflective anomaly in the GPR (Fig. 2.15), we hypothesize that this deposit is the bedding for a driveway. (An alternate possibility is that it was deposited to fill in a Pomeroy-period depression, such as a cellar hole, but the GPR does not strongly support this.)

Other GPR Anomalies

There are a few other pronounced GPR anomalies that we did not investigate or which were probably geological. EU6 was placed in part to investigate a linear anomaly that appeared at 1 m below the surface, but after encountering undisturbed subsoil at a higher elevation we concluded that this anomaly must be geological. In the front yard, there are also a lot of reflectors southwest of the central walkway in deep strata, and a strong linear reflector running just west of the house that is another pipe (Fig. 2.31). Some people have considered that this part of the yard might have been the location for an older septic system, abandoned when one was installed in the back of the house. We did not investigate this anomaly, in part because much of it was far enough away from the house that it would not be affected by drainage work and foundation repair.

Section 3: Conclusions

Relating Deposits to Families

Although 11 different families owned the Vanderpoel property during the colonial and post-colonial periods, the archaeological evidence comes primarily from the Pomeroy period and secondarily from the Vanderpoel occupation, with only a scattering of artifacts from the later Meyers and Burt periods. None of the deposits could be clearly associated with Gosah VanBuren or John Kinney who owned the property prior to the Pomeroys; however, it is possible that some of the sheet refuse could have originated during their occupancy.

Pomeroy

Sheet refuse deposits in the east and north yards (EUs 9, 13, 22, and 25) can be fairly strongly associated with the Pomeroy household, which for most of their tenure consisted of Anna Pomeroy, some of her daughters, and several slaves. The location of these deposits, in close proximity to the standing house, suggests that the Pomeroy house was in the same location as the Vanderpoel house (and that the excavation of the current cellar probably erased the architectural remains of the earlier house). All of the glass and ceramic fragments in these deposits are small, suggesting that these are trampled or secondary deposits. In the side yard, organic layers are interspersed with more gravelly deposits, suggesting that the yard was frequently gravelly, rather than grassy, and that new gravel may have been periodically deposited in attempts to keep the yard dry/clean. These deposits contain bone, shell, and other domestic artifacts, notable for the wide range of ceramics types represented (Chinese porcelain, several kinds of stonewares, numerous types of refined earthenwares, Staffordshire and other slip decorated wares, tin-glazed pieces, and Jackfield fragments). These layers also contain some table and bottle glassware, but a surprisingly low percentage of utilitarian wares and forms in redware. The ceramic collection is heavily biased towards tablewares, though most fragments are too small to determine a form. The Pomeroy deposits also yielded most of the straight pins recovered from the excavations which would have been used to fasten older-style women's clothing and/or in sewing.

The Historic Landscape Report characterizes the Pomeroy household as "modest," based on the items listed in Anna Pomeroy's probate inventory (Toole, Piwonka, and Lesser 1994: 17). This characterization may be true for the household goods as a whole, but the ceramics from the sheet middens show that not only did Anna Pomeroy have access to the most expensive contemporary ceramic (Chinese porcelain), but that she was continually updating her household table with new styles of goods as they became available, from plain and over-glaze painted creamware, to polychrome painted pearlware, to edge decorated wares, and finally to transfer printed wares. Samford's analysis of the availability of transfer printed wares is that while they were produced beginning in 1783, they were uncommon in America until after 1812 (Samford 1997: 3). The few fragments of transfer print from Pomeroy's deposits suggest that she had access to diverse markets and may have continued to update her tablewares until her death.

This pattern of widespread refuse disposal, including a mix of table wares, clothing items (buttons, pins), and organic material (bones and shell) suggests that until ca. 1815, the houselot followed a pattern that has been well documented for rural Massachusetts properties (Larkin 1995). Larkin quotes Josiah Quincy who, in 1819, described rural yards in Massachusetts as "an inlaid pavement of bones and broken bottles, the relics of departed earthenware, or the fragments of abandoned domestic utensils" (Larkin 1995: 175). Even when clean, yards were gravelly rather than grassy. Around 1800, agricultural reformers began urging rural householders to improve their lots by containing trash, planting shrubs, and enclosing animals. These changes, among others, occurred across rural Massachusetts between 1800 and 1840, and the deposits at the Vanderpoel House suggest that a similar transformation took place in parts of New York. At the Vanderpoel House, there was widespread sheet refuse disposal until

1815, more limited disposal of trash in the yard spaces until ca. 1834 (end of Vanderpoel period), and no significant sheet refuse disposal after that time. As well as reflecting a larger shift in patterns of trash disposal, this transformation may also reflect the transformation of the area around the property from dispersed farm houses into a town center. Around 1815, the intersection of Broad and Albany streets developed into a town center with a number of commercial properties, a few residences, with farmsteads and additional agricultural parcels further outside the center (Toole, Piwonka, and Lesser 1994: 7). The area would have initially had a more agrarian feel during the Pomeroy period, but the Vanderpoels would have experienced it as a house on a large lot in a more subdivided town center (Toole, Piwonka, and Lesser 1994: 7). Larkin (1995: 191), in fact, sees rural villages as centers from which these new ideas of both exterior order and interior comfort spread. In addition to general changes in practices, the increased scrutiny of near neighbors and the fact that James Vanderpoel also had his law office on the property may have influenced the trend to keep trash more tightly contained.

Vanderpoel

The archaeological evidence from the Vanderpoel period consists primarily of deposits that seem to correspond to the construction of the current house ca. 1820. Layers of fragmentary bricks, covered by gravel, occur in the front and rear yards. The numbers of datable artifacts both over and under the bricks are small but do support this hypothesis. Behind the house, the dramatically different depositional sequences in EU25 and EU14/15 indicate that the gravel and brick deposit behind the house is localized. The GPR slice data show a linear, highly reflective anomaly that corresponds to this deposit, suggesting that the bricks were the bedding for a gravel driveway.

There are also layers of sheet refuse in the side yard, in EUs 9 and 13, that date to the Vanderpoel period, showing that the broadcast of trash in the yard areas continued during their occupation, but seemingly in a more limited area. There is not a clear Vanderpoel trash deposit behind the house.

The archaeological evidence from EUs 24 and 25 did not determine the date of the rear porch which might have been integral to the house or added prior to 1840 by the Meyers family. Joseph Manca (2005) argues that open air, covered porches have a long history in the Netherlands and in early Dutch houses in the Hudson Valley. Porches might have been a well-established element of vernacular building in the Kinderhook area at the time the Vanderpoel house was constructed. In Manca's survey, most of the early Dutch porches in America that survived long enough to be photographed were the width of the house and had a roof that was integral with or a continuation of the house roof. However, he also cited documentary evidence for less substantial porches that have not survived. Many of these were lightly covered by lattices, arbors, or insubstantial roofs and served, in elite 18th-century houses, as social areas for eating breakfast, visiting, or having tea. These less substantial porches might have been reconstructed several times during the life of a building. Manca's research suggests that it would have been in keeping with regional construction patterns for the Pomeroy and Vanderpoel houses to have been built with porches.

EU25 provided a small window on a mixed stone and brick surface that consists of probable brick piers to support the porch and a primarily stone apron, the extent of which is not known. In any event, the structural features in the porch area are much more extensive than Collamer documented in 1990. The stone apron was covered by a gravelly deposit that contained yellowware and heavy blue transfer printed patters, suggesting a deposit dating to the late 1830s or early 1840s (the time of the Meyers/Burt transition). This deposit suggests that the porch was in place by this time at least, though it may have been built earlier. Since we did not remove any of the pavement, the relationship of the feature to the Pomeroy-period trash deposit next to it is not known, and we cannot entirely rule out the possibility that the feature predates 1821.

Later Households

The Meyers and Burt (and later) households are not well represented in the archaeological record in the areas that we excavated, with the

exception of the deposit covering the porch apron mentioned above. This gap is somewhat unexpected given the long occupation of the Burt family in particular, but can be attributed to the changing uses of yard space in the mid-19th century and later. Unlike the trash-strewn yards of the Pomeroy and early Vanderpoel period, the area immediately around the house probably began to resemble the cleaner lawn that we see today. Documentary evidence indicates that there were a number of outbuildings (at least a barn, a carriage house, and a wood house), so there was clearly an outdoor work and agricultural zone, but this had been moved further away from the house.

Two military buttons (from EUs 6 and 9) date to the Burt period and probably relate to Thomas Burt's role equipping volunteer soldiers during the Civil War (Mesick, Cohen, Waite 1989: 28) or his son's own war service. These artifacts are singular, but significant because of the way that they illuminate this aspect of Burt's career and suggest that this was a task that he coordinated (at least some of the time) from his home in Kinderhook.

Archaeological Sensitivity and Future Work

The results of the 2009 geophysics and excavations indicate that work necessary for drainage repairs in either of the side yards or the front yard close to the house could proceed without affecting significant archaeological features, although there are rich sheet refuse deposits in the northeast side yard, especially close to the house. If the excavated footprint near the house could be kept small, or could re-use old drainage paths, this would minimize the effect on the yard deposits. These deposits have been sampled and documented, however. In the southwest yard, there may be remains of the midden encountered in 1990, but the previous excavations took a significant sample (if not all) of its contents. Construction activities beyond the limit of the 1990 excavations (more than 10 feet from the house) might encounter undisturbed remains of this significant trash deposit, so we recommend monitoring or shovel test pits before construction in this area.

The southwest side yard is the site of a number of utilities, many encountered during the 1990 excavations and others detected in the 2009 geophysical survey. Some utility trenches, and a possible older septic system may exist in the southern half of the front yard.

The back of the house, however, contains significant archaeological and architectural features. These features and deposits are shallow, with in situ stones just 15-20 cm below the surface. Plans for the reconstruction of the back porch should take the existence of these features and deposits into consideration. This area is highly archaeologically sensitive, and should not be subject to construction without additional archaeological excavation.

We did not survey or test the locations of the known outbuildings (the law office at the front of the property and barn, workshops, and service buildings behind the house). These areas are probably archaeologically sensitive, but their level of preservation is not known. Privies (from any period) and trash deposits from 1835 and later have not been found. These may have been located further from the house, in or behind the rear outbuildings.

In addition to monitoring construction activities in sensitive areas, the following targeted archaeological studies may prove productive:

1) Further investigations of the back porch areas consisting of broad, shallow excavations expanding from EU25 to delimit the shape and extent of the brick and stone pavement and removal of a section of the pavement to determine if the Pomeroy-era trash deposit continues under it; additional excavation under the porch footprint to help to determine the date of the porch. This very targeted work, starting from a known area, has a high potential to answer specific questions with limited excavation.

2) On a broader level, another phase of geophysics and excavation should target the outbuildings to assess their preservation and the dates of associated deposits. It may be that more information about the Myers and Burt families could be uncovered by looking at a different area of the property.

3) Finally, while the Pomeroy-era artifacts are in very small fragments, it might be productive to study them further and/or to analyze them in conjunction with the artifacts from the 1990 excavations. The simple stratigraphy and relatively tight dating of the layers from the 2009 excavation may be useful in making sense of whether any of the contexts from the 1990 excavation were undisturbed.

