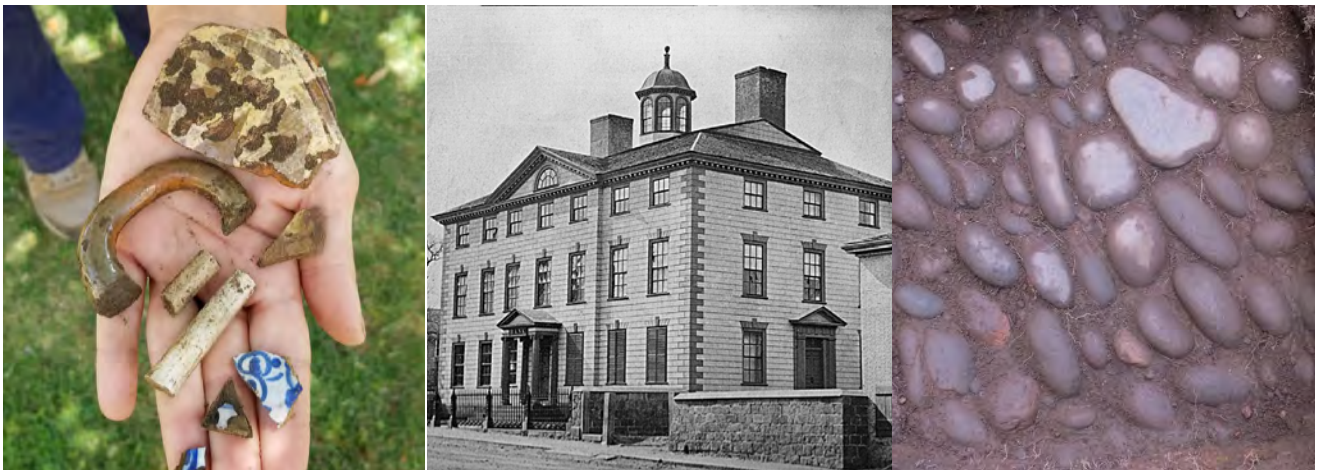


**Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Investigations at the
Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen, 2022
Marblehead, Massachusetts**



**Prepared for:
The Marblehead Museum
170 Washington St.
Marblehead, MA 01945**

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Cultural Resource Management Study No. 91

July 2024

ABSTRACT

In spring and summer of 2022, students and staff from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston completed a geophysical survey and test excavations at the Jeremiah Lee property at 157 and 161 Washington Street in Marblehead, Massachusetts. These were the first known archaeological investigations of the property. Work in 2022 focused on the area between the house and the Brick Kitchen and the eastern part of the yard behind the house. The Lee property, now owned by the Marblehead Museum, is a large, complex urban lot. Our work in 2022 showed that the archaeological preservation of deposits from the 18th century on this part of the property is exceptional. Many of these deposits are associated with the Jackson family who owned this part of the property from the 1690s until ca. 1760, and some are associated with the Lee period (1760s to 1780). Jackson period deposits are deeply buried and very well preserved. Several units contained dense artifact and faunal (animal bone) deposits from ca. 1690 to 1730, described in detail in the report, and we found evidence of the Jackson house, a privy, and an early 18th-century blacksmithing area. Deposits from the Lee period are shallow and primarily consisted of preserved cobble surfaces in multiple areas. There were limited deposits associated with the 19th-century use of the Mansion as the Marblehead Bank and no preserved deposits relating to the 19th-century use of the Brick Kitchen as a dry goods store. Additional survey and excavation took place in 2023.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the 2022 field crew, students who worked on the collection in the laboratory, and University of Massachusetts Boston collaborators, particularly John Schoenfelder who did the surveying work that allowed us to accurately map this project. Student participants in the 2022 field work and analysis include Catherine Grimes, Kyett Salamone, Zachary Guttman, Chiara Torrini, Justin Malcolm, Kiara Montes, Mikayla Roderick, David Spidaliere, Mary Armstrong, Laura Paisley, Cyrus Marion. Carolyn Mikowski both organized the 2022 laboratory work and conducted the faunal analysis.

We would also like to thank Lauren McCormack of the Marblehead Museum who initiated this project and shared the Museum's historical research with us, the Museum for its stewardship of the property, and Marblehead Museum donors, the Lynch Foundation, National Grand Bank, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for financial support of the project.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Abstract | i |
| Acknowledgements | ii |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Project Personnel | 3 |
| Property history | 3 |
| Indigenous History | 3 |
| Early Colonial Era | 3 |
| The Lee Period | 7 |
| Research questions for the 2022 season | 11 |
| Research area: Site Topography | 11 |
| Research area: Outbuildings and Landscaping | 11 |
| Research area: Household Activities, Personal Lives | 11 |
| Parcel History | 12 |
| Jackson Family Land History | 13 |
| Freeman Land History | 18 |
| The 2022 Season | 20 |
| Mapping and Air Photography | 21 |
| Geophysical Survey | 21 |
| Excavations | 26 |
| Field and Laboratory Methods | 26 |
| Outreach and Public Presentations | 26 |
| Field Results | 29 |
| Excavation Areas between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen | 29 |
| STPs 2201 and 2202 | 29 |
| STPs 2205, 2207, and 2220 | 31 |
| STP 2211 | 34 |
| STPs 2214 and 2218 | 35 |
| STP 2210 | 37 |
| STP 2219 | 37 |
| EU2209 | 38 |
| STP 2208 | 40 |
| STP 2212 | 43 |
| Cistern (2200) | 43 |
| Excavation Areas North of the Mansion | 43 |
| STP 2216 | 44 |
| STP 2217 | 44 |
| STP 2215 | 45 |
| Artifact Analyses | 47 |
| Ceramic Smoking Pipes | 47 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Pipe Stem Bore Analysis by Cyrus Marion | 48 |
| STP 2205 | 48 |
| EU 2209 | 48 |
| STP 2214 | 50 |
| STP 2215 | 50 |
| Smoking as a Medicinal Practice? By Cyrus Marion | 50 |
| Faunal Analysis by Carolyn Mikowski | 52 |
| Historical Context | 52 |
| Methods | 52 |
| Lee Period | 55 |
| The Early 18th Century (Jackson period) | 56 |
| Jackson Cellar | 56 |
| Jackson Privy | 57 |
| Jackson House Deposits | 61 |
| STPs 2214 and 2218 | 62 |
| STP 2216 | 63 |
| Preliminary Conclusions | 65 |
| Discussion | 67 |
| Jeremiah Lee's Landscaping Activities and their Role in Preservation | 67 |
| Early 18th-century Marblehead | 67 |
| The Prance-Jackson House | 70 |
| Additional Jackson Structures | 74 |
| Artifacts Relating to the Jackson Family | 74 |
| Other Buildings and Features (not on Jackson Land) | 76 |
| Features and Deposits from the Lee Period | 77 |
| The Effect of Later Landscaping on Archaeological Deposits around the Brick Kitchen | 77 |
| The 19th Century | 78 |
| Future Research Directions | 78 |
| Archaeological Sensitivity of the Museum Property | 81 |
| Between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen | 81 |
| Land Associated with the Brick Kitchen | 81 |
| Mansion East Yard | 82 |
| North of the Mansion | 82 |
| West Yard | 82 |
| Bibliography | 83 |
| Primary Documents | 85 |
| Appendix A: Artifact Catalog | 87 |

List of Figures

- Figure 1. USGS map of Marblehead showing the Jeremiah Lee property outlined in red. Coordinates in the margins of this and other maps are the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters. North is to the top. 1
- Figure 2. Air photo of the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen property with the 2022 study area outlined. 2
- Figure 3. Overview of parcels of land that Lee acquired, showing the prior owners. Locations and dimensions of earlier houses are approximate. Created by Katherine Copeland and Standley Goodwin for the Marblehead Museum. See also Figure 10. 4
- Figure 4. Jackson and Nick family trees, showing individuals mentioned in the text. 6
- Figure 5. Mary Jackson's headstone in Marblehead's Old Burial Hill cemetery, photograph by Carolyn Mikowski. 6
- Figure 6. Early photographs of the Mansion (before 1871) and Mansion and Brick Kitchen (likely between 1871 and 1888). Photographs courtesy of the Marblehead Museum. 7
- Figure 7. Late 19th or early 20th century views of the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen (above) and the 1890 Sanbourn map (left). All of these show the woodshed that existed between the two buildings. 8
- Figure 8. Copeland and Goodwin's Acquisition of Lands map superimposed over an aerial photograph of the property and oriented with north at the top (grid lines are the State Plane grid). 12
- Figure 9. A portion of Sidney Perley's reconstruction of land ownership in Marblehead ca. 1700 (Perley 1910: 305), and a detail of this sketch georeferenced over the air photo of contemporary Marblehead. The Lee Mansion is on the parcel marked "Common Land" in this reconstruction, although by 1700 this land had been allotted to specific owners. NB that there is a limit to the accuracy of the Perley map; this georeferencing of the Perley map and the air photograph is shown to convey the idea that generally, the Lee property (and Jackson and James properties) were on the former common land, not on William Nick's original parcel. It cannot be used to map out a specific boundary between those two historic parcels. 13
- Figure 10. Changes to the parcel over time. The 1766 Mansion and Brick Kitchen are shown on all figures for reference. A) The maximum extent of Lee's land holdings, with parcels he sold to Waite and Freeman in the 1760s indicated. B) The early 18th-century owners of land that Lee acquired in the 1760s. C) Jackson family land (shaded) showing the divisions between George Jackson Sr.'s heirs, established by a 1759 division. D) Jackson family land (shaded) showing the parcels that George and Mary Jackson purchased in the 1690s to assemble their parcel. The dimensions of the Prance lot constrain where the Prance-Jackson house can be located. 14
- Figure 11. Orthorectified aerial photograph of the Mansion property, oriented so that north is to the top. 16
- Figure 12b. Locations of two geophysical grids. Flag location in blue, and North-South transects on the driveway section are shown in yellow. 16
- Figure 12a. Ground penetrating radar survey in the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen in progress. 16
- Figure 13. CMD-C2 19
- Notable anomalies in this image are the electrical line coming in from the street and entering the west side of the house, the circular feature (privy) behind the house which we tested with STP2215, and the suggestion of a rectangular void in signal that 2209 sits within. 19
- Figure 14. CMD-IP2 20
- The most notable anomaly in this image is the dark blue rectangular void that 2209 sits within. This has been interpreted, based on the excavation of 2209, to be a filled cellar of an extension on the north side of the Jackson house, such as a room used as a dairy or for cool storage. This image suggests that the structure measures roughly 8 x 8 ft. The dark blue shape with the red reflector in the center to the SE of 2209 is caused by the metal doors of the cellar bulkhead for the Brick Kitchen. This does not indicate a sub-surface feature. 20
- Figure 15. GPR Slice 2, 20 cm bs 21
- This image shows gravel driveway deposits next to the Brick Kitchen (that do not correspond with the extent of the currently visible white gravel on the surface); the cobble surface that is currently visible around the side steps from the Mansion; and a modern drainage pipe (plastic) that crosses STP2215. The broad anomaly where 2205 is located may correspond with the area where the Lee period cobble surface is preserved south of the Mansion's side steps, but this would require further testing to confirm. 21
- Figure 16. GPR Slice 4, 35 cm bs 22
- The anomaly surrounding STP2207 may be the areal extent of the preserved Lee period cobble surface north of the side steps. These cobbles are a little deeper below the modern surface than they are in 2205, which would explain why they appear on two different GPR slices. This image would suggest that the

| | |
|--|----|
| cobbles north of the stairs have a defined east edge. However, testing would be required to confirm these interpretations. | 22 |
| Figure 17. GPR Slice 6, 70 cm bs | 23 |
| A number of anomalies are visible on slice 6 (and most of these are also visible on slice 8). East of EU2209 is a red reflector that may be the N-S foundation wall of the architectural feature visible in the IP2 around 2209. Surrounding 2210 is a void in the reflectors, resulting in a dark blue space. This void, which becomes better defined on deeper slices corresponds in depth to a deposit of early 18th-century artifacts, suggesting that this also is the outline of a small outbuilding behind the Jackson house. The artifact density in these deposits is very low, so it is difficult to determine a date for this feature relative to others. | 23 |
| Moving north, the sewer line leaving the Brick Kitchen running to the open dry well (2200) is visible, as are the beginning of the dry well structure. Finally, there is a void north of STPs 2214 and 2218. Since this area has not been investigated, we do not know how to interpret this. | 23 |
| Figure 18. GPR Slice 9, 90 cm bs | 24 |
| In this slice, the sewer line from the street, running parallel to the west wall of the Brick Kitchen is visible. The dry well around 2200 is also clearly visible in this slice, as is the absence of reflectors around 2210. Here, the void around 2210 has some straight edges and defined corners. An anomaly around 2211 is becoming visible. The absence of reflectors north of 2214/2218 is more marked here than in earlier slices. | 24 |
| Figure 19. GPR Slice 12, 115 cm bs | 25 |
| In this slice, the sewer line paralleling the Brick Kitchen is quite visible as a linear red reflector, as is the ceramic pipe north of the house that runs through the NE corner of 2215. The bright red reflector around STP2211 is also very evident. This proved to be a deposit of blacksmithing waste. The GPR suggest this deposit covers a roughly 10 x 10 ft area, possibly the location of a workshop building. | 25 |
| Figure 20. Excavation locations from the 2022 season over the aerial photograph. | 28 |
| Figure 21. Excavation locations from the 2022 season over the Acquisition of Lands map, showing how the units relate to different historic parcels. | 29 |
| Figure 22. Excavation of STP 2202 in one of the triangular garden beds. No cobbled surface was found in this test pit, but it is hard to tell if that is because one was never present or if it was removed when the newer cobbles were laid in 2020. | 31 |
| Figure 23. North wall profile of STP 2202. | 31 |
| Figure 24. The Lee period cobble surface in STP 2205 during excavation and after removal, showing how the cobbles were laid. | 34 |
| Figure 25. North wall profile of STP 2205. | 35 |
| Figure 26. Some of the ceramic assemblage from context 37 in STP2205. Left: slip decorated redware in a cross-hatched pattern and a redware handle; right: tin-glazed earthenwares. Photographs by Mia Armstrong. | 35 |
| Figure 27. Remains of a cobble surface in STP 2214. | 36 |
| Figure 28. Profile of STP 2214. | 37 |
| Figure 29. Large fieldstones in EU2209. Despite being in a line, these stones are not in their original position, and may have fallen from a wall that existed north or east of this unit. | 38 |
| Figure 30. A selection of the artifact assemblage from Lot A, the early 18th-century fill of EU2209 associated with the Jackson family. Ceramic types include lead-glazed redwares, tin glazed earthenwares, and smaller amounts of porcelain, Staffordshire slip decorated wares, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, and other types such as Iberian storage jars. The deposit also contains numerous smoking pipe fragments, nails, small amounts of bottle and other curved glass, and this trifid copper alloy spoon handle. Photographs by Mia Armstrong. | 42 |
| Figure 31. Top of the brick rubble deposit in STP 2208. | 43 |
| Figure 32. Nineteenth century artifacts from upper layers of the STPs north of the Mansion. A “frozen Charlotte” doll from 2216, cxt 88, and a Board of Health bottle from 2215, cxt 80. | 44 |
| Figure 33. North wall profile of STP2215. PP=plastic pipe; CP=ceramic pipe. | 45 |
| Figure 34. A selection of the animal bones from context 86 in STP 2215. Photograph by Carolyn Mikowski. | 46 |
| Figure 35. Field photograph of some of the ceramic smoking pipe stems from context 86 in STP 2215. | 46 |
| Figure 36. A selection of the artifact assemblage from context 86 in STP 2215. The material in this deposit was dominated by animal bones and smoking pipe fragments, but also contained a range of domestic ceramics, some nails, and a small amount of glass. Shown here are some of the tin-glazed earthenwares, a fragment of Nottingham stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, lead glazed redwares, the rim of a North Devon gravel tempered storage jar, nails, two decorated/marked pipe bowls, and a wheel engraved tumbler with a ship design. Photograph by Mia Armstrong. | 47 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 37. A selection of the smoking pipes from context 86 in STP 2215. | 48 |
| Figure 38. Mean pipe date by level in STP 2215. | 51 |
| Figure 39. Relative representations of taphonomic modifications. | 54 |
| Figure 40. Relative representations of butchery marks. | 54 |
| Figure 41. Caprine skeleton depicting the “head and feet” and “body and limb” groupings used in analysis. Bones from the “head and feet” are typically associated with primary butchery as the carcass is dismembered at the joints for further processing. Bones from the “body and limbs” are associated with secondary butchery as the carcass is prepared for cooking or cooked meat is removed from the bone. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 55 |
| Figure 42. Cattle skeletal part ratios. | 57 |
| Figure 43. Pig skeletal part ratios. | 57 |
| Figure 44. Cattle skeletal part representation in the Jackson cellar deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 58 |
| Figure 46. Caprine skeletal part ratios. | 58 |
| Figure 45. Pig skeletal part representation in the Jackson cellar deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 58 |
| Figure 47. Caprine skeletal part representation in the Jackson cellar deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 60 |
| Figure 49. Cattle skeletal part representation in the Jackson privy deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 60 |
| Figure 48. Caprine skeletal part representation in the Jackson privy deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 60 |
| Figure 50. Pig skeletal part representation in the Jackson privy deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 60 |
| Figure 51. Caprine skeletal part representation in the Jackson house deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 61 |
| Figure 52. Cattle skeletal part representation in the Jackson house deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 61 |
| Figure 53. Pig skeletal part representation in the STP 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 63 |
| Figure 54. Cattle skeletal part representation in the STP 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 63 |
| Figure 55. Caprine skeletal part representation in the STP 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 64 |
| Figure 56. Caprine skeletal part representation in STP 2216 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987. | 64 |
| Figure 57. Percentages of NISP by species. | 65 |
| Figure 58. Potential pre-Lee buildings and structures on the Mansion lot. | 69 |
| Figure 59. The beginning a the building contract between Philip Prance and masons Jacob Knight and Timothy Goodwin, from Prance’s probate file (Essex County Probate Case No. 22795). | 71 |
| Figure 60. GPR slice from 2.3 m (7.5 ft) below the surface, showing anomalies potentially connected to the Prance-Jackson house cellar. | 72 |
| Figure 61. Bartholomew Jackson’s probate inventory, taken in 1757 (Essex County Probate file no. 14687). | 73 |
| Figure 62. Lee period cobbled surfaces in STP 2205 (left) and 2207 (right). | 78 |
| Figure 63. All cobbled surfaces uncovered in 2022 and 2023. Individual photographs have been orthorectified. | 79 |
| Figure 63. All cobbled surfaces uncovered in 2022 and 2023, detail views. Individual photographs have been orthorectified. | 80 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1. 2022 excavation unit locations and sizes. Coordinates describe the southwest corner location and are in the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters. | 30 |
| Table 2. Summary artifact data by excavation unit for 2022. The Ammunition category includes one musket ball and three shell casings; Small Finds includes beads, buttons, doll parts, pencil leads and slate pencils, straight pins, and two coins (one modern, one William III copper half penny). Utensils/tools/hardware includes a complete spoon and one spoon handle and several pieces of architectural hardware. Native Lithics includes a number of rhyolite flakes/shatter which may be either natural or cultural. A complete artifact catalog is included as Appendix A. | 32 |
| Table 3. Ceramics types in Lots A (early fill of 2209, Jackson house), B (early fill of 2215, Jackson privy), and C (early fill in 2214 and 2218, on Nick land). | 39 |
| Table 4. Artifact types in Lot A (early fill of 2209, Jackson house) and Lot B (early fill of 2215, Jackson privy). | 40 |
| Table 5. Ceramic vessels identified from EU2209 by Alyssa Moreau and Emily Barry. | 41 |
| Table 6. This table shows the difference between the unit MPDs as well as the quantity of each bore diameter by context and unit. | 49 |
| Table 7. Taxonomic representation in potential Lee period deposits in STPs 2214 and 2218. | 55 |
| Table 8. Taxonomic representation in the Jackson cellar fill. Unanalyzed fish and bird specimen are indicated with an asterisk. | 56 |
| Table 9. Taxonomic representation in the Jackson privy. Does not include count of all shells as some specimens were so fragile they were weighed instead of counted. | 59 |
| Table 10. Taxonomic representation in the Jackson house deposit. | 61 |
| Table 11. Taxonomic representation in the STPs 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits Unanalyzed fish and bird specimen are indicated with an asterisk. | 62 |
| Table 12. Taxonomic representation in the STP 2216 early 18th century deposit. | 64 |

Introduction

In spring and summer of 2022, students and staff from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston completed a geophysical survey and test excavations at the Jeremiah Lee property at 157 and 161 Washington Street in Marblehead, Massachusetts. The Lee property, now owned by the Marblehead Museum, is a large, complex urban lot (Figs. 1, 2). The property is within the Old Town Historic District (MAR.AB) and MAR.T, a historic district centered on Washington Street. In addition to the property owned by Lee in the second half of the 18th century, the Museum also owns a lot to the north that was a meadow and orchard in the colonial period. There are two standing structures on the property, both constructed ca. 1766-1768: the Lee Mansion (MAR.253) and the Brick Kitchen (MAR.254). The Brick Kitchen was constructed at the same time as the Mansion and initially was intended to function as a carriage house.

While the Mansion has been owned by the Marblehead Museum since the early 20th century, the Brick Kitchen parcel was acquired by the Museum in 2021 after serving as a commercial property for most of the 19th and 20th centuries. The acquisition of the Brick Kitchen and concurrent changes in the Museum's interpretative plans, led by Executive Director Lauren McCormack, provided the impetus for the archaeological work. Local tradition held that the Brick Kitchen may have been used as a quarters for enslaved people. Lee's probate inventory indicates that he held three enslaved individuals at the time of his death, but little documentary data has been found relating to their lives during the Lee period, their roles in the household, or in Lee's business. The potential of the archaeological deposits between the Brick Kitchen and the Mansion, and elsewhere on the property, to speak to the lives of enslaved people and possibly additional domestic servants who lived and worked on the property is one of the ma-

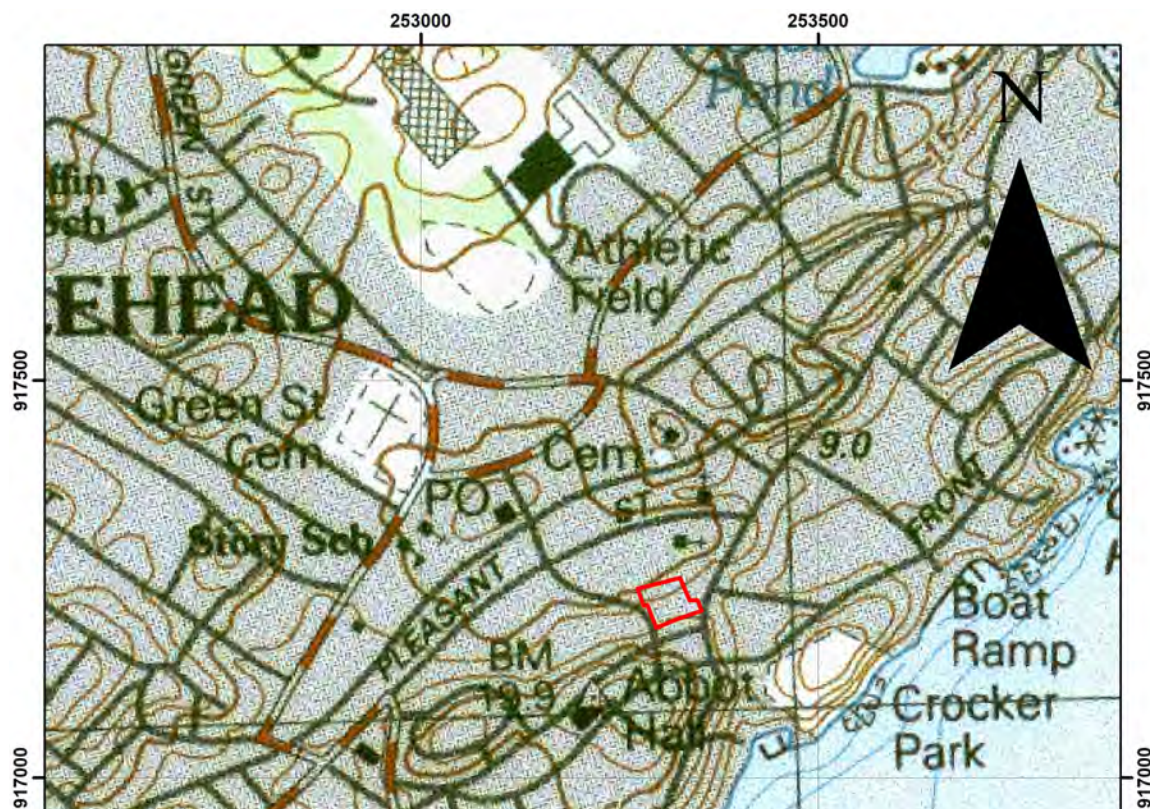


Figure 1. USGS map of Marblehead showing the Jeremiah Lee property outlined in red. Coordinates in the margins of this and other maps are the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters. North is to the top.



Figure 2. Air photo of the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen property with the 2022 study area outlined.

for goals of the project. The yard space around the Brick Kitchen was the focal area for this research in 2022 because the combination of functions – an out kitchen and housing for enslaved people – is well documented at the 18th-century Royall House in Medford (Chan 2007), the only other known standing slave quarters in Massachusetts. The archaeological investigations are one of several avenues of research that the Museum is undertaking; they have also commissioned an architectural analysis of the Brick Kitchen structure by Myron Stachiw.

These were the first known archaeological investigations of the property. Work in 2022

focused on the area between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen and the eastern part of the yard behind (north of) the house. Our work in 2022 showed that the archaeological preservation of deposits from the 18th century on this part of the property is exceptional. Many of these deposits are associated with the Jackson family (ca. 1695-1757) who owned this part of the property before the Lee family. Several units contained dense artifact and faunal (animal bone) deposits from different points in the 18th century. Only two test pits (2212, 2219) lacked evidence for preserved 18th century deposits. These deposits might be present, but deeper than we could reach in these

areas. Although finding archaeological evidence of the Lee period (ca. 1760-1788), which is relatively short, is more challenging, all of the units contained evidence of the way Lee re-shaped the property in order to build his house, and several contained formal cobbled surfaces from the Lee period. One area contained artifacts diagnostic of the Lee period. There were also limited deposits associated with the 19th-century use of the Mansion as the Marblehead Bank.

This report is intended as an interim report to present the technical results of the 2022 fieldwork and the major interpretative conclusions to date. Excavation, analysis, and historical research are ongoing, so the conclusions in this interim report will be further refined over time. Additional geophysical survey and excavations were conducted in the spring and summer of 2023, and more in depth documentary research and analysis of the archaeological collection are in progress as part of ongoing research by the Fiske Center staff and Historical Archaeology program students including Carolyn Mikowski's research on the faunal collection as part of her MA thesis.

Project Personnel

Dr. John Steinberg oversaw pre-excavation work, including the mapping and geophysical survey. He was assisted by Dr. John Schoenfelder who had the primary responsibility for establishing the survey benchmarks and taking drone photographs. Students working on the geophysical survey included Catherine Grimes, Kyett Salamone, and Zachary Guttman. In addition to assisting with the data collection, Guttman helped process the geophysical data, creating the orthorectified photographs, and maintaining the site's Geographic Information System (GIS) database. He and Chiara Torrini produced many of the maps in this report. Dr. Christa Beranek oversaw the excavations and artifact processing and conducted documentary research. Dr. David Landon supervised the identification of faunal remains. The students working in the field were Catherine Grimes, Justin Malcolm, Kiara Montes, Mikayla Roderick, and David Spidaliere. Dr. Rita Shepard and Lisa Ruffino were regular excavation volunteers. A number of graduate and undergraduate students

contributed to the laboratory processing and initial analysis of the large artifact collection including Kyett Salamone (washing and cataloging), Mary Armstrong (cataloging and ceramic analysis), Laura Paisley (glass catalog), Cyrus Marion (smoking pipe catalog and macrobotanical work), and other students in ANTH640. Carolyn Mikowski organized the collection and coordinated the student work, washed and cataloged artifacts, created the digital plans and profiles, conducted documentary research, and did the specialized analysis of the faunal collection.

Property history

Indigenous History

Indigenous sites along the shore (predominantly) and elsewhere in downtown Marblehead are recorded in the Massachusetts Historical Commission files. No sites are yet recorded on the Lee property or within half a mile, probably due to the urban nature of the area and the lack of archaeological testing. It is possible that deposits relating to the Native use of this part of the coast exist and are preserved on the Museum's property although none were encountered in 2022 due to the thickness of the historic period deposits. Marblehead is located in the traditional home of the Naumkeag band of the Massachusett/Pawtucket Tribes.

Early Colonial Era

Based on research conducted by Katherine Copeland and Standley Goodwin for the Marblehead Museum and additional research by the authors for this report, the Lee property was assembled in the mid-18th century by purchasing multiple existing parcels, at least two of which had standing houses in the mid-18th century (Fig. 3). A lot owned by Erasmus James/Benjamin James with a house that existed by 1695 makes up the western portion of the Lee lot (at the corner of Washington and Rockaway streets), and a lot with a house occupied by two generations of the Jackson family sits under the eastern part of the Lee Mansion and extended to the east under the Brick Kitchen. The Jackson parcel also had a long extension behind/north of the James land, making it L-shaped. Lee's property also included a triangular parcel

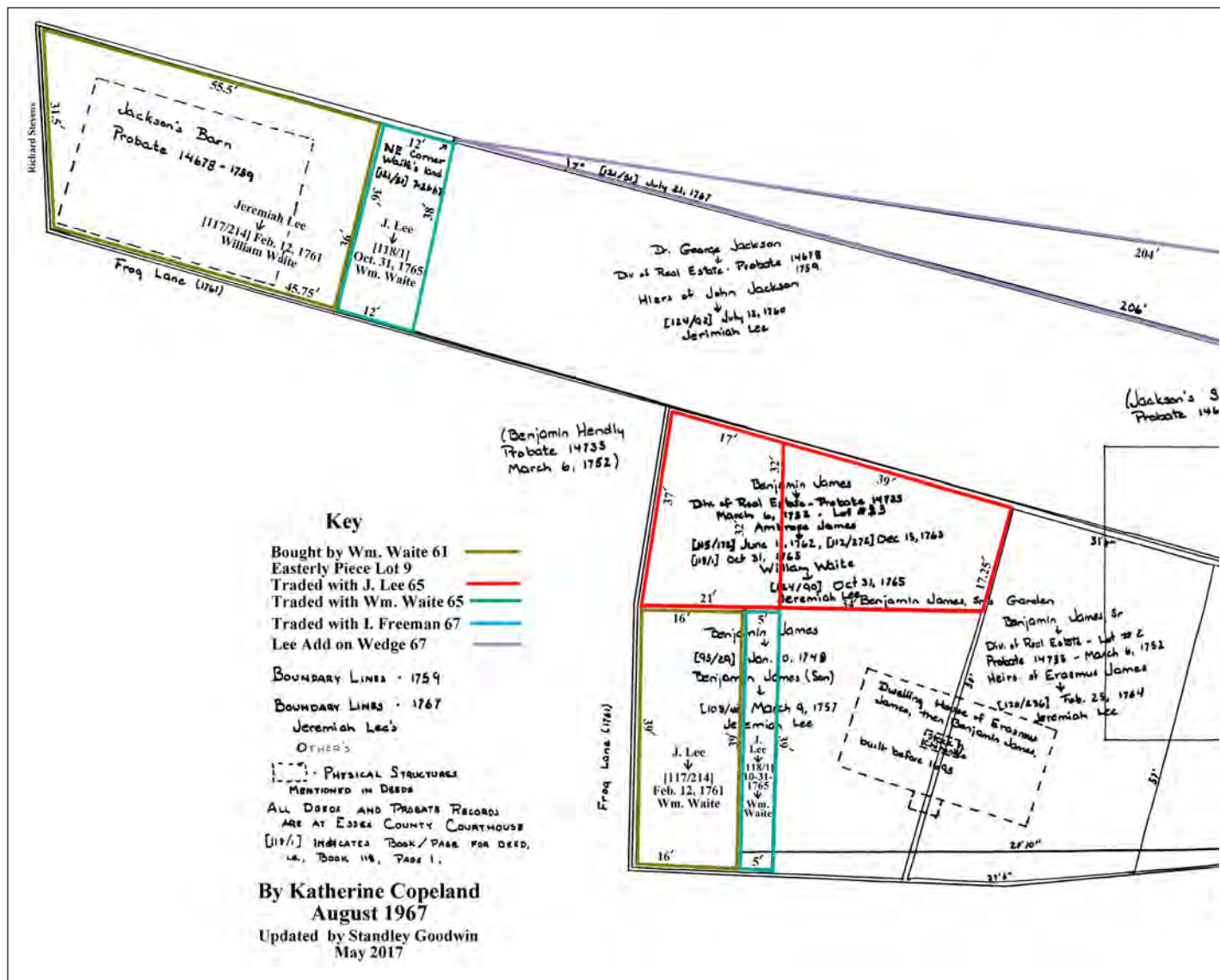
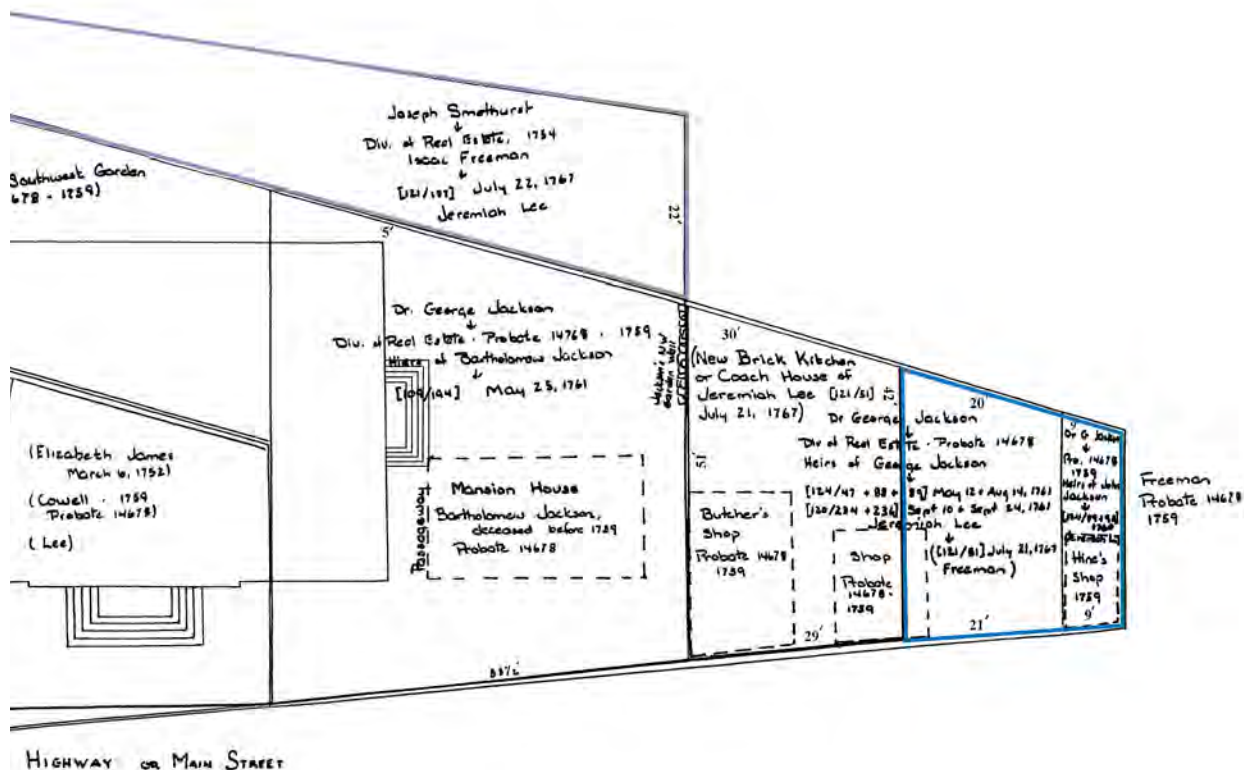


Figure 3. Overview of parcels of land that Lee acquired, showing the prior owners. Locations and dimensions of earlier houses are approximate. Created by Katherine Copeland and Standley Goodwin for the Marblehead Museum. See also Figure 10.

along the northern edge that he purchased from Isaac Freeman. Detailed history of the land transactions for these parcels can be found below under Parcel History.

Since the 2022 field season uncovered significant deposits from the first half of the 18th century, we are in the process of conducting additional research on the Jackson family (Fig. 4) and the land transfers prior to Lee's ownership. The first generation of the Jackson family in Marblehead consisted of Dr. George Jackson and his wife, Mary Aborne Nick Jackson. George was listed

in contemporary documents as a "chiurgeon" and used the title of doctor. He also had some involvement in the fishing industry as a shoreman (someone who managed fishing voyages, but was not part of a vessel's crew; Heyrman 1984: 266-267). It is not clear where George Jackson was born, but he appears in records in Pemaquid, Maine, in the 1680s (DiPaoli 2001: 441), then in Marblehead by 1690. He may have lived in Marblehead prior to his time in Pemaquid and may have also had a prior marriage (Noyes, Libby, and Davis 2012 (1928): 370; New England Marriages to 1700).



Mary was born in Salem where she was baptized in 1648 (Pierce 1974) and married William Nick, her third husband, in Marblehead in 1680. William Nick appears in Marblehead as early as 1659 and owned substantial parcels of land (Roads 1880: 20; Perley 1910: 313). William Nick died in 1683 (William Nick, Essex County Probate file no. 19545), leaving Mary with one young child and pregnant with a second (see petition of George and Mary Jackson within William Nick's probate file). Mary Nick Jackson was the executrix of William Nick's substantial estate (707 pounds, Es-

sex County Probate 19545). Management of that estate stretched well into the 1690s, and both Mary and George Jackson were deeply involved in it.

Mary married George Jackson in 1690. There is little record of George and Mary Jackson's family in the official birth, death, and marriage records of the town (Chapman 1903, 1904), so the biographical information on their family has mostly been pulled from deed, probate, and other town and court records. The parentage of George Jackson's three sons is murky, and they do not appear in the Marblehead birth records. The oldest,

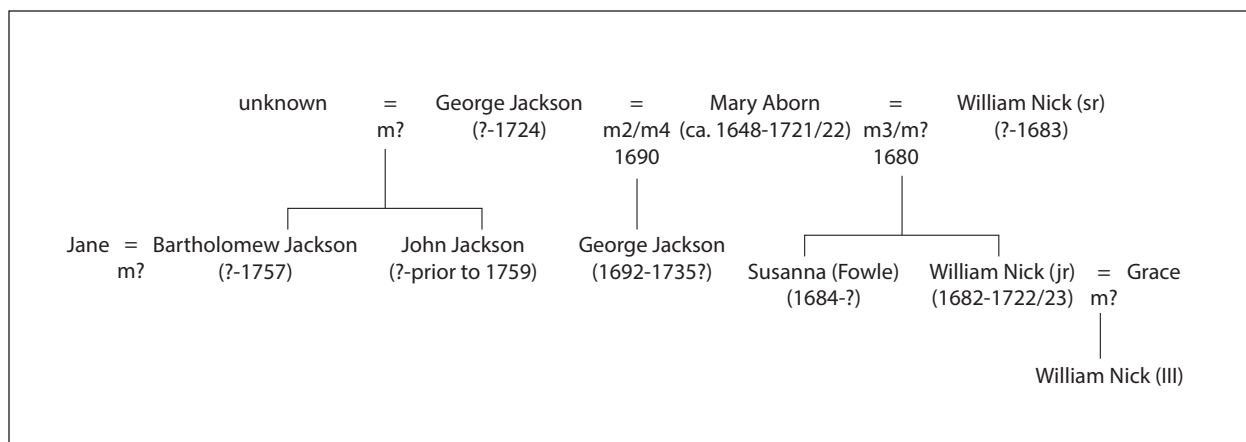


Figure 4. Jackson and Nick family trees, showing individuals mentioned in the text.

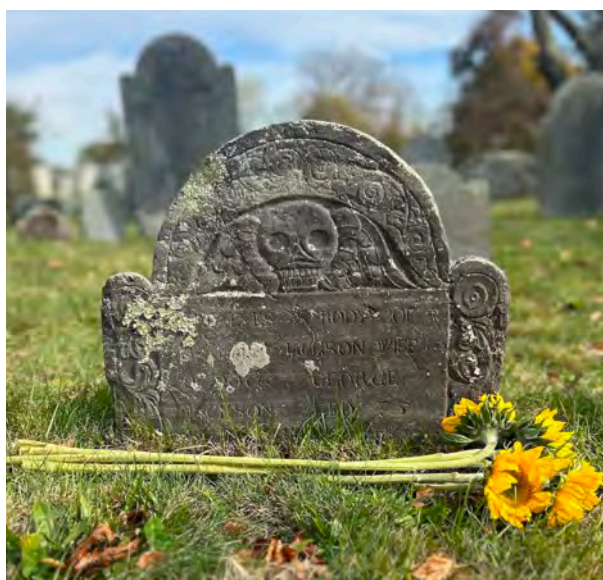


Figure 5. Mary Jackson's headstone in Marblehead's Old Burial Hill cemetery, photograph by Carolyn Mikowski.

Bartholomew, and possibly the second, John, may be children from a prior marriage. The youngest, George (Jr.), was probably George (Sr.) and Mary's son, born in 1692 (Society of Colonial Wars Membership Applications). Both generations of the Jackson family are referenced in Heyrman's book *Commerce and Culture* (1986). George Jackson was also one of the founders of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Marblehead in 1714 (Roads 1880: 362-367).

George and Mary Jackson may have initially lived in the Nick family house, but in 1695/6 they acquired part of the land along Washington St.

with a newly constructed hall-parlor, two story house. A few years later, in 1698, they acquired a larger meadow/pasture lot adjacent to the house lot, giving them a sizable urban parcel (see Parcel History, below). Both of these parcels had previously belonged to Mary Nick Jackson (see below). Mary Jackson died in 1721/2 and is buried in the Old Burial Hill cemetery in Marblehead (Fig. 5). George Jackson died in 1724 (Essex County Probate 14685).

The house and some of the surrounding land passed to George's eldest son Bartholomew Jackson, also a doctor, who lived there with his wife Jane Jackson until Bartholomew's death ca. 1757 (Essex County Probate 14687). Bartholomew, in addition of identifying himself as a physician, was also an innholder (Heyrman 1984: 299), possibly at the second property that he owned near the Town House. According to the Massachusetts Historical Commission's files, this second property is 4 Market Square (MAR.467), constructed in 1729 as a rental property. Bartholomew Jackson may also have held an enslaved man or a Black servant; the Vital Records of Marblehead (Chapman 1903: 708) list a "servant of Capt. Jackson" as having died in 1742 (listed under deaths, in a subsection headed "negros"). It is not clear that Bartholomew is the Captain Jackson referenced here, since there were other adult male Jacksons during this period (George, son of Bartholomew who died in 1751, and unnamed male Jackson who died in 1744; Chapman 1904). Due to Bartholomew's wealth (see below), he seems to be the most likely of the

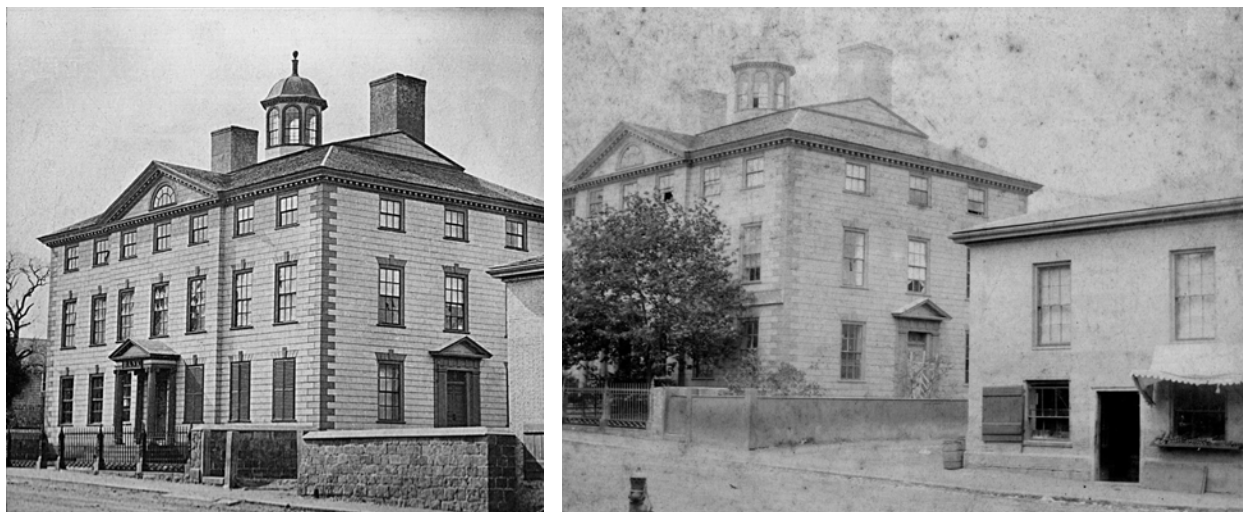


Figure 6. Early photographs of the Mansion (before 1871) and Mansion and Brick Kitchen (likely between 1871 and 1888). Photographs courtesy of the Marblehead Museum.

Jackson men of this period to have either a hired servant or an enslaved person. Further research into the biographies of these individuals would be needed to determine if they were also referred to as captain.

