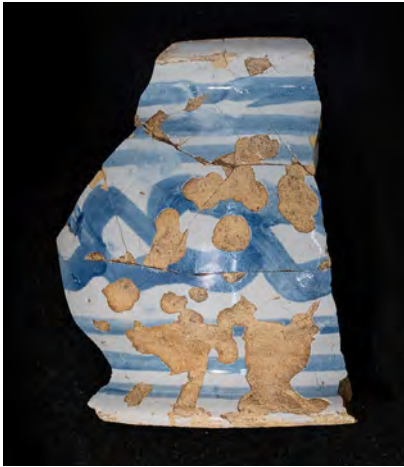


**Archaeological Investigations at the Jeremiah Lee
Mansion and Brick Kitchen, 2023
Marblehead, Massachusetts**



**Prepared for:
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ABSTRACT

In summer of 2023, students and staff from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston completed a geophysical survey and test excavations at the Jeremia Lee property at 157 and 161 Washington Street in Marblehead, Massachusetts. These excavations built on the results of the 2022 season which tested the yard space between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen. The 2023 season further investigated this yard space and began testing the West Yard and the area behind the Mansion in order to investigate the Lee period landscape more broadly. The results of the 2023 excavations showed the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen was likely completely cobbled in the Lee period and not a space where trash accumulated. There did appear to be Lee-period ground surfaces in some areas in the West Yard, with evidence of archaeological sheet middens (surface trash scatters). After two years of excavation, the most overarching finding is the exceptional archaeological preservation across the property. There are significant deposits relating to multiple time periods between ca. 1690 and 1915. These include deposits related to the second half of the 19th-century when the building served as the Marblehead bank, landscape features and limited artifact deposits (to date) from the Lee period, and extensive and deeply buried deposits from multiple families who lived on the property between ca. 1690 and 1760. Additional excavation took place in 2025.

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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.

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INTRODUCTION

In spring and summer of 2023, students and staff from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston completed a second season of geophysical survey and test excavations at the Jeremiah Lee property at 157 and 161 Washington Street in Marblehead, Massachusetts. This built on work begun in 2022 (Beranek et al. 2024). 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 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 also 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 is known about their roles in the household or in Lee's business. The potential of the archaeological deposits to speak to the lives of enslaved people and domestic servants who lived and worked on the property is one of the major goals of the project. The yard space around the Brick Kitchen was the initial focus for the excavations in 2022 because the combination of functions – an out kitchen and

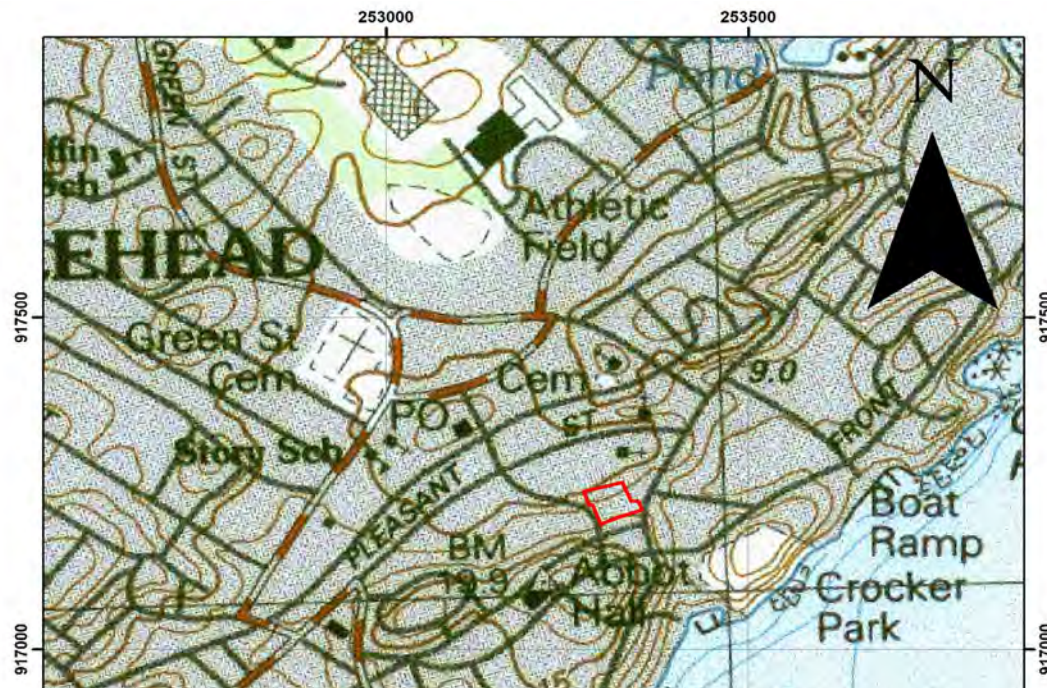


Figure 1. USGS map of Marblehead showing the Jeremiah Lee property outlined in red. Coordinates in the margins of this and other maps are the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters. North is to the top.