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Appendix A: Monitoring, November 2009

Overview

On November 6, 2009, a backhoe excavated 8 trenches to test two areas of the Vanderpoel property for septic leach field placement. The trenches were approximately 60 cm wide and 160 cm long; depths varied, but were greater than 100 cm. Four trenches were located along the eastern side of the property, beginning behind the historic barn area and running away from the site's historic core. The other four trenches were located along the western edge near the back of the property. I monitored the excavation and inspected the backdirt and profiles of each trench to determine if any significant archaeological features existed in either of these areas. An unknown feature, possibly related to field clearing, was located in one of the trenches along the eastern side, but otherwise, no significant archaeological deposits were present. Historic period artifacts were present in the upper stratum of each of the four trenches along the property's east side, increasing in density the closer the trench was to the site's historic core. No cultural materials of any kind were identified in any trenches on the property's western side. My recommendation is that, if feasible, the septic leach field be placed either at the rear western edge of the property or towards the northern end of the line of trenches in the east. The increasing density of historic period trash in the trenches nearest to the historic core suggests that they are approaching an area behind the historic barn that may contain more significant cultural features.

Eastern Trenches (1 through 4)

Trenches 1 through 4 (numbered from the south, closest to the house, to the north) had a dark brown to black A horizon, possibly a plow zone, a brownish yellow B horizon of variable thickness, and a sand and gravel C horizon. The A horizon in all units contained a scatter of historic period artifacts.

Trench 1

0-25 cm bs
Dark brown very gravelly A horizon with a patch of pure gravel between 7 and 15 cm bs in the SW corner
Artifacts: brick fragments, pearlware, olive green and dark green bottle glass, cut nails, ferrous items, window glass, clam shell
Not much apparent B, as if plowing had obscured natural B horizon

25 cm bs and below
Very gravelly sand, C horizon

Trench 2

0-40 cm bs
Dark brown to black A horizon, slightly gravelly
Artifacts: stoneware bottle neck, large piece of sheet iron in side wall, cut nail

40-70 cm bs
Brownish yellow B horizon

Below 70 cm bs
Sand and gravel C horizon

Trench 3

0-35 cm bs
Dark brown sandy silt with gravel, A horizon
Artifacts: single piece of porcelain, shell

35-65 cm bs
Feature containing large charcoal pieces, cutting through natural B and C horizons (see Fig. A.1 and discussion)

35-51 cm bs
Yellowish brown B horizon

51-120 cm bs
Sand and gravel C horizon

The feature in this trench began below the A horizon/plow zone and was visible as a distinctly colored and textured fill. The feature fill was a coarse reddish brown sand (grading to brown sand at the bottom) containing large pieces (walnut-sized) of charcoal between 35 and 45 cm bs. The feature was notably less gravelly than the surrounding B and C horizons that it cut through. A similar feature was encountered in EU14/15 during the excavations this summer: reddish brown sand with large pieces of charcoal below the historic

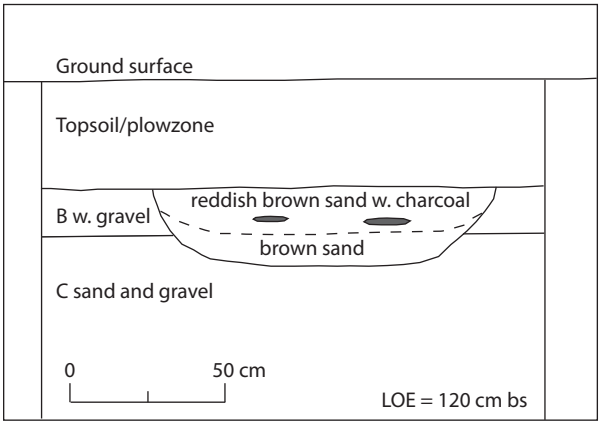

Figure A.1 West profile of Trench 3.

strata. At this point, it is not clear if these features are related to clearing the field or removing trees, if they are prehistoric, or if they are natural. The feature was visible in the west profile of the unit and did not extend as far as the east profile. The presence of this apparently isolated feature is not considered significant enough on its own to rule out this area as a location for the leach field.

Trench 4

0-35 cm bs
Dark brown sandy silt with brick flecks
Artifacts: clam shell, cut and wire nails, Albany stoneware, 20th c vessel glass

35-50 cm bs
Brownish yellow B horizon

Below 50 cm
Sand and gravel C horizon

Western Trenches (5 through 8)

These trenches, numbered from the closest to the house to the farthest away, had a different soil profile than the others. Below a thin layer of current topsoil and root material, there was no dark upper organic layer/plow zone. No cultural materials were observed in the backdirt of any of the trenches. Trench 5 consisted of a thin layer of topsoil and roots, followed by c. 30 cm of grayish brown sandy silt, then a yellowish brown silty sand, and then a sand and gravel C horizon which began at more than 50 cm below the surface. Trenches 6 through 8 all had a thin layer of top soil and root material, followed by a yellowish brown clayey sand, then the sand and gravel C horizon which began at 50 cm below the surface in Trench 8 and deeper in other trenches.

Appendix B: Artifact Catalogs

Ceramics from VDP

Context: 1 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 3

1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
2	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body		

Context: 3 **Unit:** 13 **Level:**

Earthenware 12

3		Refined Pearlware	Banded Polychrome Lead-glazed	Body		blue and orange banded decorations
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Polychrome Lead-glazed	Body		same vessel as rec. 787
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Rim		
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Lead-glazed			
1		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1		Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Black Lead-glazed	Rim		
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
2	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body		

Context: 4 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 2a

Earthenware 58

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body		
1		Tin Glazed	Missing glaze	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Green Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body		glaze is very metallic looking
6	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
3	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Body		burned
2	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Rim		burned
3	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Body		
3	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Mocha (dendritic) Polychrome Lead-glazed	Body		brown and blue banded decorations
1	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Rim		blue flower painted decoration
12	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Body		blue flower painted decoration
1	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Rim		blue flower painted decoration and blue painted decoration on top of rim
5	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Dark Blue Lead-glazed	Rim		light and dark blue painted decorations, blue painted decoration on top of rim, three
3	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body		
14	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Dark Blue Lead-glazed	Body		light and dark blue painted decoration

Ceramics from VDP

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	

Stoneware 1

1	Hollow ware	Red Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body	

Context: 5 **Unit:** 9 **Level:** 2a

Earthenware 9

1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Lead-glazed	Rim	
4		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Green	Lead-glazed	Rim	
1		Coarse Redware	Underglaze painted Brown	Lead-glazed	Body	

Context: 6 **Unit:** 9 **Level:** 2b

Earthenware 2

1		Tin Glazed	Light blue Tin-glaze	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese		Body	

Context: 7 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 2b

Earthenware 23

1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Underglaze painted	Lead-glazed	Body	
8		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim	
2	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Molded	Lead-glazed	Rim	two pieces cross-mend. The molded decoration is large fluting on the rim.
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware		Lead-glazed	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Body	
3	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Green	Lead-glazed	Rim	one of the fragment is spall that mends to a rim fragment
3		Refined Indeterminate		Body		
2		Refined Whiteware		Body		

Porcelain 1

1	Flat ware	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	

Context: 8 **Unit:** 9 **Level:**

Ceramics from VDP

Earthenware 24

1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Rim	
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	White/yellow Tin-glaze	Body	
2	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Rim	
7	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Rim	
2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim	
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim	
8		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Porcelain 1

1	Hollow ware	Chinese	Body	

Context: 9 **Unit:** 9 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 5

3		Refined Creamware	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Rim	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese	Over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Body

Context: 10 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 86

1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Rim		
3		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim		
6	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		one fragment is glaze spall that mends to larger rim
1		Refined Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Lead-glazed	Body		rusticated decoration
2	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	slip decorated Black Lead-glazed	Body		two fragments mend together
1		Refined Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	slip decorated Black Lead-glazed	Rim		same vessel as rec. 886
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Handle		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body		
7	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Underglaze painted Brown Lead-glazed	Body		rusticated decoration
4	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Body		burned. four frags mend together.

1	Flat ware	Refined Indeterminate	White/yellow	Body		eroded
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim	burned. same vessel as record 911
2	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Underglaze painted Green	Lead-glazed	Rim	
3	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim	same vessel as record 917. all three fragments mend together.
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Body	same vessel as record 916
2	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Base	has foot rim on bottom. both fragments mend together.
3		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim		
15		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Lead-glazed	Body	same vessel as record 922
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim	same vessel as record 921
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Body		
23		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim		
1		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim		
1	Flatware	Refined Creamware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Lead-glazed	Rim		

Porcelain 3

1	Flat ware	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body
1	Hollow ware	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body
1		Chinese	Body	

Context: 11 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 2

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Lead-glazed	Body
1		Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim

Context: 12 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 1

1		Refined Pearlware	Body

Context: 13 **Unit:** 9 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 57

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Rim
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Handle
2		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body
2		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Rim

1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Missing glaze	Body	
2		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
20		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Creamware		Foot rim	
3	Flat ware	Refined Creamware		Rim	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Banded Overglaze painted Red	Rim	
7		Refined Pearlware		Body	
9		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware		Foot rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Underglaze painted Brown	Rim	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern) Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Banded Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	

Porcelain 8

4		Chinese		Body	
2		Chinese		Foot rim	1 pc has small amt red painting
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1	Hollow ware	Chinese	Over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Rim	

Context: 14 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 6

Earthenware 69

38		Refined Creamware		Body	
2		Refined Creamware		Base	
3		Refined Creamware		Rim	
8		Refined Pearlware		Body	
2		Refined Pearlware		Rim	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
3		Refined Pearlware	Banded Brown	Body	
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body	
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
1		Refined Indeterminate		Rim	burnt
1		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	slip decorated Lead-glazed Brown	Body	
3		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Porcelain 3

1		Molded Underglaze painted Blue		Rim	

2		Body			

Context: 16 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 7

Earthenware 198

99		Refined Creamware		Body	
11		Refined Creamware		Rim	
4		Refined Creamware		Foot rim	
2		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Black	Body	
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Body	
2		Refined Creamware	Molded painted Green	Body	mend
38		Refined Pearlware		Body	
2		Refined Pearlware		Rim	
2	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge painted Blue	Rim	
6	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge painted Green	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	slip decorated White/yellow	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Mocha (dendritic) Polychrome	Body	mend
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Foot rim	
8		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Brown	Body	
1	Strainer	Refined Pearlware		Body	
2		Refined Indeterminate	Lead-glazed	Body	mend; grey body and glaze; does not look burned
2		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body	
2		Coarse Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue Tin-glaze	Body	
2	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body	
2		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
2		Refined Redware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim	
2	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Handle	
1		Coarse Indeterminate	Brown	Body	buff bodied

Porcelain 5

3		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1			Over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Body	
1			Over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Rim	

Stoneware 4

1		Coarse English	Salt-glazed	Body	buff bodied
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Nottingham	Engine Turned	Body	
1	Hollow ware	Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-glazed	Body	mends with rim

1	Hollow ware	Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-glazed	Rim	

Context: 17 **Unit:** 9 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 93

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body	
2		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body	
1		Refined Indeterminate		Rim	burned
4		Refined Indeterminate		Body	3 pcs burned
19		Refined Pearlware		Body	
3		Refined Pearlware		Foot rim	
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	
47		Refined Creamware		Body	
3		Refined Creamware		Rim	
3		Refined Creamware		Foot rim	
1		Refined Creamware	Feather-edge	Body	
1		Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Green	Body	

Porcelain 3

2		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	2 diff vessels; probably European (CMB)
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	