Bartholomew Jackson's probate inventory (Essex County Probate file 14678) taken in 1757 provides a detailed list of the household furnishings in the "mansion house" he occupied with his wife Jane and indicates some of the room names, including a "back or eastern chamber," a "western back chamber," as well as other unnamed rooms (see the Discussion below for a longer section on Jackson's probate inventory). The total value of land and items listed in his inventory is just over 881 pounds, and Heyrman indicates that he was in the wealthiest quartile of taxpayers in Marblehead and may have also still been involved in the fishing industry (1984: 317). The early 18th-century deposits found in 2022 relate to two generations of doctors and their families, relatively elite residents of Marblehead.

The division of George Jackson's property between his sons (which did not take place until 1760) paints a picture of how this area had densified since the early 18th century. Bartholomew's heirs inherited "the mansion house wherein the said Bartholomew lately dwelt" and the surrounding land; John's heirs received garden parcels with a standing barn and a separate parcel with a shop;

George's heirs received additional land with shops on it (see Fig. 3). These shops likely stood on the land now occupied by the Brick Kitchen and the Jackson house occupied most of the street frontage between the shops and the adjacent James property. Shortly after being divided, Lee acquired these parcels from the Jackson heirs. All of these buildings were demolished in order to build the Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen.

The Lee Period

Extensive research on the Lee period has been undertaken by members of the Marblehead Museum, particularly the property transfer history by Standley Goodwin, and the history outlined here is based on their files. The Lee period is relatively short. Between 1757 and 1767, Lee acquired multiple parcels from members of the James and Jackson families and from Isaac Freeman and William Waite to assemble a large parcel fronting on Washington Street. Some of the land, parts of the Jackson garden and Jackson barn lot, extend under what is now Rockaway Street. Lee re-sold a parcel east of the Brick Kitchen to Isaac Freeman, and land at the corner of Rockaway St. and Washington St, and land that is now under Rockaway street to William Waite. Within Lee's consolidated parcel, the Mansion (Fig. 6) and Brick Kitchen were constructed between 1765 and 1768. Jeremiah Lee died in 1775, and his estate



Figure 7. Late 19th or early 20th century views of the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen (above) and the 1890 Sanbourn map (left). All of these show the woodshed that existed between the two buildings.



was eventually liquidated in 1788. His widow, Martha Swett Lee, may have continued to use the house until her death in 1791, and other members of the Lee family may have used it prior to 1787.

Despite the short period of Lee ownership, archaeological research can provide information about the Lee period, particularly about the processes that Lee undertook to construct the property and about the use of space/location of outbuildings around the house. The mansion house sits in the middle of a relatively level lot, with sharp topographical changes at several of the lot boundaries. At the front of the house, Washington Street slopes down to the east, while the house lot itself is more level, sunk below the street level at the west end

and at street level at the east end. The Lee lot is also lower than the lot to the west (some of which is owned by the museum), visible as a short grassy slope within the current property bounds. The northern side of the Lee lot is higher than orchard lot (owned by the Museum) and the piece of private property to the north, with a retaining wall defining this boundary. The 2022 research provided information on how drastically Lee reshaped the site topography in the 1760s in order to build the Mansion.

During the Lee period, the property contained a barn (possibly in the NW corner of the property) and the Brick Kitchen (still standing). The Brick Kitchen was also referred to as a Coach House in the earliest documents, and coach doors are still visible in the brickwork, though the building has been heavily altered. Myron Stachiw's analysis suggest that the coach house doors were bricked in early in the building's history, though it has not yet been determined whether that was during or after the Lee period. It is possible that the coach doors were closed off very soon after the building was finished. One hypothesis is that once Lee acquired the triangular lot that makes up the northern edge of the Mansion parcel from Isaac Freeman in 1767 (after construction had already started), the Brick Kitchen was not needed as a coach house anymore, and horses and carriages could be driven around the northeast corner of the Mansion to a barn located further west.

There was likely also a privy on the property in the Lee period; one is known from the 19th century, north of the house. There may have been additional outbuildings and other landscape features such as cobbled surfaces. The nature and use of the space between the house and the Brick Kitchen during the Lee period was one of the archaeological research questions for 2022. Is there evidence of the work that took place in the Brick Kitchen? How much of the space was cobbled?

Artifact deposits from any area of the property that date to the Lee period have the potential to provide information about activities within the Lee household. Archaeological deposits that include kitchen waste could provide information about the household's diet or artifacts from table settings or entertaining. Archaeological deposits might also contain artifacts relating to the lives of servants or enslaved individuals who lived on the property and the work they performed to maintain the household. This research area is of particular interest, and results that could speak to these questions would be very significant.

The Marblehead Museum is in the midst of a substantial research and reinterpretation plan to use the Mansion, Brick Kitchen, and surrounding property to discuss the enslaved community in urban, coastal, New England – both how deeply engrained slavery was into the New England economy and the ways in which enslaved individuals worked openly and covertly to resist slavery and shape their own lives. Museum researchers have found records of at least four people enslaved by the Lees – Diamond, Jemmy, and Cupid who are listed in Jeremiah Lee's probate inventory (Essex County Probate vol. 16611) and a young woman mentioned in earlier tax records. There may have been other individuals since 1767, 1770, and 1771 tax records enumerate two or three individuals without naming them. These may or may not be the same individuals listed in Lee's probate inventory.

Despite the extensive research carried out by the Museum, further details about these individuals have not yet been found in the documentary record for the period when Lee was alive and they presumably lived on the property. Some additional records do exist from later years for Diamond,

Jemmy, and Cupid. O'Brien (2023) used letters and other personal papers to trace the life and actions of Flora Lee, enslaved by Jeremiah Lee's father and then his second wife Hannah Swett Lee as a widow. The personal paper of Hannah's granddaughter, Mary Robie, became additional sources of information about Flora Lee, her children, and Flora's "fight to prevent the breakup of her family" and to in fact to take on kinship roles for non-biological children (O'Brien 2023: 97). To date, no similar sources have been found to discuss the people enslaved by Jeremiah and Martha Lee's family, possibly because many of Lee's personal papers were destroyed after his death.

O'Brien (2023), Ernest (2016), and many others have grappled with the challenges of tracing Black people in the archival record, particularly in the 18th and early 19th centuries. It may be that no further written sources about Cupid, Diamond, Jemmy, and the girl or young woman enslaved by the Lees will be discovered, but their lives are still important and can be interpreted through other sources. One method, suggested by Ernest (2016: np) is a "collective biography" in which individuals are understood as members of the communities of which they were a part and through the networks that they built, using "fragmented records of isolated people and events so as to indicate a broader collective story." Ernest (2016: np) also suggests using "the lives we know best as entrance into the lives and worlds that remain unknown." In this vein, O'Brien's research on Flora Lee and other sources on the Black communities of the north shore of Massachusetts become an important part of a contextual or community understanding of the lives of Cupid, Diamond, Jemmy, and the young woman not named in the records, even if additional data points about their biographies were not recorded. The archaeological record is another potential source of data, see Research Questions below.

These individuals would have been part of a small community of Black people in Marblehead, free and enslaved. The 1765 Massachusetts Census lists 71 Black men and 29 Black women in Marblehead, out of a total town population of 4954. The disparity in the number of men and women is notable. In Essex County, only Salem

had a larger number of Black residents listed in the 1765 census; the number of people enumerated in Ipswich is similar in number to Marblehead, but the disparity between men and women is not so pronounced, though still present (Benton 1905). Of note, the Marblehead Museum has assembled all of the census data for people of color in Marblehead between 1790 and 1850, and the number of non-white residents declined throughout that period (<https://marbleheadmuseum.org/census-populations/>) from 87 in 1790 to 7 in 1850.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The Lee Mansion was purchased by the Marblehead Bank in 1804, and was used by the bank and other business through the 19th century. The family of the head clerk of the Marblehead Bank continued to live in the house. Some deposits around the house relate to this mixed institutional/residential use. A privy existed behind the house in the 19th century, based on photographic evidence. (This privy was identified and tested during the 2023 season.) An addition on the northeast corner of the house (still standing) was likely made during the 19th century. The northern edge of the property between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen was the location of a series of mapped sheds and outbuildings in the 19th century (Fig. 7), and these seem to have been altered frequently. A recently discovered dry well made of dry laid stones and a mortared brick vault (date unknown) was beneath the woodshed. It is currently open at the surface and only partially filled. A well is shown just in front of this building on late 19th-century Sanborn maps, but no archaeological or geophysical evidence of the well has been located.

Based on references assembled by the Marblehead Museum, the Brick Kitchen served as a series of commercial properties during the 19th and 20th centuries. It was during this period that the open space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen was divided, visible as a fence line in late 19th-century photographs. By 1819, when he purchased the building from the bank, William Haskell was using the brick building as a store. It continued as a store until Haskell's death in 1851. In the later half of the 19th century, the building was known as Mugford Hall (or Old Mugford Hall after

1880), and the lower floor housed a succession stores. During its commercial history, the building underwent several alterations, some of which are visible in historic photographs (such as changes in the windows). This building was raised and had a cellar added in 1888; it underwent another series of renovations in 1914 when it became Fred Litchman's print shop. Myron Stachiw's ongoing research on documentary references to the Brick Kitchen and careful study of the building will provide a detailed history of these uses.

Nineteenth and early 20th-century maps and photographs provide some additional information about the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen during this period. At some point, the space between the house and the Brick Kitchen was divided, with some land associated with the Marblehead Bank (and subsequently the Museum) and some with the commercial functions of the Brick Kitchen building. This division affected the archaeological record, with much better preservation of shallow deposits on the property associated with the Mansion, and little preservation of shallow deposits on the side of the yard associated with the Brick Kitchen, except under the woodshed building. Photographs also show changes to the way the property was set off from the street. One of the earliest photographs, from prior to 1871 (Fig. 6, left), shows a stone wall running from the corner of the Brick Kitchen, with driveway access to the property closer to the Mansion. By 1888, that access had changed and there is nothing setting off the yard next to the Brick Kitchen, while the space around the Mansion is fenced (Fig. 6, right). The wooden fence in front of the Mansion side yard was later converted to a stone wall. From at least the late 19th century onwards, a fence separated the yard around the Mansion from the yard next to the Brick Kitchen. That fence remained until 2021.

The north end of the space was also the site of a woodshed that straddled this fence line. This outbuilding may have been reconfigured over time but appears between the northwest corner of the Brick Kitchen and the northeast corner of the Mansion on the 1881 *Marblehead Atlas* and the Sanborn maps between 1885 and 1915 (Fig. 7). Between 1885 and 1901, there is also a well

depicted in front of the woodshed. Other construction activities on the Brick Kitchen property included the excavation of a full basement in 1889 and the installations of a sewer line running parallel to the building. The sewer line also connects to a still open dry well at the north end of the lot that would have been under the wood shed. The digging around the foundation to excavate the cellar and re-do the foundation, and the trenching to install the sewer line would have disturbed the historic deposits close to the Brick Kitchen. This affects how much information about its early use may be preserved in archaeological deposits within a meter of the building.

Research questions for the 2022 season

Since this was the first archaeological work carried out on the property, we designed the mapping, geophysical survey, and excavations to answer some basic questions about the nature of the archeological deposits on this part of the property.

- 1) Are there distinct/intact buried surfaces, trash deposits, or building remains across this space from any period during the property's history (Jackson family; Lee period; commercial period)?
- 2) Are there areas where older deposits are intact or undisturbed by 19th and 20th century construction/renovation?
- 3) How deep are the cultural deposits? If Lee artificially leveled the property prior to construction, it could have involved adding soil to this downslope end of the property.

In addition, because the Lee period was the focus on the Museum's interpretative interests, we developed additional questions about the Lee period.

Research area: Site Topography

The mansion house sits in the middle of a relatively level lot, with sharp topographical changes at several of the lot boundaries. At the front of the house, Washington Street slopes down to the east. The SE corner of the Lee lot, at the brick kitchen,

is close to the street grade, while the SW corner is below the street grade. The Lee lot is also lower than the lot to the west (some of which is owned by the museum), visible as a short grassy slope within the current property bounds. The northern side of the Lee lot is higher than orchard lot (owned by the Museum) and the piece of private property to the north, with a retaining wall defining this boundary. One of the research questions concerns the date at which this area was leveled and at which retaining walls were created. Did Lee level the area in preparation for building, or did that take place earlier in Marblehead's urban development? What can be learned about the original topography of the area?

Research area: Outbuildings and Landscaping

During the Lee period, the property contained a barn (possibly in the NW corner of the property) and the brick kitchen (still standing). There was likely also a privy; one is known from the 19th century, north of the house. There may have been additional outbuildings or landscape features such as pathways, gardens, or cobbled surfaces. Geophysical survey and excavation may be able to locate and map the barn, privy, and additional features. For example, previous work on cobbled surface east of the house uncovered a deeper layer of cobbles – what was the extent of the historic cobbled surface? How was the area east of the house used or landscaped in the later 18th century?

Research area: Household Activities, Personal Lives

Artifact deposits from any area of the property that date to the Lee period have the potential to provide information about activities within the Lee household. Archaeological deposits might include kitchen waste that could provide information about the household's diet or artifacts from table settings or entertaining. Archaeological deposits also have the potential to be an important primary data source on the lives of the enslaved individuals who lived on the property. Lee's probate inventory indicates that he held three enslaved individuals at the time of his death-- Cupid, Diamond, Jemmy, and tax records also mention a girl or young woman. As discussed above, no additional documentary records

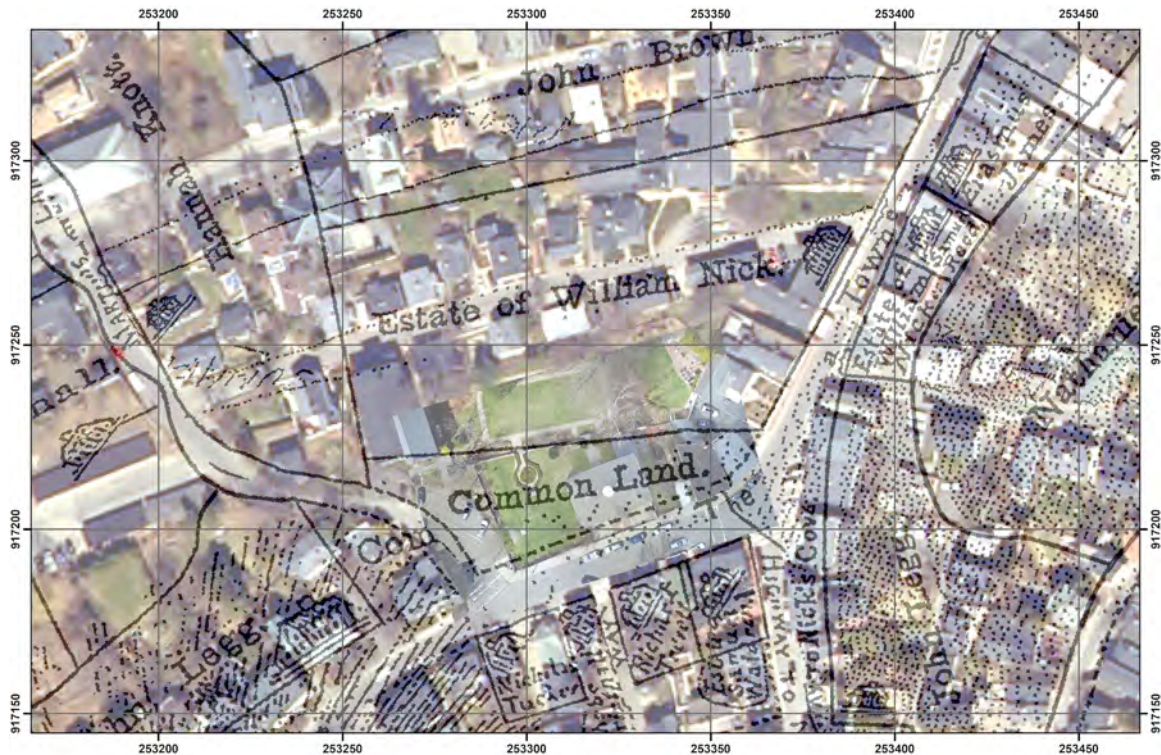
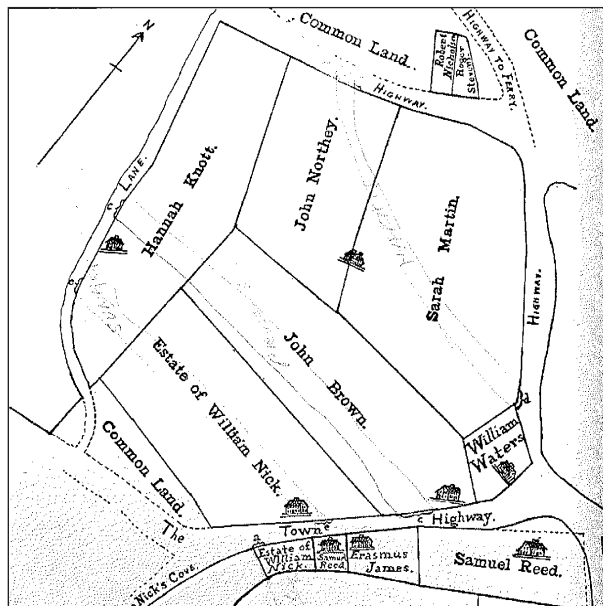


Figure 9. A portion of Sidney Perley's reconstruction of land ownership in Marblehead ca. 1700 (Perley 1910: 305), and a detail of this sketch georeferenced over the air photo of contemporary Marblehead. The Lee Mansion is on the parcel marked "Common Land" in this reconstruction, although by 1700 this land had been allotted to specific owners. NB that there is a limit to the accuracy of the Perley map; this georeference of the Perley map and the air photograph is shown to convey the idea that generally, the Lee property (and Jackson and James properties) were on the former common land, not on William Nick's original parcel. It cannot be used to map out a specific boundary between those two historic parcels.



Jackson Family Land History

Prior to our research, the history of the Jackson's land ownership was summarized by Perley as follows: "Estate of William Nick House. William Nick owned this lot quite early, and died possessed of it in the autumn of 1683. He devised it to his wife Mary, for her life, and then to his children William and Susannah. His wife Mary

survived him, and married secondly, Dr. George Jackson of Marblehead, and upon this lot they build a dwelling house, which they called their "new dwelling house" in 1691" (Perley 1910: 313). Our research has shown that this is accurate in broad strokes, but not in the details. We have not yet identified the document that Perley is quoting when he describes the Jackson's "new dwelling house," but we have found evidence for the construction of the house in 1690 and 1691 (see below).

On his maps of Marblehead in 1700 (Fig. 9), Perley illustrates the Nick land, with Common Land to the south of it, in the corner of what was then "the street" and Martin's Lane, now Washing-

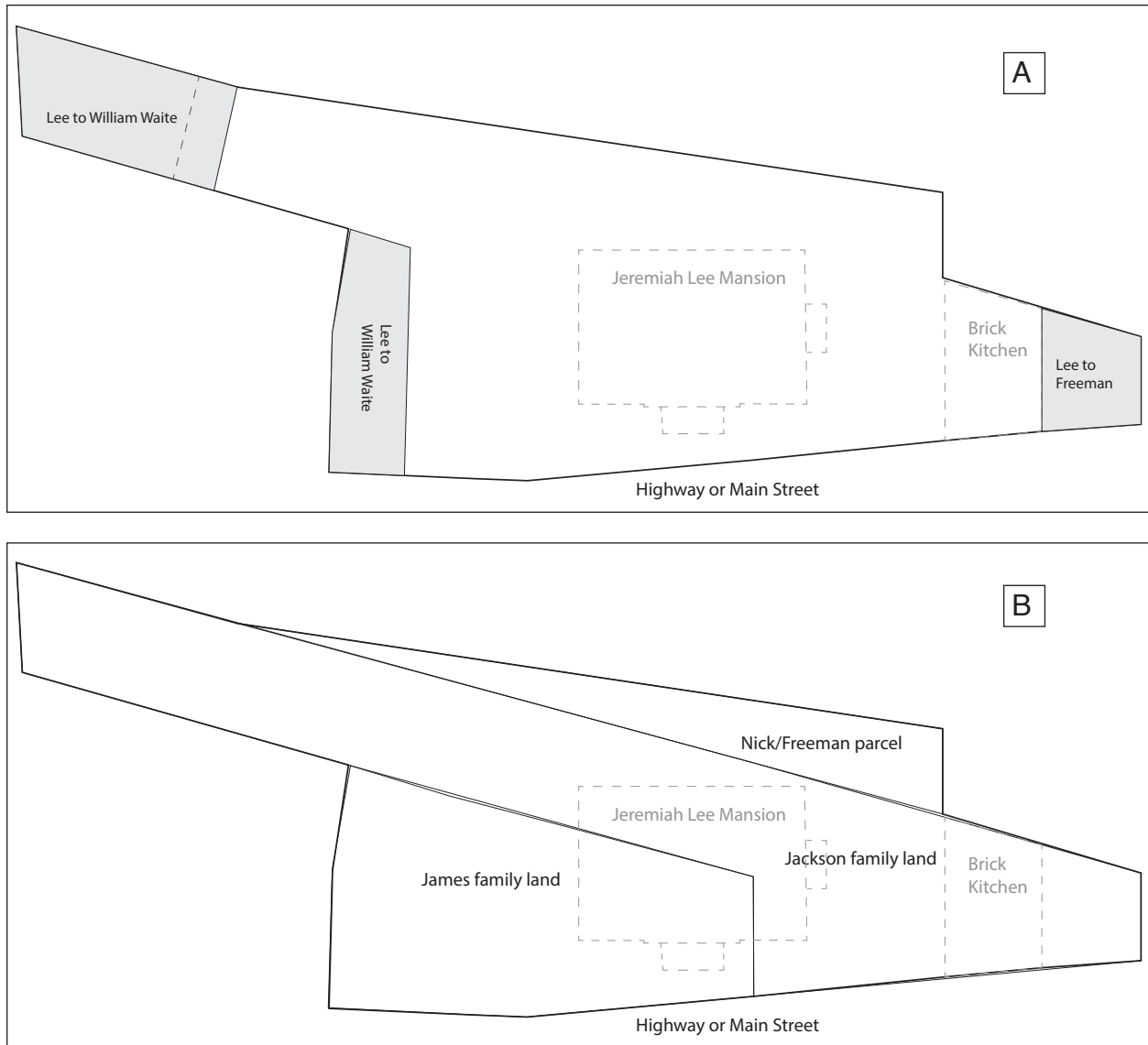
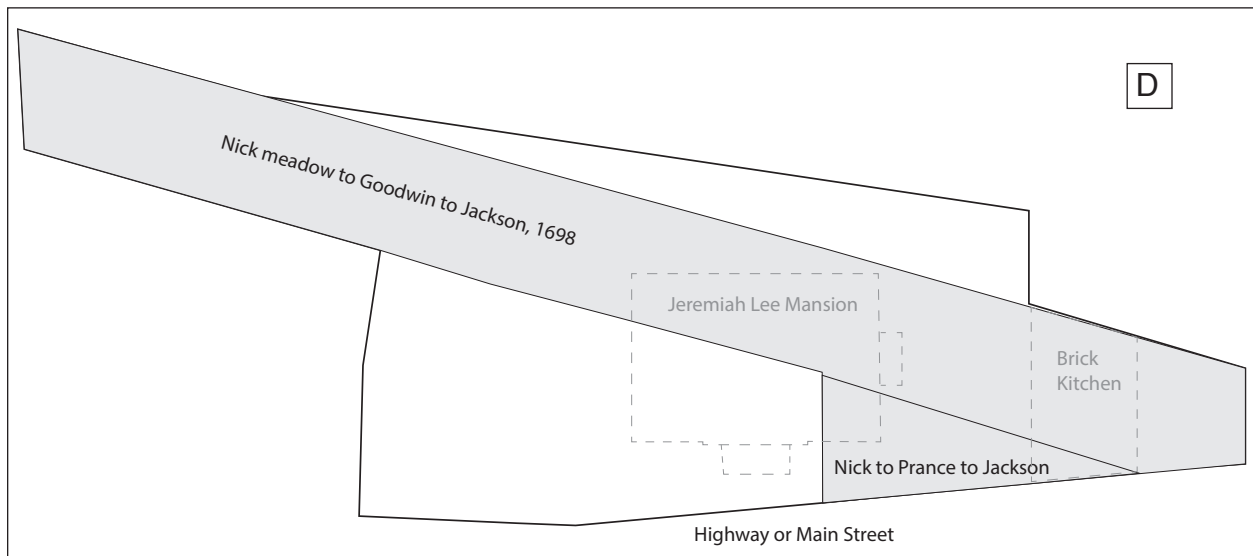
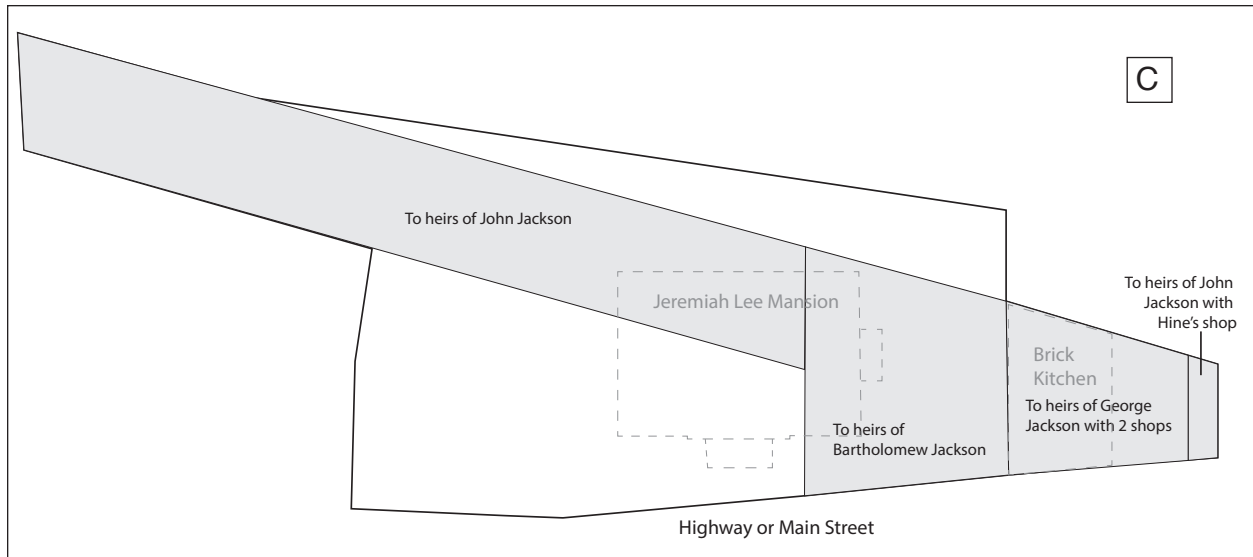


Figure 10. Changes to the parcel over time. The 1766 Mansion and Brick Kitchen are shown on all figures for reference. A) The maximum extent of Lee's land holdings, with parcels he sold to Waite and Freeman in the 1760s indicated. B) The early 18th-century owners of land that Lee acquired in the 1760s. C) Jackson family land (shaded) showing the divisions between George Jackson Sr.'s heirs, established by a 1759 division. D) Jackson family land (shaded) showing the parcels that George and Mary Jackson purchased in the 1690s to assemble their parcel. The dimensions of the Prance lot constrain where the Prance-Jackson house can be located.

ton St. and Rockaway St. (NB that Perley shows the course of the streets through the common land as a dotted line, suggesting that the road was not well defined at this point.) Although Perley shows this as common land ca. 1700, there are deed references which transfer this land in the 1680s and 1690s, so it was divided and privately owned well before 1700. Perley describes the Jackson house

as if it were on the Estate of William Nick land; however, this is not accurate. Although William and/or Mary Nick once owned all of the land that became Jackson land, the Jackson parcels fall within the area Perley draws as Common Land, not within Nick's original estate. The Nick estate, as drawn by Perley, passed to William and Mary Nick's children, though since they were quite



young when their father died, the property was administered by Mary and then by Mary and George after her remarriage as detailed in William Nick's probate papers (Essex County Probate 19454). Mary and George Jackson formally transferred the property to them in 1702 (ECRD 25: 150, 37: 266).

George and Mary Jackson's L-shaped parcel

was made up of two pieces (Fig. 10d). Both of them were once owned by Mary Nick or William and Mary Nick, were sold by Mary (or George and Mary after their marriage) to other owners, then re-acquired by George and Mary. The first of these is a parcel sold by Mary Nick to Phillip Prance, a mariner, for an unspecified sum (ECRD 9:29) in May of 1689, prior to Mary's marriage



Figure 11. Orthorectified aerial photograph of the Mansion property, oriented so that north is to the top.



Figure 12a. Ground penetrating radar survey in the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen in progress.



Figure 12b. Locations of two geophysical grids. Flag location in blue, and North-South transects on the driveway section are shown in yellow.

to George Jackson. The land began at Martin's stone wall (the Martin family owned the parcel that became the James parcel in a 1693 transaction ECRD 9: 141), extended 87 feet, fronted the highway as its south boundary, was 24 feet in breadth, and abutted other land owned by Mary Nick. The deed notes that this parcel was one that Mary Nick purchased from the Town of Marblehead, presumably from the committee in charge of selling common land, at some point after her husband's death (so between 1683 and 1689). This earlier transaction has not been located. It is difficult to draw this property onto a modern map, since we have dimensions of only two sides (24 feet and 87 feet of street frontage), but it is noteworthy that the street frontage of the Jackson house lot (58.5 ft) and the Brick Kitchen lot (29 ft) on the Acquisition of Lands drawing add up to 87 feet. Figure 10d shows one possible outline for this lot.

The next year, in 1690, Philip Prance drew up a contract with Jacob Knight and Timothy Goodwin to have a house constructed (Essex County Probate Case No. 22795), presumably on this piece of land. The contract describes a 37 by 18 foot house, with a 17 by 17 foot cellar under one room. See the Discussion section for a detailed description of the building contract. Prance died not long after, since his probate file is dated 1691. The house contract is included with the probate papers because Prance had not yet finished paying for the house, so it demonstrated a debt against his estate. A note on the back of the contract records that James Smith, the executor of Prance's estate, made the final payment to the builders.

In January of 1695/6, James Smith, as Prance's executor, sold this parcel with a house on it back to Mary and George Jackson for 75 pounds (ECRD 13:310). The parcel is described as land "near to Benjamin James, in length about 87 foot fronting on the highway and in breadth about 24 foot," bounded also by other Nick land. (Benjamin James had acquired the parcel to the west from the Martin family in 1693, see ECRD 9:141.) This house, constructed for Prance, became the Jackson family house and is consistent with Perley's description of a 1691 "new mansion house."

The second piece of land that made up the Jackson property is the long narrow strip that

extends to the current Rockaway St. This land belonged to William Nick, and on December 7, 1698, Mary and George Jackson sold it to Timothy Goodwin, in Mary's role as the administrator of William Nick's estate, in order to raise money to pay Nick's debts (ECRD 13:158). Five days later, on December 12, 1698, Timothy Goodwin sold the parcel back to George and Mary Jackson (ECRD 13: 153). Both transactions were for 7 pounds. This back and forth sale allowed Mary to sell the parcel as estate administrator, then buy the land as a private individual. Through this transaction, Mary and George ended up as owners of some of the Nick estate land that would have otherwise passed to the Nick children. This abutted the land acquired from the Prance estate.

The parcel is described (ECRD 13:158) as "one parcel of land lying and being in Marblehead and part of the meadow or pasture of the said Nick appraised and valued by Mr. Gale and Mr. Keith(?) at the price abovesaid on the back side of and adjoining to the land of Benjamin James and George Jackson on the southward laid out by the [??] persons above mentioned and running in length from the inside of Martin's wall 19 poles and in breadth from the inside of Martin's wall 2 poles at each end fronting only about one pole and a half on the street, bounded with two great rocks in said(?) pasture which by in the range containing by estimation a quarter of an acre." The dimensions translate to 313.5 feet by 33 ft, with 24.75 ft of street frontage, and the description indicates that it is north of the James land and the other parcel of Jackson land (described above), with a small amount of street frontage. The 313.5 foot dimension is the same as the north edge of the parcels shown on the Acquisition of Lands map, excluding the easternmost 9 foot parcel. Figure 10d shows a potential outline for this parcel, giving it 30 feet of street frontage and correct 313.5 and 33 ft dimensions.

George and Mary Jackson and spent the first decades of the 18th century on this property, raising their son George (Jr., born 1692). Their children from prior marriages may also have been present in the early years (William Nick (jr) b. ca. 1682; Susanna Nick b. ca. 1684; Bartholomew Jackson b. prior to 1690?; and John Jackson b.

prior to 1690?), though were probably established in their own households in the early years of the 18th century. Mary Jackson died in 1721/22. Dr. George Jackson's will, written in 1722, left his property to his three sons Bartholomew, John, and George (junior) but did not specify how it was to be divided except that a double share should go to Bartholomew, the oldest (Essex County Probate file 14685). Dr. George Jackson died in 1724. No specific property division was formalized with the probate court until after 1757, though in practice the sons were likely using portions of their father's land. Bartholomew Jackson and his wife Jane were living in the Jackson house on this parcel, since they mortgaged a half interest in it to Samuel Brown and William Brown in 1741 (ECRD 82: 35). [Jane Jackson paid off the mortgage in 1761 (ECRD 109: 194) in order to sell the land to Lee.]

By 1757, all three of Dr. George Jackson's sons had died, and their heirs petitioned for a formal division so that they could sell property in order to pay debts (Fig. 3 and 10c). The request for the division is found in Essex County Probate file 14685; the division is found in Essex County Probate files 14687, with other papers relating to Bartholomew Jackson's estate. In this division (Essex County Probate file 14687, 1757), Bartholomew's heirs inherited "the mansion house wherein the said Bartholomew lately dwelt" and the surrounding land; John's heirs received garden parcels with a standing barn and a separate parcel with a shop; George's heirs received additional land with shops on it. These are the divisions shown in the parcel reconstruction drawn by Standley Goodwin. Shortly after being divided, Lee acquired these parcels from the Jackson heirs. All of these buildings were demolished in order to build the Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen.

Freeman Land History

This land can be traced back to part of William Nick Sr.'s property, possibly part of an early grant from the town (Perly 1910: 313). William Nick was probably one of the wealthiest residents of Marblehead in the late 17th century. He died in 1683. In 1695 his estate was valued at 707 pounds, with 332 pounds remaining after his debts

were paid (Essex County Probate file 19545). Heyrman's survey of probate inventories from just prior to and just after Nick's puts this value in context. In her sample of 29 inventories from 1672 to 1681, the highest value value was 316 pounds, and only five inventories were over 100 pounds. Of 32 inventories between 1690 and 1699, only nine were worth more than 100 pounds (Heyrman 1984: 227-228).

William Nick's land passed to his children with Mary Nick Jackson, William Nick Jr and Susanna Nick Fowle, as specified in his will written in 1683 and confirmed with later deeds (from George and Mary Nick Jackson to William Nick Jr. and Susanna Nick Fowle, 25:150, 37: 266) written in 1702 when both children were older. In 1708, William and Susanna divided their father's property, and William ended up with the southern portion, abutting Jackson's land. William Nick's portion included his father's dwelling house and "all the barns and outhouses adjoining together with the garden at the end of the house...also the lower part of the lott meadow and orchard adjoining bounded by the middle stone wall on the north and the garden of our father Jackson and street south with widow Martin's land on the west and the street on the east" (51: 176).

William Nick Jr. died in 1722/23 and left his property to his wife Grace in his will (Essex County Probate 19546). His inventory lists real and personal estate valued at 3000 pounds. After her remarriage to James Morgan, Grace sold parcels of land to her children, including two parcels to her older son, William Nick III in 1735: a parcel with the Nick "mansion house" and garden and a 2 acre parcel abutting the Jackson land (ECD 69: 265) in 1735. The 2-acre parcel contained a barn and was bounded "beginning at the eastern corner of a barn thereon standing and from thence running south-westerly along by the Main street to Doctor Jacksons land from thence turning in northerly by said Jackson's land about 43 feet from thence running westerly along by a stone wall which separates it from said Jackson's land to Martin's land" (ECD: 69: 265). In 1737, William Nick first mortgaged (73: 213) and then sold (in 1738, 77:181) a 2 acre strip of this land, running from the main street to Martin's land (probably Rockaway St) to merchant

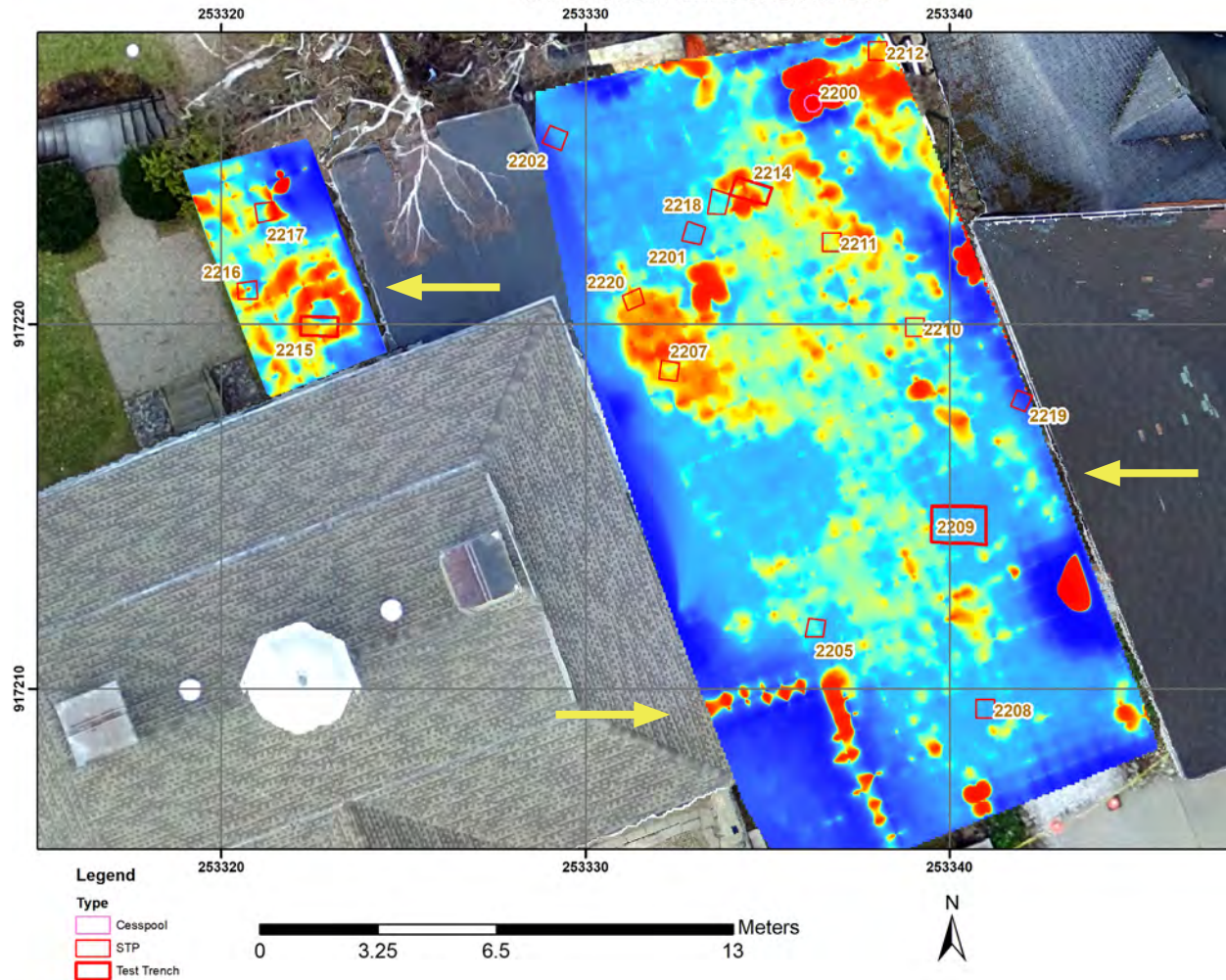


Figure 13. CMD-C2

Notable anomalies in this image are the electrical line coming in from the street and entering the west side of the house, the circular feature (privy) behind the house which we tested with STP2215, and the suggestion of a rectangular void in signal that 2209 sits within.

Joseph Smethurst. Jackson's land was the southern border of this parcel, and the deeds mention a stone wall between the Nick/Smethurst parcel and the Jackson land.

Joseph Smethurst died ca. 1746 and his property was divided into seven lots in 1754 (Essex County Probate file no. 25814). Parcel 6 bounds Jackson's land and is noted as having buildings on it, but no dimensions are given. Parcels 5 and 6 were allotted to Benjamin Smethurst, Joseph's oldest son, and parcel 4 was allotted to Ann Smethurst Freeman, wife of Isaac Freeman. Isaac Freeman then bought parcels 5 and 6 from Benjamin Smethurst in 1756 (101:245), leaving him with a

large subsection of William Nick Jr's former land. In 1767, Isaac Freeman sold the wedge of land shown on the Acquisition of Lands map to Jeremiah Lee (121:187), mentioning Lee's kitchen as a starting point for the parcel description.

The northern, sunken garden that the Museum now owns (that was not part of Lee's property) follows the same general history from William Nick Sr. to William Nick Jr. to Grace Nick Morgan to William Nick III. The size of the overall parcels that Freeman acquired is unclear, but likely covers most of the garden area. The later history of the sunken garden lot has not been traced.

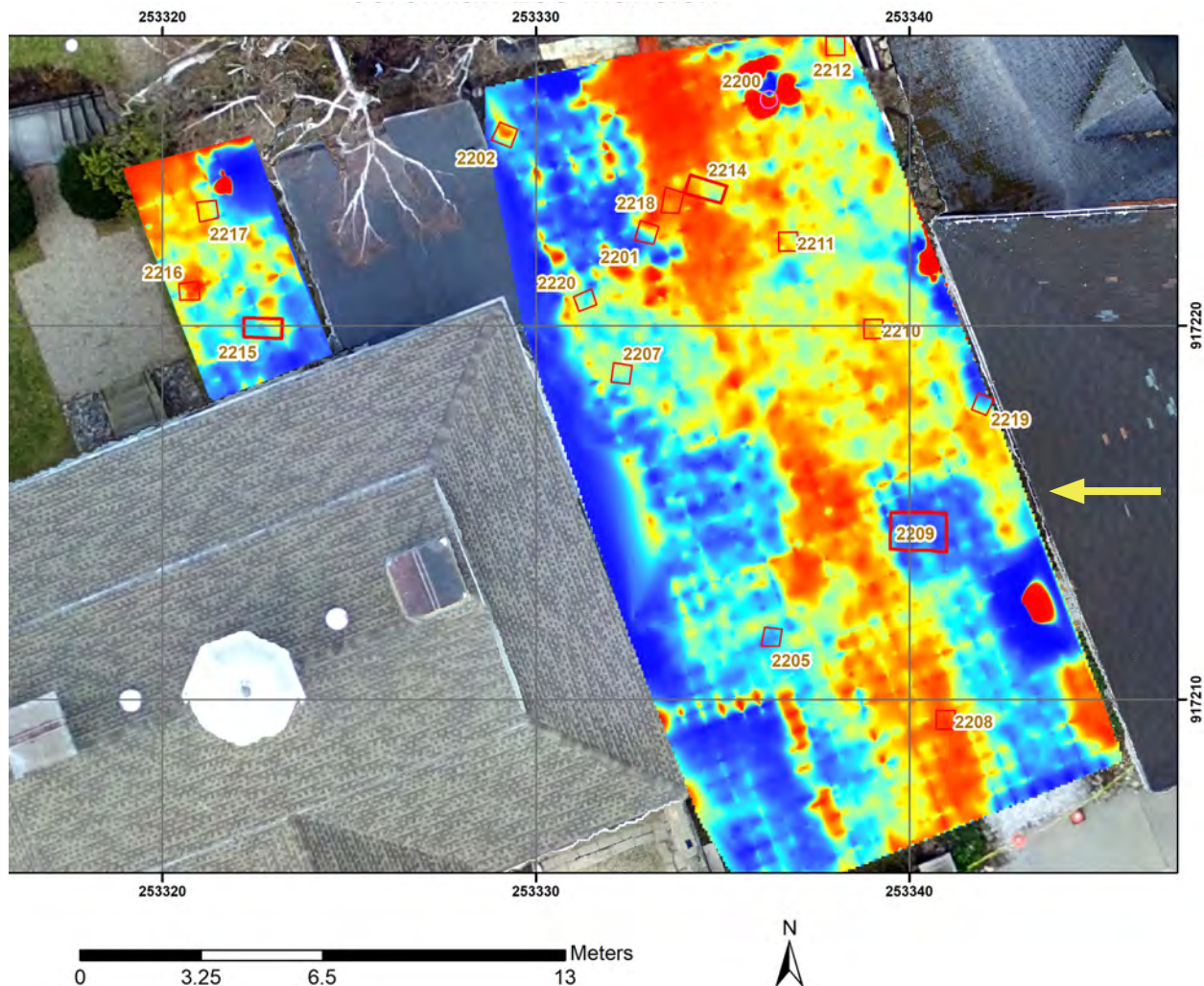


Figure 14. CMD-IP2

The most notable anomaly in this image is the dark blue rectangular void that 2209 sits within. This has been interpreted, based on the excavation of 2209, to be a filled cellar of an extension on the north side of the Jackson house, such as a room used as a dairy or for cool storage. This image suggests that the structure measures roughly 8 x 8 ft. The dark blue shape with the red reflector in the center to the SE of 2209 is caused by the metal doors of the cellar bulkhead for the Brick Kitchen. This does not indicate a sub-surface feature.