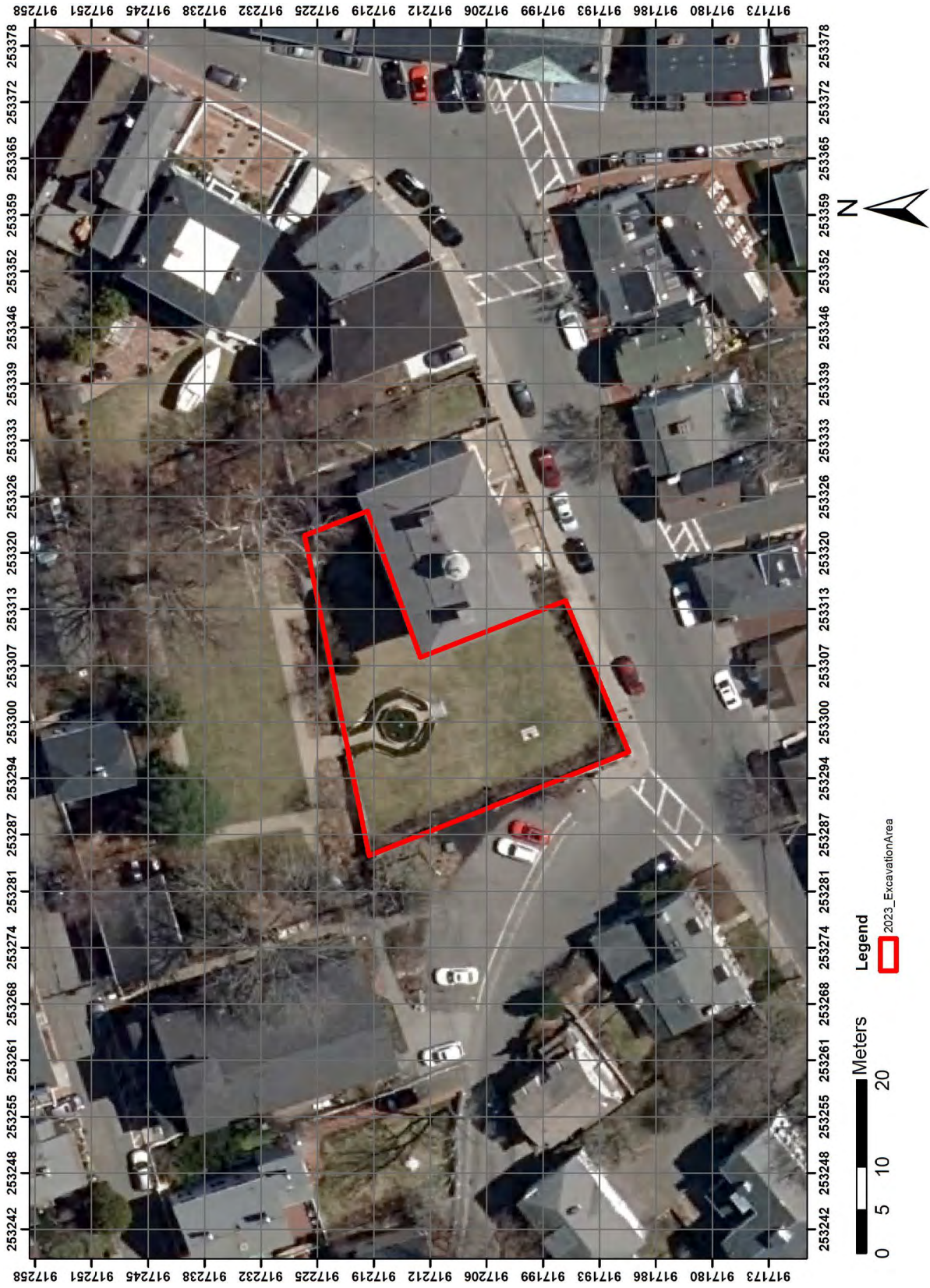


Figure 2. Air photo of the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen property with the 2023 study area outlined.