Stoneware 1

1	Hollow ware	Refined Nottingham		Body	

Context: 18 **Unit:** 13 **Level:** 8

Earthenware 3

3		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Context: 24 **Unit:** 14 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 4

3	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Lead-glazed	Body
1		Refined Creamware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Banded Polychrome	Lead-glazed	Body

Context: 25 **Unit:** 14 **Level:** 3

Ceramics from VDP

Porcelain 1

1	Chinese	Body		

Context: 26 **Unit:** 14 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 29

1	Refined Creamware	Body		
1	Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
10	Refined Pearlware	Body		
11	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
2	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Foot rim	mend
1	Refined Pearlware	Molded	Rim	
1	Refined Whiteware	Body		
1	Refined Whiteware	Banded Underglaze painted Red	Rim	
1	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed Brown	Base	buff bodied

Porcelain 1

1	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	

Stoneware 1

1	Coarse American gray	Salt-glazed	Body	

Context: 29 **Unit:** 20 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 10

5	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body
3	Refined Creamware	Body	
2	Refined Pearlware	Body	

Context: 30 **Unit:** 14 **Level:** 6

Earthenware 7

5		Refined Creamware	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body
1	Hollow ware	Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Brown	Rim

Porcelain 1

1		Body		

Stoneware 1

1	Hollow ware	Coarse Nottingham	Engine Turned	Body

Context: 31 **Unit:** 14 **Level:** 7

Earthenware 16

1		Refined Indeterminate	Body	
13		Refined Creamware	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Body	

Stoneware 1

1		Coarse American Buff	Body	

Context: 33 **Unit:** 20 **Level:** 2A

Earthenware 17

2		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Yellow Ware	Lead-glazed	Body	
6		Refined Creamware	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Rim		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Rim		
2		Refined Pearlware	Body		
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim	

Porcelain 1

1		Complete profile		child’s dish(plate?)

Context: 35 **Unit:** 8 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 7

2		Refined Creamware	Body	
2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Body	
2		Refined Whiteware	Body	mends

Porcelain 1

1	Hollow ware	English	Body	

Stoneware 1

1		American gray	Salt-glazed	Body

Context: 36 **Unit:** 20 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 7

1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body
3		Refined Creamware	Body	

1		Refined Pearlware	Body	
2		Refined Whiteware	Body	

Context: 37 **Unit:** 20 **Level:** 2B

Earthenware 3

1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware Shell-edge Green	Rim	
1		Refined Whiteware	Body	

Context: 40 **Unit:** 15 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 3

1		Refined Creamware	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Body	

Context: 41 **Unit:** 21 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 1

1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (scalloped rim) Green	Rim	

Context: 43 **Unit:** 15 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 9

2	Flower pot	Coarse Redware Unglazed	Body	
1		Coarse Redware Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue	Body	heavily worn
3		Refined Whiteware	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Dark Blue	Rim	

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese Over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Body	

Context: 44 **Unit:** 21 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 2

1		Refined Whieldon Ware mottled/clouded	Rim	
1		Refined Creamware Transfer printed Black	Handle	

Context: 45 **Unit:** 22 **Level:** 2

Ceramics from VDP

Earthenware 9

4	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Lead-glazed	Body	both mend together
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body		
2		Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Green	Lead-glazed	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Body	

Stoneware 1

1	Hollow ware	Nottingham	Brown Salt-glazed	Body	

Context: 46 **Unit:** 21 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 6

1		Coarse Yellow Ware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Handle	mends

Context: 47 **Unit:** 15 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 113

3	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body		
2	Hollowware	Refined Redware	Incised	Lead-glazed	Body	mend
30		Refined Creamware		Body		
1		Refined Creamware		Foot rim		
2		Refined Creamware		Rim		
20		Refined Pearlware		Body		
9		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body		
6		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body		
1		Refined Pearlware		Foot rim		
1		Refined Pearlware		Rim		
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body		
4	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim		
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Molded Underglaze painted Blue	Rim		
1		Refined Pearlware		Handle		possible teapot spout
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body		
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Base		

2		Refined Whiteware	Rim		
16		Refined Whiteware	Body		
3	Flatware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Rim	
2		Refined Indeterminate	Body		burned
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
2	Flatware	Coarse Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue Tin-glaze	Rim	mend
1		Staffordshire Slipware	Body		

Porcelain 4

3		English	Body		
1		English	Rim		

Stoneware 3

1	Hollowware	Coarse British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-glazed	Body	
1	Hollowware	Coarse American gray	Salt-glazed	Body	
1	Hollowware	Coarse American Brown	Salt-glazed Albany slip	Body	

Context: 49 **Unit:** 23 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 1

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Context: 50 **Unit:** 23 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 22

1		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body	
2		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body	
4		Refined Creamware	Body		
2		Refined Creamware	Rim		
1		Refined Creamware	Molded	Rim	
4		Refined Pearlware	Body		
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Green	Rim	
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Body		
1	Hollowware	Coarse Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue Tin-glaze	Body	

Porcelain 5

3			Body		
2	Flat ware	Molded	Rim		mends

Ceramics from VDP

Context: 51 **Unit:** 23 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 53

1		Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body	
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
13		Refined Creamware		Body	
3		Refined Creamware		Rim	
8		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	
13		Refined Whiteware		Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black	Rim	
2		Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Rim	mends
6	Plate	Refined Whiteware		Base	partial maker's mark

Porcelain 13

6		Chinese		Body	
4	Saucer	Chinese		Rim	
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
2	Saucer	Chinese		Base	mends

Context: 52 **Unit:** 24 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 15

1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware		Rim	
1		Refined Whieldon Ware		Handle	
2		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
4		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
4		Refined Whiteware		Body	
1		Refined Whiteware		Foot rim	

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese		Body	

Context: 53 **Unit:** 15 **Level:** 4B

Ceramics from VDP

Earthenware 1

1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim)	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim

Context: 54 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 12

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware		Unglazed		Body
1		Coarse Redware		Lead-glazed		Body
4		Refined Creamware				Body
1		Refined Creamware	Transfer printed Black			Body
1		Refined Pearlware				Body
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue			Body
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome			Body
2		Refined Whiteware				Body

floral design

Context: 55 **Unit:** 15 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 71

1		Refined Indeterminate		Missing glaze		Body
43		Refined Creamware				Body
3		Refined Creamware				Foot rim
1		Refined Creamware				Base
2		Refined Creamware				Rim
9		Refined Creamware				Rim
6		Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim)	painted Green		Rim
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue			Body
5		Refined Pearlware				Body

mends

several pcs mend

several pcs mend

Stoneware 1

1		British Brown (Fulham)		Salt-glazed		Body

Context: 56 **Unit:** 24 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 11

1		Coarse Yellow Ware				Body
1		Coarse Indeterminate		Missing glaze		Body
4	Flat ware	Refined Creamware				Body
3	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware	Banded Underglaze painted Polychrome			Rim
1		Refined Pearlware	Overglaze painted Red			Body
1		Staffordshire Slipware		Lead-glazed		Body

mends; brown band with floral design

Ceramics from VDP

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese	Underglaze painted over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Rim

Context: 57 **Unit:** 24 **Level:**

Earthenware 1

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Lead-glazed	Body

Context: 59 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 57

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body
14		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Handle
2		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body
8		Refined Creamware		Body
1		Refined Creamware		Rim
11		Refined Pearlware		Body
2		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body
8		Refined Whiteware		Body
2		Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Body
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Body
2		Refined Whiteware		Base
1		Refined Whiteware		Rim
1		Refined Indeterminate		Body burnt
2		Refined Yellow Ware		Body

Context: 60 **Unit:** 15 **Level:** 6

Earthenware 15

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed White slip	Body
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body
11		Refined Creamware		Body
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim) painted Blue	Rim

Context: 61 **Unit:** 24 **Level:** 3A

Earthenware 2

1		Refined Creamware		Body
1		Refined Pearlware		Foot rim

Ceramics from VDP

Context: 62 **Unit:** 20, 21, 23, 25 **Level:** cleanup

Earthenware 16

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body	
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue Tin-glaze	Rim	
7		Refined Creamware		Body	
2		Refined Creamware		Rim	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted Red	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware		Base	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1		Refined Yellow Ware		Body	

Stoneware 1

1		Refined Jackfield Type	Lead-glazed	Base	

Context: 63 **Unit:** 25 **Level:**

Earthenware 10

1		Refined Pearlware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Black	Rim	
3		Refined Whiteware		Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Light blue	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware		Base	maker's mark
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Molded	Rim	

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese		Rim	

Context: 64 **Unit:** 25 **Level:**

Earthenware 3

1		Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body	
1		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	

Context: 65 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 57

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	

3		Refined Yellow Ware		Body	
8		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Rim	
1	Hollowware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Foot rim		
3		Refined Pearlware	Base		mend
4		Refined Pearlware	Molded	Rim	mend
6		Refined Pearlware	Body		
3	Hollowware	Refined Creamware	Foot rim		
22		Refined Creamware	Body		

Porcelain 2

1		Chinese		Body	
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	

Stoneware 1

1		British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-glazed	Body	

Context: 66 **Unit:** 24 **Level:** 3B

Earthenware 3

1		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Whiteware		Body	
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Molded	Rim	

Context: 70 **Unit:** 6 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 16

7	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body	
4		Refined Creamware		Body	
2		Refined Pearlware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware		Body	
1	Flat ware	Refined Whiteware	Molded Transfer printed Black	Rim	

Context: 71 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 2B

Earthenware 6

1		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware		Body	burned
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	floral pattern with band; pcs mend

1		Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Rim	

Context: 72 **Unit:** 6 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 39

2	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Molded	Rim	mends
4		Refined Creamware		Rim	
15		Refined Creamware		Body	
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware		Body	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (scalloped rim) painted Blue	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
9		Refined Whiteware		Body	
3		Refined Whiteware		Foot rim	mends
2		Refined Staffordshire Slipware		Body	
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body	

Porcelain 2

2		English		Body	

Context: 74 **Unit:** 25 **Level:**

Earthenware 18

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Incised	Rim	
12		Refined Creamware		Body	
1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware		Rim	
1	Plate	Refined Creamware	Feather-edge	Rim	
2		Refined Pearlware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Black	Body	

Context: 75 **Unit:** 25 **Level:**

Earthenware 24

1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body	
2		Refined Redware	Lead-glazed	Rim	Jackfield-Type
1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body	
2		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
13		Refined Creamware		Body	

1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
2		Refined Whiteware		Body	

Context: 76 **Unit:** 6 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 4

1	Hollowware	Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black Lead-glazed	Rim	
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Black Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Undecorated Lead-glazed	Body	

Context: 77 **Unit:** 6 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 23

1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Creamware		Rim	
4		Refined Pearlware		Body	
4		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue	Body	
8		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Body	
2		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Rim	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Whiteware	painted Red	Rim	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Whiteware	painted Red	Body	mends with rim

Porcelain 4

1		English		Body	
2		Chinese		Body	
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	bird

Context: 78 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 374

5		Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body	
3		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
6		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
3		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed interior White	Body	
2	Flat ware	Coarse Redware	Pressed or molded Lead-glazed interior White	Rim	mends
5		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	combed/swirl/dot Lead-glazed Brown	Body	
5		Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	Missing glaze Brown	Body	
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Missing glaze	Body	