The 2022 Season

In 2022, we began a phased approach to research at the Lee Mansion, involving mapping, geophysical survey, and archaeological excavation, beginning with a project that focused on the space between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen. Archaeological work is also an important early step prior to any ground disturbance for landscaping or building restoration. This small area (12 by 25 m; 40 by 82 ft) was heavily used and is archaeologically complex, containing deposits from multiple time periods. Based on histori-

cal research, we expected that it could contain remains of the early 18th-century Jackson house, domestic activities associated with the Lee family and the household's servants or enslaved individuals, and deposits related to the commercial functions of the brick kitchen in the 19th and 20th centuries. Renovations to the Brick Kitchen in the late 19th and early 20th centuries could have either disturbed or capped earlier ground surfaces around the building. Our 2022 project area (Fig. 2) also included the area immediately behind the northeast corner of the Mansion.

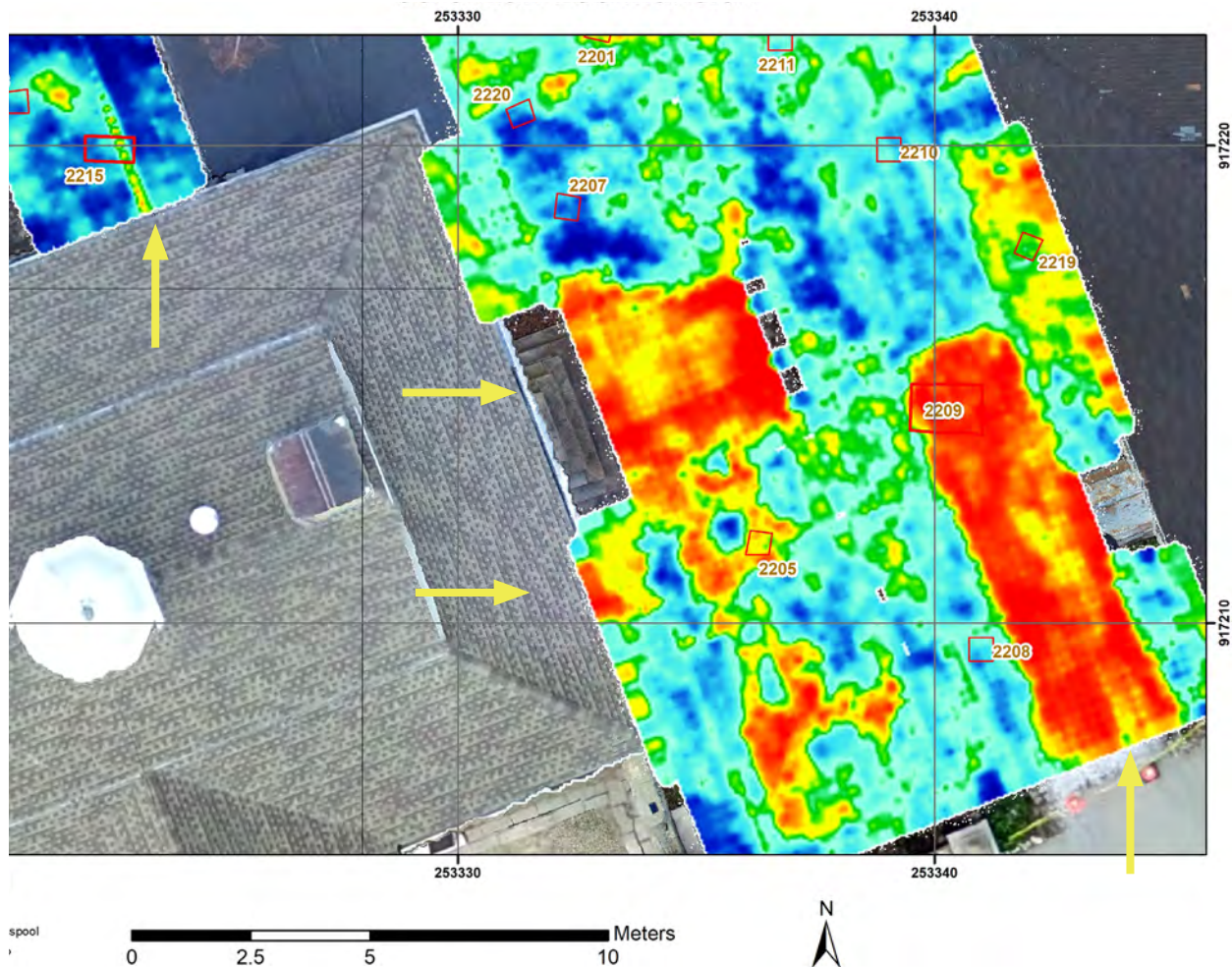


Figure 15. GPR Slice 2, 20 cm bs

This image shows gravel driveway deposits next to the Brick Kitchen (that do not correspond with the extent of the currently visible white gravel on the surface); the cobble surface that is currently visible around the side steps from the Mansion; and a modern drainage pipe (plastic) that crosses STP2215. The broad anomaly where 2205 is located may correspond with the area where the Lee period cobble surface is preserved south of the Mansion's side steps, but this would require further testing to confirm.

Mapping and Air Photography

We began by establishing known points (benchmarks) around the property in the Massachusetts State Plane grid system, allowing all work on the property to be accurately mapped. This coordinate system, in meters, appears in the margins of many of the project maps in this report. The benchmarks have sub-centimeter accuracy. These fixed points will serve as the basis of all further work. Benchmarks were established with a combination of a Topcon GPT900 total station and Topcon HiPer SR network correction.

We then took overhead photographs with a

drone that were orthorectified and georeferenced, allowing them to be used as a base layer in maps of the property (Fig. 11). The overhead photograph, modern and historic maps, geophysical survey data, and excavation data have all been integrated in a Geographic Information System (GIS) database, allowing different types of data to be layers and viewed in reference to each other, as seen in many of the figures in this report.

Geophysical Survey

John Steinberg conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey and a conductiv-

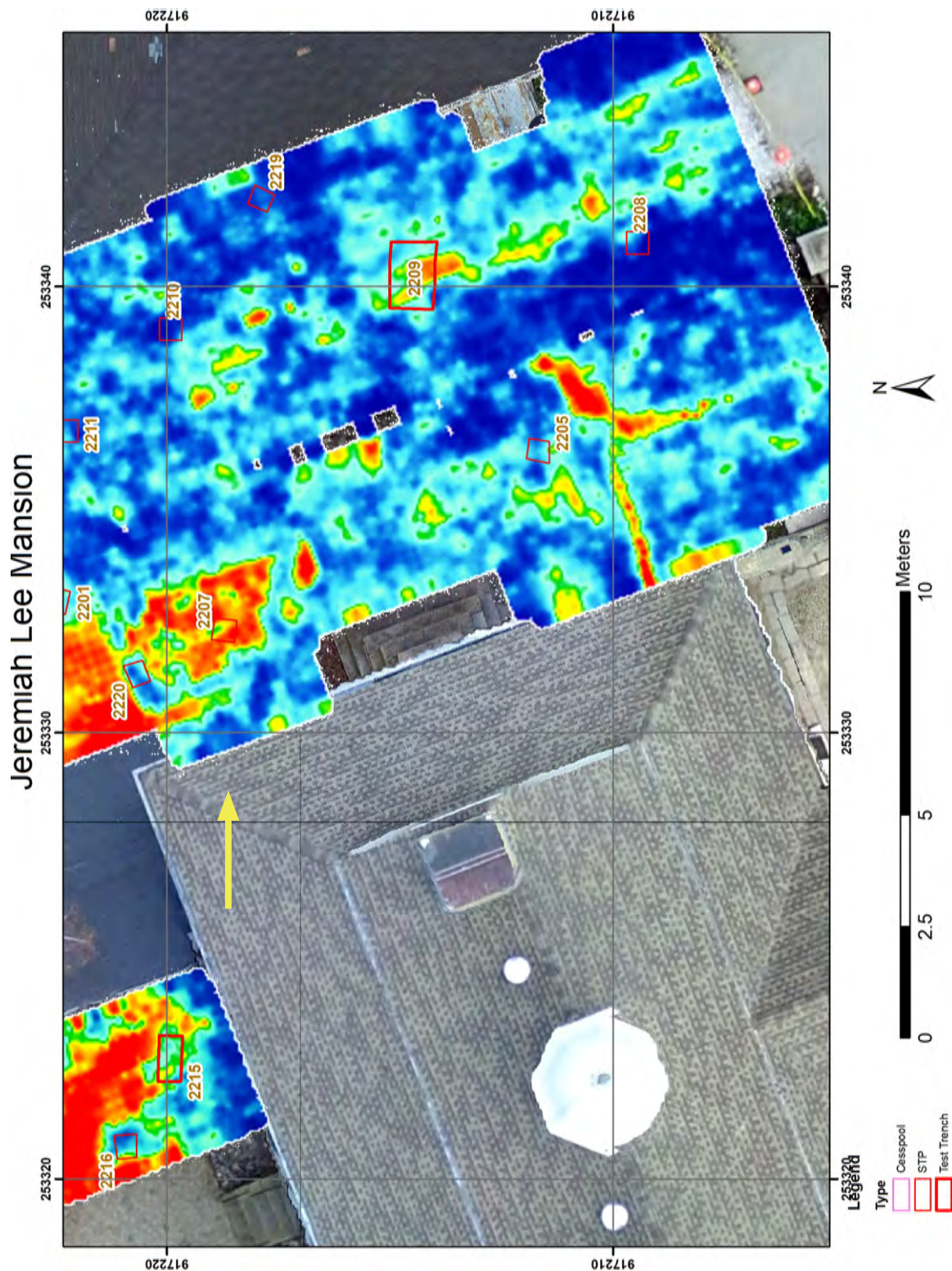


Figure 16. GPR Slice 4, 35 cm bs

The anomaly surrounding STP2207 may be the areal extent of the preserved Lee period cobble surface north of the side steps. These cobbles are a little deeper below the modern surface than they are in 2205, which would explain why they appear on two different GPR slices. This image would suggest that the cobbles north of the stairs have a defined east edge. However, testing would be required to confirm these interpretations.

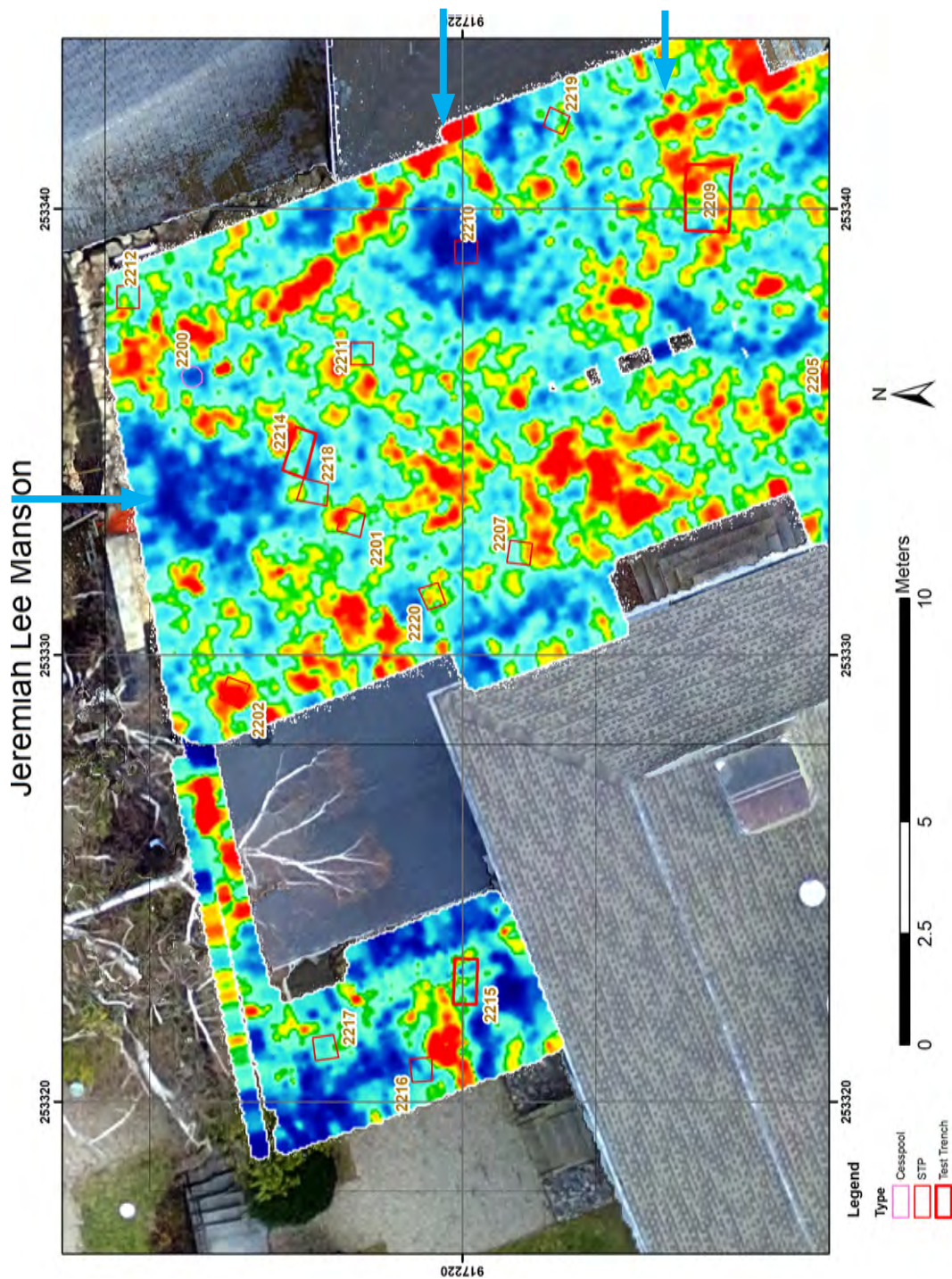


Figure 17. GPR Slice 6, 70 cm bs

A number of anomalies are visible on slice 6 (and most of these are also visible on slice 8). East of EU2209 is a red reflector that may be the N-S foundation wall of the architectural feature visible in the IP2 around 2209. Surrounding 2210 is a void in the reflectors, resulting in a dark blue space. This void, which becomes better defined on deeper slices corresponds in depth to a deposit of early 18th-century artifacts, suggesting that this also is the outline of a small outbuilding behind the Jackson house. The artifact density in these deposits is very low, so it is difficult to determine a date for this feature relative to others.

Moving north, the sewer line leaving the Brick Kitchen running to the open dry well (2200) is visible, as are the beginning of the dry well structure. Finally, there is a void north of STPs 2214 and 2218. Since this area has not been investigated, we do not know how to interpret this.

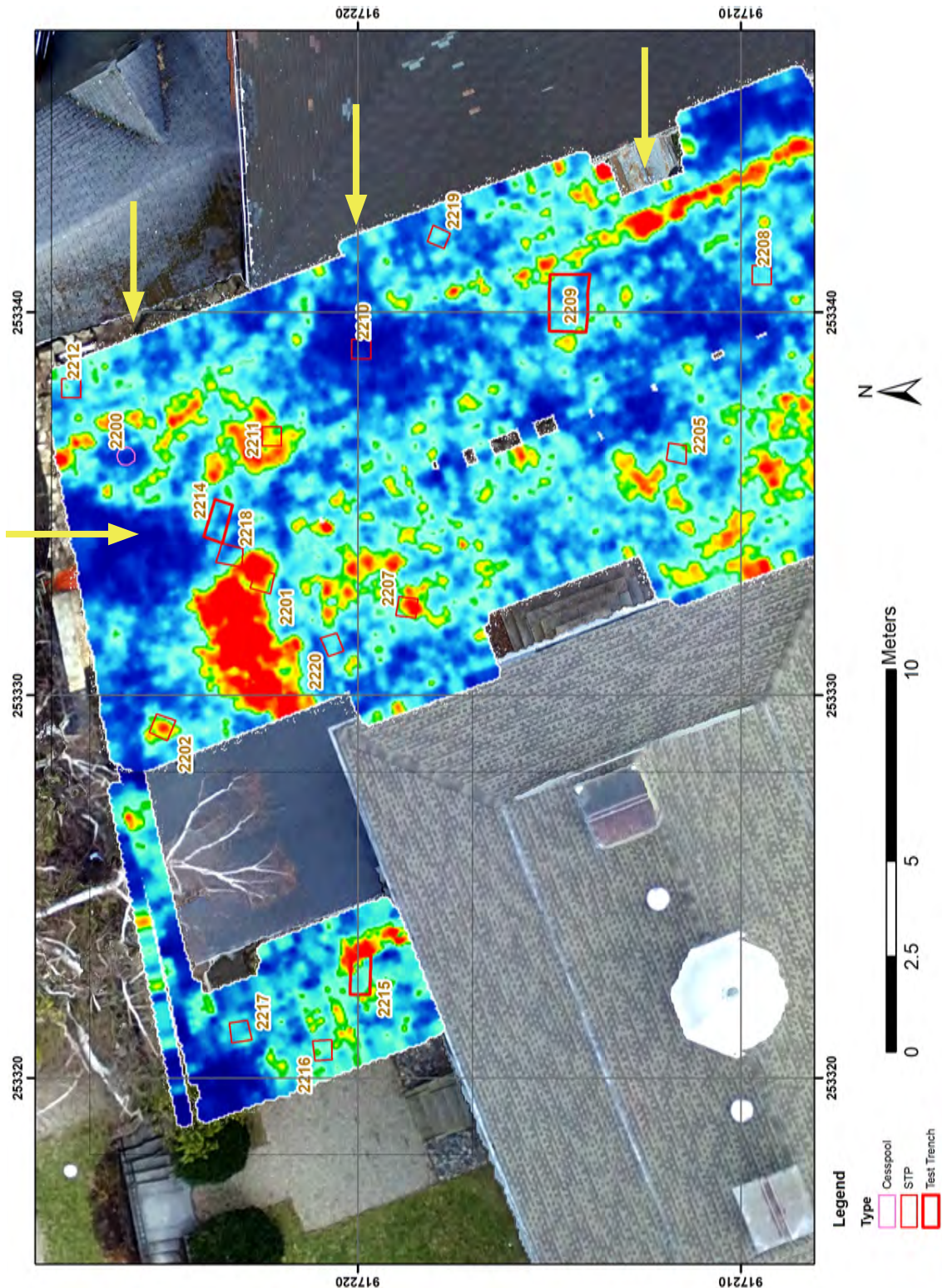


Figure 18. GPR Slice 9, 90 cm bs

In this slice, the sewer line from the street, running parallel to the west wall of the Brick Kitchen is visible. The dry well around 2200 is also clearly visible in this slice, as is the absence of reflectors around 2210. Here, the void around 2210 has some straight edges and defined corners. An anomaly around 2211 is becoming visible. The absence of reflectors north of 2214/2218 is more marked here than in earlier slices.

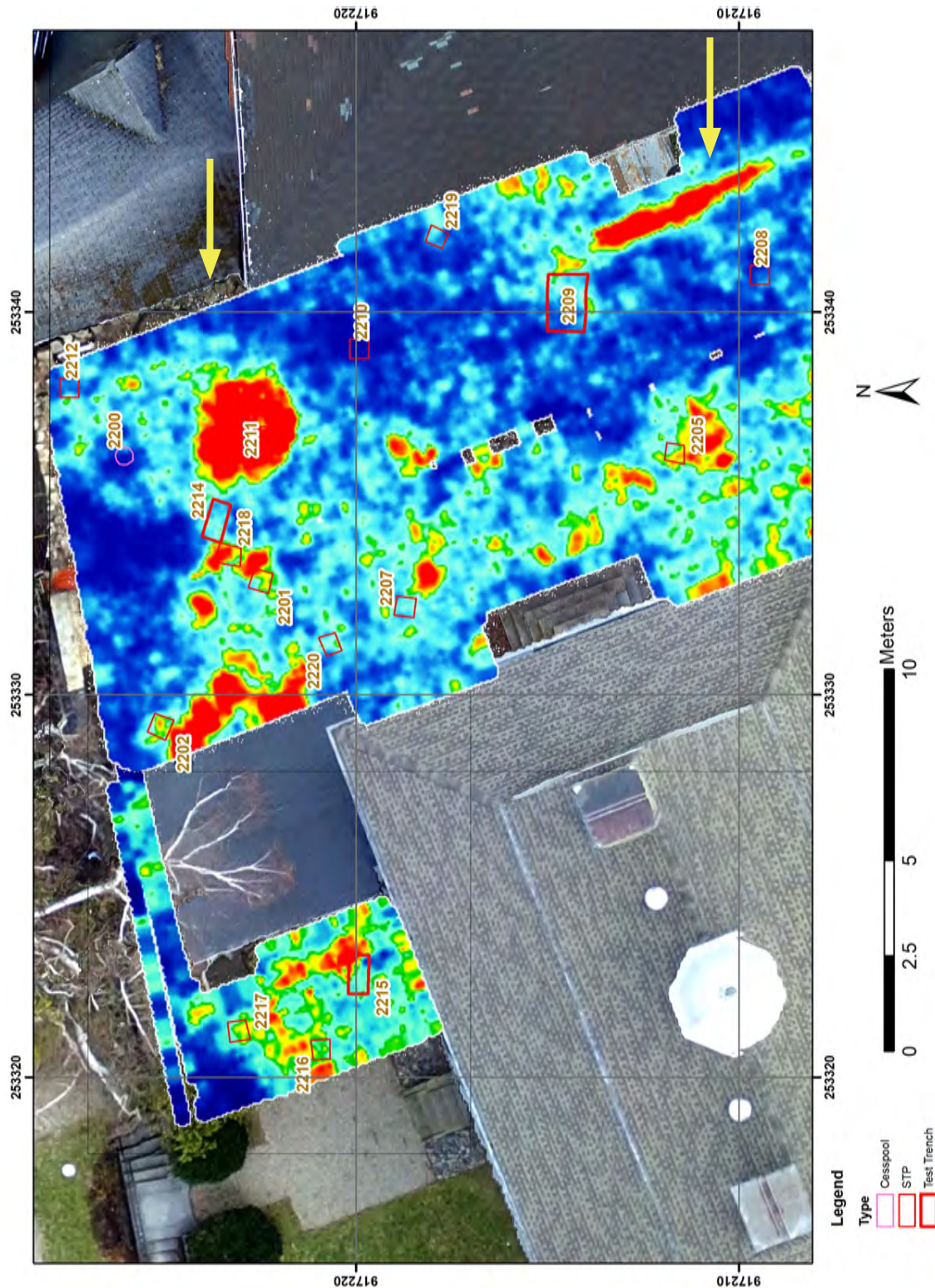


Figure 19. GPR Slice 12, 115 cm bs

In this slice, the sewer line paralleling the Brick Kitchen is quite visible as a linear red reflector, as is the ceramic pipe north of the house that runs through the NE corner of 2215. The bright red reflector around STP2211 is also very evident. This proved to be a deposit of blacksmithing waste. The GPR suggest this deposit covers a roughly 10 x 10 ft area, possibly the location of a workshop building.

survey of the project area. The GPR survey employed a MALÅ GX system (Fig. 12a), with a handle and sled for that recorded to a tablet over Bluetooth using the Mala Vision software. In 2022 we primarily employed the 450 MHz antenna for analysis and interpretation, but data was also collected with a 750 MHz antenna. The data collected with the 750 MHz antenna was difficult to interpret. Data was collected unidirectionally in a crossing pattern with start and stop stations placed 25 cm apart and flagged (Fig. 12b). Data was collected north to south and east to west. On the same local grid and in the same direction with the same station spacing, conductivity readings were taken with a CMD Mini-Explorer with 5 m fiducial spacing markers. The data were processed in GPRSlice software and displayed using ArcGIS.

The results of the geophysical surveys were used to place many of the shovel test pits, and we were very successful in targeting deeply buried features using this method. CMD results and several of the GPR slices are presented in the next section; the interpretation of the anomalies takes into account the results of the shovel test pits.

Figures 13 to 19 highlight some of the most notable features from the GPR and CMD surveys, interpreted taking the results of the 2022 excavations into account. Some of the strong reflectors remain unexplained

Excavations

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Shovel test pits and excavation units were placed using the total station to determine the southwest corner for shovel test pits and all corners for units. All excavation areas were named with a four digit number beginning with 22 for the year of excavation. All test pits and units were excavated by hand, following natural stratigraphic breaks. Each distinct soil layer within each excavation area was given a unique context number. Context numbers are unique on the site and do not repeat; future years will maintain the same sequence with no repeated numbers so that a context number represents only a single soil level in a single excavation area. Soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth, and artifacts

were placed into bags labeled with the site name, unit number, context number, excavation date, and excavator initials. We also recorded the stratigraphy in each unit or test pit through notes and profile drawings. All measurements (unit sizes, depths, thicknesses) were recorded in metric, though in the report some of these are also presented in inches/feet. In excavation units, context changes and closing profiles were photographed; features in shovel test pits were photographed. Following excavation, all units were refilled with the excavated soil. Although the standard practice is to excavate until natural subsoil is reached, the cultural deposits in this area were so thick that few of the test pits or units reached subsoil. Instead, excavation was halted at ca. 120 cm below the surface, the safe and practical limit for test pits and excavation units of this size. Excavation in a few test pits ended when further work was obstructed by bricks, rocks, or cobbles. We took three soil samples for flotation from feature deposits.

All of the artifacts and paperwork were taken to the laboratories at UMass Boston. All of the field paperwork was scanned, and several of the units plans and profiles were digitized in Adobe Illustrator for presentation. In all laboratory processes, care was taken to ensure that artifacts and soil samples were always associated with their context number. Each context was processed and cataloged separately. Processing entailed washing stable artifacts (ceramics, glass, lithics, and some bone) with water; metals and fragile bone were dry brushed. Mortar, plaster, charcoal, and any other organics were not cleaned. Once processed, artifacts from each context were sorted by type and placed into clean labeled bags. Artifacts were then cataloged, with the catalog data entered into a File-Maker database. A complete artifact catalog can be found at the end of this report (Appendix A).

Outreach and Public Presentations

With the support of the Marblehead Museum, we have consistently tried to engage and inform the public about the archaeological process and the finds on the Lee property through Fiske Center and UMBArchaeology social media posts and in person events. On site, we gave excavation updates to different property stakeholders includ-

ing the garden club and the Mansion docents, both to learn from their deep knowledge of the property and to keep them informed about the latest finds and advocate for long term site stewardship. We also gave presentations as part of the Museum's regular talk series in the spring of 2023 and 2024 (both available on the Museum's YouTube page) and held a mobile lab day at the Museum in 2024 where we brought artifacts to Marblehead to wash so that Museum members could see and participate in the archaeological laboratory work. Carolyn Mikowski presented her in-progress research on the Jackson-period faunal materials to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and project members gave a poster and a paper at the 2022 and 2023 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meetings to inform the scholarly community about the research (Montes et al. 2022; Mikowski and Beranek 2023). Mikowski's MA thesis using the faunal remains from the Jackson period privy is in progress; she will examine the role of the women in the Jackson family in presenting and maintaining the family's status through their knowledge of recipes and the preparation of meals.

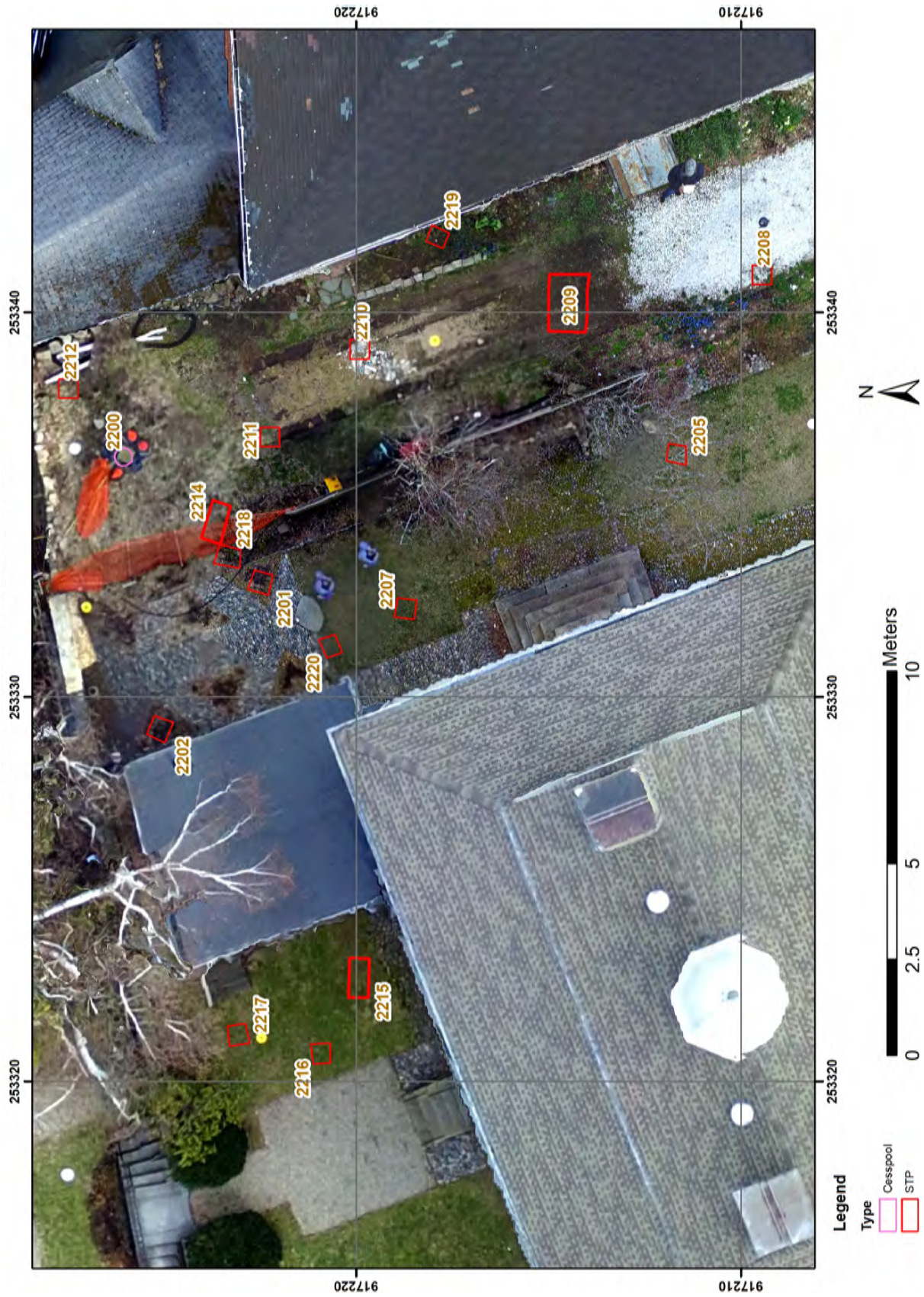


Figure 20. Excavation locations from the 2022 season over the aerial photograph.

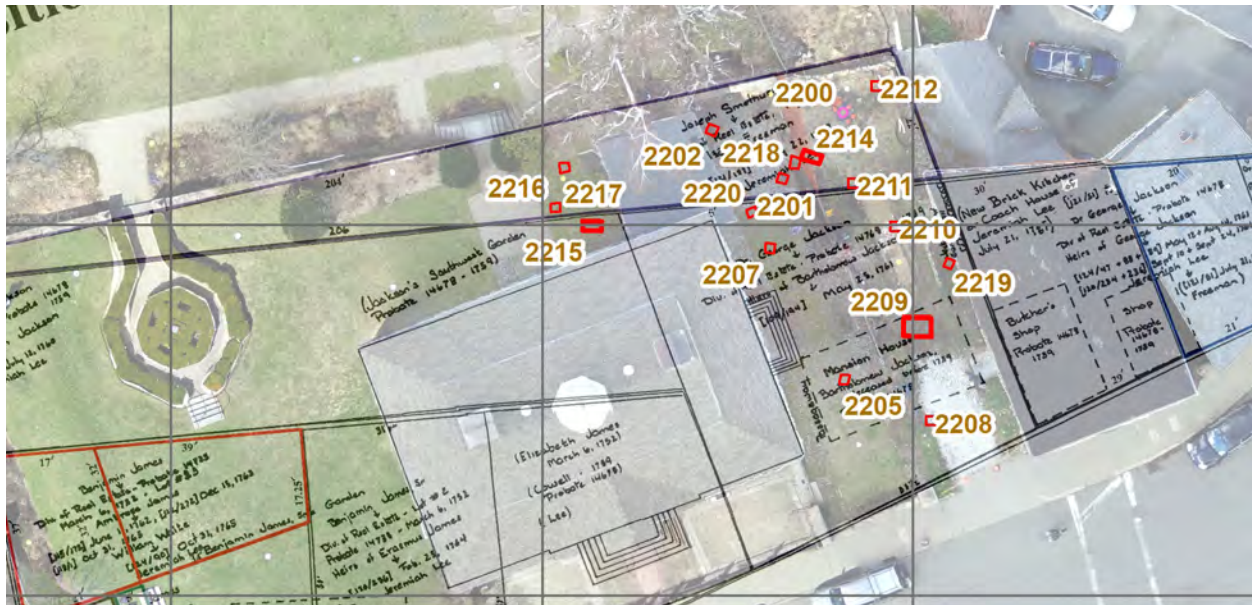


Figure 21. Excavation locations from the 2022 season over the Acquisition of Lands map, showing how the units relate to different historic parcels.

Field Results

We excavated 15 shovel test pits (2 were 1 m x 50 cm; 13 were 50 x 50 cm) and one larger excavation unit (2209, 1 x 1.5 m). See Table 1 and Figures 20 and 21 for test pit locations. Test pits were placed judgmentally rather than at fixed intervals. Several test pits were placed to test geophysical anomalies (2205, 2209, 2211, 2215). The remaining test pits were distributed across the property for generally even coverage. Test pit locations were strongly influenced by the current landscaping; we did not take up any of the visible cobble surfaces or excavate through the strip of vegetation that runs down the center of the lot, dividing the house from the brick kitchen. Test pits revealed that the cultural deposits range from quite shallow (15 cm/ 6 inches) to very deep (more than 1 meter/3 feet) across the whole test area. In a few test pits, after using a shovel and hand trowel to reach 120 cm (47 in) below the modern surface, we used a post hole digger to sample deeper deposits, revealing cultural deposits as deep as 140 cm (55 in) below the modern surface. Almost all of the test pits encountered deep cultural deposits. Many of them contained large numbers of artifacts, primarily broken in small pieces in yard scatters or secondary depositional contexts. Our

relatively small excavation areas yielded a large collection (10,608 objects in 6 boxes; Table 2) of artifacts and animal bones. Most of the artifacts come from ca. 1690 to 1750 and can be associated with the period when the Jackson family occupied the property. The next section describes the stratigraphy and finds from the test pits. The Discussion section summarizes the major conclusions that can be drawn from this work.

Excavation Areas between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen

STPs 2201 AND 2202

STPs 2201 and 2202 were 50 x 50 cm test pits placed within two of the triangular planting beds in the cobble surface that forms the north-west corner of the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen (Fig. 22). This cobble surface was installed in the recent past, and its creation likely affected the underlying historic deposits. STP2201 falls near the historic northern edge of the Jackson property, while 2202 is located on the Freeman parcel. The stratigraphy consisted of modern garden soil underlain by a layer of modern gravel for drainage, ending at 15 to 20 cm below the modern surface (cm bs) in 2201 and 35 cm bs

Table 1. 2022 excavation unit locations and sizes. Coordinates describe the south-west corner location and are in the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters.

| Unit | Dimensions | Easting | Northing | Elevation (masl) |
|------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| 2201 | 50 x 50 cm | 253332.647 | 917222.286 | 11.953 |
| 2202 | 50 x 50 cm | 253328.807 | 917224.978 | 12.009 |
| 2205 | 50 x 50 cm | 253336.035 | 917211.429 | 11.968 |
| 2207 | 50 x 50 cm | 253332.019 | 917218.49 | 11.995 |
| 2208 | 50 x 50 cm | 253340.725 | 917209.195 | 11.73 |
| 2209 | 1.5 x 1 m (E-W) | 253339.486 | 917214.035 | 11.906 |
| 2210 | 50 x 50 cm | 253338.789 | 917219.665 | 12.009 |
| 2211 | 50 x 50 cm | 253336.504 | 917221.995 | 12.051 |
| 2212 | 50 x 50 cm | 253337.768 | 917227.236 | 11.851 |
| 2214 | 1 m x 50 cm (E-W) | 253333.969 | 917223.537 | 12.068 |
| 2215 | 1 m x 50 cm (E-W) | 253322.179 | 917219.691 | 12.094 |
| 2216 | 50 x 50 cm | 253320.472 | 917220.676 | 12.058 |
| 2217 | 50 x 50 cm | 253320.993 | 917222.77 | 12.045 |
| 2218 | 50 x 50 cm | 253333.352 | 917223.03 | 11.995 |
| 2219 | 50 x 50 cm | 253341.669 | 917217.75 | 11.966 |
| 2220 | 50 x 50 cm | 253331.155 | 917220.37 | 12.001 |

in 2202 (Fig. 23). Below this, both units have a deposit (cxt 11 in 2201, cxt 3 in 2202) that contains predominantly 18th century ceramics such as redware, Staffordshire slip ware, white salt glazed stoneware, and tin-glazed earthenware, but also contains smaller amounts of later materials such as coal ash, pearlware/whiteware, or wire nails. All of these artifacts are in small fragments suggesting that these are small pieces of trampled sheet trash that have been incorporated in a fill soil and re-deposited (ie, they are not in their primary depositional location like a trash pit).

Below this, STP2201 encountered a filled trench for a late 19th-century ceramic drainage pipe (cxt 14) running roughly parallel with the long axis of the lot. It is not clear what the pipe connects to. The pipe cut through deposits with a wide range of primarily 18th-century domestic material (cxts 13 and 15) – ceramics, glass, and small fragments of animal bone, some of it calcined – and some architectural debris such as broken brick and fragments of plaster, mortar, and slate. The ceramics in the deepest layer excavated in this unit consist of Chinese porcelain, redware, Staffordshire slip decorated ware, tin glazed earthenware,

and white salt glazed stoneware. The white salt glazed stoneware provides the TPQ (terminus post quem, or date after which the layer was formed) for this layer of 1720. Excavation ended at 80 cm below the surface since the ceramic drainage pipe made it impossible to continue.

The deeper levels in STP2202 begin with context 4 at 65 to 115 cm bs. This was a loose, silty deposit with a low artifact density, though it did include several half bricks. This sat over a dark yellowish brown silty coarse sand (cxt 22, 115 to 135 cm bs) containing a large number of ballast flint nodules. We were able to reach a small sample of the layer below this (cxt 23, 135-140 cm bs), an olive brown silt with marine clay inclusions. Our interpretation is that contexts 22 and 23 are a buried ground surface, given the large number of ballast flint nodules deposited, that was covered by a loose sandy fill (cxt 4) when Lee built up and leveled the property to build his house. The artifact collection from these deposits relates primarily to the pre-Lee use of the property. We did not reach subsoil in this unit. The elevation of the lowest point is similar to the elevation of the ground surface north of the retaining wall.



Figure 22. Excavation of STP 2202 in one of the triangular garden beds. No cobbled surface was found in this test pit, but it is hard to tell if that is because one was never present or if it was removed when the newer cobbles were laid in 2020.

STPs 2205, 2207, AND 2220

Both STPs 2205 and 2207 encountered a well laid cobble surface close to the modern ground surface (10 and 25 cm/4 and 10 inches below the modern surface respectively) (Fig. 24). The cobbles were packed closely together and set with their long axis vertically. Excavation in 2207 ended after exposing and documenting this surface. STP 2220 was opened to determine how far the intact cobble surface extended. Only a few cobbles were present in the northeast corner. Since the purpose of this test pit was only to determine the extent of the intact cobble surface, excavation was halted at 25 cm bs. Photographs provided by the Marblehead Historical Society from repair work that took place in recent years show cobbles abutting the house around the cellar bulkhead door and extending into the areas where STP 2020 was located. These images suggest that there was a cobble surface in this area until the recent past.

In STP 2205 we documented the cobble surface, then removed it in order to study the layers

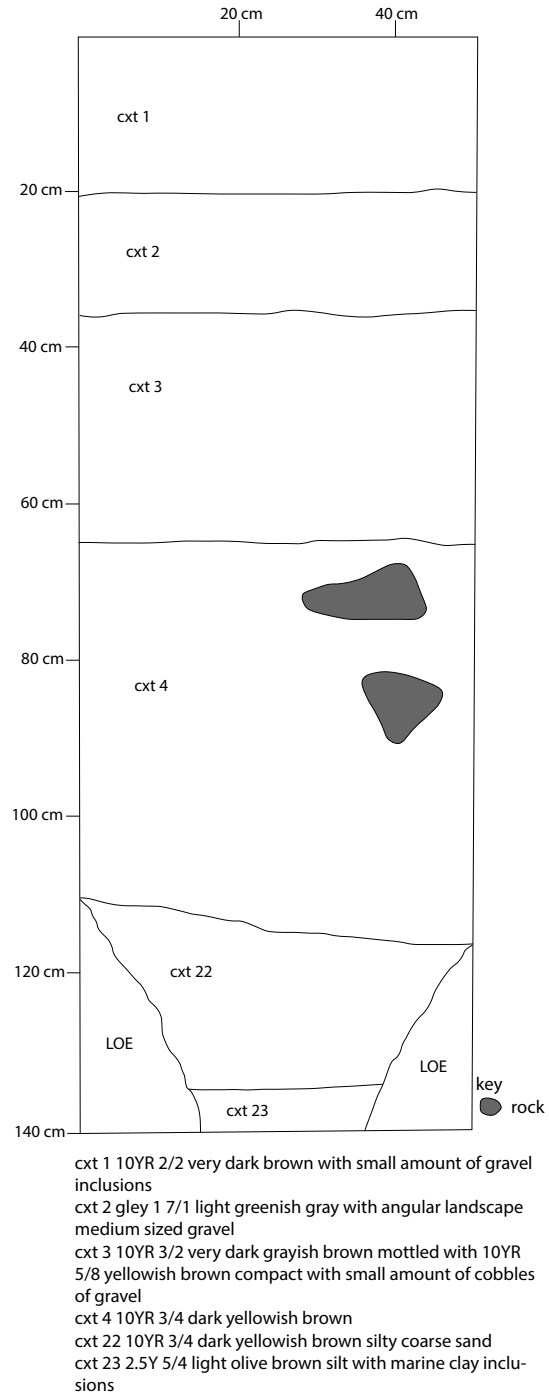


Figure 23. North wall profile of STP 2202.

that it capped and thus determine its date (Fig. 25). The cobbles sat over two thin layers, both loose, the upper contained a number of small pieces of ballast flint and the lower was gravelly. Below these, context 35 (27 to 68 cm bs) was a thick

Table 2. Summary artifact data by excavation unit for 2022. The Ammunition category includes one musket ball and three shell casings; Small Finds includes beads, buttons, doll parts, pencil leads and slate pencils, straight pins, and two coins (one modern, one William III copper half penny). Utensils/tools/hardware includes a complete spoon and one spoon handle and several pieces of architectural hardware. Native Lithics includes a number of rhyolite flakes/shatter which may be either natural or cultural. A complete artifact catalog is included as Appendix A.

| | Ceramics | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--|
| Unit | Earthen-ware | Stone-ware | Porcelain | Glass | Pipes | Nails | Faunal | Architectural | Ammunition | Fuel/Furnace | Metal | |
| 2201 | 134 | 20 | 5 | 43 | 7 | 42 | 93 | 80 | 0 | 67 | 27 | |
| 2202 | 124 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 9 | 74 | 38 | 61 | 0 | 45 | 21 | |
| 2205 | 100 | 8 | 3 | 57 | 43 | 47 | 119 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 26 | |
| 2207 | 71 | 20 | 1 | 51 | 1 | 32 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 32 | 2 | |
| 2208 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 3 | 12 | 218 | 75 | 0 | 5 | 1 | |
| 2209 | 312 | 33 | 11 | 372 | 371 | 162 | 463 | 183 | 0 | 93 | 19 | |
| 2210 | 165 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 5 | 50 | 54 | 62 | 0 | 8 | 10 | |
| 2211 | 68 | 3 | 2 | 71 | 9 | 27 | 50 | 44 | 0 | 47 | 1 | |
| 2212 | 55 | 0 | 2 | 117 | 1 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 5 | |
| 2214 | 233 | 29 | 5 | 99 | 29 | 107 | 112 | 113 | 0 | 14 | 9 | |
| 2215 | 322 | 20 | 15 | 447 | 254 | 215 | 659 | 68 | 1 | 145 | 102 | |
| 2216 | 48 | 5 | 0 | 67 | 4 | 76 | 26 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 22 | |
| 2217 | 142 | 12 | 3 | 86 | 4 | 67 | 22 | 31 | 0 | 41 | 8 | |
| 2218 | 127 | 23 | 6 | 70 | 4 | 50 | 145 | 54 | 0 | 23 | 1 | |
| 2219 | 131 | 7 | 5 | 138 | 33 | 40 | 74 | 38 | 3 | 31 | 2 | |
| 2220 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 1 | |
| Total | 2081 | 204 | 61 | 1776 | 777 | 1034 | 2091 | 883 | 4 | 608 | 257 | |

| | Organic | Small Finds | Synthetic | Utensils/ tools/ hardware | Lithic Native | Lithic Other | Total |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 539 |
| | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 504 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 553 |
| | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 231 |
| | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 378 |
| | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2039 |
| | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 428 |
| | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 334 |
| | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 228 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 756 |
| | 3 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 2316 |
| | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 278 |
| | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 565 |
| | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 528 |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 506 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 |
| | 11 | 39 | 22 | 9 | 10 | 400 | 10267 |



Figure 24. The Lee period cobble surface in STP 2205 during excavation and after removal, showing how the cobbles were laid.

layer with a very low artifact density and gravel and rock inclusions. Our interpretation is that this layer is similar to context 4 in STP 2202 in that they are both filling layers, probably deposited at the point at which the Lee Mansion was constructed in order to create a level setting for the house.