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. In 2023, we conducted some additional work between the house and the brick kitchen and expanded the geophysical survey and test excavations to the west yard in order to investigate the Lee period landscape more broadly.

The excavations in 2022 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 Lees. 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.

In 2023, we conducted geophysical surveys of the west yard, expanded on some significant deposits from the previous season, tested new areas north of the house and in the west yard, and excavated a filled brick feature in the Mansion basement. Excavations were carried out as a 5-week field course for graduate and undergraduate students. The 2023 excavations, discussed in this report, showed that the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen was likely completely cobbled in the Lee period, and not a space where trash accumulated. The yard west of the house, on the other hand, did have areas where there appeared to be a Lee-period ground surface, with evidence of archaeological sheet middens (surface trash scatters).

The most overarching finding from two years of work is that because of the long periods

of institutional use and careful stewardship by the Marblehead Museum, archaeological preservation across the property is exceptional, and there are significant deposits relating to multiple time periods between ca. 1690 and 1915. These include deposits related to the second half of the 19th-century when the building served as the Marblehead bank, landscape features and limited artifact deposits (to date) from the Lee period, and extensive and deeply buried deposits from multiple families who lived on the property between ca. 1690 and 1760. The strip of land adjacent to the Brick Kitchen is the area that is most disturbed because of 19th-century building alterations and 20th-century changes, though even there, deeply buried deposits from the pre-Lee period are still present.

This report is intended as an interim report to present the technical results of the 2023 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 excavations took place in the summer of 2025 to follow up on specific test units from 2023. The material from 2022 and 2023 is also being analyzed as part of two Masters' theses: Carolyn Mikowski's research on the Jackson-period faunal collection and Cyrus Marion's analysis of the macrobotanical and insect remains collected from soil samples.

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. Christa Beranek directed the excavation. The field crew consisted of UMass Boston students Carolyn (Cal) Mikowski, Zachary Guttman, Andrea Chavez, Mary (Mia) Armstrong, Cyrus Marion, Iris Glinksi, Laura Paisley, Emily Barry, and Lucy Russell. The excavators wrote the initial summaries of the excavation units, and their text forms the basis for many of the unit descriptions in this report. Rita Shepard, Sheeza Khan, Kiara Montes, Alex

Patterson, and Kyett Salamone participated as volunteers. Zachary Guttman created the GIS maps. A number of graduate and undergraduate students contributed to the laboratory processing and initial analysis of the large artifact collection including Cal Mikowski, Mia Armstrong, and Katie Lincoln, with contributions by students in ANTH640 particularly Katie Brauckmann and Marguerite (Maggie) Parfitt.

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 or 2023 due to the thickness of the historic period deposits. Marblehead is located in the traditional home of the Naumkeag band of the Massachusetts/Pawtucket Tribes.

Early Colonial Era

Based on research conducted by Katherine Copeland and Standley Goodwin for the Marblehead Museum, the Lee property was assembled in the mid-18th century by purchasing multiple 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 along the northern edge that he purchased from Isaac Freeman (Fig. 4). Detailed history of the Jackson and Freeman parcels can be found in

the report on the 2022 season, and land transactions for the James family parcels can be found below under James Family Parcel History.

The Jackson Family

Since the 2022 and 2023 field seasons uncovered significant deposits from the first half of the 18th century, we have conducted additional research on the Jackson family (Fig. 5). 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 (possibly England in 1653), but he appears in records in Pemaquid, Maine in the 1680s, 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 (New England Marriages to 1700). Mary was born in Salem 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, Essex County Probate 19545). Management of that estate stretched well into the 1690s, and both Mary and George Jackson were deeply involved.