5		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Rim		
3		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body		1 pc burnt
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue	Tin-glaze	Body	
23		Refined Pearlware		Body		
13		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue		Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome		Body	
3		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Rim	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Molded		Body	
2		Refined Pearlware		Foot rim		
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue		Base	
12		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze		Body	
2		Refined Indeterminate	painted Blue		Body	burned
15		Refined Indeterminate		Body		burned
214		Refined Creamware		Body		
7		Refined Creamware		Foot rim		
12		Refined Creamware		Base		
16		Refined Creamware		Rim		
8		Refined Creamware	Feather-edge		Rim	
2	Flatware	Coarse Staffordshire Slipware	Slip-trailed	Brown	Rim	pie plate

Porcelain 14

5				Body		
4			Underglaze painted Blue		Body	
1				Foot rim		
1	Hollow ware	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue		Rim	brown band on rim edge
1		Chinese	Over-glaze enamel Polychrome		Rim	red band
1	Hollow ware		Banded Blue		Rim	
1	Hollowware	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue		Base	

Stoneware 10

5	Bowl	Refined Jackfield	Lead-glazed	Body	
4	Bowl	Refined Jackfield	Lead-glazed	Rim	
1		Refined White Salt Glazed	Salt-glazed	Body	

Context: 80 **Unit:** 1 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 15

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Rim	

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body		mends with rim
1	Hollow ware	Refined Redware	Lead-glazed	Body		
2		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body		
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Base		
2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim		
2		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body		
3		Refined Whiteware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Blue	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Brown	Lead-glazed	Body	

Context: 81 **Unit:** 1 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 6

3		Refined Creamware		Body		
3	Flat ware	Refined Creamware		Rim		

Context: 82 **Unit:** 6 **Level:** 5A

Earthenware 50

25		Refined Creamware		Body		
1		Refined Creamware		Rim		
10		Refined Pearlware		Body		
7		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body		
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Black	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Rim		
4		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body		
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue	Tin-glaze	Body	

Porcelain 3

1		Over-glaze enamel Polychrome		Rim		
1	Hollow ware	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body		
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Foot rim		

Context: 83 **Unit:** 6 **Level:**

Earthenware 13

1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body		
1		Refined Indeterminate		Body		burned
1		Refined Creamware		Body		
2		Refined Pearlware		Body		
1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Blue		Rim	

1		Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Brown	Body	
4		Refined Whiteware		Body	
1		Refined Yellow Ware		Rim	
1		Coarse Redware		Body	

Stoneware 1

1	Hollowware	Westerwald		Body

Context: 84 **Unit:** 1 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 12

1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim	
2		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Rim	
7		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Foot rim	

Context: 85 **Unit:** 1 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 4

2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	

Context: 87 **Unit:** 6 **Level:** 5b

Earthenware 2

1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Body
1		Tin Glazed	Light blue Tin-glaze		Body

Context: 88 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 4B

Earthenware 86

5		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
13		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body	
54		Refined Creamware		Body	
1		Refined Creamware		Rim	
1		Refined Creamware		Base	
2		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
2		Refined Indeterminate		Body	burnt
1	Hollow ware	Refined Indeterminate		Rim	burnt
3		Refined Pearlware		Body	

1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body
2		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body
1		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Missing glaze	Body

Porcelain 8

5		Chinese		Body
2		Chinese	Underglaze painted Dark Blue	Body
1		Chinese	Underglaze painted Dark Blue	Base

Context: 89 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 37

3		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body
2		Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body
1		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Rim
25		Refined Creamware		Body
1		Refined Creamware	Overglaze painted Red	Body
1		Refined Creamware		Rim
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body
1		Refined Pearlware		Body
1		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body
1		Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body

2 pcs burnt

Porcelain 2

2		Chinese	Underglaze painted Dark Blue	Body

Context: 90 **Unit:** 1 **Level:**

Earthenware 7

1		Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body
5		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body

Context: 93 **Unit:** 2 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 1

1	Flower pot	Coarse Redware	Unglazed	Body

Context: 94 **Unit:** 2 **Level:** 2

Earthenware 9

3	Refined Creamware		Body	
1	Refined Creamware	Annular painted (rim) Red	Rim	
2	Refined Pearlware		Body	
1	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
2	Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	

Context: 95 **Unit:** 2 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 7

4	Refined Creamware	Body	
1	Refined Creamware	Rim	
1	Refined Pearlware	Body	
1	Refined Whiteware	Body	

Context: 96 **Unit:** 25 **Level:** 6

Earthenware 5

1	Refined Creamware		Body	
1	Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
2	Refined Pearlware		Body	
1	Refined Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Banded slip decorated Blue	Body	

Context: 98 **Unit:** 2 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 21

1	Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body	
5	Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Body	
5	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	
2	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim	different rim styles
3	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	1 pc has small amnt of blue decoration
5	Coarse Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body	

Porcelain 2

1	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Body	
1	Chinese	Underglaze painted Blue	Rim	

Context: 101 **Unit:** 22 **Level:** 3

Earthenware 121

5	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Handle	all 5 fragments mend together
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Ceramics from VDP

1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Base		
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Tin Glazed	White/yellow Tin-glaze	Body		
1		Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Blue Tin-glaze	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Rim		
6		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Body		
24	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body		same vessel as record 1267
2	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Rim		same vessel as record 1266
2	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Red Lead-glazed	Rim		mend together
1		Refined Creamware	Underglaze painted Red Lead-glazed	Body		
1		Refined Creamware	Banded Brown Lead-glazed	Body		
3	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome Lead-glazed	Rim		2 mend together, same vessel as records 1272 and 1273
5	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome Lead-glazed	Body		painted green, orange, and blue decorations. same vessel as 1271 and 1273
5	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome Lead-glazed	Body		painted yellow,blue, and orange decorations. same vessel as records 1271 and 1272
4		Refined Staffordshire Slipware	slip decorated Lead-glazed Brown	Body		
41	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed			
2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Molded Lead-glazed	Body		
6		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Molded Lead-glazed	Foot rim		
5		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body		
1		Tin Glazed	Missing glaze	Body		

Porcelain 2

1	Hollow ware	Chinese	Over-glaze enamel Polychrome	Body		
1	Hollow ware	English	Molded Underglaze painted Blue	Rim		exterior of rim has molded flower decoration

Stoneware 5

1	Hollow ware	American gray	Salt-glazed	Base		center of a very large base
2	Hollow ware	Nottingham	Salt-glazed	Body		very metallic looking
1	Hollow ware	British Brown (Fulham)	Salt-glazed	Body		
1	Hollow ware	Refined Jackfield Type	Lead-glazed	Body		dark body, dark glaze. jackfield type?

Context: 103 **Unit:** 3 **Level:** 1

Earthenware 1

1	Flatware	Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Underglaze painted Green	Lead-glazed	Rim	

Context: 105 **Unit:** 3 **Level:** 3

Ceramics from VDP

Earthenware 21

8	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
1		Tin Glazed	Underglaze painted Dark Blue Tin-glaze	Body	
1		Tin Glazed	Missing glaze	Body	
1		Tin Glazed	Tin-glaze	Body	
6		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Foot rim	
1	Flat ware	Refined Pearlware	Transfer printed Blue Lead-glazed	Rim	
1		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Base	has mark on bottom, possibly part of foot ring

Stoneware 1

1	Hollow ware	Nottingham	incised/sprigged Brown Salt-glazed	Body	looks very close to rim

Context: 106 **Unit:** 3 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 9

2		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Rim	
6		Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	

Stoneware 1

1	Hollow ware	Westerwald	incised/sprigged painted cobalt Blue Salt-glazed	Body	looks very close to rim

Context: 107 **Unit:** 11 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 11

1		Refined Indeterminate	Missing glaze	Body	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	
3	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Body	
4		Refined Pearlware	Lead-glazed	Body	
2		Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed	Body	

Context: 108 **Unit:** 22 **Level:** 4

Earthenware 61

1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
3		Coarse Redware	Lead-glazed	Body	
2		Coarse Redware	Missing glaze	Body	
1	Hollow ware	Refined Staffordshire Slipware	Lead-glazed	Rim	
2	Flat ware	Refined Creamware	Lead-glazed	Rim	

Ceramics from VDP

1	Flat ware	Refined Creamware Feather-edge Lead-glazed Rim	
2		Refined Creamware Lead-glazed Foot rim	
3	Flat ware	Refined Creamware Lead-glazed Body	all three pieces have a curve where the rim meets the body of the plate
33		Refined Creamware Lead-glazed Body	
2		Refined Pearlware Lead-glazed Body	
1		Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed Body	
1		Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed Rim	
3	Hollow ware	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed Rim	blue decoration is in wavy lines on rim
6		Refined Indeterminate Missing glaze Body	some pieces burned

Context: 110 **Unit:** 22 **Level:** 5

Earthenware 1

1		Refined Creamware Lead-glazed Body	

Context: 111 **Unit:** 22 **Level:** Clean-up

Earthenware 3

1		Refined Creamware Lead-glazed Body	
1	Hollow ware	Coarse Redware Lead-glazed Body	
1		Refined Staffordshire Slipware slip decorated Lead-glazed Brown Body	

Context: 112 **Unit:** surface find **Level:** SW corner

Porcelain 1

1		Chinese Over-glaze enamel Polychrome Foot rim	brown band on foot ring

Context: 114 **Unit:** test trench 1 **Level:**

Earthenware 4

4		Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Green Rim	

Context: 115 **Unit:** test trench 2 **Level:**

Stoneware 1

1	Bottle	Coarse American Buff Salt-glazed Spout	ginger beer bottle

Context: 116 **Unit:** test trench 3 **Level:**

Porcelain 1

1		Rim	faint white band lines

Context: 117 **Unit:** test trench 4 **Level:**

Ceramics from VDP

Stoneware	1			
	1	Coarse American gray	Albany slip	Body

Grand Total: 2385

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
Context: 1	**Count:** 23		
2	bottle	body light green machine made same vessel as record 872	871
1	bottle	body light green machine made enameled (painted) painted letters "-OR Y-	872
6	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	870
2	curved, undetermined	body colorless mold blown	868
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless machine made stippling on surface	869
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined	867
10	window	fragment aqua undetermined	866
Context: 2	**Count:** 6		
1	bottle	rim brown machine made embossed	1303
1	bottle	body brown machine made	1304
1	bottle	body green (7-up) machine made some glue left from a paper label	1305
1	curved, indet.	body light green undetermined	1306
2	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1302
Context: 3	**Count:** 68		
2	bottle	body colorless undetermined	809
1	bottle	neck colorless undetermined neck and lip	810
21	bottle	body green (7-up) machine made	812
1	bottle, wine	body olive green undetermined	803
1	curved, indet.	body light green machine made stippling	811
3	flat, undetermined	fragment aqua undetermined	804
1	flat, undetermined	fragment blue undetermined	805
2	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined	808
31	window	fragment aqua undetermined	806
5	window	fragment aqua undetermined	807
Context: 4	**Count:** 180		
1	bottle	body brown machine made stippling on surface	949
4	bottle	body olive green mold blown	951
6	bottle	body light green machine made same vessel as records 953 and 954	952
1	bottle	body light green machine made some kind of raised molded decoration on surface. same vessel as records 952 and 954	953
1	bottle	body light green machine made stippling on surface. mold seam visible. same vessel as records 953 and 952	954
13	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	955
4	bottle, wine	olive green undetermined	950
3	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	959
2	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	960