There is only a single piece of ceramic from this layer, a piece of Whieldon clouded ware, a type manufactured starting in 1749 and through the 1770s. Starting at 68 cm bs, the artifact density increased again, and the soil became darker brown. At 88 cm, the artifact density increased again and the soil changed to a very dark brown sandy silt (cxt 37). The artifacts consist of a range of early 18th-century ceramics, glass, and 29 fragments of white clay smoking pipes (Fig. 26). The TPQ for this context is again 1720, provided by the white salt glazed stoneware. Excavation ended at 117 cm bs because there were bricks covering the whole floor of the unit; these appear to be a demolition deposit, though there may be a lower, intact layer. Our interpretation of this unit is that this represents the demolition of one of the early 18th-century structures on the lot, capped by an early 18th century trash deposit, then capped by clean sandy fill deposited in the 1760s when Lee began work on the lot. Since the cobbles sit just above this clean fill, we interpret them as coming from the Lee period given that there is not evidence of post-1760 layers beneath them. This test pits sits just north of the projected rear wall of the Prance/Jackson house, so the bricks probably relate to that structure.

STP 2211

This STP was placed to test a roughly 3 m by 3 m strongly reflective geophysical anomaly that was identified in the 115 cm bs slice of the GPR data (Fig. 19). This test pit sits at the northern boundary of the Jackson land, and most of the anomaly appears to be on the Freeman parcel. The upper four strata of STP2211 were very low artifact density. Three cobbles were noted at the top of level 2, suggesting there may have been a cobble surface here that has been largely removed. Levels 3 and 4 (cxt 18 and 19) do not contain any diagnostic material that post-dates 1750, and the light olive brown and dark yellowish brown sandy levels could represent redeposited cellar ejecta from digging the Mansion basement, or sandy fill from another source that was used to level the lot prior to construction. Beginning at 88 cm bs, however, the artifact density began to go up, with more charcoal, brick, and animal bone.

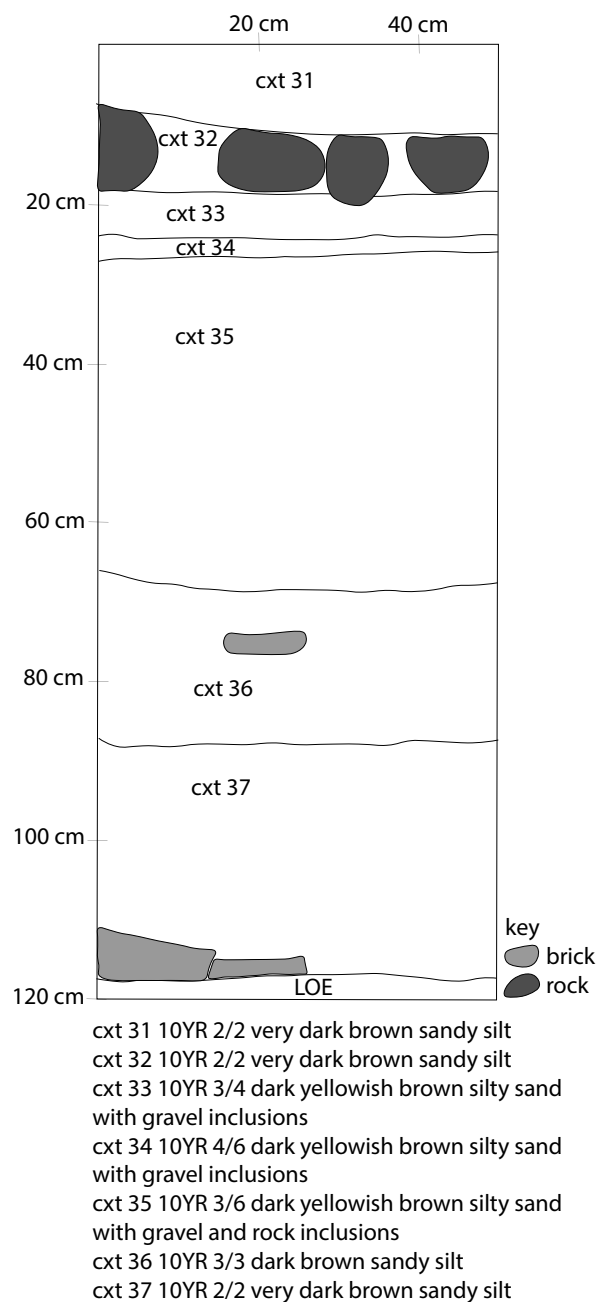


Figure 25. North wall profile of STP 2205.

At 107 cm below the surface, we encountered a dark soil with large pieces of blacksmithing slag and other iron working waste, ranging in size from pea to golf ball sized. Most were porous and light weight, but some were dense and heavy. One looked like a possible slag cake from the bottom of a blacksmithing forge. There were very few other artifact types in this deposit. This deposit sat on a lighter silty sand with brick fragments that began



Figure 26. Some of the ceramic assemblage from context 37 in STP2205. Left: slip decorated redware in a cross-hatched pattern and a redware handle; right: tin-glazed earthenwares. Photographs by Mia Armstrong.

at 117 cm bs. The slag deposit is the source of the geophysical anomaly, and the general square shape of the anomaly, and the size (roughly 10 x 10 ft) suggests that it might have been a blacksmith workshop. We have not found a documentary reference to blacksmithing on this property in the deed research for either the Jackson or Freeman parcel, however, we have very little data on the use of the land during the early Nick period (pre-1700) when it is referred to as a meadow or orchard.

STPs 2214 AND 2218

STP2214 was excavated as a 1m x 50 cm STP. Below about 10 cm of modern topsoil, the STP consisted of a partial cobble surface in the east, disturbed by tree roots, and a lens of gray marine clay in the west (Fig. 27). Levels 3 (cxt 48) and 4 (cxt 49) sat below these (Fig. 28). The first of two



Figure 27. Remains of a cobble surface in STP 2214.

large fieldstones also appeared in level 4. This fieldstone was sitting on top of a second fieldstone that abut level 5. Artifacts were the largest and most dense in level 5 (cxt 50, ca. 75 cm bs). The main excavation reached 100 cm below the surface, and we used a post hole digger to reach subsoil in a small area in the eastern part of the unit. Apparent subsoil was reached at 120 cm bs. STP 2218 was excavated off 2214's SW corner to see if the deep cultural deposits found in association with the large field stones in 2214 continued to the west. The soil in 2218 was very rooty and disturbed, but the lower deposits were similar with the most artifact rich deposit being the lowest (cxt 72) between 80 and 100 cm bs.

Notably, the upper layers of STP2214 are the only deposits excavated in 2022 that contain creamware in any significant numbers. There are 17 fragments of creamware in levels 2 and 3, the soil that sat around and immediately under the cobbles. Creamware was developed in England in 1762 and became a popular as fashionable ceramic in the 1770s and 1780s. It is one of the types that might be diagnostic of Lee period deposits. Creamware is not present in the upper levels of 2218. The artifact assemblage in contexts 71 and 72 (in 2218) and 49 and 50 (in 2214) consisted of small fragments of material dating to the first half of the 18th century. The ceramic types (Table 3) in particular are all characteristic of the period between 1700 and 1760 and do not include any of the refined earthenwares that were developed in the 1750s and later with the exception of 4 pieces

in cxt 49. In both cases, artifacts were notably denser and slightly larger in the lowest level, and the lower deposits also include fragments of charcoal, brick, and mortar and significant amounts of animal bone. All of the ceramics are in small pieces however, suggesting that they were trampled in a sheet trash/yard deposit (ceramic fragments are mostly smaller than a thumbnail, with the exception of some pieces in cxt 72). Context 72 also includes blacksmithing slag, similar to the deposit in STP 2211, but at a lower density, and some large pieces of slate, including one with a nail hole.

The area around these two STPs was expanded in 2023 for several reasons: the partially intact cobble surface and unusual gray clay in 2214; the presence of creamware, a Lee period ceramic, in 2214; and the existence of a dense early 18th-century deposit around apparently stacked fieldstones. The stacked fieldstones suggest that there was a wall or a small outbuilding here at some point, with significant artifact deposition of both sides, but particularly on the southwest side of the stone (STP2218). Since these units fall near the boundary of Jackson and Freeman parcels, it is possible that the fieldstones in these units are the remnants of the stone wall that deeds mention as separating these lots, or a building on the Freeman parcel. A laid out below in the Discussion section, despite being from the same date range as the deposits associated with the Jackson family, the proportions and types of artifacts in these deposits are different than those in 2209 and 2215.

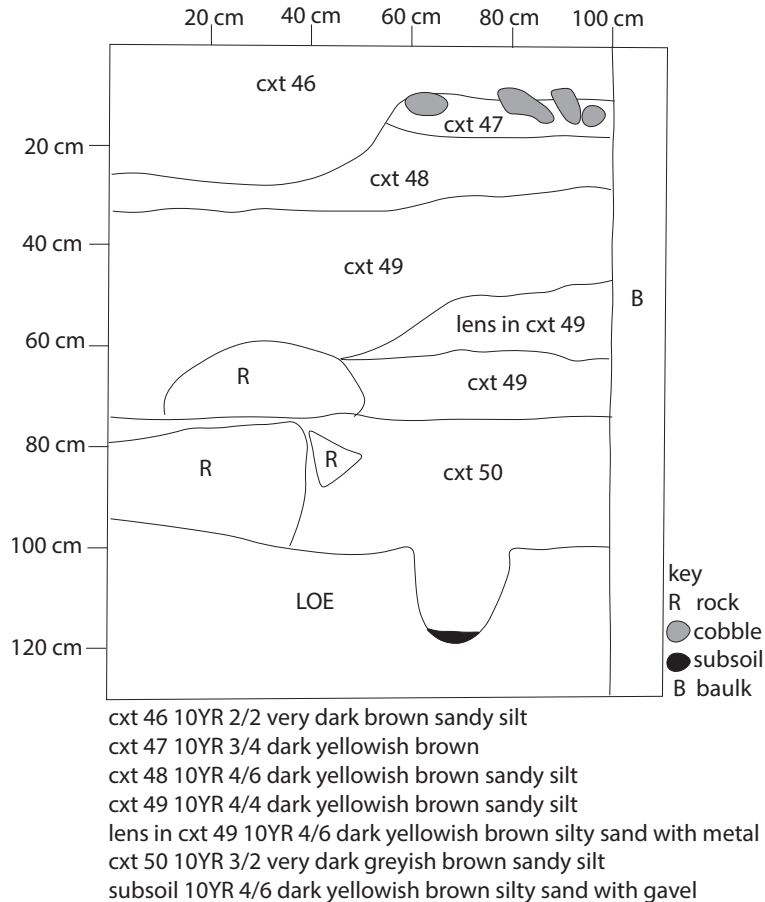


Figure 28. Profile of STP 2214.

STP 2210

This test pit falls on land historically part of the Jackson parcel. The deposits in this STP were different than most others excavated, and looking later at the GPR data, there is evidence that this STP falls inside a rectangular anomaly characterized by a lack of reflectors. This anomaly is visible on slices 6 through 9 (70 to 90 cm bs, Figs. 17-18). The upper three layers (surface to 66 cm bs) include refined earthenwares, including transfer printed and copper luster wares from the early 19th century that are otherwise absent in the test pits between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen. These later artifacts are carried deeper here than elsewhere, suggesting some disturbance from work on the Brick Kitchen in the 19th century. The deposit that begins at 66 cm bs (cxt 9) was characterized as darker than the layers above, compact, with gravel and many small brick fragments in it. This same deposit continued to the end of excava-

tion at 90 cm bs, and seems also to continue in a core placed in the bottom of the unit that extended to 110 cm bs. There are not many artifacts from context 9, but they consist primarily of early 18th century ceramics (Staffordshire slipware, redware, possible olive jars, and Nottingham stoneware), 7 nails, brick fragments, and bone, some of which is calcined. The combination of the artifacts and the GPR anomaly (both of which relate to the same depth range) suggest that this is the location of another early 18th-century structure.

STP 2219

STP 2219 was placed close to the Brick Kitchen to see what kinds of artifacts were present in deposits very close to the building. There had been notably few artifacts from the 19th and 20th centuries found in other test pits, meaning that we had no deposits that related to the commercial uses of the Brick Kitchen as a dry good store. STP



Figure 29. Large fieldstones in EU2209. Despite being in a line, these stones are not in their original position, and may have fallen from a wall that existed north or east of this unit.

2219 was excavated to 80 cm below the surface, and all layers contained a mixture of 18th and 19th century materials, not unusual close to a building where excavation of the basement and foundation repair would have mixed these deposits at several points in the 19th century. Many of these deposits also contained large animal bones or teeth, and there was one shoe buckle recovered. Although many of these artifacts relate to the 19th-century use of this building, they have been mixed with older materials. None of the test pits around the Brick Kitchen found intact 19th or 20th-century trash deposits relating to its commercial uses.

EU2209

This excavation unit was placed to test a reflector in the GPR data that we thought might be part of a building foundation. We initially opened a 1 m x 50 cm test pit, and once we encountered large foundation stones we expanded the unit to a 1 x 1 m unit with a 1 m x 50 cm step along the east end. In the 50 cm step, we only removed the loose gravel that comprised level 1 (30 to 40 cm thick). While the rocks that we uncovered proved to be displaced, they are large fieldstones that were likely once part of a foundation (Fig. 29). Intact foundation walls may exist further east of 2209 at

70 cm bs, as seen in GPR slice 6 (Fig. 17). The CMD-IP2 data also shows a rectangular void (Fig. 14), the east edge of which corresponds with the eastern reflectors in Fig. 17. We are interpreting this void, measuring roughly 8 x 8 ft as an extension on the north side of the Jackson house that appears on the CMD data either because it has distinctive flooring or because it is cut into the surrounding ground surface. EU 2209 sits within this area. Our current interpretation is that this may be lean-to type extension used as a dairy/cold storage.

The upper strata of this unit consisted of a modern gravel driveway deposit (between 30 and 40 cm thick) and a yellowish brown sandy silt with a low artifact density (cxt 25). This may correspond with the relatively clean filling/leveling deposits found in 2205. Beginning at about 50 cm below the surface, the excavators encountered multiple deposits from the Jackson period that likely sit inside the footprint part of the Jackson house. Excavation reached 140 cm below the surface and was still in cultural deposits at that depth. Given that we seemed to have reached a buried ground surface at ca. 120 cm bs in 2211 and 2205, the deeper deposits in 2209 probably sit inside a cut into the surrounding ground surface.

The cultural deposits that make up this fill (contexts 27, 28, 29, 30, 38, 51, 52, 55, 58, 59, 61, 70) varied considerably in color, inclusions, and artifact content, but for analytical purposes were grouped as Lot A. There were several large fieldstones within the deposit that initially appeared to be in a line, but we determined that they were displaced and had additional fill material under them. Some deposits included architectural debris such as broken bricks, mortar and plaster, nails, and window glass. Others had charcoal inclusions. The artifacts (Tables 3 and 4) covered a wide range of domestic material including ceramics, glass wine and case bottles, smoking pipes, and animal bone. The ceramics consist of utilitarian redwares and stonewares (used for cooking, storing food, and as mugs and jugs) to refined stonewares, porcelain, and many types of tin glazed ceramics (used for decorative tea and tablewares, food and beverage service) (Fig. 30). Most pieces are small enough that identifying vessel forms is not possible. Some of the artifacts were burned,

Table 3. Ceramics types in Lots A (early fill of 2209, Jackson house), B (early fill of 2215, Jackson privy), and C (early fill in 2214 and 2218, on Nick land).

| Ware | Ware type | 2209 (Lot A) | | 2215 (Lot B) | | 2214+2218 (Lot C) | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Earthenware, coarse | Iberian | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Earthenware, coarse | Cistercian type | 5 | 1.6 | | | | |
| Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware | 13 | 4.0 | 5 | 6.1 | 9 | 2.7 |
| Earthenware, coarse | North Devon | 6 | 1.9 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) | 5 | 1.6 | | | 1 | 0.3 |
| Earthenware, coarse | Redware | 135 | 42.1 | 33 | 40.2 | 224 | 66.1 |
| Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware | 16 | 5.0 | 3 | 3.7 | 12 | 3.5 |
| Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | 95 | 29.6 | 27 | 32.9 | 26 | 7.7 |
| Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled | 3 | 0.9 | | | 6 | 1.8 |
| Earthenware, refined | Creamware/pearlware/ whiteware | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 2.4 | 7 | 2.1 |
| Porcelain | Chinese | 10 | 3.1 | 1 | 1.2 | 8 | 2.4 |
| Stoneware, coarse | British Brown (Fulham) | 1 | 0.3 | | | 1 | 0.3 |
| Stoneware, coarse | Brown Stoneware (German) | 3 | 0.9 | | | | |
| Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish | 7 | 2.2 | 2 | 2.4 | 11 | 3.2 |
| Stoneware, coarse | Undetermined gray paste | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 2.4 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Stoneware, refined | Jackfield type | | | | | 2 | 0.6 |
| Stoneware, refined | Nottingham | 4 | 1.2 | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | 15 | 4.7 | 3 | 3.7 | 26 | 7.7 |
| Grand Total | | 321 | | 82 | | 339 | |

and most were in small fragments suggesting that this was a secondary or tertiary deposit of trash that had been trampled. A few artifacts mend across different contexts, but little analysis of this type has been done yet. The ceramic types and very high number of smoking pipes are characteristics that are shared with the Jackson-period deposit in STP 2215 described below. The ceramic types are also broadly similar to those found in the deeper layers of 2214 and 2218. Smoking pipes with an “II” mark were found in both 2215 and 2209. This mark is probably connected to James Jenkins who produced pipes in Bristol, England starting in 1707 (Jackson and Price 1974). We will need to do a careful comparison to determine if these features were all filled at the same time or whether some are older or younger (with in the general period of 1695 to 1757). The most recent of the ceramic types in this deposit is white bodied white salt glazed stoneware, produced after 1720.

It also contained several pieces of the earlier white slip dipped salt glazed stoneware. Cyrus Marion’s analysis of pipe stem bores from this unit (see discussion below) produced a mean date of 1729. This suggests that it is contemporary with the deposit in 2205, but a little later than the fill of the privy in 2215.

Alyssa Moreau and Emily Barry did a minimum number of vessels (or MNV) analysis on the ceramic fragments EU2209. A MNV analysis takes the ceramic fragments that were found and tries to determine how many vessels they came from. This analysis identifies unique parts, like rims or bases, that are different enough that they must come from different vessels and uses these parts determine how many vessels are represented. Most of the sherds were not distinct enough to become part of the MNV analysis.

In all, Moreau and Barry identified 36 vessels in the early 18th-century assemblage and 2

Table 4. Artifact types in Lot A (early fill of 2209, Jackson house) and Lot B (early fill of 2215, Jackson privy).

| | | Lot A -- EU2209 | | | Lot B -- EU2215 | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|--|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Class | Subclass | Subtotals | Total | | Subtotals | Total | |
| Ceramics | | | 321 | | | 82 | |
| | Earthenware | 280 | | | 72 | | |
| | Stoneware | 31 | | | 9 | | |
| | Porcelain | 10 | | | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Glass | | | 352 | | | 33 | |
| | Window/flat glass | 259 | | | | | |
| | Vessel glass | 93 | | | | | |
| Pipes | | | 359 | | | 203 | |
| Nails | | | 146 | | | 26 | |
| Fauna | | | 653 | | | 573 | |
| Other Materials | | | 270 | | | 109 | |
| | Architectural (brick, mortar, plaster) | 150 | | | 21 | | |
| | Fuel/Furnace (charcoal, slag) | 90 | | | 38 | | |
| | Lithics (flakes/tools) | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| | Other lithics (ballast flint, slate) | 12 | | | 17 | | |
| | Metal | 11 | | | 20 | | |
| | Small finds | 2 | | 2 buttons | 9 | | straight pin fragments, buckle fragment |
| | Utensils/hardware | 3 | | 1 lead came; 1 possible pintle; 1 spoon handle | 0 | | |
| Grand total | | | 2101 | | | 1026 | |

later pearlware vessels in the upper strata using rims or bases (depending on the ware type) and body sherds of unique ware types (Table 5). The 18th-century vessels consist of 2 porcelain items that would have been quite expensive and unusual at the time, 7 stoneware vessels, 1 Iberian storage jar, 4 tin glazed vessels, 13 redware vessels, and 9 other earthenwares (Staffordshire slip decorated, North Devon, Border ware, and others). Many of the forms cannot be identified because the pieces are too small, but 5 of the redwares are bowls or pans and there are mugs or tankards of many types.

We took a one liter soil sample for flotation

from context 51 because the deposit appeared ashy and contained abundant charcoal fragments. This sample did contain preserved seeds (elderberry, raspberry, and jimsonweed). Given the productivity of this small soil sample, any future tests of this deposit should also include larger soil samples from multiple contexts.

STP 2208

This STP was closest to Washington Street, and also relatively close to the former division between the Brick Kitchen property and the Mansion property. It was unlike nearby STP 2205 because in 2205 there was a thick deposit (20 to 70 cm bs)

Table 5. Ceramic vessels identified from EU2209 by Alyssa Moreau and Emily Barry.

| Vessel No. | Ceramic Ware | Ware Type | Decoration | Vessel type | Contexts |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Porcelain | Chinese | Underglaze painted, blue | | 27 |
| 2 | Porcelain | Chinese | Underglaze painted, blue | | 38 |
| 3 | Earthenware, coarse | Cistercian | | Mug | 27 |
| 4 | Earthenware, coarse | Cistercian | | Mug | 38, 51 |
| 5 | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Sgraffito | slip decorated | | 28, 30, 38 |
| 6 | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon | | | 38 |
| 7 | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon | | | 55 |
| 8 | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware | | Hollowware | 38 |
| 9 | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware | Slip-trailed | Plate | 59 |
| 10 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | Overglaze painted, blue | | 27 |
| 11 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | 28 |
| 12 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | Overglaze painted, poly-chrome | | 38 |
| 13 | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed | | | 59 |
| 14 | Earthenware, coarse | Border ware | | | 38 |
| 15 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38, 59 |
| 16 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38 |
| 17 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38 |
| 18 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38 |
| 19 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38 |
| 20 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38 |
| 21 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | Hollowware, rim d = 40 cm | 38 |
| 22 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 38 |
| 23 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 55 |
| 24 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | Bowl, rim d = 25 cm | 55, 59 |
| 25 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 59 |
| 26 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 61 |
| 27 | Earthenware, coarse | Redware | | | 61 |
| 28 | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled | | | 27, 28, 30 |
| 29 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | | | 24 |
| 30 | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware | Underglaze painted, poly-chrome | | 25 |
| 31 | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian | | Jar | 59 |
| 32 | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish | | | 59 |
| 33 | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish | Incised, blue | Mug | 28, 39 |
| 34 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | | | 61 |
| 35 | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed | | Mug | 28 |
| 36 | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham | | | 55 |
| 37 | Stoneware, coarse | Brown Stoneware (German) | | | 51 |
| 38 | Stoneware, coarse | British Brown | | | 55 |



Figure 30. A selection of the artifact assemblage from Lot A, the early 18th-century fill of EU2209 associated with the Jackson family. Ceramic types include lead-glazed redwares, tin glazed earthenwares, and smaller amounts of porcelain, Staffordshire slip decorated wares, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, and other types such as Iberian storage jars. The deposit also contains numerous smoking pipe fragments, nails, small amounts of bottle and other curved glass, and this trifold copper alloy spoon handle. Photographs by Mia Armstrong.

of fill material to raise and level the ground surface which contained very few artifacts, whereas in 2208, cultural deposits dominated by architectural demolition debris that began at 20 cm below the surface. From 20 to 47 cm bs there was a deposit with abundant bone and crumbling brick and mortar, which transitioned at 47 cm bs to a dense demolition deposit of bricks (Fig. 31), then from 67 to 77 cm bs a deposit dominated by mortar and plaster with lathe impressions. This sat over large rocks that prevented excavation beyond 80 cm below the surface. There were very few diagnostic

ceramics in these deposits, with the exception of a piece of decorated tin glazed ware in one of the demolition deposits. Without many diagnostic artifacts, it is difficult to date the demolition and assign it to a structure. Does this represent one of the episodes of renovation in the Brick Kitchen or the demolition of the Jackson house ca. 1760? Our tentative interpretation is that this represents demolition debris from the Jackson house, since the dense demolition debris begins at a similar depth below the surface as the fill in 2209 that is associated with the Jackson structure. This STP



Figure 31. Top of the brick rubble deposit in STP 2208.

falls within the current projected footprint of the Jackson house (see Discussion).

STP 2212

This STP was placed to test northeast corner of the property, but fell close to the retaining wall to the north and contained a number of large retaining wall fieldstones and modern architectural debris and other artifacts. Because of the presence of the fieldstones, excavation in this location was halted at 45 cm bs. We suspect that a significant part of the northeast corner of the property has been disturbed by rebuilding the retaining wall and excavating the dry well the 19th century.

CISTERN (2200)

Labeled as 2200 on the field maps, this is the opening of a still-open, 19th-century waste water cistern that was discovered prior to the excavation. It would have sat below the sheds that covered the rear of the property in the 19th century. At the surface, there is a circular opening 42 cm in diameter with a metal ring with an interior lip to support a cap or cover. The space below is open, with the floor 152 cm (60 inches) below at 10.50 masl. The floor of the feature is loose fieldstone, with at least 4 courses of fieldstones forming the base of the walls. Above the fieldstone, there is coursed, mor-

tared bricks forming a domed top. The maximum interior diameter is ca. 170 cm (67 inches). In the GPR, there is a visible anomaly running between this feature and the northwest side of the Brick Kitchen, likely a sewer line. This feature was probably designed for early wastewater outflow from the Brick Kitchen in the 19th century.

Excavation Areas North of the Mansion

We placed three test pits in the area behind the northeast corner of the Mansion; areas further west were not part of the 2022 project area and were tested in 2023. All three of these units contained upper layers with artifacts relating to the 19th-century use of the building as a Marblehead Bank and potentially to the families of the head tellers who occupied the building. The depths of the 19th-century layers varied between test pits (20 cm bs in 2215, 50 cm bs in 2216, 65 cm bs in 2217). In such small excavation areas, it is hard to determine why this is. The deposits in this area are notably different than the area between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen, where we did not encounter any significant 19th-century layers or trash deposit. They also contained deep layers relating to the pre-1765 occupation of the property, though we did not identify a clear buried early 18th-century ground surface or reach sterile subsoil in any of the test pits. STP 2215 contained a significant early 18th-century feature, likely a privy.

Some of the notable 19th or early 20th-century artifacts from these units include a partial “frozen Charlotte” doll from STP 2216, cxt 88 (Fig. 32). These were small ceramic dolls manufactured between ca. 1850 and 1920 that did not have movable arms or legs. There were also several slate pencils and sections of graphite pencils (STP 2215, cxt 80) which could either relate to children’s schooling or to recording business transactions. There were also several identifiable glass bottles including a tiny, complete bottle with the words “MASS BD OF HEALTH” on the bottom (Fig. 32). Research by Cal Mikowski and Matt Becue suggests that the bottle was produced between 1897 and 1904 when the Massachusetts Board of Health was mass producing smallpox and tetanus antitoxins and vaccines. This bottle may have been used by the Board of Health to distribute one of



Figure 32. Nineteenth century artifacts from upper layers of the STPs north of the Mansion. A “frozen Charlotte” doll from 2216, cxt 88, and a Board of Health bottle from 2215, cxt 80.

these vaccines or antitoxins to residents of the Lee Mansion during its use by the Marblehead Bank. The topsoil of 2215 (cxt 79) contained a number of fragmentary but interesting glass shards including the base of tumbler decorated with a star burst, the neck of a perfume bottle, and the base of a bottle of Dr. Wistar’s Balsam of Wild Cherry, a late 19th/early20th century medicine.

STP 2216

STP 2216 was placed over a depression in the ground surface to determine if it corresponded with an archaeological feature. This unit has three modern to 19th-century layers (cxts 87, 88, and 89) between zero and 30 cm bs. From 30 to 35 cm below the surface there was a compact, dark brown sandy silt with a few cobbles of the type found in other buried cobble surfaces (cxt 90). This may have been a buried ground surface from the Lee period; this depth is consistent with the depth at which we found remnant cobble surfaces in the expansion of 2215 in 2023. Below this was a sandy fill layer with a low artifact density (cxt 91); this capped a layer that was probably related to the construction of the Mansion or the demolition of earlier structures on the property (cxt 92, 50 to 70 cm bs) containing brick fragments, larger pieces of window glass, and a range of early 18th-century ceramics. There was also a small pit feature cut into this deposit in the southeast corner. Due to time constraints, we ended excavation of this unit at just below 70 cm below the surface, still in cultural deposits.

STP 2217

STP 2217 was placed to test a geophysical anomaly. The stratigraphy consisted of two layers of recent topsoil (0 to 15 cm bs) over a black deposit rich in coal ash and nails (15 to 26 cm bs). Below that were two layers of dark yellowish brown soil that contained 19th century domestic refuse. The upper of these (cxt 64, 26 to 45 cm bs) contained ceramics from the mid-19th century such as transfer printed whiteware and a large Rockingham handle; the lower of these (cxt 65, 45 to 75 cm bs) contained some early 19th century edge decorated refined earthenwares as well as some older ceramics. Beneath this was a lighter yellowing brown layer (cxt 66, 75 to 98 cm bs) with a large number of small ballast flint nodules, brick rubble, and ceramics consistent with the pre-1765 occupation of the property (white salt glazed stoneware, Staffordshire slip decorated ware). The light sandy soil and brick rubble suggests that this is not a buried ground surface, but is a layer connected to the construction of the Mansion or demolition of earlier structures on the property. This layer represents the transition between the pre-1765 occupation layers and 19th century deposits. There is no evident ground surface/deposits from 1765-1788 (the Lee period).

Context 67 (98 to 110 cm bs) contained a low density of artifacts with ceramic types from the pre-1765 occupation of the property. This layer was darker (10YR 3/3 dark brown), but it is not clear that this is a buried ground surface. The layer below this was very mottled, only a sample

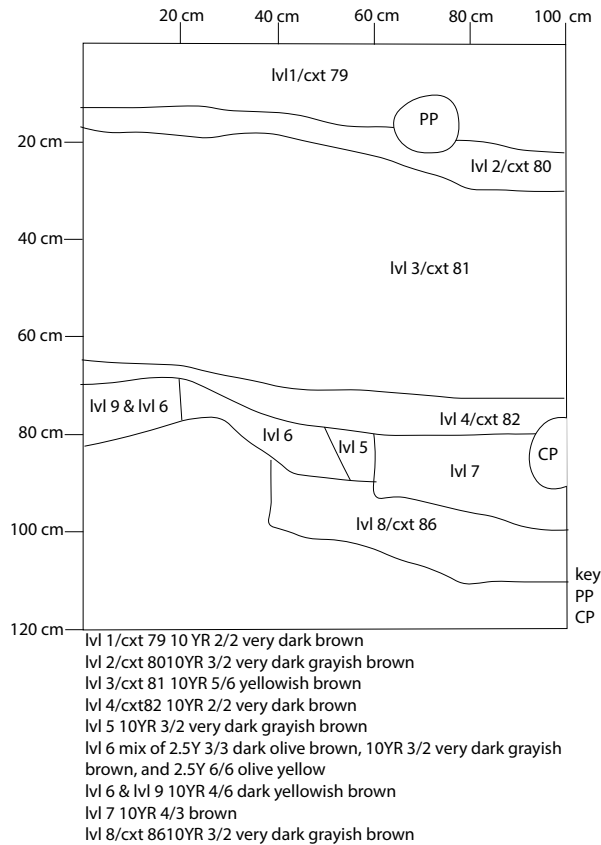


Figure 33. North wall profile of STP2215. PP=plastic pipe; CP=ceramic pipe.

of which was removed with a post hole digger (cxt 68, 110-125 cm bs). Only a small number of artifacts are associated with this layer including manganese mottled and tin-glazed ceramics.

STP 2215

STP2215 was one of the most significant that we excavated in the 2022 season. It was placed to intersect a circular anomaly visible in the CMD survey (Fig. 13) in the hopes that this would be a well or a privy. Our 1 m x 50 cm test pit encountered deposits that we have interpreted as the fill of an early 18th-century privy from the period when the Jackson family lived on the property (ca. 1690-1757); this impression was borne out in our follow up excavations in 2023 when we opened a large excavation unit over this area. The feature sits just inside the northern boundary of the Jackson property.

This unit contained two utility pipes: a plastic

pipe connected to the current downspout at 10 cm bs and a large ceramic pipe in the east edge of the unit (running north from the house) that began at 80 cm bs. This ceramic pipe was the same type as was encountered in STP2201, but a larger diameter. When opened a larger area in 2023, we found a maker's stamp on the pipe reading "Hill Sewer Pipe Co, Akron OH." According to one source, this company was established in 1873 and lasted until 1900, providing a window during which this pipe was likely installed (<http://wikimapia.org/27825640/David-Hill-Community-Learning-Center>; 18 Aug 2023). The trench dug to install this pipe cut through all of the layers to this depth and is the reason that several later artifacts can be found in deeper deposits in this unit. We did not see this trench cut while excavating because it was close to the corner of the unit and below the PVD pipe mentioned above.

The basic stratigraphy of this unit (Fig. 33) consisted of two layers (cxts 79 and 80) that contain primarily 19th-century to contemporary artifacts, with some older material mixed in including a fragment of slip decorated redware that seems to match one uncovered in deep levels of STP 2205. The bottom surface of these layers is sloped, ending between 18 and 30 cm bs. Below this is a thick, yellowish brown sandy deposit (cxt 81, 18 to 72 cm bs) with a low artifact density. This is the material Lee used to raise the ground surface prior to construction of the Mansion. The Lee period surface would have been at the top of this layer, but due to later activity, does not remain intact. Below cxt 81 are a series of deposits from the pre-Lee occupation of the property. These are characterized by a mixture of early 18th century ceramic types, a high number of smoking pipe fragments, and a large quantity of animal bone. Context 82 is a thin (2 to 8 cm) layer that contained a number of ballast flint pieces. Below this, we recognized the cut/trench for the ceramic pipe (cxt 85), so removed that material separately. At this point, we also thought that we could see an inside and an outside to the feature, based on a line of small fieldstones running N-S, so we separated the deposits east and west of this line. However, our expansion in 2023 showed that this boundary was not real and that there were simply a number



Figure 34. A selection of the animal bones from context 86 in STP 2215. Photograph by Carolyn Mikowski.



Figure 35. Field photograph of some of the ceramic smoking pipe stems from context 86 in STP 2215.

of different colored fill soils at this depth, presumably the last deposits capping the feature (cxts 83, 84) between 70 and 90 cm bs. Below these and

the ceramic sewer pipe was a more homogenous, very dark grayish brown deposit (cxt 86) with charcoal flecking that represented the start of the main privy fill layers. We took two soil samples from this deposit for flotation, both of which contained numerous seeds from berries and weeds/vegetation (jimsonweed, elderberry, raspberry, blackberry, goosefoot, and grasses).

The density of artifacts and animal bones in cxt 86 was very high (Figs. 34 and 35). Even though we only excavated 10 cm of the deposit (depth) over a 50 x 60 cm area (only part of the unit floor), the context contained 436 bones (not including bones from the soil samples), 135 smoking pipe fragments, 54 ceramic sherds, and 16 glass fragments. At this point, we were at the maximum depth that we could work in our small test trench, so we put down geotextile and returned to this area in 2023.

The artifacts in these layers (grouped as Lot B, Tables 3 and 4; Figs. 36) are very similar in date to those found in the deeper layers of 2209 and 2214/2218, all associated with the Jackson family occupation (ca. 1695-1757), and most with the earlier part of that period (prior to 1730). The range and prevalence of ceramic types is very similar to those found in 2209: redware, tin glazed earthen-



Figure 36. A selection of the artifact assemblage from context 86 in STP 2215. The material in this deposit was dominated by animal bones and smoking pipe fragments, but also contained a range of domestic ceramics, some nails, and a small amount of glass. Shown here are some of the tin-glazed earthenwares, a fragment of Nottingham stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, lead glazed redwares, the rim of a North Devon gravel tempered storage jar, nails, two decorated/marked pipe bowls, and a wheel engraved tumbler with a ship design. Photograph by Mia Armstrong.

ware, North Devon, Staffordshire slipware, and a range of brown and gray stonewares. Both 2209 and 2215 have a very high number of smoking pipes, with the II mark appearing on pipes in both deposits, and large amounts of animal bone. However, other categories of material culture were not as well represented in 2215 as they are in 2209; there is very little glass in 2215 and few nails. We will need to see if these differences hold up after excavating a larger sample in 2023 (preliminary impressions are that they do). These differences suggest that the fill of the privy was not general household trash, but consisted of a smaller range of the material being discarded. The ceramics in this deposit (in 2022) are also in very small pieces suggesting that they may have initially been part of sheet trash elsewhere before being re-deposited here. It seems that no whole or even mostly complete vessels were discarded in these layers. Notable artifacts include a wide range of decorated tin glaze fragments, a marked smoking pipe (II for James Jenkins, see 2209 discussion above), a large

rim fragment of a North Devon storage jar, and a colorless glass tumbler base with a wheel engraved image of a ship (Fig. 36).

Artifact Analyses

Ceramic Smoking Pipes

Although ceramic smoking pipes are ubiquitous on historic period sites, fragments were recovered in surprisingly high densities from some of the deposits at the Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen (Fig. 37). Almost all of these (736 of 737) are made of white pipe clay and would have been produced in Europe (mostly in England) and imported. One pipe bowl fragment from EU2209, cxt 59, was made of red earthenware and was possibly made in the Chesapeake.

When historical archaeology was developing, several archaeologists noted that the bore of white clay smoking pipes varied in size, and that on average, the bore got smaller over time. J. C. Harrington developed this idea originally, and the



Figure 37. A selection of the smoking pipes from context 86 in STP 2215.

formula for calculating a mean date of an assemblage using the pipe stem bore diameters (measured in 64th of an inch) was refined by Lewis Binford and later by others (Bradley 2000: 119). This method is being improved by measuring bores in millimeters (Henry Miller, personal communication, November 2022), but we do not currently have access to the right kind of measuring equipment. Since any individual pipe may have a bore that varies over the length of the stem, this method only works to date a deposit or soil layer when there are a large numbers of pipes, with all of the measurements averaged together; it does not provide a mechanism to date individual pipes.

Maker's marks, decoration, and the shape of the pipe can also be diagnostic of a date range. For example, pipes with a maker's mark can sometimes be tied to the period when that individual was known to be in business. Few of the pipes from this site are marked or decorated; two have partial "I" or "II" marks (EU2209, cxt 38; STP2215, cxt 86), likely associated with James Jenkins of Bristol, England who started producing pipes in 1707 (Jackson and Price 1974). One decorated pipe bowl shows the legs of a rampant animal (from STP2214, cxt 50), three others have rouletting around the rim of the bowl, and one has raised vines along the bowl's mold seam. Manufacturing date ranges and mean dates calculated from bore diameters can be combined with other kinds of dating information derived from other artifact classes such as ceramics to date individual layers or features.

Few contexts or deposits at the Lee Mansion contain enough pipes individually, but several units with high concentrations of pipe stems have enough to make this method potentially informative when similar levels are grouped together. Cyrus Marion measured the bores of the pipes from EU2209, STP 2205, STP2214, and STP2215 and computed the mean dates for each unit. His data and possible explanations for the high number of smoking pipes on site are in the section that follows.

PIPE STEM BORE ANALYSIS BY CYRUS MARION

First, pipe stem bore diameters were measured in 64ths of an inch for 656 stems from the site (Table 6). By plugging in the cumulative mean diameter into the Binford regression calculation (Y (mean pipe date) = $1931.85 - 38.6 X$ (mean pipe stem bore diameter)), I was able to determine the estimated date of the STP/EU and/or for each individual context/level with the units.

STP 2205

STP2205 is located in the yard between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen, approximately 2.5 m east of Lee's mansion. This STP (see above) contained an intact cobble surface, a thick filling layer, and the buried deposits associated with the Jackson period. The mean date for all of the pipe stems in this STP is 1731, close to EU 2209's MPD. Context 31 and 33, levels 1 and 3 respectively, only have one stem fragment, with a bore diameter of 4/64th of an inch, which produces a date of 1777, consistent with the Lee period. However, single pipe stems cannot be used for accurate dating. Context 36 (level 6) has 11 stem fragments giving an MPD of 1725. Context 37 (level 7) had 19 stems, 2 bowls with partial stems were also dated to give an MPD of 1737. This STP is interpreted to be an exterior of the building whereas 2209 could be an interior. There is a heel/pipe bowl fragment with evidence of smoking, indicating that it was used.

EU 2209

EU 2209 is located approximately 5 meters northeast of Lee mansion and 2.5 meters west of the Brick Kitchen structure. During the excava-

Table 6. This table shows the difference between the unit MPDs as well as the quantity of each bore diameter by context and unit.

| Unit and Context | | Bore Diameters in 64ths of an Inch | | | | | Mean Diameter | Unit MPD |
|---------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| | Count | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | |
| STP 2205 | | | | | | | | 1731 |
| 31 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 33 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 36 | 11 | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4.82 | |
| 37 | 20 | | 1 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 5.2 | |
| Unit total | 33 | | 2 | 7 | 19 | 5 | | |
| EU 2209 | | | | | | | | 1729 |
| 27 | 16 | | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 5.38 | |
| 28 | 39 | | | 7 | 23 | 9 | 4.95 | |
| 29 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 | |
| 30 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 5.42 | |
| 38 | 67 | | 2 | 10 | 48 | 10 | 5.28 | |
| 39 | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | | 5.2 | |
| 51 | 11 | | | 1 | 10 | | 5.09 | |
| 52 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | 5.5 | |
| 55 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 5.38 | |
| 58 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5.5 | |
| 59 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5.7 | |
| 61 | 13 | | 2 | | 9 | 2 | 5.15 | |
| 70 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 5.33 | |
| Unit total | 216 | 5 | 12 | 31 | 143 | 28 | | |
| STP 2214 | | | | | | | | 1743 |
| 48 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 4.5 | |
| 49 | 9 | | | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5.4 | |
| 50 | 10 | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4.5 | |
| Unit total | 21 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | | |
| STP 2215 | | | | | | | | 1716 |
| 81 | 5 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | |
| 83 | 9 | | | 4 | 5 | | 5.44 | |
| 84 | 16 | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | 5.81 | |
| 85 | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | | 5.2 | |
| 86 | 76 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 28 | | 5.67 | |
| 93 | 5 | | | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Unit total | 116 | 1 | 4 | 59 | 51 | 1 | | 5.59482 |
| Grand totals | 656 | 11 | 32 | 149 | 380 | 85 | | |

tions it started as an STP and then was expanded. Our interpretation (see above) is that it is within the footprint of the cellared portion of the Jack-

son house. As a larger unit, it contains more pipe stems, resulting in more accurate dates. The mean date for pipe stems in all layers is 1729. The first

context that has dateable pipe stems is cxt 27 at 62 cm bs with 15 measurable pipe stem fragments. The MPD is 1724. Context 28, around 72 cm in depth, had 39 measurable pipe stems with a MPD of 1740. The fact that the lower level produces a later date could be due to disturbance, the filling processes, or simply because of the relatively small number of pipe stems in each level. This dates corresponds with Bartholomew Jackson's occupation. Context 29 only had one dateable stem, resulting in an MPD of 1739. This sample size is too small to accurately rely upon but does fit in with the expected deposit date. Context 30's MPD from 24 stems is 1723, much older than 29. This level is where the excavators began to uncover evidence of disturbed foundation stones.

Context 38 had 67 dateable pipe stem fragments with an MPD of 1737. This context has the most pipe fragments out of all of them in this unit providing a dependable sample size. There are many pipe bowls ranging from fractured to mostly complete, most of them unsmoked. A few bowl fragments and stems do show evidence of use. Three mouthpieces were identified as well, resulting in a diverse collection of many pipe parts.

Context 51 is located right below context 38. Eleven stems were taken from this area at a depth of 100 cm. The MPD for context 51 is 1735. Context 52 is adjacent to 51, from a depth of 90 cm to 100 cm. It only had 2 pipe stems within, dating to 1720. This is too small of a sample size to be reliable as a dating method. Context 55 is from level 11 and has 15 pipe parts but only 13 pipe stems. The MPD of this context is 1724.

Context 58 is labeled as 51/52 cleanup and described as a cleanup as context 55 in the field paperwork. There are 12 stems recovered from this context and the MPD is 1736. Context 58 is therefore mixed and is not valid for dating. Context 59 is from level 12, stopping at approximately 127 cm when a grey ashen layer was discovered. At this point a post-hole digger was used to collect context 61 which extends down to 155 cm. Twenty-eight pipe fragments were recovered from Context 59 with an MPD of 1700. Context 61 contained 13 pipe stems with an MPD of 1697. The average date of the entire unit is 1729, much later than 2215, but closer to the mean date of 2205. Despite

the small sample sizes, the fill does appear somewhat stratified with the oldest mean dates coming from the lowest layers.