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, 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, Bartholomew, and possibly the second, John,

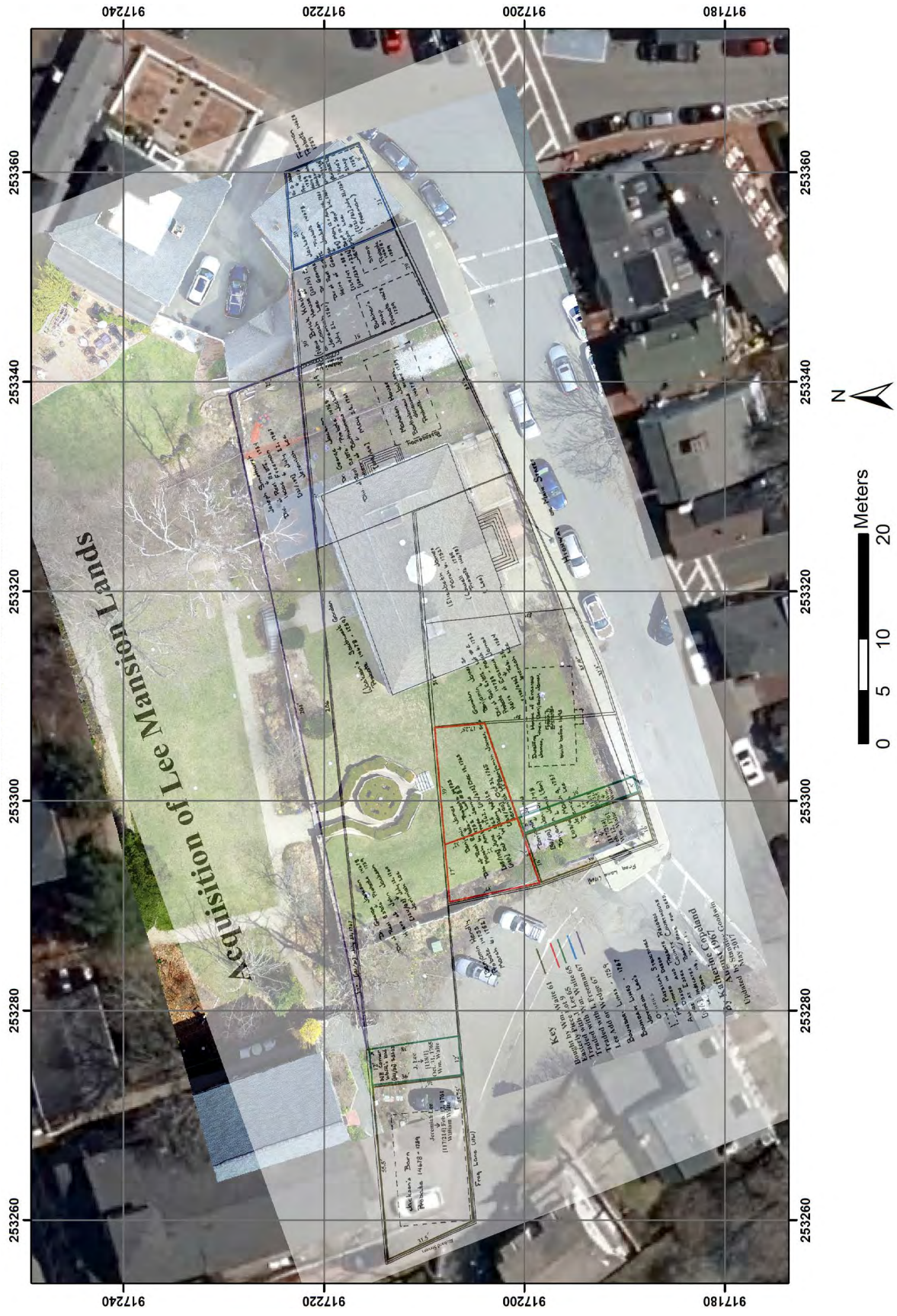


Figure 3. Overview of parcels of land that Lee acquired, showing the prior owners. Locations and dimensions of earlier houses are approximate, created by Katherine Copeland and Standley Goodwin for the Marblehead Museum, superimposed on the modern air photo.