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
1	curved, undetermined	rim aqua undetermined possibly a hand-folded rim	961
2	window	edge (window pane) colorless undetermined	956
26	window	fragment colorless undetermined	957
116	window	fragment aqua undetermined	958
Context: 5	**Count:** 21		
3	bottle	body colorless machine made	823
1	bottle	body green (7-up) mold blown	826
1	curved, indet.	body colorless undetermined clouded - tableware?	824
1	curved, indet.	body aqua undetermined	825
1	flat, undetermined	fragment blue undetermined	820
5	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined	821
9	window	fragment aqua undetermined	822
Context: 6	**Count:** 1		
1	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1290
Context: 7	**Count:** 17		
1	bottle, wine	base dark green undetermined	579
1	curved, indet.	body aqua undetermined	576
2	curved, indet.	body colorless undetermined	578
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined	575
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined	577
11	window	fragment aqua undetermined	574
Context: 8	**Count:** 5		
1	curved, indet.	body colorless mold blown clouded, possibly tableware	842
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	843
3	window	fragment aqua undetermined	841
Context: 9	**Count:** 15		
1	bottle	body aqua undetermined	682
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green dip-molded	683
3	container	body colorless undetermined	681
10	window	aqua undetermined	680
Context: 10	**Count:** 25		
1	bottle	shoulder aqua mold blown broken off right where the neck meets the shoulder	879
1	bottle	body light green mold blown	902
5	bottle, wine	body olive green undetermined	898
1	bottle, wine	finish olive green undetermined V-shaped neck and finish	899

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
1	bottle, wine	push-up olive green undetermined	900
1	bottle, wine	body olive green mold blown	901
	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	904
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined	878
2	window	base aqua undetermined	877
12	window	fragment aqua undetermined	903
Context: 11		**Count:** 1	
1	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1183
Context: 12		**Count:** 1	
1	window	aqua undetermined	590
Context: 13		**Count:** 23	
4	bottle	body olive green undetermined	241
2	container	body colorless undetermined	240
17	window	aqua undetermined	239
Context: 14		**Count:** 5	
5	window	aqua undetermined	709
Context: 16		**Count:** 12	
1	bottle	rim aqua mold blown straight	1130
3	container	body colorless undetermined	1129
1	stemware	base colorless free blown	1131
1	tableware	base colorless free blown pontil mark	1133
1	tumbler	base colorless free blown pontil mark	1132
5	window	aqua undetermined	1128
Context: 17		**Count:** 17	
1	bottle	body olive green undetermined	273
3	bottle	body light green undetermined	274
7	container	body colorless undetermined	272
6	window	aqua undetermined	271
Context: 20		**Count:** 2	
1	curved, indet.	body light green undetermined	1173
1	curved, indet.	body colorless machine made raised molded decoration	1174
Context: 23		**Count:** 1	
1	window	aqua undetermined	1160
Context: 24		**Count:** 1	
1	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1177

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
Context: 25		**Count:**	
Context: 26		**Count:** 3	
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	607
1	container	body colorless undetermined	606
1	window	aqua undetermined	605
Context: 29		**Count:** 17	
1	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	138
10	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	139
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	137
5	window	aqua undetermined	136
Context: 30		**Count:** 1	
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green dip-molded	1065
Context: 33		**Count:** 59	
3	bottle	body olive green undetermined	295
2	bottle	body green (7-up) machine made	297
4	container	body colorless undetermined	296
50	window	aqua undetermined	294
Context: 35		**Count:** 4	
1	bottle	finish colorless free blown flat top	314
1	bottle, beverage	base light green undetermined	312
1	container	body colorless undetermined	313
1	window	aqua undetermined	311
Context: 36		**Count:** 204	
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green dip-molded	439
1	container	body cobalt blue undetermined	440
1	container	body aqua undetermined	441
8	container	body colorless undetermined	442
6	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	438
185	window	aqua undetermined	436
2	window	edge (window pane) aqua undetermined	437
Context: 37		**Count:** 18	
6	bottle, wine	body olive green undetermined	158
1	container	rim colorless undetermined	157
4	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	156

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
7	window	aqua undetermined	155
Context: 38		**Count:** 2	
1	bottle	body colorless machine made molded decoration on surface	1161
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless machine made safety glass	1162
Context: 40		**Count:** 9	
4	bottle	body colorless undetermined	354
1	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	355
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	356
3	window	aqua undetermined	353
Context: 41		**Count:** 8	
1	bottle	body light green undetermined	165
2	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	166
2	container	body colorless undetermined	164
3	window	aqua undetermined	163
Context: 42		**Count:** 8	
1	bottle	body colorless undetermined	173
1	bottle, beverage	finish colorless machine made threaded	174
5	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	175
1	window	aqua undetermined	172
Context: 43		**Count:** 5	
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	402
4	window	aqua undetermined	401
Context: 44		**Count:** 63	
1	bottle	body amber machine made	985
1	bottle	body cobalt blue undetermined	986
5	container	body colorless undetermined	987
56	window	aqua undetermined	984
Context: 45		**Count:** 3	
3	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1317
Context: 46		**Count:** 68	
2	bottle	body aqua undetermined	389
7	container	body colorless undetermined	390
59	window	aqua undetermined	388
Context: 47		**Count:** 9	
1	bottle, wine	body olive green undetermined	1427

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
2	container	rim colorless undetermined mend	1426
6	window	aqua undetermined	1425
Context: 49		**Count:** 20	
1	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	211
16	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	212
3	window	aqua undetermined	210
Context: 50		**Count:** 132	
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	735
1	container	body aqua undetermined	734
6	container	body colorless undetermined	736
124	window	aqua undetermined	733
Context: 51		**Count:** 101	
2	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	507
4	bottle, beverage	body aqua undetermined 2 different vessels	508
6	container	body colorless undetermined	506
1	container	body blue undetermined	509
1	container	body colorless undetermined leaded	510
87	window	aqua undetermined	505
Context: 52		**Count:** 17	
1	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	191
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	192
1	bottle, beverage	base solarized machine made letters on bottom	193
2	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	194
1	bottle, beverage	finish colorless 2-piece mold threaded	195
5	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	190
6	window	aqua undetermined	189
Context: 53		**Count:** 2	
1	bottle, wine	body olive green mold blown	1154
1	lamp chimney	body colorless machine made	1155
Context: 54		**Count:** 67	
15	bottle	body colorless undetermined	327
8	bottle, beverage	body green (7-up) machine made	328
12	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	329
32	window	aqua undetermined	326

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
Context: 55		**Count:** 5	
5	window	aqua undetermined	418
Context: 56		**Count:** 6	
6	window	aqua undetermined	344
Context: 57		**Count:** 1	
1	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1150
Context: 59		**Count:** 228	
1	bottle	body colorless machine made	772
5	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	768
5	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	769
1	container	body aqua undetermined	770
2	container	body blue undetermined	771
15	container	body colorless undetermined	773
199	window	aqua undetermined	767
Context: 61		**Count:** 3	
2	container	body colorless undetermined	1024
1	window	aqua undetermined	1023
Context: 62		**Count:** 33	
2	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	1012
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	1013
7	container	body colorless undetermined	1014
23	window	aqua undetermined	1011
Context: 63		**Count:** 24	
1	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made	377
1	container	body aqua undetermined	378
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	376
21	window	aqua undetermined	375
Context: 64		**Count:** 5	
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	207
3	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	206
1	window	aqua undetermined	205
Context: 65		**Count:** 145	
16	bottle	body light green free blown	1481
1	bottle	push-up light green free blown pontil mark	1482
2	container	base colorless undetermined	1483

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
9	container	body colorless undetermined	1484
1	stopper	body colorless undetermined	1485
116	window	aqua undetermined	1480
Context: 66	**Count:** 5		
1	bottle, beverage	body colorless mold blown "PO?"	1034
1	bottle, beverage	base colorless mold blown "P?C./11th"	1035
1	container	body colorless undetermined	1033
1	flat, undetermined	colorless undetermined	1032
1	window	aqua undetermined	1031
Context: 70	**Count:** 99		
9	container	body colorless undetermined	556
1	container	rim colorless undetermined	557
89	window		555
Context: 71	**Count:** 23		
1	container	base light green mold blown	65
3	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	64
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	63
18	window	aqua undetermined	62
Context: 72	**Count:** 95		
5	container	body colorless undetermined	537
1	container	rim colorless undetermined	538
3	tableware	rim colorless undetermined	539
2	vial	base aqua mold blown mends; "THE..." on bottom	540
82	window	aqua undetermined	535
2	window	edge (window pane) aqua undetermined	536
Context: 74	**Count:** 7		
1	bottle, wine	body olive green dip-molded	78
2	flat, undetermined	colorless undetermined	77
4	window	aqua undetermined	76
Context: 75	**Count:** 4		
1	container	body colorless undetermined	94
3	window	aqua undetermined	93
Context: 76	**Count:** 11		
11	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1327

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
Context: 77	**Count:** 46		
3	bottle	body olive green dip-molded	114
3	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	113
40	window	aqua undetermined	112
Context: 78	**Count:** 72		
2	bottle	body aqua dip-molded	656
1	bottle	lip aqua dip-molded	657
5	bottle	body olive green undetermined	659
1	bottle, beverage	base olive green free blown	660
19	container	body colorless undetermined	658
44	window	aqua undetermined	655
Context: 79	**Count:** 4		
2	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1307
2	window	fragment colorless undetermined	1308
Context: 80	**Count:** 282		
3	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	47
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined etched (acid) small pc, difficult to determine decoration	48
278	window	aqua undetermined	46
Context: 81	**Count:** 22		
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	33
2	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	32
19	window	aqua undetermined	31
Context: 82	**Count:** 14		
1	bottle	body aqua dip-molded	1085
3	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined	1086
1	chandelier	colorless undetermined cut crystal?	1087
2	container	body colorless undetermined	1084
7	window	aqua undetermined	1083
Context: 83	**Count:** 76		
1	bottle	body blue undetermined	1449
1	bottle	body dark green undetermined	1450
1	bottle	body olive green dip-molded	1451
1	container	rim colorless undetermined	1448
4	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	1447
68	window	aqua undetermined	1446

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
Context: 84	**Count:** 15		
3	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	28
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	27
11	window	aqua undetermined	26
Context: 85	**Count:** 4		
1	flat, undetermined	fragment olive green undetermined heavy patina	1231
3	window	fragment aqua undetermined	1230
Context: 87	**Count:**		
Context: 88	**Count:** 9		
6	container	body colorless undetermined	484
3	window	aqua undetermined	483
Context: 89	**Count:** 4		
1	bottle, beverage	body olive green undetermined lots of patina	464
1	container	body colorless undetermined	463
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined some decoration or possible post-depositional wear; leaded	465
1	window	aqua undetermined	462
Context: 90	**Count:** 3		
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	20
2	window	aqua undetermined	19
Context: 93	**Count:** 10		
1	flat, undetermined	colorless undetermined	1044
1	stopper	colorless undetermined	1045
8	window	aqua undetermined	1043
Context: 94	**Count:** 15		
1	bottle, beverage	body colorless machine made indeterminate letters	1055
14	window	aqua undetermined	1054
Context: 95	**Count:** 13		
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	132
1	flat, undetermined	body colorless undetermined	131
11	window	aqua undetermined	130
Context: 98	**Count:** 7		
2	bottle	body olive green undetermined	2
2	container	body colorless undetermined	4