STP 2214

STP 2214 is located approximately 10 meters northwest of 2209 and 10 meters east of 2215. There are only 21 measurable pipe stems in all layers (meaning that single layer dates are likely not reliable), producing a mean date of 1743, the latest of the calculated mean dates. Interestingly, the lowest level (level 5, with 10 pipe stems) produced the most recent date (mean of 1758) though it is hard to draw conclusions from such a small sample. We recovered more of this deposit in 2023, so it will be important to extend this analysis to the larger collection since this date falls immediately prior to the Lee period.

STP 2215

STP 2215 is located behind Lee mansion and is a rich deposit, interpreted as a filled privy from the Jackson period (see above). Along with the abundant pipe stem fragments there were many recovered ceramics, faunal remains, and artifacts. This deposit produced the earliest mean date of 1717, placing it during the occupation of the first Jackson household (Dr. George Jackson, d. 1724). We excavated more of this deposit in 2023, so again, further analysis will be conducted, but this early pipe mean date is consistent with the ceramic types recovered in 2022 and 2023. The mean dates illustrate the stratification in this STP with levels 2 and 3 having more recent dates than those below, associated with the buried feature (Fig. 38). Level 8 has a robust sample of 128 measurable stems with a mean date of 1712.

SMOKING AS A MEDICINAL PRACTICE? BY CYRUS MARION

It is possible that the large number of smoking pipes at the site can be connected to George and Bartholomew Jackson's role as physicians or surgeons. Tobacco as a medicinal practice harkens back to soon after the crop was introduced in Europe in the early 1500s. It was considered a 'panacea,' or cure-all, being used in treatment of gastrointestinal discomfort, coughs, or the humoral

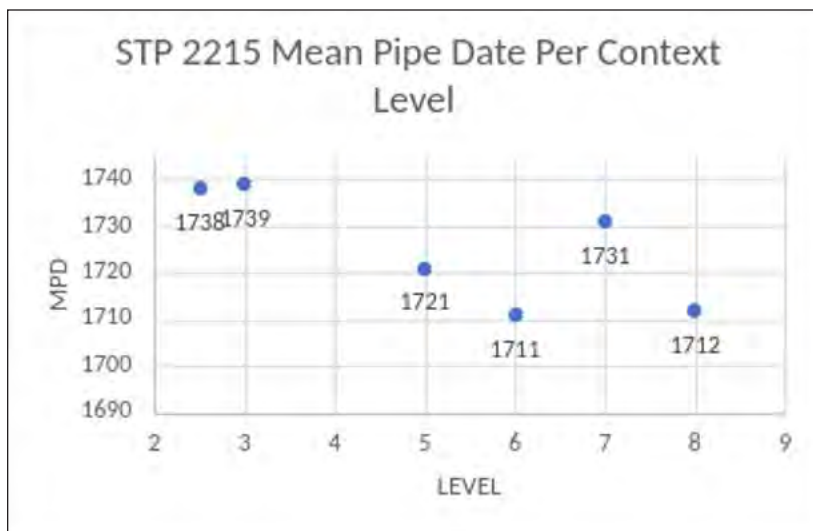


Figure 38. Mean pipe date by level in STP 2215.

theory of ‘balance.’ Smoking from the pipe would introduce heat and drying in order to help conditions that were from ‘moist humours.’ (Agbe-Davies 2015: 24). From the start there were debates about the cleanliness of smoking, it oftentimes was looked at as a sign of dirtiness. King James I wrote a treatise against it in 1603, stating “And what greater absurditie can there bee, then to say that one cure shall serve for divers, nay, contrarious sortes of diseases? It is all undoubted ground among all Phisicians, that there is almost no sort either of nourishment or medicine, that hath not some thing in it disagreeable to some part of mans bodie.” (James I, 1603) This opinion of tobacco as dirty, only to be used sparingly in medicinal situations could have been common in New England around this time as well. The use of tobacco as medicine seems to have slowed down by the early 18th century but that does not mean the usage completely stopped. Medicinal usage of tobacco transitioned to snuff practices in the early 1700s, but physicians were still using tobacco smoke to revive drowned patients (Greenstone 2020).

According to his inventory probate, Bartholomew Jackson, or someone in the household was continuing to practice medicine up until his death. The two boxes of surgical equipment, along with silver bowls that could indicate blood-letting activity, were listed in the inventory. Bloodletting is an ancient medical technique that was popular

among English and American physicians up until the late 19th century (Premise 2010). The theory behind bloodletting stems from the time of Hippocrates and the four humors concept. Tobacco and pipe smoking as a medicinal treatment also stems from the humor theory.

Faunal Analysis by Carolyn Mikowski

During the 2022 excavations large, dense deposits of faunal remains associated with the 18th century were recovered. Remains from specific features and units relating to the Jackson and Lee periods were selected for analysis based on the potential to investigate diet in 18th century Marblehead (Tables 7 to 12). The remains were divided into sub-assemblages for analysis based on the feature they were recovered from or period of occupation they are associated with. Early 18th-century deposits include the Jackson privy, Jackson cellar, select deposits from the Jackson house, deposits in STPs 2214/2218, and a unit just north of the privy. Lee period deposits are limited, and the sub-assemblage consists of faunal remains from the top layers of two units.

The rich, diverse assemblage of faunal remains provides the opportunity to investigate diet 18th-century Marblehead during a period of rapid culture change in response to the increasing success of the fishing industry and rise of global trade. Preliminary results of the faunal analysis suggest that the site's occupants were consuming an elite diet, with consumption patterns that may be similar to the upper classes in England. Continued analysis of early 18th-century deposits, further research on cookbooks and food trends of the era, and comparison to existing faunal research on similar sites will allow for an examination into the functions that food served for residents of 18th century Marblehead. The Lee period deposits analyzed for this report do not allow for comparisons between the Lee and Jackson diets, but deposits recovered during the 2023 excavations are more promising for examining the Lee diet.

Historical Context

In the late 17th century into the first half of the 18th century dietary trends in New England often mimicked those of "Old England" as colonists began to navigate an "appropriated" version of British culture that was being implemented and altered for life on a new continent (Hunter 2001, Goodwin 1999, Staveland and Fitzgerald 2011). This is especially true for upper class colonists as they attempted to establish and maintain their position at the top of the social hierarchy through

the consumption of foods and objects that could communicate their social standing (Hunter 2001, Goodwin 1999). Apart from the intentional use of elite foods for social climbing, foodways in New England were inherently influenced by British cuisine through knowledge that was imported formally and informally through cookbooks, household manuals, and the movement of people to the new world (Staveland and Fitzgerald 2011, Hunter 2001, Goodwin 1999).

The early 18th-century the English elite diet was characterized by the diversity of foods served, especially those traditionally associated with hunting and restricted to consumption by the gentility or aristocracy (Staveland and Fitzgerald 2011, van der Veen 2003, Twiss 2012). These trends emerged during the late medieval period as food became more readily available and the elite had to shift their consumption patterns away from sheer volume (as it was physically impossible to consume more food) towards foods that the emerging middle class had limited access to and lacked the knowledge to properly prepare (van der Veen 2003:412-413, Twiss 2012:369). Wild game and fowl were considered particularly exclusive foods as they required large amounts of land for hunting (such as the nobility's estates), and laws restricting food consumption and poaching were strengthened (van der Veen 2003:410, Staveland and Fitzgerald 2011). In the 1690s England was largely considered a nation of "great flesh-eaters" (Misson quoted in Staveland and Fitzgerald 2011:206) but the extent to which New Englanders adopted a similar foodways depended on their social standing, access to luxury foods, and knowledge of their correct preparation.

Methods

During excavation of the assemblage, deposits were screened through ¼" mesh and all faunal materials were collected, bagged, and brought to the Artifacts Lab at the University of Massachusetts Boston. During initial processing the faunal remains were sorted, washed, and inventoried along with other artifacts before being separated for faunal analysis. For interpretation, the faunal remains were broken up into sub-assemblages, consisting of deposits from the Lee period (ca.

1760-1788) and the early 18th century. The remains were analyzed using methods outlined in Reitz and Wing (1999). The zooarchaeology collection at the University of Massachusetts Boston was used as a comparative collection. Considering how closely related goat (*Capra hircus*) and sheep (*Ovis aries*) are, making it difficult to distinguish between them, their remains were grouped together as “caprine”. For remains that were identified as mammals but the species was indeterminate, size categories of “small” (smaller than a rabbit), “medium” (rabbit to pig size), and “large” (larger than a pig) were utilized. Due to time constraints and the size of the assemblage, all mammal remains and some fish and bird remains were analyzed; no shells were analyzed. The sub-assemblages that have unanalyzed fish and bird remains are noted in the discussion. During the cataloging process all analysis was first recorded on paper, then digitized and uploaded to the Fiske Center’s database. The recorded data includes the number of identified specimen (NISP), skeletal part, portion, symmetry (siding), presence of epiphyseal fusion, taphonomic modifications, and weight in grams.

Taphonomic modifications were recorded by counting the number of specimens with each modification present. When applicable, the number of each type of modification was also recorded. Taphonomic modifications include weathering to stage 2 or greater (as defined by Behrensmeyer 1978), butchery marks, burning, rodent gnawing, and carnivore damage. Carnivore damage is defined by jagged, irregular, often chipped edges concurrent with pits, punctures, and furrows (Kennedy and Landon 2007:106, Fisher 1995:36-38), while rodent gnawing is a series of parallel (or nearly parallel) grooves caused by their “chisel-like incisors” (Fisher 1995:40). All burned bones (Fig. 39) in this assemblage are calcined (“burned until all organic components oxidize”) and were recorded by counting the number of calcined bones in each context (Kennedy and Landon 2007:106).

Butchery marks are defined as “evidence of butchery in the form of tool marks on the bones” (Crader 1990:705). Three types of butchery marks are present in the Lee Mansion assemblage (Fig. 40), consisting of cuts, “straight, narrow, incised

lines probably made with a metal knife;” chops, “similar to cuts except that they are wider marks where a cleaver or ax-like tool has removed a small wedge of bone;” and shears, “straight-walled, planar surfaces where the bone has been split apart, probably by a powerful blow with a cleaver or ax-like implement” (Crader 1990:705-706). The butchery process has multiple phases, with different marks which can be attributed to specific phases. Primary butchery involves the separation of joints and the crania during the initial processing of an animal’s carcass, often resulting in chops, shears, saws (and sometimes cuts) at the ends of bones as the animal is dismembered (Crader 1990:705-710). Secondary butchery occurs as meat is cut or stripped off the bone, typically represented by cuts and scrapes on the shaft, but can include chops and shears if the carcass is being processed for a desired cut of meat or access to marrow (Crader 1990:705-710).

Skeletal parts were grouped into broad categories to determine what portions of animals were represented in the assemblage (Fig. 41). Bones from the crania, metapodials, carpals, tarsals, phalanges, and teeth are grouped together as the “head and feet.” The “body and limb” category consists of all other skeletal parts, including long bones, vertebrae, ribs, and scapulae. In a complete skeleton, cattle and caprines typically have 90 “head and feet” bones and 72 “body and limb” bones (Kennedy and Landon 2007:106). Pig skeletons consist of 141 “head and feet” bones and 74 “body and limb” bones (Kennedy and Landon 2007:106-107). Comparing the skeletal parts present in the assemblage to the skeletal parts expected in a complete skeleton allows for the examination of butchery practices on the site (if at all), if there were patterns in food acquisition, and if there were specific dietary choices being made (Kennedy and Landon 2007:106-107, Crader 1990).

The minimum number of individuals (MNI), or smallest possible number of animals present in an assemblage to account for the faunal remains recovered, was calculated using paired skeletal elements, size, and age of the identified specimen (Kennedy and Landon 2007:105, Reitz and Wing 1999:194). The age of an individual at the time of death can be determined by rates of epiphyseal

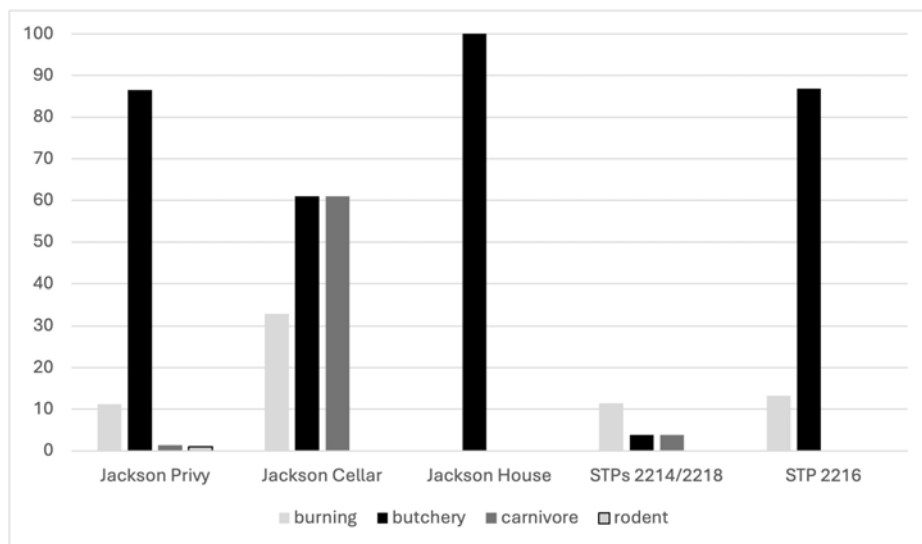


Figure 39. Relative representations of taphonomic modifications.

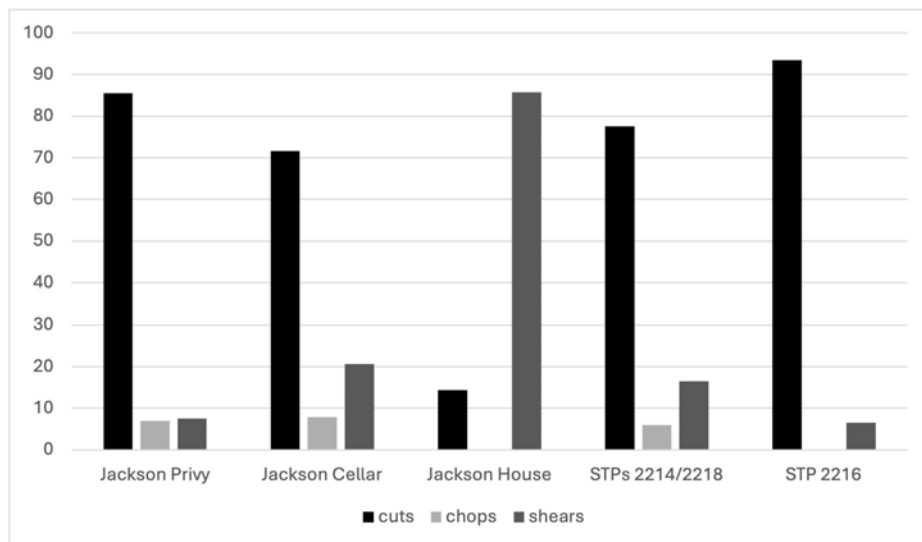


Figure 40. Relative representations of butchery marks.

fusion on bones (Reitz and Wing 1999:73-77) and patterns of tooth eruption and wear (Reitz and Wing 1999:75-76, Hillson 1986:176-187). Age of specimen was recorded by noting the state of epiphyseal fusion on bones, the presence or absence of deciduous (milk) teeth, and wear on teeth. At this point specific age determinations have not been made, and any individuals without complete epiphyseal fusion and the presence of deciduous teeth/minimal tooth wear are considered juveniles. All other individuals are presumed to be adults.

MNI, NISP, and skeletal part ratios are the

primary methods used in interpreting the faunal assemblage. MNI and NISP are used to estimate the number of and relative frequencies of taxa present in an assemblage as a means to evaluate the importance of animals to diet and their use by groups of people in space and time (Reitz and Wing 1999:191). Although these methods are useful, it is important to note their biases, especially that differing taphonomic conditions, identifiability of specimen, fragmentation, survival rates of different skeletal elements, and cultural practices can all affect the NISP and MNI. The differing

Table 7. Taxonomic representation in potential Lee period deposits in STPs 2214 and 2218.

| Name | Taxon | NISP | % | MNI | % |
|---------------------|-------------------|------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Pig | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | 1 | 11.11 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Mammal, unspecified | | 5 | 55.56 | - | - |
| Shell | | 3 | 33.33 | - | - |
| Total | | | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 |

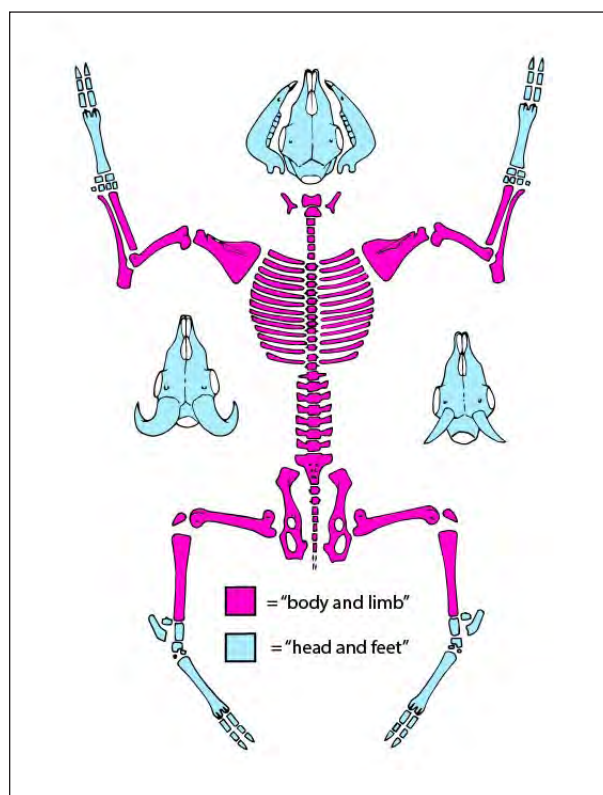


Figure 41. Caprine skeleton depicting the “head and feet” and “body and limb” groupings used in analysis. Bones from the “head and feet” are typically associated with primary butchery as the carcass is dismembered at the joints for further processing. Bones from the “body and limbs” are associated with secondary butchery as the carcass is prepared for cooking or cooked meat is removed from the bone. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

preservation rates of skeletal elements and classes also must be taken into consideration, noting that bird, fish, and reptile bones, and certain softer or smaller mammal bones (cranial fragments, hyoids, scapula bodies, and the bones of young or fetal pigs, calves, and lambs), often do not preserve as well as more robust mammal bones (long bones, crania, teeth) (Brown and Bowen 1998:72). The

presence of these more fragile elements in the assemblage are considered indicators of good preservation (Brown and Bowen 1998:72). Sample biomass, a method of estimating the dietary contributions of animals based on weight, can be used as another data source to account for the biases of MNI and NISP (Reitz and Wing 1999:224-225, Kennedy and Landon 2007:105-106) but has not been calculated yet for this assemblage.

Lee Period

Faunal deposits from levels 1 and 2 (cxts 60 and 69) of STP 2218 and level 3 (cxt 48) of STP 2214 were selected and combined into one assemblage for analysis for the possibility of examining the Lee period diet. This assemblage consists of 9 total faunal remains, with 6 mammal bones and 3 shells (Table 7). The one identifiable specimen in this assemblage was a complete left navicular cuboid (tarsal) from a pig, with no butchery marks present. The small, fragmented specimens and poor preservation of the remains supports the interpretation that these deposits were trampled as part of a sheet trash/yard deposit as discussed in the excavation summary. This assemblage does not provide enough data to for any generalizations or conclusions to be made about the Lee period diet but does suggest that pigs may have been consumed as food or present on the property during the Lee occupation. Considering the extensive cobble surfaces in this portion of the yard and the trampled nature of the deposit it is unlikely that this space was used extensively for butchering or the disposal of kitchen trash, but if it was it was likely maintained as a relatively clean space. Preliminary analysis of faunal remains recovered from west yard deposits during the 2023 field season has revealed that preservation conditions for faunal remains are much better in this area of the

Table 8. Taxonomic representation in the Jackson cellar fill. Unanalyzed fish and bird specimen are indicated with an asterisk.

| Name | Taxon | NISP | % | MNI | % |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Cow | <i>Bos taurus</i> | 11 | 2.44 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Goat or sheep | Caprinae | 21 | 4.67 | 3 | 30.0 |
| Pig | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | 5 | 1.11 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Medium mammal | | 20 | 4.44 | - | - |
| Large mammal | | 12 | 2.67 | - | - |
| Mammal, unspecified | | 249 | 55.33 | - | - |
| Pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> | 1 | 0.22 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Chicken | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | 5 | 1.11 | 2 | 20.0 |
| Bird, unspecified* | | 30 | 6.67 | - | - |
| Atlantic cod | <i>Gadus morhua</i> | 1 | 0.22 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Gadidae | Cod family | 3 | 0.67 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Fish, unspecified* | | 24 | 5.33 | - | - |
| Vertebrate, unspecified | | 61 | 13.56 | - | - |
| Shell | | 7 | 1.56 | - | - |
| Total | | 450 | 100.0 | 10 | 100.0 |

property resulting in a greater potential for studying the Lee period diet.

The Early 18th Century (Jackson period)

The early 18th century faunal assemblage, mostly associated with the Jackson occupation of the Lee Mansion property, provides the opportunity to examine how a relatively elite family in Marblehead may have been employing a high-status diet to fit their social needs. The combined assemblage consists of 1,219 faunal remains, of which 93.9% were identified to at least the level of class. 89.42% of the NISP are from the Jackson privy (32.16%), Jackson house cellar (36.92%), and the area around the Jackson period stone feature in STPs 2214 and 2218 (20.34%). The remaining 10.58% of the NISP are from inside the Jackson house (8.78%), and STP 2216 (1.8%) a unit placed just north of the privy. Considering these sub-assemblages as one, the variety of domestic and wild taxa and skeletal parts present suggest that the diet of elite Marbleheaders in the early 18th century was diverse but also very specific, reminiscent of the elite diets of late medieval England.

JACKSON CELLAR

As previously discussed, dense deposits of

cultural materials attributed to the Jackson cellar were recovered in EU 2209 (cxts 27, 28, 29, 30, 38, 51, 52, 55, 58, 59, 61, 70) and were grouped together for analysis. The faunal assemblage from the Jackson cellar consisted of 450 faunal remains, which were recovered with a variety of other domestic materials including glass and ceramic vessels related to the preparation, presentation, and consumption of food (Tables 2, 4). Even though many of the cellar artifacts are small, most likely from trampling and the secondary or tertiary deposition of trash in these deposits, the faunal remains were relatively well preserved, resulting in the recovery of mammal, bird, and fish remains.

The majority of faunal remains consist of mammal bones (70.66%), with some birds (8%), fish (6.22%), shells (1.56%), and unspecified vertebrate (13.56%) remains (Table 8). There are a minimum of 10 individuals represented in this assemblage, consisting of 5 domestic mammals, 3 birds, and 2 fish (Table 8). Not all bird and fish remains from the cellar have been fully analyzed yet, so the MNI does not include all specimens and may increase with further analysis. Keeping in mind the number and variety of birds present in the Jackson privy (Table 9), an increase in the number and type of birds would not be surprising.

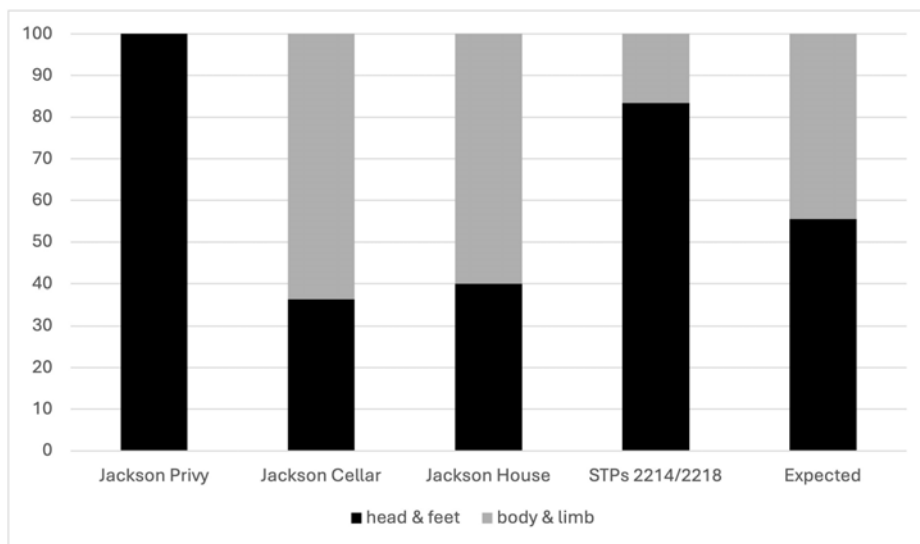


Figure 42. Cattle skeletal part ratios.

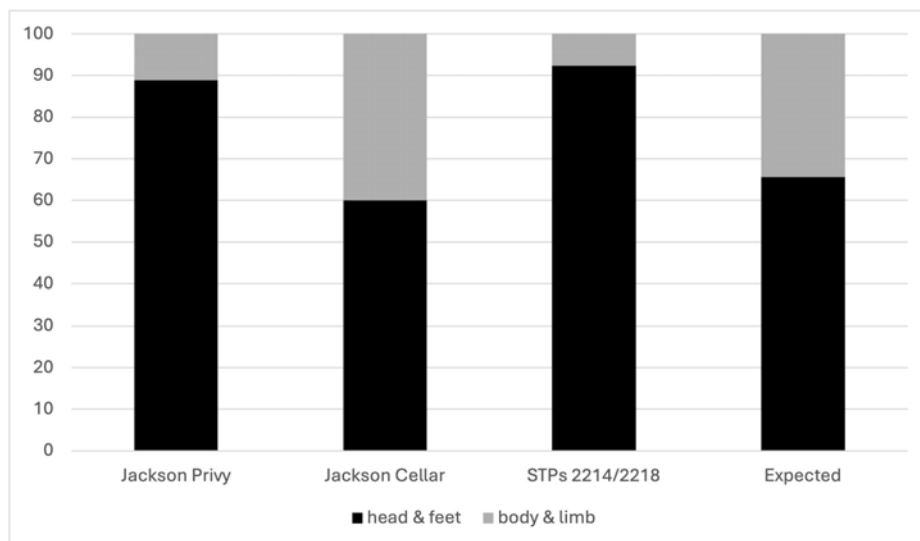


Figure 43. Pig skeletal part ratios.

Considering the trampled condition of the cellar deposit, and the typical higher preservation rates for mammals compared to bird and fish, mammal remains dominating this assemblage is not surprising. Of the 5 mammals present in the cellar 3 are caprines, and at least one of them is a juvenile. The other two mammals include a young cow and a young pig. The skeletal parts represented may indicate some home butchering activities or disposal of kitchen waste (Figs. 42-45), but there are not enough specimens in this deposit to determine if this is a pattern. Of all the mammals

present caprines have the most skeletal parts represented, 61.90% of which are from the body and limbs, with the other 38.10% from the head and feet (Fig. 46, Fig. 47). This skeletal part distribution may indicate a preference for specific cuts of meat (modern “shoulder”, “leg”, or “shank” cuts) or the repeated purchasing of specific portions of an animal (from a butcher, farmer or market).

JACKSON PRIVY

Excavations of STP 2215, placed to investigate a doughnut shaped anomaly in the geophysi-

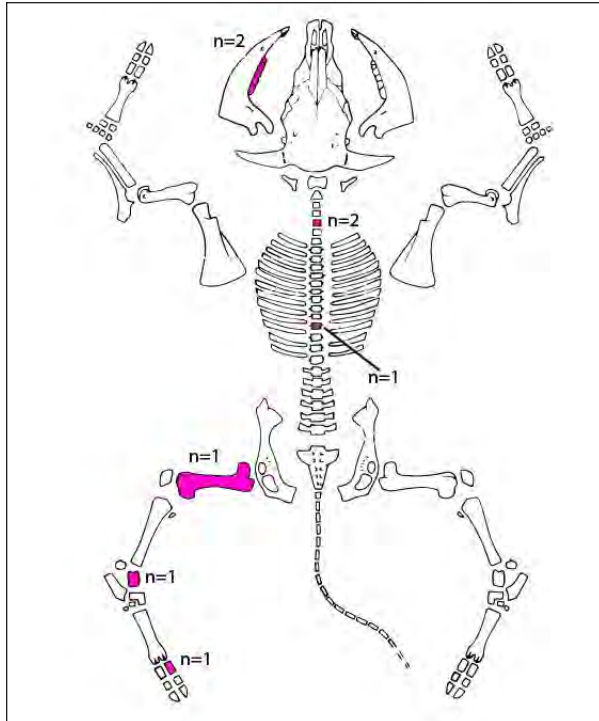


Figure 44. Cattle skeletal part representation in the Jackson cellar deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

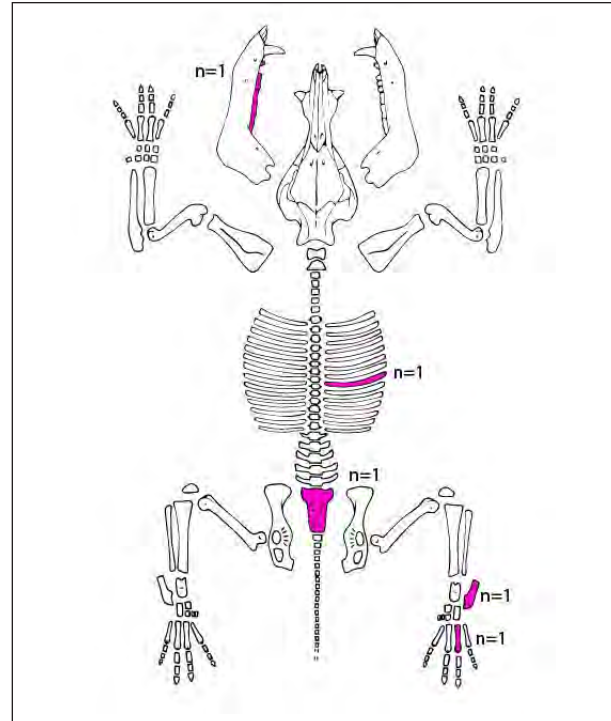


Figure 45. Pig skeletal part representation in the Jackson cellar deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

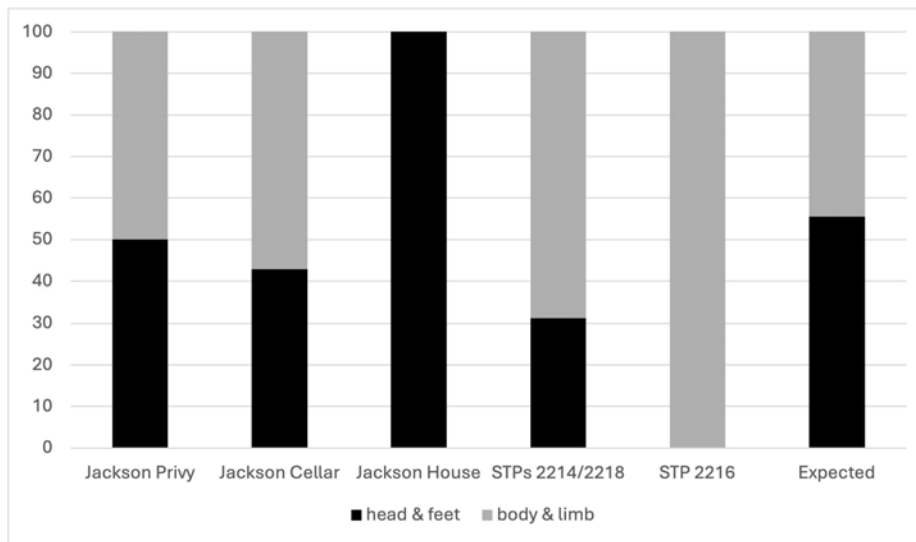


Figure 46. Caprine skeletal part ratios.

cal data, uncovered the upper layer of the Jackson privy (cxt 86) which was characterized by dense deposits of faunal remains, smoking, pipes, and other domestic trash (Table 4). The privy assemblage consists of 392 faunal remains, with at least

13 individuals present (Table 9). Most of these remains are mammal (61.48%), with some birds (13.77%), fish (15.82%), shells (5.36%), reptile (0.25%), and unspecified vertebrates (3.32%).

Although comparing the NISP for different

Table 9. Taxonomic representation in the Jackson privy. Does not include count of all shells as some specimens were so fragile they were weighed instead of counted.

| Name | Taxon | NISP | % | MNI | % |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Cow | <i>Bos taurus</i> | 2 | 0.51 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Sheep or goat | Caprinae | 6 | 1.53 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Fetal sheep or goat | Caprinae | 2 | 0.51 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Pig | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | 9 | 2.3 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Medium mammal | | 26 | 6.63 | - | - |
| Large mammal | | 7 | 1.79 | - | - |
| Mammal, unspecified | | 189 | 48.21 | - | - |
| Alcidae | Auk family | 1 | 0.25 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Anatidae | Duck/ goose/swan family | 3 | 0.77 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Merganser | <i>Anatidae mergus</i> | 1 | 0.25 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Passenger pigeon | <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> | 3 | 0.77 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Chicken | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | 7 | 1.79 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Turkey | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> | 1 | 0.25 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Small bird, unspecified | | 2 | 0.51 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Bird, unspecified | | 36 | 9.18 | - | - |
| Gadidae | Cod family | 3 | 0.77 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Fish, unspecified | | 59 | 15.05 | - | - |
| Freshwater turtle or tortoise, unspecified | | 1 | 0.25 | 1 | 7.7 |
| Vertebrate, unspecified | | 13 | 3.32 | - | - |
| Shell | | 21 | 5.36 | - | - |
| Total | | 392 | 100.0 | 13 | 100.0 |

classes within the privy suggests that the deposit is dominated by mammals, the MNI shows that birds are the most predominant class of animals represented in the assemblage. Seven birds make up 53.85% of the 13 identified individuals, followed by 4 mammals (30.77%), 1 fish (7.69%), and 1 reptile (7.69%) (Table 9). Birds also have the most diversity of species represented, including both wild and domestic birds ranging in size from pigeon to goose. The 4 mammals present are all domestic species, including 1 juvenile caprine, 1 fetal caprine, 1 cow, and 1 juvenile pig (Figs. 48-50). Only one fish, a member of the cod family, was identifiable. The 1 reptile is an unspecified freshwater turtle or tortoise represented by a plastron fragment (ventral or “belly” portion of a turtle’s shell).

The diversity of bird species, lack of fish, and relatively few domestic mammals represented in

the privy were unexpected, especially when compared to the other early 18th-century deposits. This assemblage generated multiple research questions about the early 18th-century diet, focused on why the Jacksons chose to consume such a wide variety of birds (especially wild species like auks) instead of fish, a resource that would have been easily available to the family as Marblehead’s fishing industry expanded. The presence of turtle in the privy is also an ongoing question, as the specimen may reflect a commensal species that was attracted to the privy’s damp environment (Brown and Bowen 1998:73) or potentially the remains of an animal that’s shell was used for medicinal purposes (Hermens 2020). Research into these practices in New England is preliminary, but there is a long history of turtles used as medicine dating back to the ancient Egyptians and Romans, and there are many references and depictions of turtles in medi-

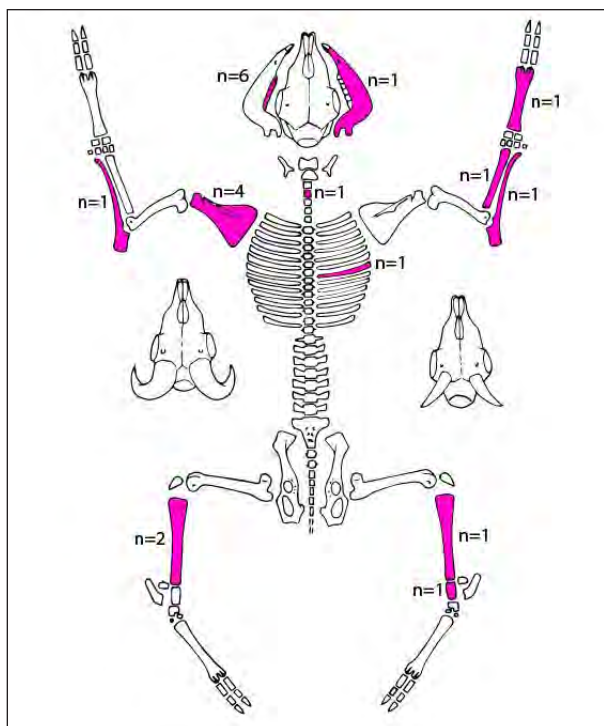


Figure 47. Caprine skeletal part representation in the Jackson cellar deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

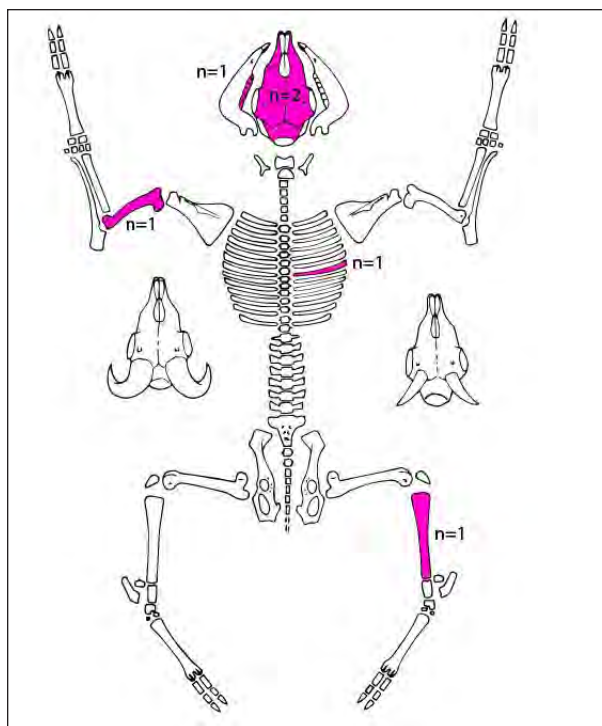


Figure 48. Caprine skeletal part representation in the Jackson privy deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

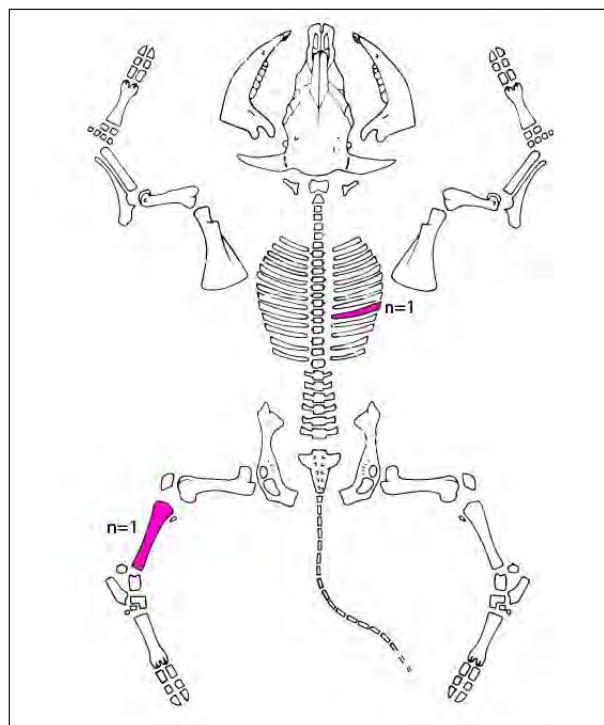


Figure 49. Cattle skeletal part representation in the Jackson privy deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

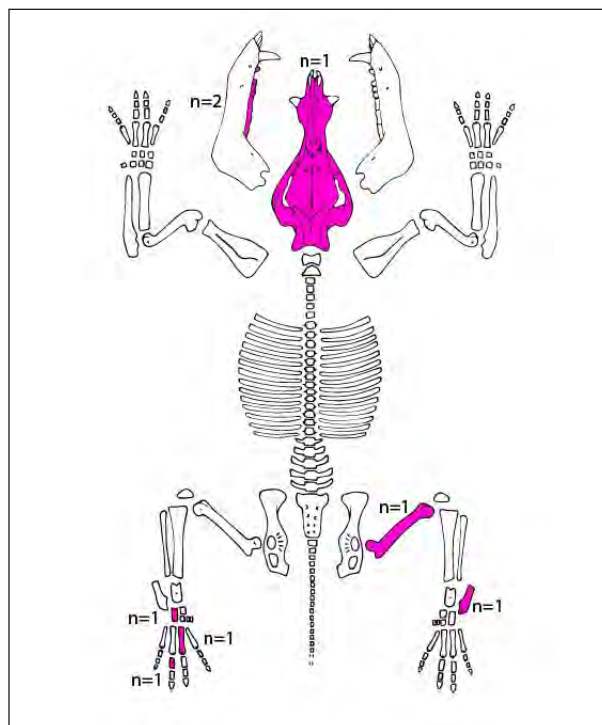


Figure 50. Pig skeletal part representation in the Jackson privy deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

Table 10. Taxonomic representation in the Jackson house deposit.

| Name | Taxon | NISP | % | MNI | % |
|--|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Cow | <i>Bos taurus</i> | 5 | 4.67 | 1 | 33.33 |
| Goat or sheep | Caprinae | 59 | 55.14 | 1 | 33.34 |
| Large mammal | | 1 | 0.94 | - | - |
| Small carnivore (cat, fox, or raccoon) | | 2 | 1.87 | 1 | 33.33 |
| Mammal, unspecified | | 40 | 37.38 | - | - |
| Total | | 107 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 |

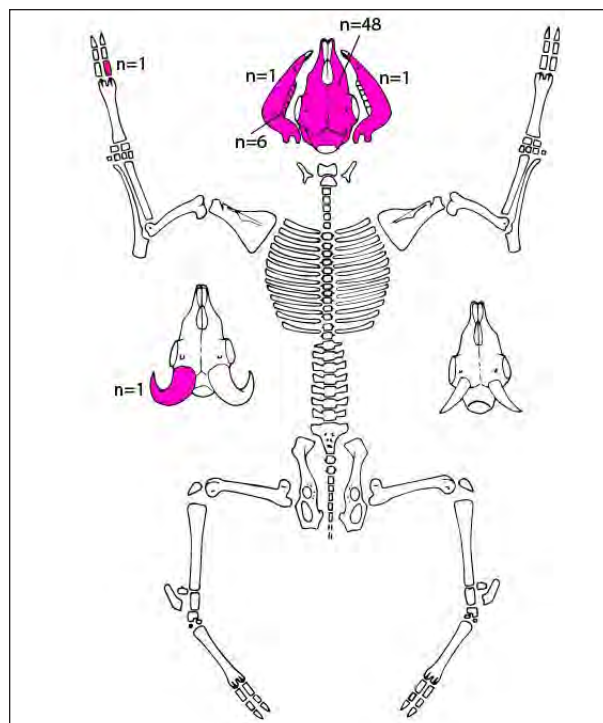


Figure 51. Caprine skeletal part representation in the Jackson house deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

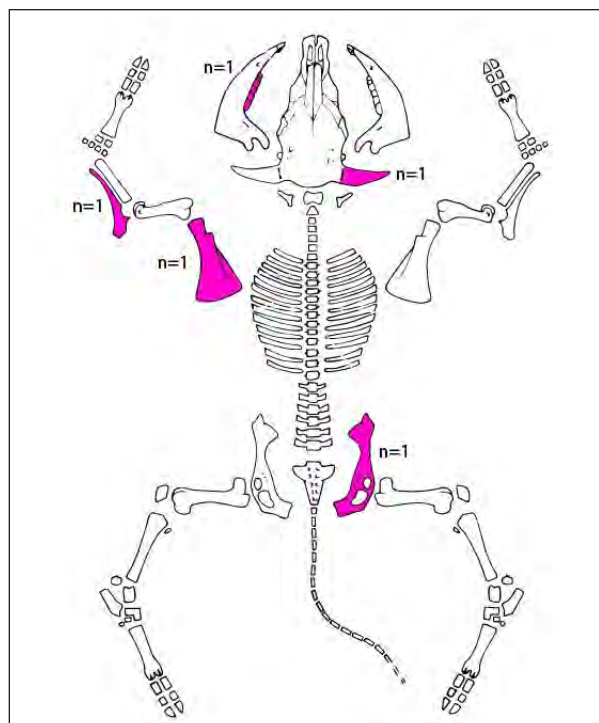


Figure 52. Cattle skeletal part representation in the Jackson house deposit. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

eval European medical texts and apothecary shops (Hermens 2020).

JACKSON HOUSE DEPOSITS

Cxt 44 (level 5) from STP 2208, a deposit attributed to the demolition of the Jackson house, was selected for analysis due to the concentration of animal bones that were recovered from this layer. Of the 218 faunal remains recovered from 2208, 49.08% were recovered from cxt 44. This was the only cxt from 2208 selected for faunal analysis due to the concentration of remains and the poor preservation conditions of the faunal

remains in other contexts, likely due to the demolition activities represented in these deposits.