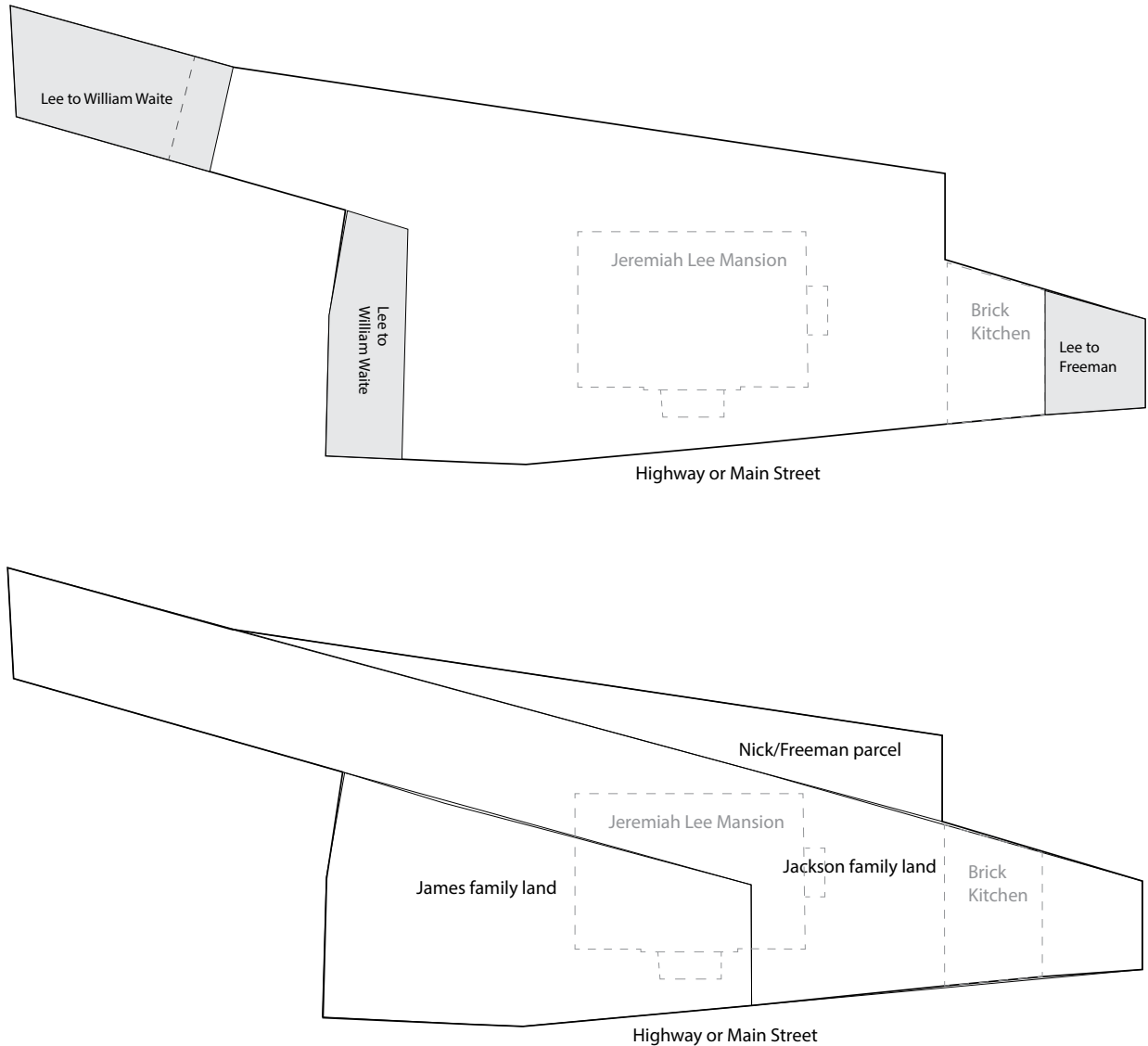


Figure 4. Lee's parcel over time. The Mansion and Brick Kitchen are included for reference.

A) The maximum extent of Lee's parcel, with parcels he sold to Waite and Freeman in the 1760s indicated. B) The early 18th-century owners of land that Lee later acquired in the 1760s.

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* (Heyrman 1984). 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 acquired part of the land along Washington St. with a newly constructed hall-parlor, two story house (see Beranek, Steinberg, and Mikowski 2024: 70-72 for information on the house from the building contract). 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 Fig. 4). Both of these parcels had previously belonged to Mary Nick Jackson. Mary