Glass from VDP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments		
1	stemware	base colorless undetermined		3
2	window	aqua undetermined		1
Context: 101	**Count:** 14			
2	bottle	body colorless mold blown		1245
1	bottle	base colorless mold blown	very small bottle base, possibly pharmaceutical. push-up with pontil mark in base. base diameter 2 cm.	1248
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless undetermined		1246
1	curved, undetermined	body solarized undetermined		1247
1	flat, undetermined	fragment light blue undetermined		1243
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined		1244
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless machine made	fragment of some kind of modern glass that has beveled edges. may have been set in something?	1249
6	window	fragment aqua undetermined		1242
Context: 103	**Count:** 4			
1	curved, undetermined	body colorless machine made	modern safety glass	1294
3	window	fragment aqua undetermined		1293
Context: 104	**Count:** 7			
1	curved, indet.	rim colorless mold blown		1284
2	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined		1283
4	window	fragment aqua undetermined		1282
Context: 105	**Count:** 16			
1	curved, indet.	body light green undetermined		1202
6	curved, indet.	body colorless undetermined		1203
1	flat, undetermined	fragment aqua undetermined		1201
8	window	fragment aqua undetermined		1200
Context: 106	**Count:** 3			
3	window	fragment aqua undetermined		1223
Context: 108	**Count:** 6			
3	curved, indet.	body colorless mold blown		1337
2	flat, undetermined	fragment light blue undetermined		1336
1	window	fragment aqua undetermined		1335
Context: 114	**Count:** 4			
1	bottle, beverage	body amber machine made		1356
1	bottle, wine	body olive green undetermined		1357
1	flat, undetermined	fragment colorless undetermined		1359
1	window	aqua undetermined		1358

Glass from VDP

Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	
Context: 117	**Count:** 1	
1	body light green machine made lid	1368

Grand Total: 2589

Smoking Pipes from VDP

Context: 4 **Count:** 3

2	stem	5/64 white pipe clay both fragments mend together	930
1	stem	4/64 white pipe clay	931

Context: 7 **Count:** 1

1	stem	4/64 white pipe clay	580

Context: 10 **Count:** 4

2	bowl	white pipe clay	896
1	stem	5/64 white pipe clay faint molded decoration, or could be teeth marks, hard to make out	876
1	stem	5/64 white pipe clay	906

Context: 13 **Count:** 2

1	bowl		245
1	stem	5/64	246

Context: 14 **Count:** 1

1	stem	5/64	710

Context: 16 **Count:** 14

8	bowl		1134
1	stem	broken	1135
4	stem	5/64	1136
1	stem	5/64	1137

Context: 17 **Count:** 4

2	bowl		278
1	stem	5/64	279
1	stem	4/64	281

Context: 26 **Count:** 1

1	stem	broken	608

Context: 31 **Count:** 1

1	stem	broken	148

Context: 36 **Count:** 12

3	bowl		447
3	stem	broken	448
4	stem	5/64	449
2	stem	6/64	450

Context: 44 **Count:** 3

3	bowl		993

Context: 47 **Count:** 1

1	stem	5/64	1428

Context: 51 **Count:** 5

1	bowl		515
2	bowl		
2	stem	5/64	517

Context: 52 **Count:** 2

1	bowl		201
1	stem	broken	200

Smoking Pipes from VDP

Context: 54 **Count:** 2

1	bowl			330
1	stem	5/64	molded decoration; includes maker's/owner's name: [PETER...] on opposite side: [...DORNI]	331

Context: 55 **Count:** 1

1	bowl			419

Context: 59 **Count:** 2

1	bowl			774
1	stem	5/64		775

Context: 60 **Count:** 1

1	stem	4/64		431

Context: 62 **Count:** 2

2	bowl			1015

Context: 63 **Count:** 1

1	bowl			379

Context: 65 **Count:** 2

1	bowl			1486
1	stem	4/64		1487

Context: 72 **Count:** 1

1	stem	5/64		544

Context: 77 **Count:** 3

1	bowl			117
1	bowl			118
1	stem	5/64		119

Context: 78 **Count:** 5

4	stem	5/64		662
1	stem	6/64		661

Context: 80 **Count:** 6

6	bowl		mend	1510

Context: 82 **Count:** 2

2	bowl			1088

Context: 83 **Count:** 1

1	stem	5/64		1452

Context: 85 **Count:** 1

1	bowl		white pipe clay	

Context: 98 **Count:** 1

1	stem	5/64		14

Context: 101 **Count:** 1

1	bowl		white pipe clay	1281

Context: 107 **Count:** 2

1	bowl		white pipe clay	1217
1	stem		white pipe clay unmeasurable	1216

Context: 108 **Count:** 1

1	bowl		white pipe clay	1352

Grand Total: 89

Other materials from VDP

Context: 1

Architectural		Total: 2	
	1	mortar,	854
	1	brick,	863
Fuel and furnace		Total: 1	
	1	coal,	855
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	nonferrous other, undetermined Cu alloy scrap	863
Synthetic		Total: 6	
	4	plastic, scrap flexible scraps of plastic, blue on one side	857
	2	plastic, undetermined hollow plastic, colorless tube that narrows to a point at one end	858
Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 1	
	1	other, tin bottle cap Snapple bottle cap	856

Context: 2

Synthetic		Total: 2	
	1	plastic, Scrap Scrap of white, flexible plastic	1299
	1	plastic, small ball	1301
Utilities		Total: 1	
	1	electrical, Insulation rubber insulation fragment	1300

Context: 3

Architectural		Total: 3	
	1	brick, frag	796
	2	mortar, frag	815
Metal		Total: 2	
	1	ferrous other, und	801
	1	ferrous object, tip of a utensil?	820
Synthetic		Total: 9	
	8	other, und green, flaky material	802
	1	plastic, insulation long, skinny, brown plastic tube	817

Context: 4

Architectural		Total: 9	
	5	brick,	932
	4	stone, slate	936

Other materials from VDP

Fuel and furnace		Total: 4	
	4	coal,	934
Metal		Total: 3	
	1	nonferrous object, tin can pull-tab	938
	2	ferrous other, sheet metal	946
Small finds		Total: 2	
	1	adornment, button bone, 2 sew holes in center, d=13mm	939
	1	other, graphite pencil	948
Synthetic		Total: 3	
	1	plastic, undetermined plastic tube, colorless, hollow, opens on a hinge	933
	1	plastic, skeet fragment	935
	1	plastic, small round ball	937
Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 2	
	1	furniture hardware, oil lamp thumb screw metal alloy oil lamp thumb screw. d=7mm. Outer ring writing - CREW-M-E-G-C. Inner ring	940
	1	furniture hardware, drawer pull cu alloy. could be part of a buckle	947

Context: 5

Architectural		Total: 2	
	2	mortar,	828
Fuel and furnace		Total: 8	
	8	coal, coal	829
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	nonferrous other, unidentified lead frag; hole in one end	835
Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	adornment, button, bottom half to a two part button; shank; embossed letters on back; gold plated; diam 19mm; HORSTMANN	831

Context: 7

Architectural		Total: 1	
	1	stone, frag slate	585
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	ferrous other, und. undetermined flat metal object	584

Context: 8

Fuel and furnace		Total: 1	
	1	coal,	838

Context: 9

Fuel and furnace		Total: 1	
	1	slag,	688

Other materials from VDP

Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 2	
	1	tools, cap and handle lead alloy, for glue or varnish can	689
	1	other, undetermined glass tube	690

Context: 10

Architectural		Total: 7	
	4	mortar, mortar	873
	2	brick, brick	874
	1	brick, Brick height 4.5 cm, width 9 cm	1318
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	ferrous other, undetermined	893
Small finds		Total: 7	
	6	needlework and sewing, straight pins Cu alloy, slight tinning coating visible on some. 1 broken (no tip); 3 at 28 mm; 1 at 31 mm; 1 at 42	894
	1	adornment, button Cu alloy, flat button with applied loop shank, d=1cm	895
Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 2	
	1	furniture hardware, key	888
	1	tools, collar iron	890

Context: 11

Metal		Total: 4	
	4	ferrous other, Sheet metal?	1187
Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy; tinned, wrapped head. 28 mm	1183

Context: 12

Fuel and furnace		Total: 1	
	1	furnace scale,	592

Context: 13

Architectural		Total: 7	
	1	shingle,	248
	3	brick, 1 pc glazed	249
	3	mortar,	250
Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	toys and games, marble, ceramic	247
Synthetic		Total:	
		other, unidentified bright red clay and dirt	1437

Context: 14

Other materials from VDP

Architectural	Total: 1	
1	brick,	713
Small finds	Total: 7	
1	adornment, button blank bone, single central hole, 17 mm diameter	714
1	adornment, buckle iron	715
5	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, slight tin coating visible on some, wrapped heads. 3 at 30 mm; 1 at about 27 mm; 1 too	716

Context: 16

Architectural	Total: 2	
1	brick,	1139
1	brick, 1 side measures 5cm	1140
Small finds	Total: 17	
3	other, shell with pierced holes	1141
1	adornment, button copper alloy; flat with applied loop shank, d= 14mm	1142
1	adornment, button bone blank, single central hole, d= 13 mm	1143
1	other, soldered ring single loop, silver colored, d = 9 mm	1144
1	other, button cover? possible gold foil	1145
1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy; 8cm long; wrapped head	1516
9	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, wrapped heads, some tinned. 2 broken, 4 at 27 mm; 2 at 26; 1 at 25 mm	1517
Utensils/tools/hardware	Total: 1	
1	cutlery, spoon copper alloy; large spoon bowl; decorated handle	1515

Context: 17

Architectural	Total: 1	
1	brick,	280
Organic	Total: 11	
5	wood, charred	282
6	wood,	283
Utensils/tools/hardware	Total: 1	
1	other, washer, copper alloy	284

Context: 18

Architectural	Total: 1	
1	brick, Fragment	1170

Context: 20

Synthetic	Total: 1	
1	plastic, Straw Fragment	1172

Other materials from VDP

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 1

1	other, Bottle Cap iron	1171

Context: 24

Architectural Total: 1

1	brick, Fragment	1178

Fuel and furnace Total: 1

1	coal, Fragment	1179

Context: 26

Architectural Total: 2

2	brick, 1 pc burned	614

Fuel and furnace Total: 1

1	furnace scale,	613

Context: 28

Architectural Total: 6

2	mortar, mortar	1351
2	brick, fragments	1352
2	brick, Brick large pieces of brick from a path; 1 fragment from a square brick paver	1354

Context: 30

Metal Total: 1

1	ferrous object, sheet	1068

Context: 31

Architectural Total: 16

16	mortar, very tiny pcs	151

Metal Total: 1

1	ferrous other, very corroded	150

Context: 33

Architectural Total: 1

1	mortar,	301

Fuel and furnace Total: 5

1	coal,	302
4	coal and furnace products, unseparated,	303

Small finds Total: 1

1	adornment, hook copper alloy, from hook and eye set	304

Context: 35

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 1

1	architectural hardware, pintle iron	317

Context: 38

Architectural Total: 3

3	brick, Fragments	1163

Fuel and furnace Total: 7

3	coal,	1165
4	slag,	1166

Metal Total: 1

1	nonferrous object, Can pull-tab Tin	1164

Small finds Total: 2

1	adornment, bead glass; faceted	1384
1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, fragmentary shaft only	1385