The faunal remains recovered from cxt 44 are mostly fragmented, although all were identified as mammals, the majority of which are domestic species (Table 10). This deposit has an MNI of 3, including at least 1 juvenile caprine, 1 juvenile cow, and 1 small carnivore. 55.14% of the NISP are caprine, all of which are cranial fragments, except for one phalange (Fig. 46, Fig. 51). Cows make up a much smaller percentage of the NISP (4.67%), but the skeletal part representation is more diverse, including butchered portions of an

Table 11. Taxonomic representation in the STPs 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Unanalyzed fish and bird specimen are indicated with an asterisk.

| Name | Taxon | NISP | % | MNI | % |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Cow | <i>Bos taurus</i> | 7 | 2.82 | 1 | 14.28 |
| Goat or sheep | Caprinae | 17 | 6.85 | 3 | 42.86 |
| Pig | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | 13 | 5.24 | 3 | 42.86 |
| Medium mammal | | 29 | 11.69 | - | - |
| Large mammal | | 7 | 2.82 | - | - |
| Mammal, unspecified | | 156 | 62.91 | - | - |
| Bird, unspecified* | | 7 | 2.82 | - | - |
| Fish, unspecified* | | 10 | 4.04 | - | - |
| Shell | | 2 | 0.81 | - | - |
| Total | | 248 | 100.0 | 7 | 100.0 |

innominate (hip), scapula, and ulna, as well as a deciduous (milk) tooth and horn corn fragment (Fig. 42, Fig. 52). The small carnivore, most likely a cat, or racoon, is represented by a caudal (tail) vertebrae and mandible (lower jaw) with no butchery marks present.

The high fragmentation of specimen and skeletal parts represented within this assemblage suggests that this deposit included trash from an area where the Jacksons were performing butchering activities, with further fragmentation of the discarded portions occurring during the house demolition. The high proportion of cranial specimen to body and limb bones and presence of horn core suggests that this may have been an area used for primary butchery or disposal of unwanted byproducts from butchering. Like the skeletal part representation, the presence of a small carnivore is unique to this deposit suggesting there may be a different pattern of disposal than other early 18th century faunal deposits from the site.

Although the report text above interprets this deposit as coming from the demolition of the Jackson house, the presence of remains suggesting butchering activities suggests an alternate interpretation. The building that used to stand on the location of the Brick Kitchen was identified in Jackson probate documents as a butcher shop. Lee acquired this parcel in the 1760s, along with the Jackson house, and presumably demolished both buildings. Due to the proximity of this test pit to the Brick Kitchen, it is possible that demolition

debris from the butcher shop were spread over this portion of the Jackson house lot.

STPs 2214 AND 2218

Contexts 71 and 72 (levels 3 and 4) from STP 2214 and contexts 49 and 50 (levels 4 and 5) from STP 2218 were selected for analysis because of the large number of faunal remains recovered and good preservation conditions. The combined assemblage consists of 248 faunal remains recovered around a stone feature contemporary with the Jackson occupation of the site, but near or just over the rear property line placing this deposit on the Nick family parcel (Table 11). Over 98% of the NISP are mammal remains, although most of these specimens are unidentified beyond class due to the fragmented nature of the assemblage. All 6 of the individuals present in this assemblage are domestic mammals, consisting of 1 juvenile cow, 3 caprine (at least 2 juveniles), and 2 juvenile pigs. At this point the bird and fish remains have not been analyzed and are not discussed in further detail in this report, but analyzing these specimens will likely contribute to broader patterns of early 18th century foodways present. This deposit is not associated with a specific household but may represent the disposal of butchery or kitchen trash near the property boundary in an attempt to keep trash away from dwellings.

Despite how fragmented many of these specimens are, likely the result of this deposit being a trampled yard surface, the skeletal parts repre-

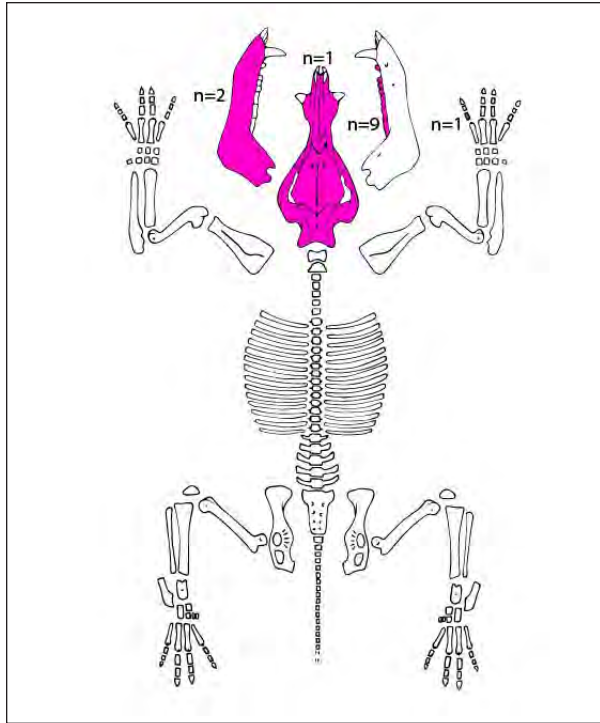


Figure 53. Pig skeletal part representation in the STP 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

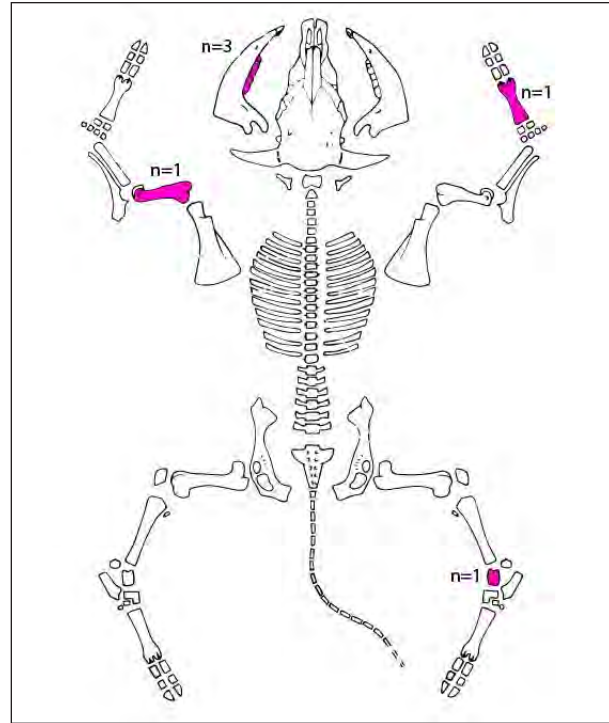


Figure 54. Cattle skeletal part representation in the STP 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

sented may indicate disposal methods or food preferences. As a combined assemblage of domestic mammals, 62.16% of the identified skeletal parts are from the head and feet and 37.84% are from the body and limbs. This pattern would typically indicate primary butchery activities and disposal, but analyzing the pattern of skeletal part groupings for the different species present suggests there may also be the disposal of kitchen waste in the same deposit. 100% of the pig (Fig. 43, Fig. 53) and 71.43% of the cow specimen (Fig. 42, Fig. 54) are from the head and feet, but only 29.41% of the goat and sheep specimen fall into the same skeletal part grouping (Figs. 46, 55). The cow limb and foot bones that are present do have indications of chopping and sheering which suggests that these specimens have been deposited after butchering, possibly processing the animal by removing the feet.

The caprine specimens in this deposit suggest that the early 18th-century occupants may have had preferred cuts of meat or were not disposing of butchered caprines in the same way they were

with other animals in this area. Despite accounting for most of the identifiable mammal remains, the caprine skeletal part representation is not very diverse, consisting of mainly limb bones (Fig. 46). In the caprine assemblage, tibiae (4), femora (3), and scapulae (3) are some of the most prominent skeletal parts represented, accounting for more than half of the NISP, despite there being only 2 of each skeletal part in a complete skeleton (Fig. 55). All of these specimens have butchery marks present, including cuts (not seen on other mammal specimen in this deposit), suggesting that they may have been part of meals or further butchering for consumption. Carnivore damage is present on three specimens, all of which have other butchery marks present on them, which may signify providing meal scraps to a pet or wild carnivores having access to these trash deposits.

STP 2216

Despite the small size of STP 2216's faunal assemblage, remains were selected for analysis because of unit's proximity to the Jackson

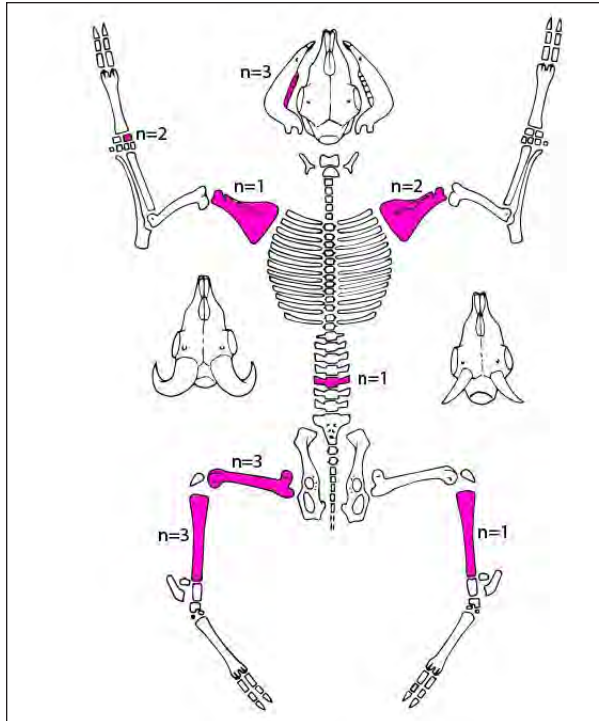


Figure 55. Caprine skeletal part representation in the STP 2214 and 2218 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

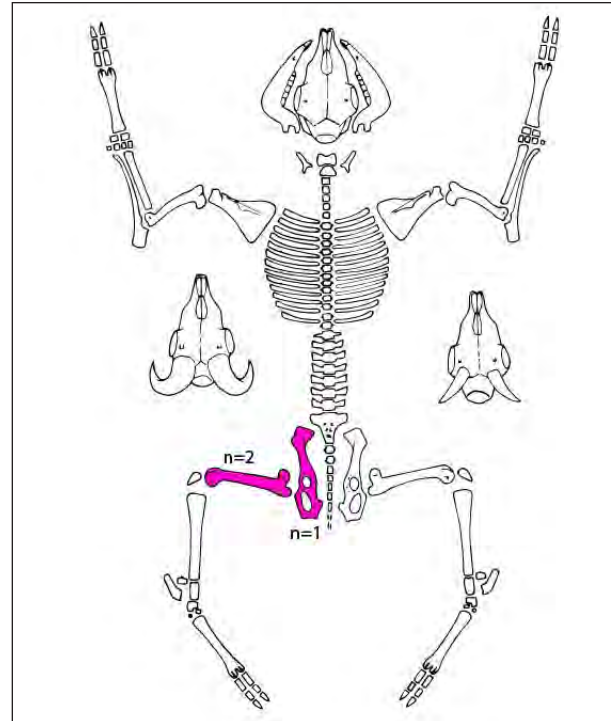


Figure 56. Caprine skeletal part representation in STP 2216 early 18th century deposits. Skeletal parts are sided whenever possible. Adapted from Helmer 1987.

Table 12. Taxonomic representation in the STP 2216 early 18th century deposit.

| Name | Taxon | NISP | % | MNI | % |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Goat or sheep | Caprinae | 3 | 13.63 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Medium mammal | | 1 | 4.55 | - | - |
| Mammal, unspecified | | 17 | 77.27 | - | - |
| Shell | | 1 | 4.55 | - | - |
| Total | | 22 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 |

privy (2215). The initial goal of this analysis was look for similarities between the assemblages and determine if there were any shared patterns. Remains from levels 4, 5, and 6 were analyzed as one assemblage, consisting of 21 specimens from a possible Lee period ground surface (cxt 90), a sandy fill layer (cxt 91), and an early 18th century deposit characterized by demolition or construction debris (cxt 92). These remains are very fragmented, and most are not identifiable, likely the result of the demolition or construction activity, but there is at least 1 young caprine present in the assemblage (Table 12). Seven of the specimens are calcined, suggesting this may have been a Jack-

son trash deposit that was further fragmented or disturbed from Lee period activity.

The 1 identifiable caprine is represented by 2 identifiable femurs and an innominate (hip) fragment, all of which have butchery marks present on them (Fig. 46, Fig. 56). The presence of the femurs and innominate together suggest that this may have been another area used for butchering or disposal of kitchen trash. The small size of this assemblage does not provide enough data for an in-depth discussion of the early 18th century diet, but comparison with other deposits from this same occupation period will contribute to understandings of diet during this time.

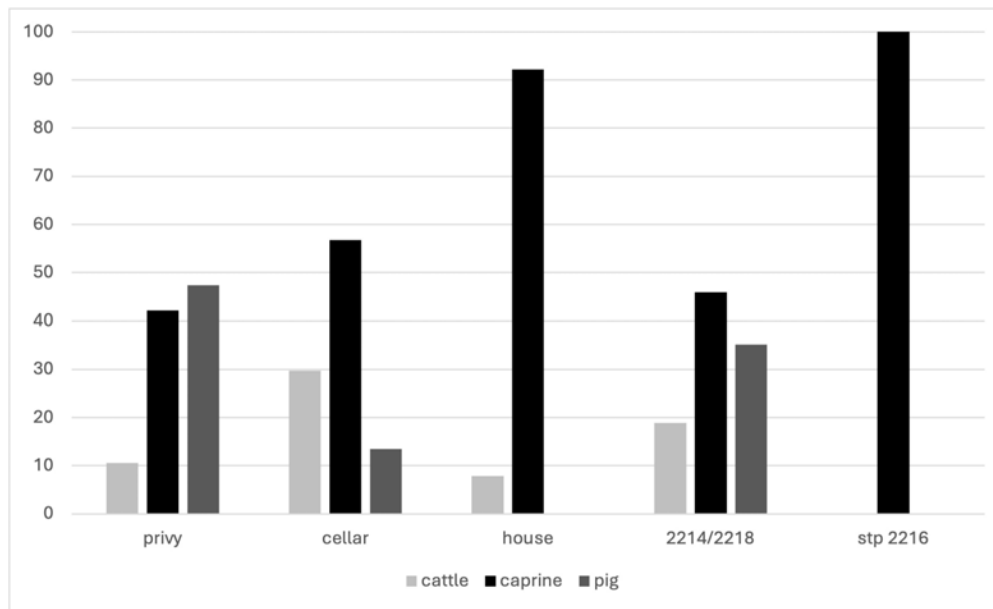


Figure 57. Percentages of NISP by species.

Preliminary Conclusions

When comparing all of the early 18th century sub-assemblages together, the faunal remains provide the opportunity to examine to the diet of a relatively elite family in Marblehead. Preliminary results of the faunal analysis include:

1. Domestic mammals (especially caprines) dominate the faunal assemblage and the early 18th century diet. There is little evidence for the consumption of wild game, such as deer (Fig. 57).
2. Both wild and domestic birds also contribute significantly to the diet.
3. Fish bones are present in the assemblage, but are less evident likely due to taphonomic conditions, lower preservation rates, and the large number of skeletal elements in individuals.
4. The relatively few specimens with rodent and carnivore damage suggest that these specimens were probably quickly buried after being disposed of.
5. Some areas of the site may have been used for butchery or storage (Jackson cellar, Jackson house, and STPS 2214 and 2218), while other areas may have been used for the disposal of kitchen trash or meals (Jackson privy and STPS 2214 and 2218).
6. The large number of limb bones may indicate a preference for certain cuts of meat or

the purchasing of partial animals from a market or butcher.

Thus far these dietary trends suggest that the early 18th century residents of the Lee property were consuming a high-quality diet meant to emulate elite status (Crader 1990, Staveland and Fitzgerald 2011, Twiss 2012, van der Veen 2003, Pavão-Zuckerman et al. 2018). The numerous young animals present indicate that the consumers were able to afford the higher costs of slaughtering smaller individuals or purchasing these more expensive, preferred cuts of meat (Pavão-Zuckerman et al. 2018:392). Mammal limb bones with parallel cut marks across the shaft are probably “roast cuts,” suggesting slices of meat were being removed from the bone during the serving of roasted meat, a dish often associated with high status tables (Crader 1990:709). The diversity of species present (especially birds), quality and quantity of the meat consumed, and ages of individuals represented all follow patterns of luxury foods used to express status as outlined by Pavão-Zuckerman et al. (2018:374), Ervynck et al. (2003), and van der Veen (2003). The lack of wild game (such as deer) in the assemblage may also indicate selective adoption of the British gentry’s diet in New England as Marbleheaders attempted to navigate their changing social environment (Staveland and

Fitzgerald 2011:208). These conclusions are preliminary and will be further discussed in Carolyn Mikowski's master's thesis in conjunction with the analysis of the larger assemblage from the 2023 excavation of the Jackson privy.

Discussion

This section summarizes the major conclusions from the 2022 geophysical survey and excavations. One point that became clear during the project was the difficulty of finding deposits that related to the relatively short Lee period (1766 to 1783) on a site that has been continuously in use from ca. 1690 onwards. Where Lee deposits and features, such as cobble surfaces, exist, they are very close to the modern surface, making them vulnerable to disturbance by routine landscaping, gardening, and maintenance. The depth of the deposits from the colonial period also prevented us from reaching any layers that would relate to the older Indigenous history of the area.

One of the other general points is that the site overall has excellent archaeological preservation, due in part to the long institutional use of the property, particularly the stewardship of the Marblehead Museum since the early 20th century. The large area around the house that remained undeveloped, in an otherwise dense urban setting, means that there is exceptionally good archaeological preservation from the 18th and 19th centuries. Another factor contributing to preservation are Lee's actions in the 1760s, discussed immediately below.

Jeremiah Lee's Landscaping Activities and their Role in Preservation

In the 1760s, Lee purchased multiple plots of land from the Jackson and James families. This parcel had at least two houses and several outbuilding on it, all of which were demolished to make space for Lee's very large house. The test excavations confirmed that when Lee constructed his house, he first constructed a large level terrace. Lee's construction activity buried the pre-1768 ground surface under 3 to 5 feet of relatively clean fill. The amount of soil that Lee added at the east end of the property can most clearly be visualized by examining the drop-off/retaining wall along the north side (between the house lot and the orchard lot). Prior to Lee's activities, the natural ground surface would have been at or below the lower level now present on the far side of the retaining wall. In the area between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen, Lee created this terrace by spreading up to 5 feet of clean fill, possibly cellar excavate,

over the pre-1768 ground surface, capping and preserving an older landscape under much of the space between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen. This profile could be seen in many of the shovel test pits, although not all were excavated deeply enough to reach the buried pre-1768 ground surface. STPs 2202 and 2205 are the best examples, and the buried surface began at 120 and 90 cm (35 and 47 inches) below the modern surface, respectively, suggesting that the original ground surface sloped down to the north. The buried, pre-1768 ground surface in both locations contained brick rubble, domestic artifacts, and a number of pieces of ballast flint.

The scope of the earth moving required to create this setting for the house also provides a sense of the amount of labor that Lee mobilized when building the house. He essentially created a grand stage for his Mansion with space of either side of it setting the house off from the otherwise dense fabric of urban Marblehead.

One unintended side effect of Lee's landscaping was that the soil he deposited served to preserve deposits from the previous occupants. This preservation is exceptional since many early 18th century sites in urban areas are heavily disturbed by later construction, demolition, and the installation of utilities. Because Lee raised the ground surface, many later activities are stratigraphically separated from the pre-1766 deposits, meaning that we can confidently associate the older deposits with the occupants of the property before Lee, particularly the two generations of the Jackson family. Archaeological preservation of this much early 18th century urban space very unusual since it is usually cut through and disturbed by later buildings and utilities.

Early 18th-century Marblehead

This exceptional preservation of early 18th-century deposits has allowed us to discover abundant evidence for buildings and activities on the lot in the first half of the 18th century. This covers an important and less studied span of Marblehead's history, between its initial founding and its development, by the middle of the 18th century, to one of Massachusetts largest urban ports. In just the test pits excavated in 2022, we found evidence

for three buildings (the Prance-Jackson house, a blacksmith shop, and an unknown outbuilding, Fig. 58), a privy, and dense surface trash deposits that date between 1690 and 1760. Based on Goodwin's reconstruction of the parcels that Lee purchased (Fig. 3), some of the features were on land owned by the Jacksons and can be associated with one or both of the two generations of the Jacksons' households, and others are on the parcel just north of the Jackson land that belonged to William Nick's children. The density of features and of trash within this relatively small area is very important in understanding the working landscape of early 18th-century Marblehead, which would have included houses, but also workshops, outbuildings, sheds, privies, and heavily used outdoor activity areas. The detailed archaeological information on the Jackson family also covers an important period in the history of Marblehead. This historical context suggests a number of specific research questions for the Jackson material, some of which will be pursued by Carolyn Mikowski in her MA thesis and others which we hope to address in the future.

The Jackson family's tenure on this property spans what Heyrman characterizes as a turbulent period in Marblehead's history during which the town grew from "an overgrown fishing camp into an uncivilized seaport" (1984: 232). Heyrman's assessment is that in the late 17th and early 18th century, Marblehead was unlike many other New England towns, including nearby seaports of Salem and Gloucester, in lacking strong local institutions and a stable town elite (1984: 254), having only "haphazard" and "occasional" town government (1984: 207-208), a high level of in-migration of fishermen of diverse backgrounds, and high incidence of residents taking each other to court for debts or appearing in court for disorderly behavior. The fishing business drew in outside middle merchants with social and business connections to Boston and Salem, particularly when the fishing industry boomed in the 1710s. Heyrman argues that these families, although they made up many of the wealthiest in town, did not have strong ties to Marblehead (1984: 264), and moreover, many of the profits from the fishing industry went to the Boston and Salem merchants who controlled the trade (1984: 226-227). Many of these elite

families were apparently seen as outsiders, based on her analysis of the anti-inoculation riot of 1730 (1984: 304-328), who eventually returned to Boston or Salem, after which point a new group of more locally-oriented gentry emerged in Marblehead.

Heyrman argues that one of the forces capable of unifying Marbleheaders, a population with diverse origins and religious practices (up to one quarter of the town were Anglicans in the 1720s; 1984: 288), was resentment of outsiders and outside economic control (1984: 274-275). This sentiment grew after 1713, when a boom in the fishing industry drew even more outside merchants to town. This "militant localism" (1984: 275), the development of stronger local churches, a sense of cultural conservatism, and eventually the local control over the fishing trade led to a more stable town by the 1740s.

How did the two generations of the Jackson family fit into this unstable social world? George Jackson first appears in the documentary record in Marblehead in the 1680s, and spends some of that decade in Maine, before settling in Marblehead until his death in 1724. We do not know where he was born, but the Jacksons do not seem to be one of the original Marblehead families. Both George and his oldest son Bartholomew held town offices and were among Marblehead's wealthier household, although not richest. (This is difficult to quantify for George Jackson, since his probate file does not include an inventory. But Bartholomew Jackson was in the upper quartile of taxpayers (Heyrman 1984: 317).) Heyrman says that turnover in local elite and office holders was one of the characteristics of late 17th and early 18th century Marblehead. There was not a well-established 17th-century elite who continued in this role. Half of the families who contributed significant funds to build the First Church in 1698 had been in town form less than 20 years; one thirds of the wealthiest decedents between 1716 and 1735 were first generation Marbleheaders; and there was little continuity in the families who held political office in between the late 17th century and the 1720s (Heyrman 1984: 261). So in some sense the Jacksons are one of the "new" elite families in Marblehead, but they were one of the earliest of

or more important, than his minority religious position.

The material record becomes an important data source for trying to understand how George and Bartholomew Jackson positioned themselves and their families in this dynamic social landscape as they tried to establish themselves in the town. Heyrman's assessment of many of the early 18th-century elite families is that they were cosmopolitan and genteel, but lacked local respect because of their ties to Boston and Salem (1984: 264). They also had to navigate being Anglican in a town and Colony that were predominantly Congregationalist. Bartholomew Jackson's position, as leader of a populist, local movement in 1730, and the fact that both George and Bartholomew were elected to town offices suggests that despite being "new" and Anglican, the Jacksons managed to cultivate local relationships that cast them as accepted members of the town. It is possible that they were an important predecessor to the local elite families that rose to prominence in the 1730s. Carolyn Mikowski's analysis of the faunal collection and the presentation of meals in George Jackson's house will examine one of the ways they might have done this, by building social relationships over meals. Future study could also examine how the Jacksons did or did not engage with other changes in domestic material culture taking place among elites in urban centers like Boston and Salem. Did they adopt new materials and practices that signaled refinement and gentility in these contexts, or were these too associated with the taint of outside influence? Heyrman suggests that in the 1730s, local Marbleheaders valued traditionalism and cultural conservatism over cosmopolitan connections (1984: 328). Did this affect how the Jacksons responded to newly available goods? How were the Jacksons using material culture to present themselves, and who were they trying to make or maintain social relationships with?

The Prance-Jackson House

A combination of archaeological and documentary data gives us some indication of where the "mansion house" occupied by George and Mary Jackson and their children, then by Bartholomew and Jane Jackson, stood and indicates

some of its features. It was a two story, hall parlor house, measuring 37 x 18 ft with the long axis along the road. These dimensions are consistent with examples documented by Cummings, who identified 20 houses from the first period constructed as hall-parlor houses with dimensions of 16 to 20 by 30 to 35 feet (Cummings 1979: 24). The house had a "passage" at the west end, probably a narrow path between the house and the James property line allowing access to the rear yard space. The Jackson house was probably the house constructed in 1690 for Philip Prance, a mariner, on a small parcel of land along the main street that Prance purchased from Mary Nick in 1689. In 1690, Prance drew up a contract with masons Jacob Knight and Timothy Goodwin describing the specifications for a house (Fig. 59). Prance died in 1691, with part of the cost of the house unpaid, and the contract ended up in his probate file along with other debts against his estate (Essex County Probate Case no. 22795). In 1695/6, the land, now with a house, was sold back to George and Mary (Nick) Jackson (see Parcel History section above). The size of this parcel constrains where the house could be located (see Fig. 10). Within this area, there are deep anomalies in the GPR that might relate to the house's cellar (Fig. 60), but none of these have been tested. The location shown in Figs. 58 and 60 is a hypothesis, but the placement lines up with some geophysical features, positions the house within the Prance lot, and results in the house abutting another geophysical feature that might be a rear addition.

The documents from the beginning and end of the house's existence provide a great deal of detail about it. Prance's contract specifies that Knight and Goodwin will build a stone cellar (17 x 17 ft), arrange for the construction of a house frame (37 x 18 ft), build two chimneys "from the ground" and one "in the chamber," plaster the chimneys, built two ovens, make brick or tile hearths, wall the rooms of the house with brick infill, lathe, and plaster the interior (with the exception of the garret), and clapboard the outside. In sum, this describes a house probably with two main ground floor rooms (traditionally a hall and a parlor), both heated, one with a cellar underneath. The mention

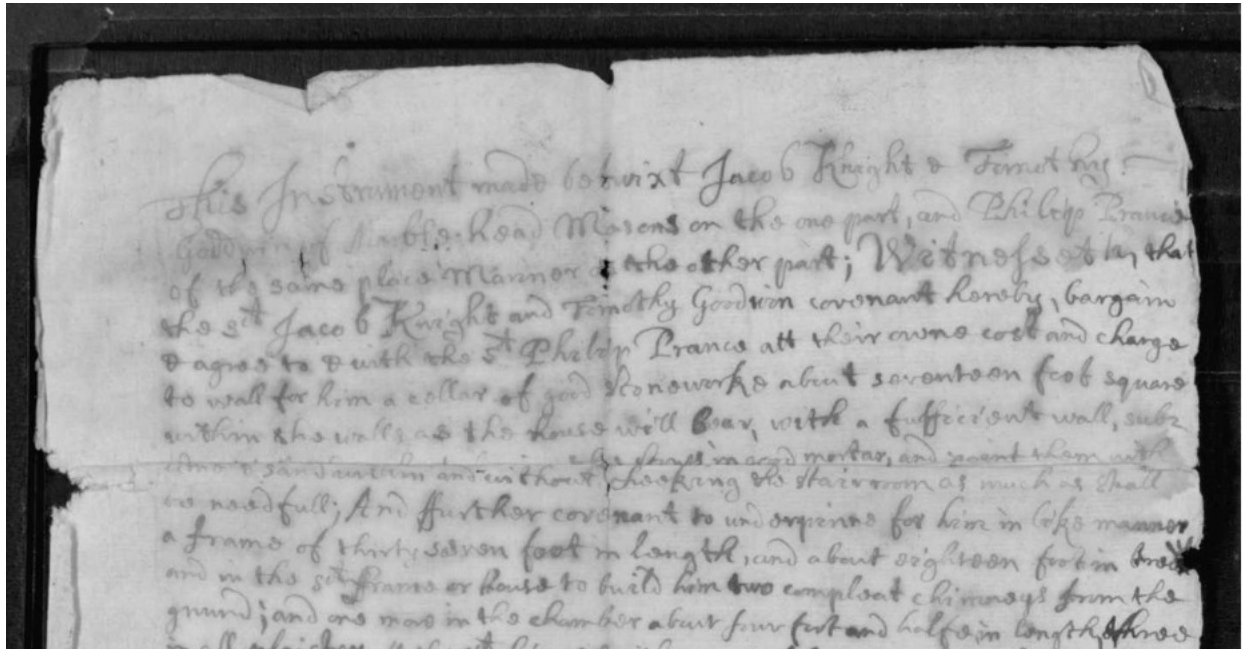


Figure 59. The beginning a the building contract between Philip Prance and masons Jacob Knight and Timothy Goodwin, from Prance's probate file (Essex County Probate Case No. 22795).

of a chimney in a chamber suggests that the house had a second story, with only one of probably two rooms heated, as well as a garret. Prance was to pay them in a combination of money and “Barbados goods.” Other accounts in Prance’s probate file (Essex County Probate Case no. 22795) provide additional details about how the house was outfitted, including his account with blacksmith Samuel Waldron for various kinds of hinges, a fire pan, and some hooks. Another list of debts includes lines for carpenter Eleazer Lorissy(? maybe Lonssy), for Mr. James for glazing and house boards, and for costs for boards, nails, and other hardware.

Bartholomew Jackson’s 1757 probate inventory (Fig. 61), taken the year he died, also provides some limited information about the layout of the house, suggesting four main furnished spaces. Two groups of objects are specifically identified by room: a “back or eastern chamber” and a “western back chamber.” The “back or eastern chamber” contains men’s clothing, a bed and an underbed, a case of drawers, bed linens, several books (the only ones listed in the house), eight chairs, a looking glass, a box of medicines, mortars and pestles

in brass and iron (possibly for preparing medicines), and a gun. This grouping of objects suggests a room used for sleeping, dressing, reading, and storing and possibly preparing medicines. The “western back chamber” on the other hand, seems like a space that might have been used for storage, containing an “old” case of drawers, a broken looking glass, and seven chairs also described as “old,” as well as curtains, a jug, six bottles, and a lignum vitae punch tun. These chambers are probably the second floor rooms indicated by the building contract, and it is possible that the western one was not heated, since only one fireplace was constructed for the second story. The description of them as “back” chambers is somewhat confusing.

The remaining four groups of items on the probate inventory are not specifically assigned to a room, though two of them consist of groups of furniture that would be consistent with the two main first floor rooms in a hall parlor house (the hall or kitchen: a room for cooking and other work; the parlor: a room for some of the family’s best items, including sometimes the best bed). The first of these groups is of what seems to be high quality

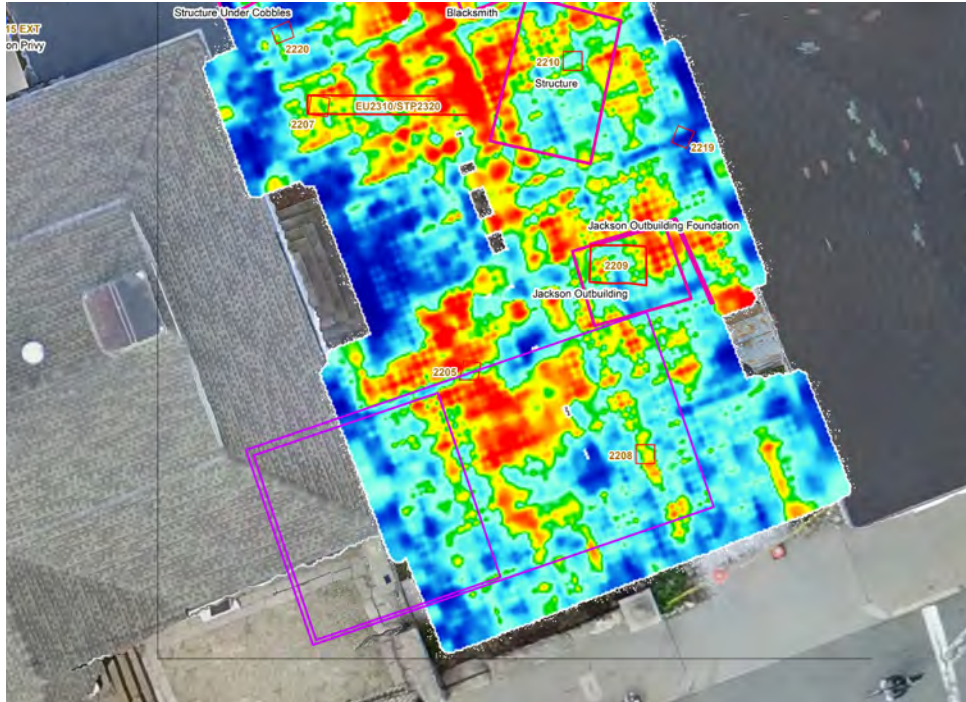


Figure 60. GPR slice from 2.3 m (7.5 ft) below the surface, showing anomalies potentially connected to the Prance-Jackson house cellar.

furniture and other items, where often the material is specified because it contributes to the value: a “large walnut oval table,” a maple table, a desk, a looking glass with a black frame, an elbow chair, six cane chairs, a quilt, a rug, a feather bed, and a bedstead of “West India wood,” possibly mahogany. This may be the contents of a parlor, or main first floor room, containing some of the best furniture. Immediately following this is an entry for “wrought silver” including porringers, pepper boxes, large spoons, a tankard, and spittoons. These items are grouped by their material and may or may not have been stored with the furniture listed previously. The next group of items does not have any heading but includes a number of other silver, pewter, brass, iron, lignum vitae (wood), and copper objects. This group seems to be a multi-functional group of items (ranging from a silver watch and silver hilted sword to copper coffee pots and brass scale and weights) that have value because of their material; no furniture is included in this group and it is not clear where they were stored. The last group of items are those that would logically be found together in the “hall” or the kitchen (both terms were in use). This group

includes a most of the cooking items and fireplace tools (frying pans, pots, chafing dishes, skillets, forks, skewers, skimmers, a spit, two pairs of andirons, fire shovels and tongs), as well as other furniture, much of which is described as “old” (an “old square walnut table,” an “old looking glass,” 13 “old chairs,” a maple oval tables, an “old oval table,” a side table, and an “old case of drawers.” There are obviously many items that would have been in the house that are not included on this inventory either: no foodstuffs are listed; beyond two “stone jugs” and six glass bottles, no glassware or ceramics are listed, yet we know from the archaeological record that the household had them. Jane Jackson’s personal items, such as her clothing, are also not listed.

In sum, Bartholomew Jackson’s probate inventory likely described a house with four main rooms: a room for cooking, a room for the family’s best furniture which including a bed (and possibly other valuable items such as the silver), a chamber for sleeping, dressing, readings and keeping medicines, and a chamber possibly used for storage. These rooms are consistent with the rooms that can be inferred from the building contract.

Essex Co.

An Inventory of the Estate of Bartholomew Jackson late of Marshfield B^{ty} as it was shewn to us the Subscribers Sworn Appraisers of the Estate by the Admin^r

an Old Black Good cloth coat of a fustian D^o of L 0 8 0
 a New Great Coat of two worst coats 4th 0 7 0
 two lining Wapreals & a flannel D^o 0 3 0
 two pair of Bibles of a 1st of plush D^o of Lather D^o 1 2 0
 two pair of Old Stockings 4th four Old Shirts 4th 0 8 8
 three lining Capps 5th five worst 5th a White wing 1st 0 10 11
 a Quilt Blue & Green 8th a brown spotted Rugs 8th 0 16 0
 four footstools of a lining D^o of three 2nd a Belton 1st 18 6 11
 four yellow Capps & two brown towels 4th 0 4 0
 a Feather bed 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 3 10 0
 a pair of Draw 1st a pair of Old Blue Curtains 1st 2 4 0
 a pair of flowered quilted footstools 1st an under bed 1st 0 2 0
 an Old Chair Bag Bottoms 1st an Old D^o of 1 4 0
 a pair of Chair 1st a Looking glass 2nd 1st 1 15 0
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that looked like it might be a building foundation. When we uncovered large rocks, we expanded the excavation area to 1 x 1.5 m to expose a larger area (Fig. 29). While the large stones in this unit proved to be displaced (not part of an intact wall), there might be a preserved section of a north-south oriented foundation wall just to the east of EU2209, visible in the GPR. These displaced foundation stones were associated with a large collection of artifacts from the first half of the 18th century, tying these deposits to the Jackson family. Excavation in this unit continued to 150 cm (59 inches) below the modern ground surface, at which point it was halted due to safety limitation. The deposits at this depth were still cultural (not sterile subsoil), suggesting that the unit may be inside a filled cellar or sunken part of the former building. The CMD survey confirms that this unit is located within a square feature (see Fig. 14), that measures 8 x 8 ft. Further testing would be needed to determine the function of this addition. If it had a brick floor, it may be a dairy, similar to the one excavated by Kathleen Wheeler at the Paine Dodge House in Ipswich which was set about a foot below the ground surface on the north side of the building and measured 6.5 x 9.8 ft (Wheeler 1997).

Two other test pits are located near the Jackson house. STP2208 is almost certainly inside the footprint on the house, and that is consistent with the dense deposit architectural rubble (brick, plaster with lathe impressions, mortar, and stone) found in it. STP2205 probably falls just outside/north of the structure. The deeper strata of STP2205 contain a dense deposit of domestic trash from the Jackson period (Fig. 26) (90-120 cm bs), over a brick or brick rubble layer that begins at 120 cm below the surface. Similar ceramic types and similar mean pipe stem dates suggest that the trash in 2205 and the fill of 2209 are contemporary.

Additional Jackson Structures

A similar combination of documentary and archaeological data allows us to fill in more details about the land around the Jackson's "mansion house." Bartholomew Jackson's probate inventory (Essex County Probate 14678) describes his

"mansion and dwelling house," a barn, and three shops. Using deeds and the division of the Jackson land among George Jackson's heirs, Katherine Copeland and Stanley Goodwin reconstructed the parcels and buildings that existed when Lee purchased the lots (Fig. 3). The Jackson "mansion house" was on land between the Brick Kitchen and the Lee Mansion, and partly under the Mansion. It may have sat quite close to another building at the west because the estate division references a "passage" at the west end, suggesting a narrow space between buildings. The three shops mention in Bartholomew's inventory were on land that passed to his brothers, and they sit east of the archaeological testing. There was a butcher shop and a second shop on the parcel that became the Brick Kitchen and John Hine's shop on land even further east. The barn was on land called the Jackson's south-west garden that passed heirs of John Jackson (George Sr.'s son; Bartholomew's brother), located north and west of the Jackson house (see Fig. 3). No remains of the Jackson barn have been located archaeologically, and Copeland and Goodwin's deed research locates it on a parcel that is now under Rockaway Street.

North of the Jackson house, a rectangular anomaly can be seen in GPR slice 9 at 90 cm bs, visible as an absence of reflectors with well defined edges and at least one square corner, at an angle to the standing buildings. STP 2210 confirmed that there is an early 18th-century deposit at this depth, though we do not have evidence of the structure aside from the geophysical anomaly.

Finally, archaeologically, we have evidence of a privy in STP2215 that would have sat along the rear of the Jackson property. The artifacts from this deposit are described above. The privy in STP2215 would also have had a structure over it, likely a small wooden building.

Artifacts Relating to the Jackson Family

In addition to the information about the layout of the buildings on the lot in the early 18th century, the artifacts from many of the deposits described above have the potential to provide significant information about the Jackson family, and about the availability of goods and dietary choices for a relatively high status family in early 18th

century Marblehead. The most significant artifact deposits come from EU2209, STP2205, and STP2215, but other STPs also have smaller but still significant collections from this time period. The artifact analysis from these features is ongoing. Faunal material (animal bones), domestic ceramics, smoking pipes, and architectural material are the best represented materials. There is a surprisingly small collection of personal adornment items related to fastening clothing (buckles and buttons), which is unusual for an 18th-century site with elite residents. The reason for this is unclear; did the Jacksons not invest in these items, or were they curated and reused very carefully, keeping them out of the trash deposits?

STP2215, which encountered the remains of an early 18th-century privy is one of the most significant of these, in part because of the well preserved animal bones and seeds in the deposit. For this reason, 2215 was expanded during the 2023 excavations. In 2022, the initial 1 m x 50 cm test, placed based on the results of the geophysical survey, encountered a deeply buried feature, with the fill beginning at roughly a meter below the modern surface. The fill of this feature contains predominantly discarded smoking pipe fragments (Figs. 34, 37) and animal bones. The mean pipe stem date for the lower levels of this feature is 1712, suggesting that it is the oldest feature identified, likely associated with the household of George Jackson Sr. (d. 1724) and his wife Mary. In the small section of this feature that we excavated in 2022, animal bones were the predominant item found in the fill (573), followed by smoking pipes (203), ceramics (82), and glass (33), and nails (26). These numbers are taken from undisturbed contexts that date to the early 18th century, a subset of the deposits in the test pit. This distribution of artifacts suggests that this was a specialized trash deposit, maybe filling the privy pit preferentially with animal bones and other smelly waste that needed to be discarded at some distance from the house.

Additionally, the ceramics and glass fragments were small and did not consist of multiple cross-mending pieces of the same vessels. (This may not be true of the material excavated from deeper layers in 2023). Ceramic types (Table 3, Fig. 36)

consisted mostly of redware (a coarse/utilitarian ware type used to make a wide range of storage jars, dairying vessels, bowls, pots, and mugs) and tin-glazed earthenware (an imported, often highly decorated type used for tablewares as well as drug pots and chamber pots), with smaller numbers of other coarse/utilitarian (North Devon, Rhenish gray stoneware) and refined/decorated wares (Staffordshire slipware, Nottingham stoneware, and white salt glazed stoneware). Further analysis of the ceramics and glass artifacts will be conducted in conjunction with the analysis of the additional material recovered in 2023.

The soil of this feature was dark and very organic, and we took soil samples to look for burned seeds. The two 2-liter samples from this feature contained over 150 seeds from at least 11 different taxa, primarily weedy species (jimsonweed) and berries (elderberries, raspberries, and blackberries). The nature of the deposits led us to hypothesize that this was a filled privy, and further excavations in 2023 support that interpretation. The faunal and botanical samples from this unit, and the expansion of this unit in 2023, are still being studied and will yield important information about the early 18th-century urban diet, health, and landscape.

Carolyn Mikowski's research on the faunal collection is centered around the nature of foodways during the urbanization of Marblehead, what the species recovered in the faunal remains represent, and how class, social status, and identities of the Jacksons may be reflected in the foodways present at the site. Questions about the foodways of Marblehead focus on what the foodways looked like during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and how similar or different they were to other urban centers during this time period. The species present at the site allow for the exploration of how the maritime economy influenced foodways, and how birds and fish were incorporated into the diet (in addition to the usual beef, sheep/goat, and pork). The Jacksons' occupations as doctors, status as middle to upper class, and varying personal and familial identities are all factors that may have influenced the food choices they made allowing for the examination of how medical knowledge, methods for solidifying social status or attempt-

ing upward mobility, and choices made by women related to domestic labor may be represented in the foodways present at the site.

Carolyn Mikowski's analysis (see above) of the animal bones from this feature to date has found that it contains a wide range of bird species, in addition to beef, lamb, and some fish. The 2022 excavations did not recover many fish bones, but the deeper deposits excavated in 2023 did include well preserved fish bones and continue to contain a wide variety of bird bones.

Other Buildings and Features (not on Jackson Land)

STPs 2211, 2214, and 2218 are close to the boundary between the land that Lee acquired from Freeman, and their position relative to the Acquisition of Lands map suggests that they are on the Freeman parcel. This means that in the first half of the 18th century, they would have been on land owned by William Nick, just beyond the northern edge of Jackson family land (Fig. 21). Prior to Freeman, that land was part of the William Nick Sr.'s estate, which was transferred to his son William Jr., then to his son William Nick III, then to Joseph Smethurst, Benjamin Smethurst, and finally Isaac Freeman. In all of these transactions, the land is described as a meadow, pasture, or orchard. There was a barn to the east in Nick's time.

The archaeological excavations suggest that there was a blacksmith workshop in this area. The evidence for this is the roughly 10 x 10 ft scatter of blacksmithing waste visible on GPR slice 12 and tested by STP2211. A dense layer of blacksmithing slag began at 107 cm below the surface. Although we do not have any evidence of the structure itself, the size and tight boundaries of the GPR anomaly suggest a deposit that was contained within a workshop. There is a very similar anomaly at the same depth to the west (Fig. 19), and blacksmithing slag was also found in the lower levels of STP2214. No documents that we have found mention blacksmithing, though we do have not extensive data from the 17th century or about William Nick's activities. However, William Nick Jr (d. 1723) was a shoreman and merchant (Heyrman 1984: 371-373), and it is possible that he maintained a blacksmith shop on his property

in order to produce items needed for his ships and fishing voyages. [NB: Because she does not reference the eldest William Nick (d. 1683), Heyrman refers to the William Nick who died in 1723 as Nick Sr. and his son and William Nick Jr., while in this report these two individuals are William Nick Jr (d. 1723) and William Nick III.]

Stacked fieldstones in STP2214 (with additional fieldstones found north of these in 2023 excavations) suggest a small outbuilding or a stone boundary wall in this area. These stones may be part of the wall that existed between the Jackson and Nick/Freeman land, or may be related to the blacksmithing activity. However, the layout of the features in this area is hard to determine, since only a small area was uncovered due to obstructions (modern cobbles, historic cobbles, and a tree stump). The stacked stones fall just east of the strong reflector in GPR slice 9 and may be associated.