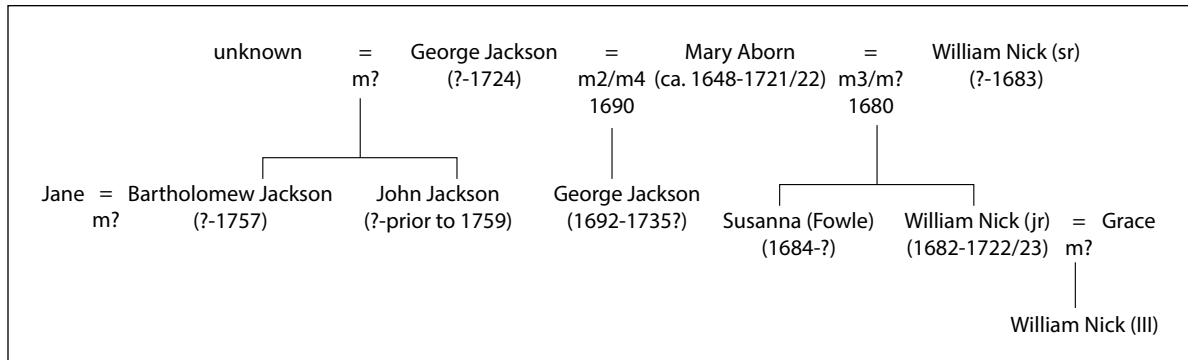


Figure 5. Jackson and Nick family trees, showing individuals mentioned in the text.

Nick Jackson died in 1721/2 and is buried in the Old Burial Hill cemetery in Marblehead. 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's probate inventory (Essex County Probate file 14687) 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. The total value of land and items listed in his inventory is just over 881 pounds, and historian Christine 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 on the eastern part of the property in 2022 and 2023 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 densi-

fied 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 they were divided, Lee acquired these parcels from the Jackson heirs and had all the buildings demolished in order to build the Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen.

The James Family

The James family had been in Marblehead since early in the town's history. An Erasmus James is mentioned as one of the town's inhabitants in 1637 and as an early holder of a cow lease (Roads 1880: 12-13, 19). One branch of the James family occupied the western section of the lot during the same period that the Jacksons occupied the eastern portion (1690s to ca. 1760). Even though Perley's reconstruction of Marblehead shows this area as common land ca. 1700, deed references indicate that it had been privately held for some time prior to being purchased by the James family. Erasmus James and Ambrose Gale purchased the land from the Martin family in 1693, and at that point there was already a house on the property, described in the deed as "old" (ECRD 9: 141). By 1695, James and Gale had constructed a new house which they deeded

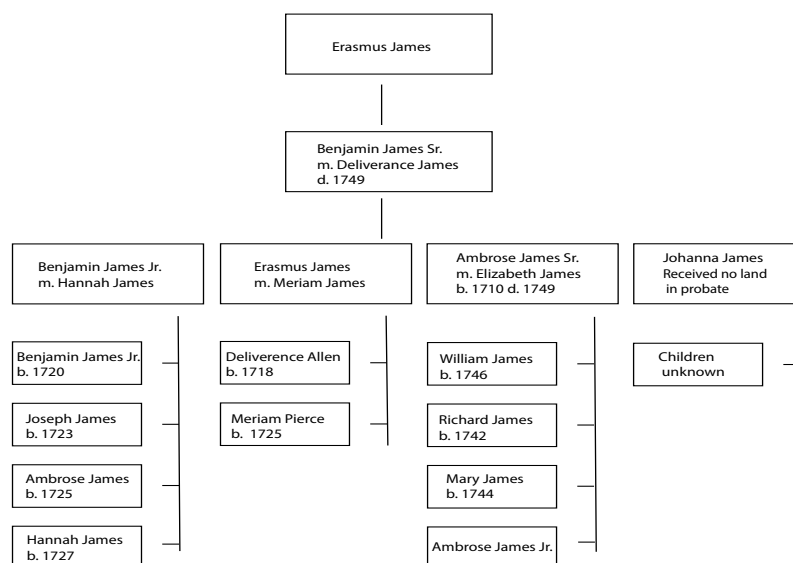


Figure 6. James family tree, by Katie Lincoln.

to their children Benjamin James Sr. and Deliverance Gale James, as a wedding gift (ECRD 11:118). Benjamin and Deliverance had at least four children (Fig. 6) who presumably grew up on the property. Benjamin James Sr. started to divide his land in 1749, when he left half of the house to his son Benjamin Jr. (ECRD 95: 29). It is not clear if Benjamin Jr. occupied his inherited half of the property or lived elsewhere in Marblehead. By the time of Benjamin Sr.'s probate division in 1752, two of his sons had already died (Erasmus and Ambrose), and the house, newly built c. 1695, was described as old and in urgent need of repair. A letter in the probate file from Nathan Bower, representing one of the minor children, stated that the "old house is in a most battered condition and in a short time will be past a possibility of repairing to any purpose" (Essex County Probate 14735). Erasmus James' daughters (Benjamin's granddaughters) inherited the other half of the house; one was living in Boston and married to a distiller, the other was married to a fisherman in Marblehead. It seems likely that they both had their own households at this point and neither lived in the half house they inherited.