Context: 40

Fuel and furnace Total: 6

2	coal,	364
4	coal and furnace products, unseparated,	365

Metal Total: 1

1	ferrous object, undetermined	363

Small finds Total: 1

1	coin, 1891 five cent	1514

Synthetic Total: 1

1	plastic, undetermined	360

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 3

2	other, bottle tops aluminum	361
1	other, pop top aluminum	362

Context: 41

Metal Total: 1

1	nonferrous object, pull top alluminum	169

Synthetic Total: 1

1	plastic, electrical tape	170

Utilities Total: 1

1	plumbing, ceramic pipe	171

Context: 42

Synthetic Total: 1
1 plastic, 179

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 1
1 other, pull tab alluminum 178

Context: 43

Fuel and furnace Total: 6
6 coal and furnace products, unseparated, 406

Metal Total: 1
1 ferrous other, sheet 407

Context: 44

Fuel and furnace Total: 3
3 coal and furnace products, unseparated, 997

Metal Total: 2
1 ferrous other, sheet 994

1 nonferrous object, ring copper alloy 995

Small finds Total: 2
2 adornment, button glass; molded 996

Context: 45

Architectural Total: 1
1 brick, Brick Very large brick fragment, width 8.5 cm. height 4.5 cm 1320

Context: 47

Metal Total: 3
3 ferrous other, sheet 1432

Context: 49

Metal Total: 1
1 ferrous object, wire 215

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 1
1 other, bottle top iron 216

Utilities Total: 1
1 plumbing, ceramic pipe 217

Context: 50

Architectural Total: 1
1 plaster, 746

Fuel and furnace Total: 2
2 coal and furnace products, unseparated, 747

Metal		Total: 5	
	2	ferrous object, wire	741
	1	ferrous object, strap iron	743
	1	ferrous object, rim of unid object iron	744
	1	ferrous object, unidentified thick, curved fragment	745
Small finds		Total: 2	
	2	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, wrapped heads, 28 mm	749
Synthetic		Total: 1	
	1	plastic,	748
Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 1	
	1	other, staple iron	742

Context: 51

Architectural		Total: 1	
	1	mortar,	520
Metal		Total: 3	
	1	ferrous object, rod	518
	1	ferrous object, sheet	519
	1	nonferrous object, sheet copper alloy	522
Small finds		Total: 3	
	1	other, slate pencil	521
	2	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, 1 wrapped head (29 mm), 1 that seems flattened (possibly solid head, 28 mm)	523

Context: 52

Metal		Total: 1	
	1	ferrous object, unidentified heavily corroded	
Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	toys and games, marble ceramic	

Context: 53

Architectural		Total: 1	
	1	brick, Fragment	1152

Context: 54

Synthetic		Total: 2	
	1	plastic, undetermined	336
	1	other, undetermined rubber	337

Other materials from VDP

Utensils/tools/hardware	Total: 4		
2	other, bottle tops, screw aluminum; Pepsi and Coke		334
2	other, pop tops aluminum		335

Context: 55

Small finds	Total: 2		
1	adornment, button copper alloy; flat disc; shank missing; 7mm diameter		422
1	adornment, button copper alloy; flat disc; shank attached; 2 cm diameter		423

Context: 56

Architectural	Total: 1		
1	mortar,		348
Fuel and furnace	Total: 2		
2	coal and furnace products, unseparated,		349

Context: 59

Fuel and furnace	Total: 3		
3	coal and furnace products, unseparated,		781
Small finds	Total: 4		
1	other, glass tube colorless		783
1	other,		784
1	other, lead alloy, thin sheet folded in half and punched with three holes		784
1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, possibly solid head, 26 mm		785
Synthetic	Total: 1		
1	plastic, twistie plastic and metal		782

Context: 61

Fuel and furnace	Total: 1		
1	furnace scale,		1025

Context: 62

Fuel and furnace	Total: 1		
1	furnace scale,		1018
Small finds	Total: 3		
3	needlework and sewing, straight pins copper alloy; 1 frag, 1 @ 28 mm, 1 @ 30 mm. Both complete pins have wrapped heads.		1019

Context: 63

Metal	Total: 1		
1	ferrous other, sheet		383
Utensils/tools/hardware	Total: 1		
1	other, bottle top aluminum		382

Other materials from VDP

Context: 65

Architectural		Total: 1	
	1	plaster,	1493
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	nonferrous object, unidentified lead, sheet	1495
Small finds		Total: 5	
	5	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, some tinned, 4 w wrapped heads. 1 where head is mid shaft -- slipped? only 1	1496
Utilities		Total: 1	
	1	plumbing, ceramic pipe frag	1494

Context: 66

Fuel and furnace		Total: 2	
	1	furnace scale,	1039
	1	charcoal,	1040
Metal		Total: 2	
	2	ferrous object, sheet	1038

Context: 70

Architectural		Total: 1	
	1	mortar,	562
Fuel and furnace		Total: 2	
	2	slag,	563
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	nonferrous other, sheet copper alloy	561
Synthetic		Total: 5	
	5	plastic,	564
Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 1	
	1	architectural hardware, nail piercing bracket iron	560

Context: 71

Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	adornment, rivet copper	69

Context: 72

Fuel and furnace		Total: 1	
	1	coal,	545
Metal		Total: 1	
	1	nonferrous object, unidentified copper alloy	547

Small finds	Total: 1	
1	adornment, button copper alloy; dome button; gold plated; on back “D. EVANS & CO./ATTLEBORO MASS”; front, eagle surrounded	548
Synthetic	Total: 1	
1	plastic,	546

Context: 74

Metal	Total: 1	
1	ferrous object, wire	82
Small finds	Total: 1	
1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, indet head, 28 mm	83

Context: 75

Architectural	Total: 1	
1	plaster,	98
Small finds	Total: 1	
1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, wrapped head, bent but 30 mm or a bit more	99

Context: 77

Metal	Total: 1	
1	ferrous other, sheet	120

Context: 78

Architectural	Total: 5	
1	brick,	666
4	plaster,	669
Fuel and furnace	Total: 2	
2	slag,	667
Metal	Total: 10	
10	ferrous other, sheet	668
Small finds	Total: 25	
1	adornment, button cover copper alloy	672
24	needlework and sewing, straight pins copper alloy, MN 19, all heads wrapped, some w visible tinning. 6 whole but bent; 6 measurable (1	
Utensils/tools/hardware	Total: 3	
1	tools, mechanical armature copper alloy	670
2	furniture hardware, escucheon lead alloy, incised bands, mends	671

Context: 80

Architectural	Total: 4	
4	mortar,	52

Metal Total: 2

1	ferrous object, wire	53
1	nonferrous other, sheet copper	55

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 1

1	architectural hardware, bracket and pin of sorts iron	54

Context: 81

Small finds Total: 1

1	adornment, Button, porcelain	35

Context: 82

Architectural Total: 2

2	stone, mortar attached	1091

Metal Total: 1

1	nonferrous other, lead	1092

Context: 83

Architectural Total: 2

2	mortar,	1459

Fuel and furnace Total: 3

3	coal,	1458

Metal Total: 7

7	ferrous other, unidentified	1457

Small finds Total: 2

1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, 34 mm, not a visibly wrapped head	1461
1	other, handle wood; polished	1462

Utensils/tools/hardware Total: 8

7	other, bottle cap iron	1456
1	cutlery, fork prongs iron; 2 tongs	1460

Context: 85

Small finds Total: 1

1	needlework and sewing, straight pin Copper Alloy, some tinning remaining, wrapped head, 28 mm	1229

Context: 87

Architectural Total: 2

1	mortar, mortar	1319
1	brick, Brick Large brick fragment, width 10cm	1320

Context: 88

Other materials from VDP

Architectural		Total: 3	
	3	brick, 1 pc glazed	486
Small finds		Total: 4	
	4	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, 2 frag., 1 bent, 1 @ 29 mm. Two remaining heads both wrapped.	487

Context: 89

Architectural		Total: 1	
	1	brick, 1 measurable side	466
Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, frag., wrapped head	467

Context: 92

Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	needlework and sewing, straight pin copper alloy, tinned, frag.	981

Context: 94

Synthetic		Total: 1	
	1	other, paint/plastic	1059
Utensils/tools/hardware		Total: 1	
	1	other, bottle top iron	1058

Context: 98

Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	adornment, Button, silver plated attached shank; shank broken	15

Context: 99

Metal		Total: 1	
	1	ferrous object, wire bent; highly corroded	980

Context: 101

Architectural		Total: 35	
	35	brick, Fragments	1250
Metal		Total: 4	
	4	ferrous other, unidentifiable bits	1240
Small finds		Total: 1	
	1	needlework and sewing, straight pin Copper alloy, tinned, wrapped head, 28 mm	1241

Context: 103

Organic		Total: 1	
	1	plant matter, part of seed?	1294
Synthetic		Total: 2	
	2	plastic, Scraps White scraps, from some kind of wrapper?	1295

Other materials from VDP

Context: 105

Total:

,

Metal Total: 10

10 ferrous other, Unidentifiable bits 1199

Context: 108

Architectural Total: 1

1 brick, Fragment 1333

Metal Total: 2

1 ferrous object, Undetermined May be part of a drawer pull or a buckle - curved piece of iron 1331

1 ferrous other, Undetermined Flat strip of metal 1332

Small finds Total: 1

1 adornment, Button Copper alloy, domed shape, shank missing 1334

Context: 113

Small finds Total: 1

1 other, possible escucheon or lock plate copper alloy; broken 1000

Context: 114

Architectural Total: 5

5 brick, 1361

Fuel and furnace Total: 2

2 coal, 1365

Metal Total: 2

1 ferrous other, unidentified 1363

1 ferrous object, unidentified 1364

Context: 116

Fuel and furnace Total: 3

3 charcoal, 1366

Grand total: 477

Nails and Fasteners from VDP

Context: 1		**Count:** 5	
3	Nails	wire ferrous	861
2	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	862
Context: 2		**Count:** 3	
2	Nails	wire ferrous	1297
1	Screw	ferrous Phillips head	1298
Context: 3		**Count:** 8	
2	Nails	cut wrought head ferrous	797
1	Nails	cut T-head ferrous	798
1	Nails	cut wrought head ferrous	818
4	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	819
Context: 4		**Count:** 25	
3	Nails	wire ferrous	942
3	Nails	cut ferrous	943
3	Nails	cut common square head ferrous	944
16	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	945
Context: 5		**Count:** 15	
1	Nails	cut ferrous	832
10	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	833
4	Nails	wire ferrous	834
Context: 7		**Count:** 7	
2	Nails	cut wrought head ferrous	581
1	Nails	cut ferrous	582
2	Nails	wrought ferrous	583
1	Nails	wrought wrought head ferrous	799
1	Nails	cut ferrous	800
Context: 8		**Count:** 11	
8	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	839
3	Nails	too corroded to ID ferrous	840
Context: 9		**Count:** 27	
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	685
6	Nails	wire	686
18	Nails	cut	687
Context: 10		**Count:** 17	
1	Nails	cut ferrous	875
3	Nails	cut T-head ferrous	891
13	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	892
Context: 11		**Count:** 1	
1	Nails	cut ferrous	1188
Context: 12		**Count:** 2	
2	Nails	cut	591
Context: 13		**Count:** 13	
1	Nails	too corroded to ID	242
5	Nails	wrought or cut	243
7	Nails	cut	244
Context: 14		**Count:** 22	
17	Nails	wrought	711
5	Nails	too corroded to ID	712