The artifacts in the deep deposits in 2214 and 2218 (grouped as Lot C) are the same types and date range as those associated with the Jackson occupation in 2205, 2209, and 2215. However, the percentages of ceramic types do vary (see Table 3). The ceramic collection in STPs 2214/2218 has a higher percentage of redwares, a lower percentage of tin-glazed wares, and a slightly higher percentage of white salt glazed stonewares than Lots A and B. Even more dramatically, there are proportionally many fewer smoking pipe fragments in Lot C relative to the numbers of ceramics than there are in Lots A and B. The difference is dramatic and statistically significant. In fact, the ratios of pipe stems to ceramic fragments in Lot C is probably closer to what is normal or expected, and it is the Jackson deposits in Lots A and B that have abnormally high numbers of pipes (see Marion's discussion above).

Since this deposit is on a different historic parcel from the Jacksons and has a different artifact profile, it is possibly associated with a different person. It may be associated with William Nick Jr.'s household, since he owned the land in the land in the early 18th century. However, if the Perley map is correct about the location of William Nick Sr.'s house (Fig. 9) which Nick Jr. inherited, this deposit would be far from the house. The

mean pipe bore date (based on the small collection of stems from 2214 only) is 1743. Is this a trash deposit associated with the property transfer between Nick and Smethurst in 1738? Is this trash associated with someone using the blacksmithing workshop? Trash from the Jackson family dumped over the boundary wall? We will have more data on this after analyzing the material excavated in 2023, since we have a much larger sample of the deposits that make up Lot C.

Features and Deposits from the Lee Period

There are formal cobbled surfaces from the Lee period, but trash deposits from this short period were elusive in 2022. The most dramatic finds from the Lee period are the buried cobble surfaces in STPs 2205 and 2207 (Fig .62), and the disturbed cobble surface in 2214. These cobbles are shallow (beginning 10 cm/4 in below the modern surface) and are probably from the same surface that was uncovered during earlier landscaping along the east side of the Mansion. These suggest that much of the area east of the house, both north and south of the side stairs, was cobbled in the Lee period. The cobbles in these two units (2205 and 2207) have different orientations, one with lines of cobbles parallel to the side of the Mansion and one perpendicular, suggesting that the cobbles in this yard were laid in a pattern. The 2023 excavations suggested that the whole area between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen was cobbled, as was the area north of the Mansion. Figure 63 shows all of the areas where cobbled surfaces were uncovered in 2022 and 2023, as well as detail images of each unit, all orthorectified. Later landscaping removed the cobbles from most of the land associated with the Brick Kitchen. Cobbles were absent in 2201 and 2202, but could have been disturbed when the current (modern) cobbled surface was installed recently. Any future landscaping or planting should be attentive to the presence of buried cobble surfaces, even if disturbed.

The upper levels of 2214 were also the only place where fragments of creamware were found in 2022. This ceramic type was developed in the 1760s and introduced to the North American market in the decades following, making it one of the ceramic types that would be diagnostic of

the Lee period. The widespread presence of the cobble surface –a formal surface that could easily be swept clean -- in the yard between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen meant that trash from the time period did not build up in this area. Little soil built up over the cobbles over time, suggesting that there was no period after 1766 when much trash deposition was taking place in the space immediately east of the Lee Mansion. This means that where Lee period surfaces are preserved, they are very close to the modern surface and all surface-disturbing activities (for gardening, house repairs, utilities) should consider the possible effects on Lee period archaeological deposits.

THE EFFECT OF LATER LANDSCAPING ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS AROUND THE BRICK KITCHEN

While archaeological deposits close to the Mansion are generally well preserved, the impacts of later landscaping and construction activities are most apparent on the recently-acquired land associated with the Brick Kitchen. In 2022, we did not find any Lee period deposits on the land adjacent to the Brick Kitchen. Note however, that the 2023 excavations identified preserved, Lee-period deposits at the north end of this yard, under the former woodshed. There were, surprisingly, no significant 19th-century artifact deposits adjacent to the Brick Kitchen either, despite its use as a dry goods store in the early 19th century. The recently-acquired land associated with the Brick Kitchen has been affected by the building and rebuilding of the fieldstone retaining wall at the north end (STP 2212), the construction of a large 19th-century dry well connected to the Brick Kitchen (still open near the north end of the property), installation of the modern sewer which runs the length of the building, and modern re-surfacing. Creation of the existing, thick gravel driveway removed the deposits at depths equivalent to the cobble surface found further west in 2205 and 2207.

Despite these disturbances, however, significant deposits were found in STPs 2208, 2211, and 2214, and EU 2209. Pre-1768 surfaces are so deeply buried that they are preserved in many areas on this section of the property despite modern disturbance (including a likely building founda-



Figure 62. Lee period cobbled surfaces in STP 2205 (left) and 2207 (right).

tion, related deposits in 2209, and the blacksmithing waste in 2211, all discussed above). STP 2214 contains the remnant of a possible, disturbed cobble surface at 10 cm (4 inches) below the modern surface, and STP 2208 contains a brick demolition deposit probably from the early 18th-century Jackson house. The northern section of the lot (under the former woodshed) and the area closest to the line that formerly divided the two properties may be the best preserved. These areas should be treated with care when doing landscaping work, since there may be Lee period deposits preserved relatively close to the surface.

The 19th Century

Unlike many urban properties, where 19th-century artifacts and features dominate, there are limited deposits from the 19th century in the areas that we tested. The only units with notable strata dating to the 19th century were STPs 2215, 2216, and 2217, located behind the Mansion. These all had upper layers that contained deposits of coal and coal ash and low-density artifact scatters from different points throughout the 19th century. These deposits are associated with the period when the Lee Mansion was used as the Marblehead Bank. There are several identifiable glass artifacts that come from the later 19th century. One of these was a complete, tiny bottle with the words “MASS BD OF HEALTH” on the bottom. Research by Cal Mikowski and Matt Becue suggests

that the bottle was produced between 1897 and 1904 when the Massachusetts Board of Health was mass producing smallpox and tetanus antitoxins and vaccines. This bottle may have been used by the Board of Health to distribute one of these vaccines or antitoxins to residents of the Lee Mansion during its use by the Marblehead Bank.

Future Research Directions

The 2022 fieldwork showed that the archaeological preservation around the Lee Mansion is, in general, exceptional. Building on this work, we planned and carried out another season of excavation in 2023 to conduct initial tests of the rest of the property as well as to follow up on some specific questions generated by the 2022 data. The questions we chose to follow up in 2023 are outline below:

- 1) What is the extent of the Lee period cobbled surface between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen?

One of the research questions about the Lee period is about the nature of the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen. Was the whole space formal and cobbled? Was part of it a work yard? Was it internally divided during the Lee period? The 2022 excavations showed that the Lee period surface is not far below the modern surface (4 inches, less than 10 cm) in STP2205 and 2207, meaning that this surface would have been very susceptible to disturbance by later activities. In

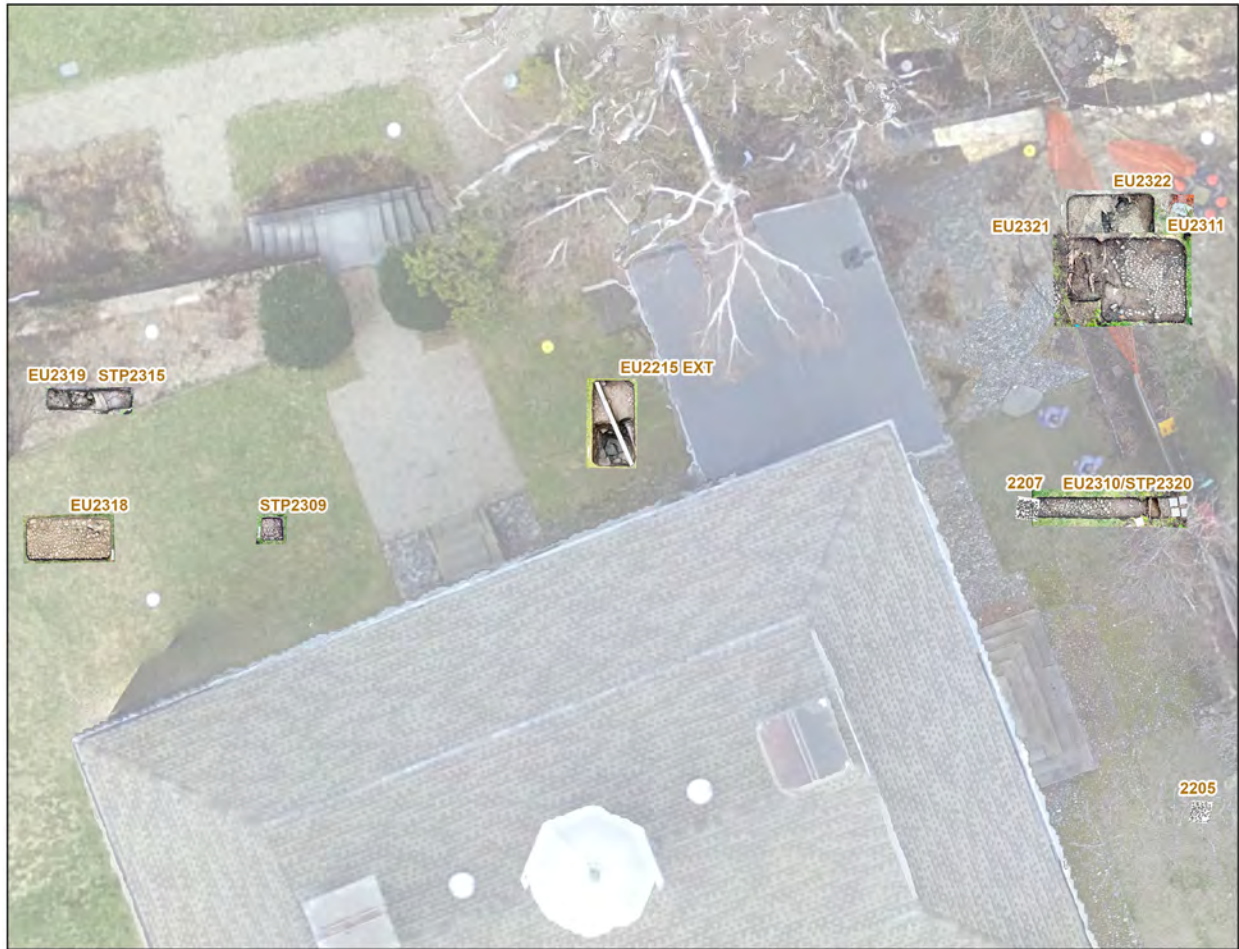


Figure 63. All cobbled surfaces uncovered in 2022 and 2023. Individual photographs have been orthorectified.

STPs 2207 and 2205, we found an intact cobbled surface, but it is unclear how far this extended in the past. It was not present in 2208 or 2009, but it is not clear if that is because of later 19th and 20th century alterations or because it never extended that far. At the point at which it ends, does it have a formal edging (indicating that only part of this space was cobbled in the past), or does it end because it was disturbed by later activities?

The 2023 excavations suggest that the whole space between these buildings was cobbled. This finding, and others from 2023, have important implications for understanding the use of space around the Mansion and will be discussed further in the report on the 2023 season. These data on the uses of outdoor space can be used to not only accurately reconstruct the property layout and

activity areas but to understand the experiences of people who were enslaved by the Lees (see Mosterman 2021).

2) Will expansion around STP2214 uncover any more Lee period trash deposits, and can additional excavation here shed more light on the possible outbuilding foundation in STPs 2214 and 2218?

One of the only areas where we found a deposit with diagnostic Lee period (1766-1788) artifacts was in the upper levels of 2214 where we found sherds of creamware in levels 1 and 2. Our hypothesis is that these deposits may have been protected here by virtue of the fact that this area was covered by a woodshed that spanned the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen throughout the later 19th/early 20th centuries. Finding



Figure 63. All cobbled surfaces uncovered in 2022 and 2023, detail views. Individual photographs have been orthorectified.

trash deposits associated with the Lee period is critical to answering questions about how the space around the Brick Kitchen was used and potentially uncovering information about the lives of the people that Lee enslaved or others who worked on the property. Deeper in 2214 are stacked fieldstones that may represent an earlier outbuilding or property division; these are associated with a dense deposit of small domestic trash, including calcined animal bone.

3) Are there other areas of the property with preserved Lee period deposits? How were the areas north and west of the house used in the Lee period?

One of the most important goals for the Museum is to find artifact deposits and landscaping information from the Lee period that will help further interpret the lives of the Lees and particularly of the people they enslaved. Limited artifact

deposits from this period were found in 2022, so testing other areas of the property is an important goal of any future research. Test pits on the west side of the house excavated in 2023 were promising. We identified two or three test pits where there were Lee period artifacts, all very shallow and mixed with modern material. Future excavations are planned, tentatively for the summer of 2025. Further interpretation of the experiences of the people enslaved by the Lees will hopefully be the focus of future reports when there is more archaeological data from the Lee period.

4) The Jackson period (ca. 1690-1757) privy in 2215

The 2022 excavations located a filled feature, likely circular based on the CMD data, containing primarily animal bone and smoking pipes, with a lesser number of ceramic, glass and metal artifacts that date this feature of the Jackson period (ca.

1690 to 1757). Two flotation samples from this feature produced a large number of seeds. The primary goal of conducting additional excavation here is to collect larger samples of the fill for seeds, pollen, parasites, and faunal remains. The faunal collection will form the basis of Carolyn Mikowski's MA thesis. The faunal collection recovered from the test pit in 2022 is diverse and contains a large number of bird bones from a range of species, but a surprisingly small number of fish bones (Fig. 6). We would like to collect larger samples for laboratory flotation and sorting in order to determine if the low number of fish bones is a result of the field screening methods or is reflective of early 18th century dietary choices. We will also process these samples to collect seeds which may indicate both dietary choices and medicinal plants, since the house was the home to two doctors. We will collect specialized samples to look for pollen and parasite remains to answer questions of early 18th-century urban health and landscape.

In 2023, we continued testing behind the Mansion and into the west yard with the goal of learning more about the Lee period use of those spaces. Analysis of the 2023 results is in progress.

In addition to the questions that we decided to pursue in 2023, there are a wide range of other possible follow up questions based on the 2022 results. Excavations around EU2209 could provide more information about the apparent addition to the Jackson house. Large scale excavations around 2205, 2208, or 2209 could reveal parts of the house's footprint. Soil samples from EU2209 also had good preservation of seeds, so future excavations there could gather data to compare to samples from the privy, STP2215. Other excavations could follow up on the possible structures and activity areas north of the Jackson house, such as the area of blacksmithing debris and a possible early outbuilding. Finally, there is a strong reflector in GPR slice 9 adjacent to the Mansion's kitchen addition (Fig. 18) that is under the herb garden and not accessible for testing, but other deposits at that depth have been features on the pre-1765 ground surface. More detailed studies of the artifact collections would also provide more information about the Jackson period.

Archaeological Sensitivity of the Museum Property

Both the 2022 and 2023 excavations found that there is excellent archaeological preservation on the Museum's property surrounding the Lee Mansion. In most areas, the Lee period deposits, when they are preserved, are very shallow with intact cobble surfaces and trash deposits (in the west yard) starting just 10 cm/ 4 inches below the modern surface. This means that all activities that disturb the ground surface – new garden beds, utility work, etc -- should be planned with the archaeological resources in mind. The following section describes in detail the archaeological sensitivity of the different areas of the property, incorporating the 2023 results as well.

Between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen

Throughout this whole area, there are deep, preserved, Jackson-period deposits beginning 35 cm to 1m (14 inches to 3 feet) below the modern surface. Mostly these begin to appear at greater than 50 cm (20 inches) below the modern surface. These have been cut through by the sewer line running parallel to the Brick Kitchen and the dry well, but elsewhere are so deep that they are probably preserved across the whole space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen. The shallower deposits that relate to the Lee period are more variably preserved, as described below. This whole area contains very little 19th-century material.

Land Associated with the Brick Kitchen

The land adjacent to the Brick Kitchen, between the building and the former fence line that divided this property from the Mansion, is the area where there has been the most disturbance of the upper layers. In most areas, intact archaeological deposits in this yard begin 50 cm/ 20 inches or more below the modern surface. In some area (around 2210 and 2211) the intact deposits are even deeper (80+ cm/30+ inches) below the modern surface. There are some important exceptions in this area. The area that was formerly under the woodshed is much better preserved, with a Lee period cobbled surface at 10 cm/4 inches below the modern surface. This corresponds to the area north of a line between the back wall of the

Brick Kitchen and the back wall of the Mansion. SPT2208 also has good preservation beginning at just 20 cm/ 8 inches below the modern surface, possibly because it was close to the fence between the two yards so not affected by driveway construction for the Brick Kitchen building. Work in other areas along that fence line, especially close to the street, may also encounter intact archaeological deposits close to the surface.

Mansion East Yard

The area closer to the Mansion on the east side has variable preservation. In places (STP 2205, 2207) there are preserved cobble surfaces just 10 cm/4 inches below the modern surface. However, in other area, this surface has been disturbed by more recent landscaping or repair activities (as seen in STP 2201, 2202, 2220). The GPR (Fig. 15) suggests that there are broad areas where the surface is intact, but other places where utilities lines, planting beds, etc have cut through it. The preservation close to the street is unknown since we did not excavate any test pits close to the street on this part of the yard.

North of the Mansion

Some of the information about this area comes from the 2023 season. In general, areas east of the back Mansion doorway (the space between the gravel walk and the kitchen extension) seem to have upper layers with dense 19th-century deposits, though there are small patches where cobble surfaces are preserved beginning at 20 cm/ 8 inches below the surface as seen in 2215ext. In most places the Lee period here seems to have been disturbed by later activity, but upper layers could provide information about the 19th century.

West of the back door, there are cobbled surfaces very close to the modern surface. These may extend to the point at which the lawn starts to slope down towards the sunken knot garden. The garden beds along the north wall have mixed upper layers, but intact deposits beneath, and a chance to examine a broader swath of this area could be very informative. The pre-Lee ground surface and early 18th-century features probably exist across this whole area, but deeply buried, well protected, and well preserved.

The garden beds the form the northern edge of the property cover the location of at least one privy, filled in the early 20th century. Gardening has already mixed the upper layers of the soil, so can continue. This would be a logical place to look for a Lee-period privy as well, so new/deep planting in this area should be attentive to any archaeological material encountered and note its location.

West Yard

The area surrounding the sunken knot garden has a very different fill sequence from anywhere else on the property, with deep 19th century deposits in several test pits (2307, 2323, 2331). The center and lower sections of this area are likely not very archaeologically sensitive or informative, but the edges, where this area meets the level of the surround lawn might be. The berm at the western edge of the property was only tested in one location (STP 2305), but that deposit, plus the known history of that parcel, suggests that the deposits there will mostly relate to the 19th and early 20th-century buildings along Rockaway treet, likely containing large amounts of architectural material and of limited archaeological interest. The rest of the west lawn is important for the Lee period, since the layer immediately below the topsoil contains creamware, a ceramic diagnostic to the Lee period, and other late 18th-century artifacts. The density and distribution of the late 18th-century material found in test pits is being analyzed in the report on the 2023 season. There is at least one pre-Lee feature, a field drain, deeply buried (1 m/ 3 ft below the modern surface), but we have not yet found any other features related to the James family who owned this part of the property prior to Lee.

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73: 213 William Nick to Joseph Smethurst, 1737

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109: 194 William Browne to Jane Jackson, 1761