We do not yet have detailed information about the occupations of all of the men in the James family, but Erasmus, who purchased the

property, was listed in the deed as a merchant. His son Benjamin James Sr. was described in a 1749 deed as a gentleman (ECRD 95: 29) and in his 1750 probate as a shoreman, so he was also involved in maritime trade. Benjamin's son, Benjamin Jr., who inherited part of this property, was described as a fisherman (ECRD 95: 29). Other descendants of Benjamin Sr. and Deliverance James were described in Benjamin Sr.'s probate file as fishermen, cordwainers, distillers, and tailors, suggesting that they were not operating at the same economic level as Benjamin Sr. has as a shoreman. They had also diversified into other trades. In this respect, they follow a pattern that Heyrman (1984: 261-262) identifies. While the early Marblehead families remained "economically substantial traders, shoremen, blacksmiths, and farmers," by the early 18th century they were replaced at the top of the economic and political ladder by families who had arrived more recently.

In two test pits (STPs 2314 and 2325) in the west yard, we found architectural that might relate to the 1695 James house, as well as fragmentary artifacts in upper layers that are mixed, but can be partially attributed to the James family. However, we did not find any artifact deposits as dense as those associated with the Jackson family. Lee's re-shaping of the property in the 1760s contributed to this differential preservation. The

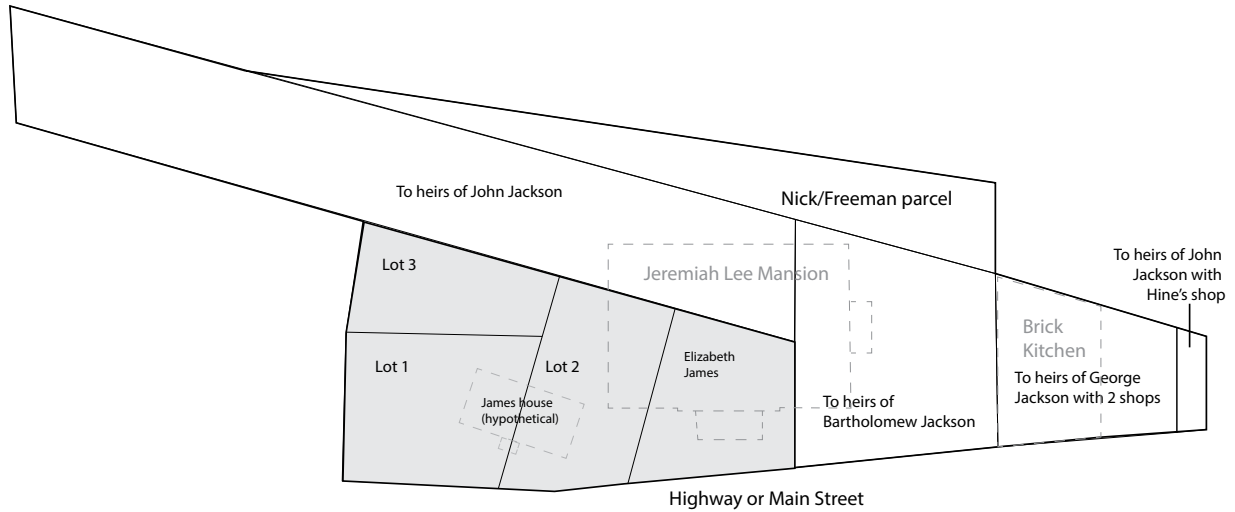


Figure 7. Subdivisions of the James family property (shaded), based on deed and probate descriptions, using the base drawing established by Copeland and Goodwin for the Marblehead Museum, see Fig. 3. Lot 1 was deeded to Benjamin James Jr. in 1748; Lot 2 was left to the heirs of Erasmus James (his daughters Deliverance Allen and Mariam Pierce) in probate in 1752; Lot 3 was assigned to heirs of Ambrose James (his sons Richard and Ambrose Jr.) in probate in 1752. The eastern parcel was sold to Elizabeth James in 1749.

east side of the lot (former Jackson property), was originally at a lower elevation, meaning Lee added fill in order to create a level surface for his estate burying the Jackson-period surface under feet of fill. The western side of the lot (former James property) was up the slope of Washington St., so Lee may have actually scraped down the western edge of the lot to bring it to the same level needed to build the Mansion. This can still be seen today: the front, west corner of the lot is below the level of the sidewalk on Washington Street.