Nails and Fasteners from VDP

Context: 16	**Count:** 11		
11	Nails	wrought	1138
Context: 17	**Count:** 6		
2	Nails	wrought	275
1	Nails	cut	276
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	277
Context: 24	**Count:** 8		
8	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1180
Context: 25	**Count:** 12		
6	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1158
6	Nails	too corroded to ID ferrous	1159
Context: 26	**Count:** 35		
2	Nails	wire	609
17	Nails	cut	610
4	Nails	wrought	611
12	Nails	too corroded to ID	612
Context: 28	**Count:** 2		
2	Nails	cut ferrous	1353
Context: 29	**Count:** 5		
1	Bolt	threaded	142
1	Nails	cut	140
2	Nails	wire	141
1	Nails	wire piercing iron disc	143
Context: 30	**Count:** 5		
4	Nails	wrought	1066
1	Nails	too corroded to ID	1067
Context: 31	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	wrought or cut	149
Context: 33	**Count:** 26		
14	Nails	wire	298
8	Nails	cut	299
4	Nails	too corroded to ID	300
Context: 35	**Count:** 4		
1	Nails	wrought	315
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	316
Context: 36	**Count:** 74		
10	Nails	wire	443
32	Nails	cut	444
1	Nails	wrought	445
31	Nails	too corroded to ID	446
Context: 37	**Count:** 11		
7	Nails	cut	159
1	Nails	wire	160
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	161
Context: 38	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	wire ferrous	1167
Context: 40	**Count:** 16		
7	Nails	cut	357
5	Nails	wire	358

4	Nails	too corroded to ID	359
Context: 41	**Count:** 2		
1	Nails	wire	167
1	Screw	wire phillips head	168
Context: 42	**Count:** 4		
2	Nails	cut	176
2	Nails	wire	177
Context: 43	**Count:** 26		
8	Nails	wire	403
8	Nails	cut	404
10	Nails	too corroded to ID	405
Context: 44	**Count:** 101		
30	Nails	too corroded to ID	988
8	Nails	wire	989
61	Nails	cut	990
1	Nails	wrought or cut	991
1	Screw	wire	992
Context: 45	**Count:** 6		
2	Nails	cut common square head ferrous	1318
4	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1319
Context: 46	**Count:** 48		
5	Nails	wire	391
11	Nails	cut	392
32	Nails	too corroded to ID	393
Context: 47	**Count:** 37		
15	Nails	too corroded to ID	1429
12	Nails	cut	1430
10	Nails	wrought	1431
Context: 49	**Count:** 6		
2	Nails	cut	213
4	Nails	wire	214
Context: 50	**Count:** 41		
22	Nails	cut	737
10	Nails	too corroded to ID	738
7	Nails	wire	739
2	Screw	wire	740
Context: 51	**Count:** 53		
4	Nails	wrought	511
28	Nails	cut	512
15	Nails	too corroded to ID	513
6	Nails	wire	514
Context: 52	**Count:** 12		
2	Nails	cut	196
10	Nails	wire	197
Context: 53	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1151
Context: 54	**Count:** 6		
3	Nails	cut	332

3	Nails	wire	333
Context: 55	**Count:** 5		
3	Nails	wrought	420
2	Nails	cut	421
Context: 56	**Count:** 10		
1	Nails	wrought	345
8	Nails	cut	346
1	Nut		347
Context: 59	**Count:** 49		
13	Nails	too corroded to ID	776
5	Nails	wire	777
4	Nails	wrought	778
25	Nails	cut	779
2	Screw	wire	780
Context: 60	**Count:** 4		
1	Nails	wrought or cut	429
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	430
Context: 62	**Count:** 15		
9	Nails	cut	1016
6	Nails	too corroded to ID	1017
Context: 63	**Count:** 9		
5	Nails	cut	380
4	Nails	wire	381
Context: 64	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	cut	208
Context: 65	**Count:** 59		
16	Nails	too corroded to ID	1488
12	Nails	wrought or cut	1489
26	Nails	cut	1490
2	Nails	wrought	1491
3	Nails	wire	1492
Context: 66	**Count:** 4		
1	Nails	too corroded to ID	1036
3	Nails	cut	1037
Context: 70	**Count:** 19		
11	Nails	cut	558
8	Nails	wire 1 nail is piercing flat pc of iron	559
Context: 71	**Count:** 5		
1	Nails	cut	66
2	Nails	wire	67
2	Nails	too corroded to ID	68
Context: 72	**Count:** 15		
5	Nails	cut	541
9	Nails	wire	542
1	Screw	wire phillips head	543
Context: 74	**Count:** 9		
1	Nails	wrought	79
5	Nails	cut	80
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	81

Nails and Fasteners from VDP

Context: 75	**Count:** 5		
2	Nails	wrought	95
2	Nails	cut	96
1	Nails	too corroded to ID	97
Context: 76	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1326
Context: 77	**Count:** 9		
5	Nails	cut	115
4	Nails	too corroded to ID	116
Context: 78	**Count:** 56		
4	Nails	wire	663
11	Nails	too corroded to ID	664
41	Nails	wrought	665
Context: 79	**Count:** 4		
2	Nails	cut ferrous	1309
2	Nails	wire ferrous	1310
Context: 80	**Count:** 15		
3	Nails	wire	49
7	Nails	cut	50
5	Screw	wire	51
Context: 81	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	too corroded to ID	34
Context: 82	**Count:** 7		
6	Nails	wrought	1089
1	Nails	too corroded to ID	1090
Context: 83	**Count:** 25		
19	Nails	cut	1453
3	Nails	wire	1454
3	Nails	too corroded to ID	1455
Context: 88	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	wrought or cut	485
Context: 93	**Count:** 3		
2	Nails	cut	1046
1	Nails	wire	1047
Context: 94	**Count:** 6		
1	Nails	wire	1056
5	Nails	cut	1057
Context: 96	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	cut	125
Context: 98	**Count:** 1		
1	Nails	cut	13
Context: 101	**Count:** 8		
7	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1238
1	Spike	cut wrought head greater than 4 inches in length.	1239
Context: 104	**Count:** 8		
4	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1285
4	Nails	too corroded to ID ferrous	1286

Nails and Fasteners from VDP

Context: 105 **Count:** 4

4	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1198

Context: 108 **Count:** 1

1	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1330

Context: 110 **Count:** 1

1	Nails	wrought or cut ferrous	1193

Context: 114 **Count:** 2

2	Nails	cut	1362

Context: 115 **Count:** 1

1	Nails	wrought	1371

Context: 117 **Count:** 1

1	Nails	cut	1369

Grand total: 1081

Bone and Shell from VDP

Count	Comments	Sample number
Context 1		
4	unanalyzed bone	860
Context 2		
3	unanalyzed shell	1296
Context 3		
6	unanalyzed bone	795
4	unanalyzed shell	794
3	unanalyzed bone	816
Context 4		
49	unanalyzed bone	929
1	unanalyzed tooth	941
12	unanalyzed shell	928
Context 5		
5	unanalyzed bone	827
Context 6		
5	unanalyzed bone	1291
Context 7		
10	unanalyzed bone	588
2	unanalyzed shell	587
Context 8		
5	unanalyzed bone	836
2	unanalyzed shell	837
Context 9		
15	unanalyzed bone	691
Context 10		
1	unanalyzed teeth	1372
61	unanalyzed bone	889
12	unanalyzed shell	897

Bone and Shell from VDP

Count	Comments	Sample number
Context 11		
4	unanalyzed bone	1185
2	unanalyzed teeth	1184
8	unanalyzed shell	1186
Context 12		
10	unanalyzed bone	593
Context 13		
53	unanalyzed bone	1435
Context 14		
10	unanalyzed shell	717
2	unanalyzed teeth	718
61	unanalyzed bone	719
Context 16		
24	unanalyzed bone	1146
1	unanalyzed teeth	1147
13	unanalyzed shell	1148
Context 17		
33	unanalyzed shell	913
21	unanalyzed bone	1373
Context 24		
1	unanalyzed bone	1180
Context 25		
1	Unanalyzed Bone	1157
Context 26		
1	unanalyzed shell	615
16	unanalyzed bone	616
Context 30		
3	unanalyzed bone	1069

Bone and Shell from VDP

Count	Comments	Sample number
8	unanalyzed shell	1070
3	unanalyzed teeth	1071
Context 31		
5	unanalyzed bone	1375
4	unanalyzed shell	1374
2	unanalyzed teeth	1376
Context 33		
1	unanalyzed shell	1377
1	unanalyzed bone	1378
Context 35		
1	uanalyzed bone	1379
Context 36		
1	unanalyzed shell	1380
2	unanalyzed bone	1381
Context 37		
2	unanalyzed shell	1382
1	unanalyzed bone	1383
Context 44		
1	unanalyzed bone	998
Context 46		
1	unanalyzed bone	1386
Context 47		
2	unanalyzed shell	1433
16	unanalyzed bone	1434
Context 49		
1	unanalyzed shell	1387
Context 50		
1	unanalyzed shell	750

Bone and Shell from VDP

Count	Comments	Sample number
1	unanalyzed bone	751
Context 51		
5	unanalyzed bone	1388
2	unanalyzed shell	1389
Context 52		
1	unanalyzed bone	1390
3	unanalyzed shell	1391
Context 55		
3	unanalyzed shell	1392
5	unanalyzed bone	1393
1	unanalyzed tooth	1394
Context 56		
4	unanalyzed shell	1395
Context 59		
1	unanalyzed bone	786
Context 60		
1	unanalyzed bone	1497
Context 61		
2	unanalyzed bone	1026
1	unanalyzed shell	1027
Context 62		
2	unanalyzed bone	1020
Context 66		
10	unanalyzed bone	1041
Context 70		
1	unanalyzed bone	1498
6	unanalyzed shell	1499

Bone and Shell from VDP

Count	Comments	Sample number
Context 72		
2	unanalyzed shell	1500
Context 74		
1	unanalyzed shell	1501
3	unanalyzed bone	1502
Context 77		
1	unanalyzed bone	1503
Context 78		
3	unanalyzed shell	674
3	unanalyzed teeth	675
61	unanalyzed bone	676
Context 80		
4	unanalyzed bone	1504
Context 82		
4	unanalyzed bone	1093
2	unanalyzed shell	1094
1	unanalyzed teeth	1095
Context 83		
5	unanalyzed shell	1463
7	unanalyzed bone	1464
Context 84		
2	unanalyzed shell	1505
Context 85		
1	unanalyzed bone	1228
Context 88		
3	unanalyzed shell	1506
7	unanalyzed bone	1507

Bone and Shell from VDP

Count	Comments	Sample number
Context 89		
6	unanalyzed bone	1508
Context 93		
1	unanalyzed bone	1048
Context 98		
2	unanalyzed bone	1509
Context 101		
61	unanalyzed bone	1236
55	unanalyzed shell	1237
Context 103		
Context 105		
1	unanalyzed bone	1195
1	unanalyzed tooth	1196
6	unanalyzed shell	1197
Context 107		
2	unanalyzed bone	1215
Context 108		
6	unanalyzed bone	1329
27	unanalyzed shell	1328
Context 111		
8	unanalyzed bone	1189
Context 114		
1	unanalyzed shell	1360