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Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|--|--|
| STP 2201 | | | | | |
| 2201 | 10 | 40 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Body |
| 2201 | 10 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Rim bluish tint on the glaze |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body Brown reserve porcelain |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham Body |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2201 | 10 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2201 | 10 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2201 | 10 | 17 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2201 | 10 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | amber body |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | brown body |
| 2201 | 10 | 6 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless body |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint chip | ballast flint |
| 2201 | 10 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone mica | mica |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone pebble | |
| 2201 | 10 | 3 | Nails | | |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Small finds | other pencil lead | |
| 2201 | 10 | 1 | Synthetic | other ? | |
| 2201 | 11 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2201 | 11 | 6 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2201 | 11 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body looks like there was some possibly some glaze that chipped off |
| 2201 | 11 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body MA cat as North Devon based on small reduction zone along int surface |
| 2201 | 11 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body burnt |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Handle |
| 2201 | 11 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Rim |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Base |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 11 | 7 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2201 | 11 | 3 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2201 | 11 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2201 | 11 | 2 | Glass | bottle, wine | green body |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|-------------------|--|--|
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2201 | 11 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint fragments | ballast flint |
| 2201 | 11 | 7 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2201 | 11 | 4 | Nails | | |
| 2201 | 11 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2201 | 12 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2201 | 12 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Base |
| 2201 | 12 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 12 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze has almost been fully chipped off |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze is very matte, may have been glossy at one point |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Rim likely mug rim fragment, banded decoration |
| 2201 | 12 | 8 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2201 | 12 | 7 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2201 | 12 | 9 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2201 | 12 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2201 | 12 | 4 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2201 | 12 | 2 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2201 | 12 | 8 | Nails | | |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Small finds | other fan strut fragment, bone | |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Small finds | other umbrella part? | Cu alloy aglet around ferrous rod |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Small finds | unknown, curved | |
| 2201 | 12 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | tools file/rasp? | 1 flat side, 1 round side w tang. consider conservation |
| 2201 | 13 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze was very chipped |
| 2201 | 13 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze Body very chipped |
| 2201 | 13 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2201 | 13 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body some chips of glaze included in the bag, glaze has a bluish tint |
| 2201 | 13 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body |
| 2201 | 13 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2201 | 13 | 5 | Nails | | |
| 2201 | 14 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2201 | 14 | NA | Ceramic | | |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2201 | 14 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2201 | 14 | 12 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2201 | 14 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|---|--|
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed looks like it was dipped into the glaze, the whole vessel is not covered |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Rim burned |
| 2201 | 14 | 13 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Rim |
| 2201 | 14 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body glaze has a bluish tint |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body handpainted floral design |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body handpainted stripes |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Base |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Rim |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Rim |
| 2201 | 14 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish incised/stamped Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish incised/stamped Rim possible chamber pot |
| 2201 | 14 | 6 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Molded Rim Rim |
| 2201 | 14 | 13 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2201 | 14 | 4 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 2201 | 14 | 11 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2201 | 14 | 20 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | amber body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua body |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2201 | 14 | 7 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2201 | 14 | 6 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint nodules | ballast flint |
| 2201 | 14 | 8 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2201 | 14 | 10 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2201 | 14 | 13 | Nails | | |
| 2201 | 14 | 2 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2201 | 14 | 1 | Small finds | adornment button | cu alloy w shank, missing domed top, d = 16 mm |
| 2201 | 15 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2201 | 15 | 15 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 10 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2201 | 15 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body 1 sherd has no glaze, but it is very likely since it was tin glazed the glaze chipped off |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body handpainted with floral designs |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Base |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2201 | 15 | 3 | Faunal | B | |
| 2201 | 15 | 9 | Faunal | F | |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Faunal | m | Bos tarsus CAR CO ulnar carpal |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Faunal | m | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Faunal | m | ovis/capra RAD DSH |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Faunal | m | sus scrofa TTH canine |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus CER FR vertebral body |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB FR |
| 2201 | 15 | 6 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2201 | 15 | 10 | Faunal | P | shell |
| 2201 | 15 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2201 | 15 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Glass | bottle | finish |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless rim |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | dark green |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2201 | 15 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint nodules | ballast flint |
| 2201 | 15 | 9 | Nails | | |
| 2201 | 15 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2202 | | | | | |
| 2202 | 1 | 7 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Architectural | plaster plaster/mortar undt. | |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware unidentified: could be astbury type or rockingham, the sherd is just not big enough to tell |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Body possibly just RW w slightly reduced area near inner surface |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Base |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Body exterior was either painted or slipped brown |
| 2202 | 1 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Body these pieces are a refit |
| 2202 | 1 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Yellow Ware Body interior was the normal yellow color, exterior was what is called a „Åuseaweed pattern,Åù |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Molded Body |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|--|
| 2202 | 1 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Glass | bottle | colorless circular base |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Glass | bottle | light green body |
| 2202 | 1 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | cobalt blue embossed |
| 2202 | 1 | 4 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2202 | 1 | 16 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2202 | 1 | 18 | Nails | | |
| 2202 | 1 | 2 | Synthetic | other | listed as just synthetic on inventory form |
| 2202 | 1 | 3 | Synthetic | other | paint |
| 2202 | 2 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 2 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware could be astbury or rockingham, not big enough to really tell |
| 2202 | 2 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 2 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 2 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 2 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Rim |
| 2202 | 2 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2202 | 2 | 1 | Glass | bottle | amber |
| 2202 | 2 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2202 | 2 | 8 | Nails | | |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Architectural | plaster plaster/mortar undt. | |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Lead-glazed Body burnt? the paste is very gray but its definitely an earthenware |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 11 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Base |
| 2202 | 3 | 13 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Molded Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body this could be another of the north midlands family of ceramics |
| 2202 | 3 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body one of these is a chip of tin glaze |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body pinkish glaze |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware or pearlware, too small to be definitive |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Jackfield Type Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 4 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Molded Body |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2202 | 3 | 5 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2202 | 3 | 3 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2202 | 3 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2202 | 3 | 3 | Glass | bottle | dark green body |
| 2202 | 3 | 3 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2202 | 3 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua |
| 2202 | 3 | 5 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2202 | 3 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| 2202 | 3 | 6 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2202 | 3 | 5 | Metal | nonferrous other | |
| 2202 | 3 | 31 | Nails | | |
| 2202 | 4 | 11 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 4 | 11 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 4 | 4 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Buckley Ware Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware missing glaze Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 13 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 17 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2202 | 4 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body handpainted |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware Body consider white slip dipped sw? |
| 2202 | 4 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2202 | 4 | 2 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2202 | 4 | 13 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 2202 | 4 | 5 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2202 | 4 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2202 | 4 | 2 | Glass | bottle | dark green body |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | aqua |
| 2202 | 4 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2202 | 4 | 12 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2202 | 4 | 13 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2202 | 4 | 13 | Nails | | |
| 2202 | 4 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2202 | 4 | 6 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2202 | 5 | 6 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 5 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2202 | 5 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2202 | 5 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2202 | 5 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated 3 | |
| 2202 | 5 | 1 | Glass | bottle | light green body |
| 2202 | 5 | 5 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2202 | 5 | 3 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2202 | 5 | 4 | Nails | | |
| 2202 | 22 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 22 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2202 | 22 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 22 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 22 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Body brick red, very dense body; possible costrel? |
| 2202 | 22 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2202 | 22 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2202 | 22 | 11 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2202 | 22 | 1 | Glass | bottle | dark green body |
| 2202 | 22 | 24 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint nodules | |
| 2202 | 22 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone rhyolite nodules | |
| 2202 | 23 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2202 | 23 | 6 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2202 | 23 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2202 | 23 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body int glazed |
| 2202 | 23 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2202 | 23 | 5 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2202 | 23 | 12 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2202 | 23 | 8 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2202 | 23 | 2 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2205 | | | | | |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2205 | 31 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2205 | 31 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2205 | 31 | 11 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Base early type, gray body, white slip dipped |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2205 | 31 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2205 | 31 | 2 | Glass | bottle | amber body |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green |
| 2205 | 31 | 3 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless body |
| 2205 | 31 | 12 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | green |
| 2205 | 31 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2205 | 31 | 14 | Nails | | |
| 2205 | 31 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2205 | 32 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2205 | 32 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware buff body, missing glaze and surface |
| 2205 | 32 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed white glaze int and ext |
| 2205 | 32 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless body |
| 2205 | 32 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless embossed body |
| 2205 | 32 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2205 | 32 | 14 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2205 | 33 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware pale body w ext glze, light brown, thin glaze layer |
| 2205 | 33 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese grayish, thick; low quality and/or burned? |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Brown Stoneware (German) Base gray paste, brown salt glaze, ext. German or English |
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish |
| 2205 | 33 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2205 | 33 | NA | Glass | | |
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless body |
| 2205 | 33 | 42 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2205 | 33 | 22 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2205 | 33 | 3 | Nails | | |
| 2205 | 33 | NA | Pipe | | |
| 2205 | 33 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2205 | 34 | 5 | Architectural | brick | includes 1 yellow brick frag and 1 large corner of red brick |
| 2205 | 34 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2205 | 34 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2205 | 34 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2205 | 34 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2205 | 34 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2205 | 34 | 1 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2205 | 34 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2205 | 34 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2205 | 34 | 9 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2205 | 35 | 4 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2205 | 35 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whieldon Ware Body blue (predominant) and manganese clouded decoration on int and ext |
| 2205 | 35 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2205 | 35 | 11 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2205 | 35 | 23 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2205 | 35 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone pebble | |
| 2205 | 36 | 8 | Architectural | brick | mix of colors of red; includes one bat w 5.75 cm thickness, 9 cm width |
| 2205 | 36 | 10 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware includes 1 mug base |
| 2205 | 36 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2205 | 36 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2205 | 36 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | English possibly both English brown? 1 has brown oxide ext and white int; 1 has brown ext and underfired/unglazed int |
| 2205 | 36 | 2 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2205 | 36 | 14 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2205 | 36 | 10 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 2205 | 36 | 5 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2205 | 36 | 2 | Glass | bottle | light green body |
| 2205 | 36 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless body |
| 2205 | 36 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2205 | 36 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2205 | 36 | 3 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2205 | 36 | NA | Pipe | | |
| 2205 | 36 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2205 | 36 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2205 | 36 | 6 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2205 | 36 | 3 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| 2205 | 36 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 7/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 9 | Architectural | brick | sand from mold still adhered, rather irregular, abundant visible temper. Largest example measures, thickness: 5.5 cm; width: 9 cm; length: longer than 17 cm, not complete. A smaller size also present, thickness: 3.75 cm; width: 6.75 cm |
| 2205 | 37 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | burned |
| 2205 | 37 | 26 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2205 | 37 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2205 | 37 | 14 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed 5 have blue paining; background colors range from pinkish to light blue to white |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Rim dec on int and ext |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2205 | 37 | 38 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2205 | 37 | 45 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2205 | 37 | 4 | Glass | bottle | colorless body |
| 2205 | 37 | 2 | Glass | bottle, wine | green body |
| 2205 | 37 | 3 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua |
| 2205 | 37 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2205 | 37 | 12 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2205 | 37 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2205 | 37 | 30 | Nails | | |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2205 | 37 | 5 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Pipe | bowlheelspur | 7/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Pipe | heel | 6/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Pipe | mouthpiece | 5/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 2 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2205 | 37 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 11 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 3 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2205 | 37 | 1 | Pipe | stemheelspur | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| STP 2207 | | | | | |
| 2207 | 53 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2207 | 53 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2207 | 53 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2207 | 53 | 20 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | |
| 2207 | 53 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2207 | 53 | 1 | Faunal | | Unidentified shell |
| 2207 | 53 | 14 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2207 | 53 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2207 | 53 | 11 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2207 | 53 | 18 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2207 | 53 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2207 | 53 | 26 | Nails | | |
| 2207 | 53 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2207 | 53 | 2 | Synthetic | plastic | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2207 | 53 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | architectural hardware insulator | |
| 2207 | 54 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2207 | 54 | 7 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2207 | 54 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2207 | 54 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2207 | 54 | 64 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2207 | 54 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2207 | 54 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2207 | 54 | 14 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2207 | 54 | 12 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2207 | 54 | 10 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2207 | 54 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2207 | 54 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2207 | 54 | 6 | Nails | | |
| STP 2208 | | | | | |
| 2208 | 40 | 11 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Architectural | charcoal | |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Architectural | stone marble | |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2208 | 40 | 20 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware |
| 2208 | 40 | 3 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2208 | 40 | 4 | Glass | bottle | colorless body |
| 2208 | 40 | 2 | Glass | bottle | colorless embossed body |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | amber |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2208 | 40 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Small finds | other coke bottle cap | |
| 2208 | 40 | 1 | Small finds | toys and games plastic leg | |
| 2208 | 41 | 26 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2208 | 41 | 2 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Architectural | shingle slate | |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed possibly early type |
| 2208 | 41 | 4 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2208 | 41 | 48 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2208 | 41 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2208 | 41 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2208 | 41 | 2 | Nails | cut | |
| 2208 | 41 | 1 | Organic | plant matter walnut shell | |
| 2208 | 41 | 3 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2208 | 42 | 3 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2208 | 42 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Rim |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|---------------------|---|
| 2208 | 42 | 14 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2208 | 42 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2208 | 42 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2208 | 42 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2208 | 42 | 3 | Nails | too corroded to ID | |
| 2208 | 43 | 1 | Architectural | brick | corner, burned |
| 2208 | 43 | 7 | Architectural | brick | some but not all burned/ darkened; 1 partial w attached mortar; width = 9.5 cm; thickness = 4.5 cm |
| 2208 | 43 | 11 | Architectural | plaster | w lathe impressions, large pieces |
| 2208 | 43 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2208 | 43 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Rim int and ext decoration; ext is blue motif outlined in purple |
| 2208 | 43 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2208 | 43 | 18 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2208 | 43 | 5 | Nails | | |
| 2208 | 44 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2208 | 44 | 7 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2208 | 44 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2208 | 44 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware 3 pcs are ,Äreverse slip,Ä brown slip ground with white slip decoration on the interior. |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | m | Bos tarsus TTH deciduous upper fourth premolar |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | m | Bos tarsus ULN PX younger individual |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | m | Md mammal CAU small carnivore--best guesses cat, fox, racoon |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | m | Md mammal DENT small carnivore--tooth in crypt |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | m | ovis/capra OTH horn core |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | m | ovis/capra PHA PX just articular surface |
| 2208 | 44 | 6 | Faunal | m | ovis/capra TTH FR |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus AEC |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus OTH horn core |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus SCP |
| 2208 | 44 | 3 | Faunal | M | LBN |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal VRT unfused articular surface |
| 2208 | 44 | 35 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2208 | 44 | 2 | Faunal | M | NID refits |
| 2208 | 44 | 44 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CRA |
| 2208 | 44 | 2 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CRA FR |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CRA identifiable? |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CRA identifiable? |
| 2208 | 44 | 2 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra DENT maxilla with upper m1, m2, m3; refit |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra DENT maxilla with upper p3, m1, m2, m3--deciduous? |
| 2208 | 44 | 3 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2208 | 44 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2208 | 44 | 1 | Nails | | |
| 2208 | 45 | 2 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2208 | 45 | 17 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2208 | 45 | 4 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2208 | 45 | 1 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2208 | 45 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2208 | 45 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|----------------|---------|-------|---------------|----------------------|---|
| 2208 | 45 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2208 | 45 | 1 | Nails | | |
| EU 2209 | | | | | |
| 2209 | 24 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 24 | 2 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 24 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 24 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2209 | 24 | 2 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2209 | 24 | 3 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 24 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | |
| 2209 | 24 | 1 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 24 | 1 | Organic | wood has paint | |
| 2209 | 24 | 1 | Small finds | toys and games ball | |
| 2209 | 25 | 6 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 25 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 25 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 25 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | mostly pearlware |
| 2209 | 25 | 1 | Faunal | M | LBN FR |
| 2209 | 25 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 25 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 25 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 25 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 25 | 4 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2209 | 25 | 3 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 26 | 21 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 26 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2209 | 26 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 26 | 1 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2209 | 26 | 1 | Faunal | M | LBN FR |
| 2209 | 26 | 4 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 26 | 1 | Faunal | M | OTH articular surface |
| 2209 | 26 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra HUM DSH refit |
| 2209 | 26 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 26 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2209 | 26 | 5 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 27 | 31 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 27 | 7 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 27 | 4 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Cistercian Body cordons; ID: Cistercian is likely not exactly correctl, but I think this is in the Cistercian/Midlands Blackware tradition, possibly a form of Midlands purple? |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Base |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Base |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body some of paste is reduced to gray |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Rim |
| 2209 | 27 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2209 | 27 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 27 | 2 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus CER FR |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal VRT FR |
| 2209 | 27 | 13 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 27 | 8 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra DENT mandible |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TAR astragalus |
| 2209 | 27 | 3 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH FR |
| 2209 | 27 | 28 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Glass | bottle | colorless body |
| 2209 | 27 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 27 | 12 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 27 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other lead strip | |
| 2209 | 27 | 12 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 27 | 6 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 27 | 2 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2209 | 27 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2209 | 27 | 9 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 27 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 27 | 3 | Pipe | stem | 7/64ths |
| 2209 | 28 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 28 | 13 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian Body pinkish paste w mica inclusions, white slip on ext, no glaze, missing int surface. Elsewhere on site have similar pieces w a green glaze that have been called Borderware, but ID is very tentative. Body + slip look similar to a N Devon example in the type collection, but no gray reduction. Consider also Spanish coarseware olive jars? |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) Body gray paste w remains of white slip on ext surface |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Base visible inclusions |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Base white inclusions, partially reduced paste |
| 2209 | 28 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body Rec #s 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 |
| 2209 | 28 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body Rec #s 4, 5, 8, 11 |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Base |
| 2209 | 28 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body burned |
| 2209 | 28 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body missing glaze |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body pinkish paste |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Foot rim |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Rim |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Base |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Base |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Base blue bands |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Base gray paste, slip dipped |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 28 | 15 | Faunal | | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | B | columba livia RAD DSH pigeon |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus TMT DSH |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | B | NID FR |
| 2209 | 28 | 3 | Faunal | F | NID |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | m | Lg Mammal CRA FR |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Faunal | m | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus FEM DSH |
| 2209 | 28 | 5 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN SH fragments |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB PSH |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB SH fragments |
| 2209 | 28 | 31 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB SH green from contact with metal |
| 2209 | 28 | 14 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2209 | 28 | 3 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 28 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 28 | 13 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 28 | 1 | Lithic, other | cobble | unusual material, mica rich |
| 2209 | 28 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2209 | 28 | 26 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 28 | 20 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 28 | 2 | Pipe | bowlheel | |
| 2209 | 28 | 3 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2209 | 28 | 9 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2209 | 28 | 23 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 28 | 7 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 29 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 30 | 10 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Body burned |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Body white slip over red body, but mostly only surface remains. North Devon sgraffito? Staffordshire slip decorated? |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) Body attribution based on paste color (gray), presence of white slip on ext, and inclusions in paste |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Body visible temper |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body burned |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body gray paste, white slip dipped |
| 2209 | 30 | 7 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2209 | 30 | 5 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 30 | 3 | Faunal | F | |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH FR premolar |
| 2209 | 30 | 5 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra ULN PSE |
| 2209 | 30 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 30 | 9 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 30 | 1 | Glass | bottle, case | green base |
| 2209 | 30 | 3 | Glass | curved, undetermined | aqua body |
| 2209 | 30 | 3 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless body |
| 2209 | 30 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 30 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 30 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 30 | 13 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 30 | NA | Pipe | | |
| 2209 | 30 | 13 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 30 | 16 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 7/64ths |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 8/64ths |
| 2209 | 30 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 4/64 |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 38 | 15 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Border ware Body |
| 2209 | 38 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Cistercian Base condoned, mends w base in cxt 51. ID: Cistercian is likely not exactly correctl, but I think this is in the Cistercian/Midlands Blackware tradition, possibly a form of Midlands purple? Paste is high fired, varies between dk red and dk gray. Glaze is lustrous both int and ext. |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Body |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) Body ? |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Body gravel tempered |
| 2209 | 38 | 11 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware black manganese glazed, possibly multiple vessels |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body imported/English redware? light body (buff-pinkish) w/ pale (green? tan?) glaze |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body imported/English redware?; body with handle attachment |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body imported/English redware?; slightly bumpy internal glaze, dark brownish glaze appearance (lead?) |
| 2209 | 38 | 29 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed multiple vessels, includes, body, base, and rim sherds |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim large piece, would be able to determine rim diameter, may be able to determine vessel type |
| 2209 | 38 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze Body |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2209 | 38 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Handle burnt |
| 2209 | 38 | 20 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body |
| 2209 | 38 | 10 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body blue painting, varying styles |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body green, yellow, and brown polychrome design. ext. glaze either weak tin glaze or lead glaze |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body pale blue, bagged separately because glaze flaked off |
| 2209 | 38 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body red painting |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body hand painted |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Brown Stoneware (German) Body gray body, two different vessels (surface treatment); could also be british |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body may be part of vessel mug (another cxt) |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham Body |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed one rim, one body (burnt) |
| 2209 | 38 | 39 | Faunal | | NID calcine |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus STE |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus TBT DSH |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus TBT DSH refit |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Faunal | B | NID FR |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Faunal | F | gadidae family VRT cod, haddock, pollock family |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | F | gadus callarias OTH CO otolith (ear bone) (cod) |
| 2209 | 38 | 4 | Faunal | F | NID FR |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Faunal | F | VRT |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus PHA1 CO medial L or lateral R |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TAR astragalus |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH incisor |
| 2209 | 38 | 7 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2209 | 38 | 8 | Faunal | M | LBN SH |
| 2209 | 38 | 7 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal RIB FR |
| 2209 | 38 | 4 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2209 | 38 | 89 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra SCP SUP |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB PSH 11 instances of carnivore damage |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH FR molar |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH incisor |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa MET CP |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa RIB SUP |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH FR incisor |
| 2209 | 38 | 3 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2209 | 38 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL FR weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 38 | 17 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 38 | 33 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 38 | 87 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 38 | 4 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | |
| 2209 | 38 | 8 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Metal | nonferrous other lead, folded strips | |
| 2209 | 38 | 49 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 38 | 46 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | 6/64ths |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| 2209 | 38 | 3 | Pipe | bowlheelspur | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Pipe | bowlsur | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 38 | 3 | Pipe | mouthpiece | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 38 | 3 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2209 | 38 | 10 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 4/64 |
| 2209 | 38 | 43 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2209 | 38 | 9 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2209 | 38 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 7/64 |
| 2209 | 38 | 1 | Pipe | stembowlheelspur | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2209 | 39 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware I,Ãm not sure what these ceramics are so I,Ãm labeling them as indeterminate; buff body with clear lead glaze?, one piece may not even be a ceramic -CPM |
| 2209 | 39 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze |
| 2209 | 39 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese hand painted |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2209 | 39 | 2 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Faunal | F | |
| 2209 | 39 | 9 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2209 | 39 | 8 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra SCP gnawing on medial and lateral edges |
| 2209 | 39 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL FR weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 39 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Glass | bottle | aqua body |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 39 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 39 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 39 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2209 | 39 | 7 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 39 | 6 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2209 | 39 | 4 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 39 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 51 | 7 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 51 | 3 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Cistercian Base condoned, mends w body frag in cxt 38. ID: Cistercian is likely not exactly correctl, but I think this is in the Cistercian/Midlands Blackware tradition, possibly a form of Midlands purple? |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 51 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 51 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body CMB checked. likely intrusive |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Brown Stoneware (German) Base gray paste |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|--|
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Undetermined gray paste undt. coarse earthenware, greenish-pinkish salt glaze with slip deco?; incredibly tiny piece |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body with brown slip band |
| 2209 | 51 | NA | Faunal | | NID FR weighed not counted, calcine |
| 2209 | 51 | 2 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Faunal | F | |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Faunal | F | OTH |
| 2209 | 51 | 5 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra RIB |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2209 | 51 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless body |
| 2209 | 51 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 51 | 6 | Glass | window | aqua |
| 2209 | 51 | 3 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 51 | 7 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 51 | 10 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 51 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | cutlery spoon handle, copper alloy, trifold | trifold pattern end |
| 2209 | 55 | 9 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 55 | 8 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 55 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian Unglazed unid coarse earthenware, white slip on exterior (unglazed), no glaze/slip (missing surface?) interior; olive jar? (pinkish paste with little to no visible reduction) |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon N. Devon identification tentative, paste gray so may have a completely reduced body, no visible inclusions (not gravel tempered?) |
| 2209 | 55 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2209 | 55 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Rim bowl or pan |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese hand painted under glaze blue |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | British Brown (Fulham) British? (id tentative); dark brown exterior salt glaze (lighter in some spots), interior unglazed?; pinkish gray paste suggests British over German |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | White Salt Glazed 1 is slip dipped, 1 is white bodied |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham chevron decoration |
| 2209 | 55 | 6 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 55 | 3 | Faunal | F | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | F | OTH otolith (cod?) |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | F | VRT |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus CER |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2209 | 55 | 11 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra MC DSH |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB SH |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra ULN PX |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|---|
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Faunal | M | RIB FR |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2209 | 55 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 55 | 8 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Glass | bottle | aqua body |
| 2209 | 55 | 4 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Glass | bottle | olive green |
| 2209 | 55 | 5 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 55 | 13 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 55 | 39 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Glass | stemware | colorless foot |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2209 | 55 | 15 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Pipe | spur | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2209 | 55 | 9 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 7/64ths |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 8/64ths |
| 2209 | 55 | 2 | Small finds | adornment buttons | 1 flat disc w central hole; 1 partial Cu alloy back with partial shank |
| 2209 | 55 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | architectural hardware window came, lead | |
| 2209 | 58 | 8 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 58 | 4 | Architectural | plaster | w lathe impressions |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware this one may be a redware but I,Âm not entirely sure so labelling as indeterminate for now, pinkish paste (this is what makes me think it,Âs not redware, it would be a very light redware?) with a brown slip on it, unglazed -CPM |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2209 | 58 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed either unglazed or missing glaze/surface; most likely 2 different vessels |
| 2209 | 58 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed undecorated, buff body, pale blue glaze on one piece |
| 2209 | 58 | 2 | Faunal | F | |
| 2209 | 58 | 4 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH incisor |
| 2209 | 58 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL FR weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 58 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Glass | bottle | neck |
| 2209 | 58 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2209 | 58 | 6 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 58 | 9 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Pipe | mouthpiece | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2209 | 58 | 6 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2209 | 58 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 7/64ths |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 8/64ths |
| 2209 | 58 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2209 | 59 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 59 | 4 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian Unglazed unidentified coarse earthenware, pinkish paste with various visible inclusions, white slip with no glaze on interior. missing ext surface. possible olive jar? |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) |
| 2209 | 59 | 10 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Rim pie crust edge |
| 2209 | 59 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed blue hand painted |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish 1 base; 1 w blue cordons |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2209 | 59 | 7 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | F | |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | m | Lg Mammal VRT FR |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | m | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH deciduous upper 3rd molar |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH upper 4th premolar |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal LBN FR |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN FR |
| 2209 | 59 | 28 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CER FR |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra RAD SH |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra SCP SUP refit |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TAR PSH calcaneus |
| 2209 | 59 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL FR weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 59 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2209 | 59 | 5 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2209 | 59 | 8 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2209 | 59 | 3 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2209 | 59 | 10 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 59 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 59 | 47 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | 1 pc w cortex, possibly worked |
| 2209 | 59 | 10 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 59 | 19 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | earthenware |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2209 | 59 | 4 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 59 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 7/64ths |
| 2209 | 59 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 8/64ths |
| 2209 | 61 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 61 | 5 | Architectural | plaster | w lathe impressions |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|---|
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian Unglazed Body unidentified coarse earthenware, white slip exterior; unglazed interior, possible olive jar? |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Base thick redware base, possible pan or milk pan |
| 2209 | 61 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim 1 rim sherd clear lead glaze interior?/unglazed exterior (most of interior surface missing but curvature + remaining glaze suggests so); 1 clear lead glaze body sherd interior, exterior unglazed brown slip |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze missing interior and exterior surfaces, no glaze remaining |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2209 | 61 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese hand painted, most likely Chinese due to the time period |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Base |
| 2209 | 61 | 3 | Faunal | B | |
| 2209 | 61 | 2 | Faunal | F | VRT |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus THO unfused epiphysis |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal VRT |
| 2209 | 61 | 3 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN FR |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB |
| 2209 | 61 | 7 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2209 | 61 | 2 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa SAC young pig |
| 2209 | 61 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL weighed not counted |
| 2209 | 61 | 4 | Glass | bottle | dark green body |
| 2209 | 61 | 6 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 61 | 6 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Glass | stemware | colorless foot |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Lithic, Native | chipping debris (flakes/shatter) flake? | rhyolite dk gray rhyolite |
| 2209 | 61 | 8 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 61 | 6 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2209 | 61 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 4/64 |
| 2209 | 61 | 9 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2209 | 61 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 7/64 |
| 2209 | 61 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | architectural hardware pintle? | iron |
| 2209 | 70 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 70 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2209 | 70 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2209 | 70 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2209 | 70 | 7 | Faunal | P | SHL FR |
| 2209 | 70 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2209 | 70 | 2 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 70 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2209 | 70 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2209 | 52 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2209 | 52 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2209 | 52 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze Body pinkish paste |
| 2209 | 52 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL FR |
| 2209 | 52 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 2209 | 52 | 2 | Nails | | |
| 2209 | 52 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2209 | 52 | 3 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2210 | | | | | |
| 2210 | 6 | 3 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2210 | 6 | 21 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2210 | 6 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Refined Agate Ware |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | |
| 2210 | 6 | 3 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 2210 | 6 | 6 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2210 | 6 | 19 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2210 | 6 | 13 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2210 | 6 | 2 | Lithic, Native | other not identified | |
| 2210 | 6 | 4 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | |
| 2210 | 6 | 13 | Nails | | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Small finds | adornment bead | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Small finds | hygiene thermometer | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Synthetic | other melted glass | |
| 2210 | 6 | 1 | Synthetic | plastic | |
| 2210 | 7 | 3 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2210 | 7 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2210 | 7 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2210 | 7 | 55 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2210 | 7 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2210 | 7 | 15 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2210 | 7 | 3 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2210 | 7 | 4 | Glass | bottle | colorless body |
| 2210 | 7 | 1 | Glass | bottle | green body |
| 2210 | 7 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2210 | 7 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2210 | 7 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | milkglass |
| 2210 | 7 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2210 | 7 | 3 | Lithic, other | | |
| 2210 | 7 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2210 | 7 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2210 | 7 | 16 | Nails | | |
| 2210 | 7 | 1 | Synthetic | | |
| 2210 | 8 | 18 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2210 | 8 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2210 | 8 | 28 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2210 | 8 | 12 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2210 | 8 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2210 | 8 | 2 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2210 | 8 | 7 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2210 | 8 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2210 | 8 | 3 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 2210 | 8 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2210 | 8 | 7 | Lithic, other | | |
| 2210 | 8 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | |
| 2210 | 8 | 14 | Nails | | |
| 2210 | 8 | 2 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2210 | 9 | 38 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2210 | 9 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian coarse, pinkish/buff paste; possible olive jar as identified by Iris Glinski in 2023 |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian ext surface with whitish slip, pinkish/buff paste; Borderware or Iberian; Possible olive jar |
| 2210 | 9 | 24 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2210 | 9 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed pearlware, though get second opinion on tin glaze |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2210 | 9 | 21 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed teeth |
| 2210 | 9 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2210 | 9 | 7 | Nails | | |
| 2210 | 9 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| SPT 2211 | | | | | |
| 2211 | 16 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2211 | 16 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2211 | 16 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2211 | 16 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2211 | 16 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2211 | 16 | NA | Glass | | |
| 2211 | 16 | NA | Glass | | |
| 2211 | 16 | NA | Glass | | |
| 2211 | 16 | 30 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 16 | 6 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 16 | 6 | Nails | | |
| 2211 | 16 | 1 | Small finds | | decorative object with black and white faces |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Architectural | other | slag |
| 2211 | 17 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2211 | 17 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2211 | 17 | 8 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 17 | 6 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone | ballast flint |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other lead, irregular | |
| 2211 | 17 | 8 | Nails | | |
| 2211 | 17 | 3 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Screw | | |
| 2211 | 17 | 1 | Synthetic | | battery part? |
| 2211 | 18 | 19 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2211 | 18 | 1 | Architectural | other | slate |
| 2211 | 18 | NA | Ceramic | | |
| 2211 | 18 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | likely Staffordshire missing glaze |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|-------------------|--|---|
| 2211 | 18 | 13 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2211 | 18 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2211 | 18 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2211 | 18 | 7 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 18 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 18 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone | ballast flint |
| 2211 | 18 | 4 | Nails | | |
| 2211 | 19 | 9 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2211 | 19 | 2 | Architectural | plaster | plaster/mortar |
| 2211 | 19 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2211 | 19 | 16 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2211 | 19 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2211 | 19 | 1 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2211 | 19 | 3 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2211 | 19 | 6 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2211 | 19 | 4 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 19 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 19 | 2 | Nails | | |
| 2211 | 19 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2211 | 20 | 4 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Architectural | other | slate |
| 2211 | 20 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2211 | 20 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | missing all glaze/surface |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese |
| 2211 | 20 | 2 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus RAD PX fragile, weathered, sustained damage during excavations |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Faunal | M | FR NID calcined |
| 2211 | 20 | 29 | Faunal | M | FR NID most seem recently fragmented/damaged from excavation due to fragile nature of bone, possibly fragmented off 20-1 or 20-4? |
| 2211 | 20 | 2 | Faunal | M | FR NID refit, unfused surface present maybe LBN or VRT? |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Faunal | M | TTH FR pig? |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2211 | 20 | 23 | Fuel and furnace | slag blacksmithing slag | |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 20 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 20 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone | ballast flint |
| 2211 | 20 | 6 | Nails | | |
| 2211 | 20 | 2 | Organic | wood | charcoal |
| 2211 | 20 | 3 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2211 | 20 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2211 | 20 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | architectural hardware possible pintle | ferrous |
| 2211 | 21 | 5 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2211 | 21 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2211 | 21 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2211 | 21 | 24 | Fuel and furnace | slag blacksmithing slag | |
| 2211 | 21 | 2 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 21 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2211 | 21 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2211 | 21 | 1 | Organic | wood | charcoal |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------------------|--|--|
| STP 2212 | | | | | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2212 | 56 | 3 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2212 | 56 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2212 | 56 | 41 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2212 | 56 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2212 | 56 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed calcined bone |
| 2212 | 56 | 7 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2212 | 56 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | coal | |
| 2212 | 56 | 59 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2212 | 56 | 48 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2212 | 56 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object light bulb part | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object ring | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other | |
| 2212 | 56 | 13 | Nails | | |
| 2212 | 56 | 2 | Synthetic | plastic | |
| 2212 | 56 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | kitchenware spoon | |
| 2212 | 57 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2212 | 57 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2212 | 57 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2212 | 57 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2212 | 57 | 9 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2212 | 57 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2212 | 57 | 9 | Nails | | |
| 2212 | 57 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2214 | | | | | |
| 2214 | 46 | 10 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Base possible mug |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Rim |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2214 | 46 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Scalloped edge Rim refit |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Rim |
| 2214 | 46 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Glass | bottle | brown ovoid base |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2214 | 46 | 9 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2214 | 46 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless body |
| 2214 | 46 | 16 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2214 | 46 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | green |
| 2214 | 46 | 48 | Nails | | |
| 2214 | 47 | 6 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body glaze had a bluish tint |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Base |
| 2214 | 47 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Base |
| 2214 | 47 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body there was overglaze paint,, but it rubbed off so it was hard to tell what color it was |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Molded Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body |
| 2214 | 47 | 2 | Glass | bottle | dark green body |
| 2214 | 47 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2214 | 47 | 5 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2214 | 47 | 10 | Nails | | |
| 2214 | 47 | 3 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2214 | 48 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Body painted redfish on the outside |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Molded Rim Rim soup plate? |
| 2214 | 48 | 3 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TAR navicular cuboid |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Glass | bottle | aqua body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Glass | bottle | dark green body |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2214 | 48 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | loop |
| 2214 | 48 | 12 | Nails | | |
| 2214 | 48 | 2 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2214 | 48 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2214 | 49 | 73 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze black on what could be the rim |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|--|
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze glaze is missing, appeared to have white slip inlaid into molded bits at one point |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Base |
| 2214 | 49 | 12 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 32 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2214 | 49 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2214 | 49 | 24 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Rim the outside of this vessel has a matte brown glaze |
| 2214 | 49 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body looks burnt |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | British Brown (Fulham) Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 6 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Molded Body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Rim |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Faunal | B | NID FR |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Faunal | F | |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | m | Lg Mammal LBN SH |
| 2214 | 49 | 6 | Faunal | m | Md mammal LBN SH |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | m | sus scrofa TTH CO premolar |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus HUM DSE refits |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH CO fourth upper premolar |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH FR |
| 2214 | 49 | 3 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2214 | 49 | 46 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa PHA1 CD medial right or lateral left |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH FR |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Glass | bottle | aqua body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Glass | bottle | colorless body |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Glass | bottle | colorless body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Glass | bottle, wine | olive green base |
| 2214 | 49 | 5 | Glass | bottle, wine | olive green body |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2214 | 49 | 12 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|---------------|---|---|
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint chip | |
| 2214 | 49 | 5 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2214 | 49 | 14 | Nails | | |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2214 | 49 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2214 | 49 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2214 | 49 | 6 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2214 | 50 | 8 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2214 | 50 | 13 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Iberian Unglazed Base pinkish/buff paste, very thick, possibly Iberian, Border ware utilitarian vessel |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 29 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body maybe some kind of sponged on decoration? |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Molded Rim |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2214 | 50 | 24 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body one of this count is a chip of tin glaze |
| 2214 | 50 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body these are all missing glaze but match the fabric of the other tin-glazed earthenwares |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Rim |
| 2214 | 50 | 5 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Undetermined buff paste Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Jackfield Type Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | B | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | F | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TAR FR astragalus |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal RIB FR |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB FR |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal SCP FR |
| 2214 | 50 | 3 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2214 | 50 | 22 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra FEM DSE green from contact with metal |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra LUM FR body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra SCP SUP |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB DSE |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB PSE |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH CO incisor |
| 2214 | 50 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|---|
| 2214 | 50 | 8 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2214 | 50 | 4 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2214 | 50 | 6 | Glass | bottle | body |
| 2214 | 50 | 6 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green body |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Glass | bottle, wine | dark green neck |
| 2214 | 50 | 4 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua |
| 2214 | 50 | 4 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2214 | 50 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2214 | 50 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2214 | 50 | 0 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2214 | 50 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object tack, small | |
| 2214 | 50 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2214 | 50 | 23 | Nails | | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Organic | plant matter seed | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2214 | 50 | 10 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2214 | 50 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | architectural hardware strap w partial nail hole | strap hinge, door hardware or furniture hardware? |
| STP 2215 | | | | | |
| 2215 | 79 | 4 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2215 | 79 | 3 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon (Sgraffito) Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body remnants of slip and glaze on edge of bottom |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze Body fired under reduction conditions? |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Rim rim? broken and burned at high temperature |
| 2215 | 79 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body flower pot? |
| 2215 | 79 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Base odd shape base |
| 2215 | 79 | 27 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body same vessel? |
| 2215 | 79 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Rim |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Rim |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Rim leaf motif; plate or bowl? |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Base Chinese best guess; saucer?; floral/organic motif |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body Chinese best guess for data entry, solid yellow underglaze |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Chinese Body Chinese is best guess so I can enter it as undecorated |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | European Molded Rim gilded edge |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | figurine? knick knack? decorative? |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | American Brown Body Albany slip? |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham Body best guess, it's weird |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Faunal | B | green from contact with metal |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2215 | 79 | 4 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | Organic |
| 2215 | 79 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | coal | |
| 2215 | 79 | 37 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2215 | 79 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Glass | bottle | aqua finish |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Glass | bottle | colorless neck |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Glass | bottle, medicine | aqua base |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless rim |
| 2215 | 79 | 11 | Glass | curved, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 79 | 4 | Glass | curved, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 79 | 38 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 7 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless etched (acid) |
| 2215 | 79 | 40 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 79 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 45 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 79 | 3 | Glass | jar, canning | aqua neck |
| 2215 | 79 | 5 | Glass | tableware | colorless base |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | Lithic |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | Metal - ferrous pen part? |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | buckle? |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | thin metal sheet, rectangular |
| 2215 | 79 | 52 | Nails | | ferrous |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 79 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Screw | | |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Small finds | other pencil graphite? | |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Synthetic | plastic | green |
| 2215 | 79 | 1 | Synthetic | plastic | white |
| 2215 | 80 | 8 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2215 | 80 | 9 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Handle slipped?, burnt |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body geometric pattern- local? Vessel w same pattern in deep layers of STP2205. |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Base |
| 2215 | 80 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body flower pot? |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body might be part of 1123 but has an inclusion or patch of glaze? |
| 2215 | 80 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body floral motif? |
| 2215 | 80 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body undecorated |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Base |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|---------------------|--|--|
| 2215 | 80 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Banded Body annular ware, yellow, brown, white |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Rim refit |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Shell-edge Rim |
| 2215 | 80 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Base body and base, refits |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body refits |
| 2215 | 80 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body refits |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body refits |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Rim |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Ceramic | Porcelain | Body |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham Body incised |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2215 | 80 | 26 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2215 | 80 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Glass | bottle | colorless base |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Glass | bottle, medicine | colorless finish |
| 2215 | 80 | 6 | Glass | curved, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 80 | 10 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless base |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless rim |
| 2215 | 80 | 42 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 80 | 27 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | olive green |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Glass | jar, canning | aqua neck |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | Lithic ballast |
| 2215 | 80 | 18 | Metal | ferrous other | Metal - ferrous |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Metal | nonferrous object copper alloy sheet | Metal - nonferrous |
| 2215 | 80 | 2 | Metal | nonferrous other | Metal - nonferrous |
| 2215 | 80 | 33 | Nails | | ferrous |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2215 | 80 | 3 | Pipe | stembowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Small finds | adornment bead | Glass pale blue |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Small finds | adornment button, bone | Organic 4-hole |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Small finds | adornment button, glass or porcelain | Ceramic porcelain, white, 4-hole |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Small finds | other pencil graphite | |
| 2215 | 80 | 1 | Utensils/hardware | other slate pencil ? | |
| 2215 | 81 | 8 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2215 | 81 | 7 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Arms and ammunition | ammunition musket ball | Metal - nonferrous |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body brown splotches on glaze |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body brown splotches on glaze |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Tin-glaze Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Rim flower pot? burnished? |
| 2215 | 81 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body burnt |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body blue on white |
| 2215 | 81 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware Rim |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body green shell edge? |
| 2215 | 81 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body refit |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body shell edge? |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Rim |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Rim |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body green and black decoration |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Rim |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Body blue and grey |
| 2215 | 81 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2215 | 81 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body refit |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Molded Base incised |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus MT SH damage from excavation |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2215 | 81 | 10 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 81 | 4 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra PHA3 PX |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL FR |
| 2215 | 81 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2215 | 81 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated coal ash | |
| 2215 | 81 | 4 | Glass | curved, indet. | aqua |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | milkglass |
| 2215 | 81 | 10 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 81 | 6 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 81 | 13 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint (ballast) | |
| 2215 | 81 | 3 | Metal | ferrous other | Metal - ferrous |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous other lead strip, thin | Metal - nonferrous |
| 2215 | 81 | 29 | Nails | | ferrous |
| 2215 | 81 | 3 | Organic | plant matter peach pit | Organic |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 4/64 |
| 2215 | 81 | 3 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 81 | 1 | Small finds | adornment button | brown, 4 holes |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Border ware Body coarse/utilitarian, buff paste, 1 side w pale greenish glaze |
| 2215 | 82 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Whiteware Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2215 | 82 | 10 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Faunal | B | RAD |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal VRT FR damage from excavation |
| 2215 | 82 | 3 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Lithic, Native | chipping debris (flakes/shatter) rhyolite, dark reddish brown, no visible fenocrysts | |
| 2215 | 82 | 15 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | |
| 2215 | 82 | 5 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2215 | 82 | 4 | Nails | | |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 82 | 3 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 82 | 7 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 82 | 2 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 82 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 7/64 |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Unglazed Rim |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware Body |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 83 | 2 | Faunal | B | |
| 2215 | 83 | 3 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Faunal | M | OTH horn core |
| 2215 | 83 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated coal ash | |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 83 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 83 | 2 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2215 | 83 | 3 | Nails | | ferrous |
| 2215 | 83 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 83 | 5 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 83 | 4 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 84 | 6 | Architectural | brick | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| 2215 | 84 | 4 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2215 | 84 | NA | Ceramic | | |
| 2215 | 84 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware recs 12, 13, 14 - fiske cat won,Äôt let change certain elements |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised Body |
| 2215 | 84 | 23 | Faunal | B | |
| 2215 | 84 | 25 | Faunal | F | |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus RIB FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TIB PX articular surface |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | DEN FR mandible |
| 2215 | 84 | 2 | Faunal | M | LBN FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal RIB FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 8 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal THO FR spine |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal TIB FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 33 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 15 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra FEM DSH |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra MC CP green from contact with metal |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2215 | 84 | 13 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | Organic |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless rim |
| 2215 | 84 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 84 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | green |
| 2215 | 84 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | green |
| 2215 | 84 | 3 | Metal | ferrous other | Metal - ferrous |
| 2215 | 84 | 7 | Nails | | |
| 2215 | 84 | 12 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 84 | 5 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 84 | 1 | Pipe | bowlheel | white pipe clay 7/64 |
| 2215 | 84 | 2 | Pipe | bowlstem | white pipe clay 7/64 |
| 2215 | 84 | 8 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 84 | 6 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 84 | 6 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 85 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Body |
| 2215 | 85 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Body white? tan? |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Base |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Body |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Rim |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Pearlware Shell-edge Rim |
| 2215 | 85 | NA | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed teeth |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated coal ash | |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | green |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone unmodified partial rhyolite cobble | |
| 2215 | 85 | 3 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2215 | 85 | 3 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 85 | 4 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 85 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 85 | 2 | Small finds | needlework and sewing straight pins | Metal - nonferrous |
| 2215 | 86 | 4 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Body burnt, unidentified |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon Lead-glazed Rim jar w constricted neck? |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body |
| 2215 | 86 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze one side |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze one side |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Lead-glazed Rim |
| 2215 | 86 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware Missing glaze Body |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base hand painted, bowl, foot rim |
| 2215 | 86 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body fragile bagged together |
| 2215 | 86 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body hand painted |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body hand painted, blue with orange stripe |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body pink with dark design |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body refit, hand painted |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim patch glaze missing |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | unidentified beyond stoneware |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham Rim molded, salt glaze |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed Body |
| 2215 | 86 | 13 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2215 | 86 | NA | Faunal | | NID weighed, not counted; from heavy fraction |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | alcidae family ULN possibly auk? |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | antatidae family PEL FR large bird |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | B | antatidae family STE FR goose, duck, swan family |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | antatidae mergus HUM DSH merganser (duck) |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | DENT FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | ectopistes migratorius CMC passenger pigeon |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | ectopistes migratorius FEM CO passenger pigeon |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|--------|----------|--|
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | ectopistes migratorius ULN DSH passenger pigeon |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus CMC FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus COR CO |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus RAD PSH |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus SCP FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus STE FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus TBT DSH |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | gallus gallus ULN CO |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | HUM PSH |
| 2215 | 86 | 6 | Faunal | B | LBN FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | MAN FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | meleagris gallopavo PEL FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 14 | Faunal | B | NID FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | B | PEL FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | B | PHA |
| 2215 | 86 | 5 | Faunal | B | RIB FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | small bird RAD DSH pigeon? Double check when time |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | small bird TBT |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | SYN FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | B | ULN |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | B | VRT FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | F | CRA FR post temporal |
| 2215 | 86 | 23 | Faunal | F | NID FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 30 | Faunal | F | OTH rays |
| 2215 | 86 | 5 | Faunal | F | VRT |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Faunal | F | gadidae family VRT cod, haddock, family |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | m | Bos tarsus TIB DSH small cow |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | m | COS FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | m | sus scrofa CAL PX |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | m | sus scrofa MET metapodials |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus RIB small cow |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal CRA FR occipital condyle |
| 2215 | 86 | 6 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal RIB |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Faunal | M | Md mammal CRA FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal DENT maxilla or mandible w/ tooth |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN SH |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal MAN FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 16 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal STE FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal THO FR spines |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR articular surface |
| 2215 | 86 | 160 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 24 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra (fetal?) FR fetal innominate and VRT fr |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CRA FR occipital condyle |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CRA FR zygomatic |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra HUM DSH |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra RIB PSH |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB PSE |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH incisor |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa FEM DSE very young pig; green from contact with metal |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|--|
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa MAXT p3/m1? |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa PHA1 |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TAR CO central tarsal |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH premolar |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH split molar |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2215 | 86 | 21 | Faunal | P | SHL shell (unidentified) |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Faunal | R | turtle OTH FR plastron |
| 2215 | 86 | 14 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2215 | 86 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 86 | 5 | Glass | curved, undetermined | colorless |
| 2215 | 86 | 5 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2215 | 86 | 3 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Glass | tumbler | colorless engraved base |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Lithic, Native | chipping debris (flakes/shatter) | Lithic flake, rhyolite? |
| 2215 | 86 | 9 | Metal | ferrous other | Metal - ferrous |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object pewter | too corroded to ID form |
| 2215 | 86 | 2 | Metal | nonferrous other lead strip | Metal - nonferrous |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Nails | | ferrous |
| 2215 | 86 | 11 | Nails | | ferrous |
| 2215 | 86 | 13 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 86 | 22 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Pipe | bowlheel | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Pipe | bowlstem | white pipe clay 8/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 12 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2215 | 86 | 11 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 86 | 27 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 5/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 44 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 6/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay 7/64 |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Small finds | adornment buckle | Cu alloy, small rectangular, fragment. From Sample #3, heavy fraction. |
| 2215 | 86 | 8 | Small finds | needlework and sewing straight pin fragments | from Sample #3 heavy fraction |
| 2215 | 86 | 1 | Synthetic | other undetermined | possibly fully patina-ed glass |
| 2215 | 93 | 3 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2215 | 93 | 3 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2215 | 93 | 34 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2215 | 93 | 31 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2215 | 93 | 5 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2215 | 93 | 4 | Faunal | B | |
| 2215 | 93 | 4 | Faunal | F | |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus RAD SH |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus RIB SH |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal RIB FR |
| 2215 | 93 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB FR refit |
| 2215 | 93 | 3 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2215 | 93 | 19 | Faunal | M | NID FR |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 2215 | 93 | 2 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra INN FR |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB PSE |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra ULN PX |
| 2215 | 93 | 5 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2215 | 93 | 8 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2215 | 93 | 6 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2215 | 93 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Glass | bottle, medicine | colorless complete vessel |
| 2215 | 93 | 18 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2215 | 93 | 105 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2215 | 93 | 5 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | |
| 2215 | 93 | 48 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | |
| 2215 | 93 | 70 | Nails | | |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2215 | 93 | 5 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2215 | 93 | 5 | Pipe | stem | white pipe clay |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Screw | | |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Small finds | coin William III copper half penny | c. 1700 |
| 2215 | 93 | 1 | Tack | | |
| 2215 | 189 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2215 | 189 | 7 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2215 | 189 | 48 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2215 | 189 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2215 | 189 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed teeth |
| 2215 | 189 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2215 | 189 | 3 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2215 | 189 | 4 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2215 | 189 | 1 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2215 | 189 | 2 | Nails | | |
| 2215 | 189 | 7 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2215 | 189 | 7 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2216 | | | | | |
| 2216 | 87 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2216 | 87 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2216 | 87 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2216 | 87 | 7 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 87 | 8 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 88 | 7 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2216 | 88 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2216 | 88 | 11 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2216 | 88 | 13 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2216 | 88 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | |
| 2216 | 88 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2216 | 88 | 6 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2216 | 88 | 13 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 88 | 10 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 88 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2216 | 88 | 20 | Nails | | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2216 | 88 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2216 | 88 | 1 | Small finds | coin 1972 penny | |
| 2216 | 88 | 1 | Small finds | toys and games doll part | small frozen Charlotte type |
| 2216 | 89 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 89 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone pebble with substance | |
| 2216 | 90 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2216 | 90 | 3 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2216 | 90 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2216 | 90 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2216 | 90 | 1 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2216 | 90 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2216 | 90 | 5 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 90 | 12 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 90 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2216 | 90 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | |
| 2216 | 90 | 29 | Nails | | |
| 2216 | 90 | 2 | Small finds | adornment buttons | |
| 2216 | 91 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2216 | 91 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2216 | 91 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Creamware |
| 2216 | 91 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2216 | 91 | 3 | Faunal | M | NID FR most likely flaked off #91-1 |
| 2216 | 91 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra FEM PSE |
| 2216 | 91 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2216 | 91 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2216 | 91 | 1 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 91 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 91 | 7 | Nails | | |
| 2216 | 92 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2216 | 92 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware 1 pc slip decorated |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2216 | 92 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2216 | 92 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled Rim |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Base |
| 2216 | 92 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2216 | 92 | 8 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2216 | 92 | 5 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra FEM DSH |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra INN FR |
| 2216 | 92 | 8 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2216 | 92 | 20 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2216 | 92 | 20 | Nails | | |
| 2216 | 92 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2216 | 92 | 2 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2217 | | | | | |
| 2217 | 62 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2217 | 62 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2217 | 62 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 2217 | 62 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2217 | 62 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2217 | 62 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2217 | 62 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2217 | 62 | 4 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2217 | 62 | 9 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 62 | 4 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2217 | 62 | 2 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2217 | 62 | 8 | Nails | | |
| 2217 | 62 | 2 | Synthetic | plastic | |
| 2217 | 63 | 2 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2217 | 63 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2217 | 63 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2217 | 63 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2217 | 63 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2217 | 63 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2217 | 63 | 7 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2217 | 63 | 3 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 63 | 13 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 63 | 31 | Nails | | |
| 2217 | 63 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2217 | 63 | 1 | Small finds | hygiene thermometer | |
| 2217 | 64 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2217 | 64 | 3 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2217 | 64 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | includes a Rockingham handle |
| 2217 | 64 | 11 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2217 | 64 | 63 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | includes transfer printed pw or ww |
| 2217 | 64 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2217 | 64 | 1 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2217 | 64 | 5 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2217 | 64 | 4 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2217 | 64 | 14 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 64 | 9 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 64 | 10 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | |
| 2217 | 64 | 2 | Metal | ferrous object | |
| 2217 | 64 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object | |
| 2217 | 64 | 23 | Nails | | |
| 2217 | 64 | 1 | Organic | wood | |
| 2217 | 64 | 2 | Small finds | adornment button | 4 hole sew through, black glass |
| 2217 | 65 | 4 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2217 | 65 | 1 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2217 | 65 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2217 | 65 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2217 | 65 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2217 | 65 | 15 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | includes edge decorated wares |
| 2217 | 65 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | |
| 2217 | 65 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | |
| 2217 | 65 | 11 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------|---|--|
| 2217 | 65 | 15 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 65 | 5 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 65 | 24 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2217 | 65 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object brass fastener | possible loop that links 2 pieces of a set of sleeve buttons |
| 2217 | 65 | 3 | Nails | | |
| 2217 | 65 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2217 | 66 | 3 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2217 | 66 | 3 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2217 | 66 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2217 | 66 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2217 | 66 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2217 | 66 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | not ofund in bag 3/23 CMB |
| 2217 | 66 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | |
| 2217 | 66 | 2 | Faunal | | Loose Teeth |
| 2217 | 66 | 2 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed bone |
| 2217 | 66 | 4 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2217 | 66 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2217 | 66 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2217 | 66 | 7 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 66 | 5 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 66 | 87 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2217 | 66 | 1 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2217 | 67 | 3 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2217 | 67 | 1 | Architectural | other roofing felt? | |
| 2217 | 67 | 2 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2217 | 67 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2217 | 67 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2217 | 67 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2217 | 67 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | |
| 2217 | 67 | 5 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed incl 1 pc scrch blue |
| 2217 | 67 | 1 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2217 | 67 | 1 | Faunal | B | |
| 2217 | 67 | 3 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2217 | 67 | 7 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2217 | 67 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2217 | 67 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2217 | 67 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2217 | 67 | 1 | Glass | stemware | colorless stem |
| 2217 | 67 | 18 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2217 | 67 | 2 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2217 | 67 | 2 | Nails | | |
| 2217 | 68 | 3 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2217 | 68 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2217 | 68 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled |
| 2217 | 68 | 1 | Pipe | bowl | |
| STP 2218 | | | | | |
| 2218 | 60 | 13 | Architectural | brick | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| 2218 | 60 | 1 | Architectural | mortar udt. plaster/mortar | |
| 2218 | 60 | 11 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2218 | 60 | 8 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2218 | 60 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2218 | 60 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2218 | 60 | 2 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2218 | 60 | 17 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2218 | 60 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | amber |
| 2218 | 60 | 7 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2218 | 60 | 7 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2218 | 60 | 6 | Nails | | |
| 2218 | 60 | 1 | Synthetic | plastic | |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Architectural | plaster plaster/mortar undt. | |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2218 | 69 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2218 | 69 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Faunal | P | SHL hinge? |
| 2218 | 69 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2218 | 69 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2218 | 69 | 2 | Lithic, Native | chipping debris (flakes/shatter) flakes, rhyolite | rhyolite |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2218 | 69 | 1 | Nails | | |
| 2218 | 71 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Indeterminate earthenware Rim very heavily burned, or a crucible. similar piece in 2201 or 2202 |
| 2218 | 71 | 12 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Rhenish Incised |
| 2218 | 71 | 5 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2218 | 71 | 4 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB FR |
| 2218 | 71 | 14 | Faunal | M | NID |
| 2218 | 71 | 2 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2218 | 71 | 2 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH incisors |
| 2218 | 71 | 2 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Glass | curved, indet. | colorless |
| 2218 | 71 | 2 | Glass | flat, undetermined | aqua |
| 2218 | 71 | 1 | Glass | flat, undetermined | colorless |
| 2218 | 71 | 2 | Lithic, Native | chipping debris (flakes/shatter) rhyolite shatter | |
| 2218 | 71 | 3 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2218 | 71 | 8 | Nails | | |
| 2218 | 71 | 2 | Tack | | cuprous |
| 2218 | 72 | 9 | Architectural | brick | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Architectural | brick brick with nail | |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Architectural | brick glazed brick | |
| 2218 | 72 | 16 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2218 | 72 | 11 | Architectural | stone slate | incl one w nail hole |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | North Devon |
| 2218 | 72 | 62 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware includes 2 pcs slip decorated |
| 2218 | 72 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2218 | 72 | 12 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled |
| 2218 | 72 | 3 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2218 | 72 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | 2 gray, 1 brown |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | Nottingham |
| 2218 | 72 | 11 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed |
| 2218 | 72 | 4 | Faunal | B | |
| 2218 | 72 | 3 | Faunal | F | |
| 2218 | 72 | 4 | Faunal | F | |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | m | ovis/capra SCP SUP refit |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus MC DSH |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus TTH CO lower 2nd premolar |
| 2218 | 72 | 12 | Faunal | M | CRA FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal LBN FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal VRT |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | Lg Mammal VRT FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 4 | Faunal | M | Md mammal LBN FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal RIB refit |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal SCP FR refit |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | Md mammal VRT FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 51 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CAR CO 3rd carpal |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra CAR CO lunate |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra FEM CO |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra FEM SH |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra SCP MID |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB CD two spots of root damage? |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TIB PX articular surface |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH CO upper 3rd premolar |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa DENT manible with deciduous lower premolar 4 and 1st molar |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa DENT maxilla with upper 3rd molar |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH CO incisor |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH CO lower 1st molar, worn |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH CO premolar |
| 2218 | 72 | 2 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH FR canines |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH upper 3rd molar in crypt |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Faunal | M | TTH FR |
| 2218 | 72 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2218 | 72 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2218 | 72 | 17 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2218 | 72 | 32 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2218 | 72 | 17 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone flint | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------------|--|---|
| 2218 | 72 | 33 | Nails | | |
| 2218 | 72 | 4 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2219 | | | | | |
| 2219 | 73 | 8 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2219 | 73 | 3 | Arms and ammunition | ammunition Winchester 357 | |
| 2219 | 73 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2219 | 73 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2219 | 73 | 2 | Faunal | F | |
| 2219 | 73 | 4 | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2219 | 73 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2219 | 73 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2219 | 73 | 25 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 73 | 10 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 73 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object brass object | |
| 2219 | 73 | 1 | Synthetic | plastic | |
| 2219 | 74 | 3 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2219 | 74 | 2 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2219 | 74 | 6 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2219 | 74 | 6 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2219 | 74 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2219 | 74 | 26 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2219 | 74 | 3 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2219 | 74 | 4 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Faunal | | NID FR |
| 2219 | 74 | 2 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2219 | 74 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2219 | 74 | 9 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2219 | 74 | 16 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 74 | 30 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Lithic, other | non-architectural stone ballast flint | |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Metal | ferrous other | |
| 2219 | 74 | 4 | Nails | | |
| 2219 | 74 | 3 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Pipe | stem | 6/64ths |
| 2219 | 74 | 1 | Synthetic | other cigarette filter | |
| 2219 | 75 | 1 | Architectural | brick | 5 cm thick, 6 cm wide, w mortar adhered (small brick) |
| 2219 | 75 | 3 | Architectural | plaster | |
| 2219 | 75 | 1 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2219 | 75 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2219 | 75 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2219 | 75 | 4 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Tin Glazed |
| 2219 | 75 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | Manganese mottled |
| 2219 | 75 | 19 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | mix of CW, PW, 1 industrial slip decorated; remainder undecorated |
| 2219 | 75 | 1 | Faunal | F | |
| 2219 | 75 | 17 | Faunal | M | NID FR |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|----------|---------|-------|------------------|--|---|
| 2219 | 75 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa PHA2 CO |
| 2219 | 75 | NA | Faunal | P | SHL |
| 2219 | 75 | 3 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2219 | 75 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2219 | 75 | 5 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 75 | 24 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 75 | 18 | Nails | | |
| 2219 | 75 | 2 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2219 | 75 | 2 | Pipe | stem | 4/64ths |
| 2219 | 75 | 5 | Pipe | stem | 5/64ths |
| 2219 | 76 | 6 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2219 | 76 | 3 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2219 | 76 | 9 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2219 | 76 | 10 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2219 | 76 | 12 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | |
| 2219 | 76 | 2 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, coarse | Brown Stoneware (German) |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus MC DSH |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Faunal | M | Md mammal HUM DSH |
| 2219 | 76 | 27 | Faunal | M | NID FR |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TAR PSH calcaneus |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH FR molar or premolar |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Faunal | M | sus scrofa TTH FR canine |
| 2219 | 76 | 2 | Fuel and furnace | charcoal | |
| 2219 | 76 | 10 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2219 | 76 | 4 | Glass | curved, indet. | |
| 2219 | 76 | 8 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 76 | 11 | Nails | | |
| 2219 | 76 | 3 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2219 | 76 | 6 | Pipe | stem | |
| 2219 | 76 | 1 | Small finds | adornment buckle, shoe | large (4.5 cm height x 5 cm width, estimated based on position of pin terminal), rectangular, copper alloy. |
| 2219 | 77 | 2 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2219 | 77 | 1 | Architectural | mortar | |
| 2219 | 77 | 2 | Architectural | stone slate | |
| 2219 | 77 | 1 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2219 | 77 | 5 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2219 | 77 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Staffordshire Slipware |
| 2219 | 77 | 10 | Ceramic | Earthenware, refined | includes, CW, blue transfer print, and yellowware |
| 2219 | 77 | 1 | Ceramic | Stoneware, refined | White Salt Glazed early form w gray paste, white engobe |
| 2219 | 77 | 1 | Faunal | B | FR |
| 2219 | 77 | 3 | Faunal | F | VRT FR |
| 2219 | 77 | 1 | Faunal | M | Bos tarsus SCP SUP |
| 2219 | 77 | 8 | Faunal | M | NID FR calcine |
| 2219 | 77 | 1 | Faunal | M | ovis/capra TTH CO upper m1 or m2 |
| 2219 | 77 | 3 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 77 | 13 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2219 | 77 | 7 | Nails | | |
| 2219 | 77 | 7 | Pipe | bowl | |
| 2219 | 77 | 3 | Pipe | stem | |
| STP 2220 | | | | | |

| Unit | Context | Count | Class | Subclass | Description |
|------|---------|-------|------------------|--|------------------|
| 2220 | 78 | 7 | Architectural | brick | |
| 2220 | 78 | 15 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | |
| 2220 | 78 | 3 | Ceramic | Earthenware, coarse | Redware |
| 2220 | 78 | 1 | Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 2220 | 78 | 6 | Faunal | | Unanalyzed shell |
| 2220 | 78 | 19 | Fuel and furnace | coal and furnace products, unseparated | |
| 2220 | 78 | 1 | Fuel and furnace | slag | |
| 2220 | 78 | 2 | Glass | curved, undetermined | |
| 2220 | 78 | 17 | Glass | flat, undetermined | |
| 2220 | 78 | 1 | Metal | nonferrous object ,Ã¼lead strip,Ã¼ | |
| 2220 | 78 | 11 | Nails | | |
| 2220 | 78 | 1 | Organic | cloth | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| FORM D - HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGIC SITES Massachusetts Historical Commission Office of the Secretary State House, Boston | | | | FOR MHC OFFICE USE ONLY | | Town UTM / / / / / ZONE EASTING NORTHING | | MHC No. / / / / / / NORTHING | |
| | | | | QUAD NR <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> ELIG. <input type="checkbox"/> NO | | DISTRICT <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | |
| IDENTIFICATION | 1. SITE NAME(S) <i>Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen</i> | | | | | MAS NO. | | OTHER NO. <i>MAR.253, MAR.254</i> | |
| | 2. TOWN / CITY <i>Marblehead</i> | | | | | COUNTY <i>Essex</i> | | | |
| | 3. STREET & NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE) <i>157 and 161 Washington St.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <i>Marblehead Museum, 170 Washington St., Marblehead</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private | | | | | | | | |
| DESCRIPTION | 5. SITE LOCATED BY <input type="checkbox"/> CRM Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Collector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field School <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site: <i>GPR and conductivity survey, shovel test pits, excavation units</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | 6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | | | | | | | | |
| | 6b. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE <i>1690s to 1906 for Mansion; through 20th century for Brick Kitchen; multi-component site relating to multiple households from ca. 1790 to the 1940s.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | 7. DATING METHOD | | MAPS | | TITLE SEARCH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS <i>probate, family history</i> | | |
| | COMPARATIVE MATERIALS | | | | | | | | |
| | OTHER | | | | | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENT | 8a. SITE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>Multiple urban lots with different residential owners from the 1690s-1760s;</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | 8b. DESCRIBE <i>1760s property was consolidated by Lee as residence for his family and enslaved individuals. After 1800, Mansion became a bank/ offices; Brick Kitchen became a commercial property and Fred Litchman's photography store/studio.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | 9. DESCRIBE SIZE, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES <i>See attached USGS map and other maps of internal property divisions.</i> | | | | | 10. STRATIGRAPHY Surface Indicators <input type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> NOT Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Markers <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar Hole | | | |
| | 11. SOIL | | USDA Soil Series | | Contour Elevation | | % Slope of Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> over 25 | | |
| | | Acidity 1 _____ 7 _____ 14 (Acid) (Base) | | | | 12. Topography <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Gentle undulation <input type="checkbox"/> Rolling Hills <input type="checkbox"/> Mountains | | | |
| 13. WATER | | NAREST WATER SOURCE <i>Marblehead Harbor</i> | | SIZE AND SPEED | | DISTANCE FROM SITE <i>500 ft</i> | | SEASONAL AVAILABILITY | |
| 14. VEGETATION | | PRESENT <i>lawn, garden beds, and cobbled surfaces</i> | | | | PAST <i>urban lot</i> | | | |
| CONDITION | 15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed | | | | | IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE | | | |
| | 16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded Soils <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Visible from Site <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. ANY THREATS TO SITE DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | | | | | | | |
| | 18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC <input type="checkbox"/> Free Access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Need Owner Permission <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> No Access | | | | | | | | |

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|---------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| RESEARCH STATUS | 19. PREVIOUS WORK | | BY WHOM / AFFILIATION | DATE |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted" | | BY WHOM / AFFILIATION | DATE |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tested | | BY WHOM / AFFILIATION <i>C. Beranek and J. Steinberg, Fiske Center, UMass Boston</i> | DATE <i>2022, 2023</i> |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation | | BY WHOM / AFFILIATION <i>C. Beranek</i> | DATE <i>2022, 2023</i> |
| SIGNIFICANCE | 20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIAL (INCLUDE ADDRESSES) <i>Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA. Will eventually be transferred to Marblehead Museum, 170 Washington St., Marblehead, MA.</i> | | | |
| | 21. REFERENCES/REPORTS Christa M. Beranek, John M. Steinberg, and Carolyn P. Mikowski 2024 Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Investigations at the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen, 2022, Marblehead, Massachusetts. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 91, University of Massachusetts Boston. <i>Report on 2023 field season forthcoming</i> | | | |
| | 22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.) A. Documentary: <i>deed research for property in 18th c; probate data for Jackson family</i> B. Archaeological: <i>2 privies (early 18th c, late 19th c), building foundations, cobbled surfaces (1760s), trash pit (1930s), pet burial (late 19th c), and yard trash deposits (early 18th through mid 19th c). Early 18th c faunal deposits and mid 18th c cobbled surfaces are particularly noteworthy.</i> | | | |
| SITE PLAN | 23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE These were the first known archaeological investigations of the property. Work in 2022 focused on the area between the house and the Brick Kitchen and the eastern part of the yard behind the house; work in 2023 expanded to the west yard. The Lee property is a large, complex urban lot. The archaeological preservation of deposits from the 18th century is exceptional. Many of these deposits are associated with the Jackson family who owned part of the property from the 1690s until ca. 1760, some with the James family (also 1690s to 1760s), and some are associated with the Lee period (1760s to 1780). Jackson period deposits are deeply buried and very well preserved. Several units contained dense artifact and faunal deposits from ca. 1690 to 1730, and we found evidence of the Jackson house, a privy, and an early 18th-century blacksmithing area. Deposits from the Lee period are shallow and primarily consisted of preserved cobble surfaces in multiple areas. Test pits in the west yard suggest areas where there may be Lee period yard sheet trash deposits and a Lee barn. There were limited deposits associated with the 19th-century use of the Mansion as the Marblehead Bank and no preserved deposits relating to the 19th-century use of the Brick Kitchen as a dry goods store, although we did find a 1930s trash pit associated with Marblehead photographer Fred Litchman. | | | |
| | 24. ATTACH TO THIS FORM PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED | | | |
| REPORTED BY: | 25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE | | 26. PHOTOS: Attach if available Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site | |
| | Scale: | | | |
| REPORTED BY: | NAME <i>Christa M. Beranek</i> | | ADDRESS: <i>100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125</i> | |
| | ORGANIZATION <i>Fiske Center, University of Massachusetts Boston</i> | | DATE <i>July 2024</i> | |
| FOR OFFICE USE ONLY | | | | |
| FIELD EVALUATION | | | | |
| COMMENTS | | | | |