JAMES FAMILY PROPERTY HISTORY
BY KATIE LINCOLN

Prior to our research, the history of the James' land was known to a certain extent. A property map made by Katherine Copeland in 1967, and then revised by Stanley Goodwin in 2017, reveals that the original James parcel was subdivided multiple times before Jeremiah Lee purchased the entire lot in the 1760s.

The earliest land transaction that can be linked to the James' corner lot occurred in 1693, when the widow Sarah Martin sold "a piece of

land in Marblehead with the 'old house standing upon ...one quarter of an acre more or less'" to Ambrose Gale and Erasmus James (ECRD 9: 141).

Ambrose Gale and Erasmus James, both of Marblehead, purchased the land together on occasion of the marriage of their children Deliverance (Gale) and Benjamin James. A 1695 deed from Gale and James to Benjamin James references the gift, noting that both fathers paid equal sums for the property and a new dwelling house - which they constructed after 1693 and prior to 1695 (ECRD 11: 118). What happened to the dwelling house described in Martin's 1693 deed is undocumented; however, it is likely that Gale and James tore it down before beginning construction on the new house.

The first subdivision of the James corner lot occurred in 1748, when Benjamin James Sr. awarded the westerly half of his dwelling house to his son Benjamin James Jr (Fig. 7). in consideration of "the love and affection which I have unto my son" (ECRD 95: 29). In this deed, the said lot is described as "1 half of my dwelling house situated in said Marblehead. The westerly half

with 1 half the chimneys and porch and the land whereon it stands and part of the garden adjoining the whole of said land being 65 feet in front and 45 feet deep” (ECRD 95: 29).

Another deed dated to January 1749 further divided this land when Benjamin James Sr. sold the most eastern portion of his parcel to his recently widowed daughter in law, Elizabeth James, for 32 pounds and 10 shillings of public credit (ECRD 95: 14). According to the deed, this lot was bounded on the south by the Main Street, on the north and east by George Jackson’s garden, and west on the other lands of Benjamin James Sr. There were no buildings mentioned on this land.

Upon Benjamin James Sr.’s death in early 1749, the corner lot containing his dwelling house and gardens were further subdivided amongst his heirs. According to Benjamin James Sr.’s 1752 probate, his parcel was to be divided into 5 sub parcels which would be assigned to each of his sons, Ambrose, Benjamin Jr., and Erasmus (Essex County Probates #14735). Since his sons Ambrose and Erasmus were deceased by the time the probate was written, these sub-parcels were assigned to their children.

The first sub-parcel of land to be assigned was referred to in the probate as lot number 1 and was the land which Benjamin James Sr. had deeded to his son, Benjamin James Jr., in 1748. It seems likely that this land was considered to be Benjamin Jr.’s inheritance, and was therefore the only lot assigned to him in the probate.

The area between Elizabeth James’ and Benjamin James Jr.’s land, which was lot number 2, was described in the probate as “the remaining part of the dwelling house with the cellar underneath and land adjoining” which measured, “27 feet a half from the land of Elizabeth James to that part settled on Benjamin, Southwesterly and to part and there extends through the middle of the stack of chimneys to Jackson’s land” (Essex County Probates #14735). This land was assigned to the heirs of Benjamin Sr.’s son, Erasmus James. His two daughters, Benjamin James Sr.’s grandchildren, Deliverance and Mariam (and their husbands Ebenezer Allen and Isaac Pierce, respectively) were to hold equal shares

in the land. However, shortly after the probate division in 1752, Mariam and her husband Isaac Pierce sold their shares to Ebenezer and Deliverance Allen (ECRD 120: 235; not filed until 1765).

The remaining lot of land in the northwest corner of the parcel, located just above the land deeded to Benjamin James Jr. in 1748, was referred to as lot number 3. In the probate, this lot was described as “A strip of land in the garden bounded southwesterly on the lane parting the same from Benjamin Hendly’s land and there measures 30 feet, northwesterly on Jacksons garden and there measures about 50 feet to the line from the center of the stack of chimneys. North-easterly on the part of the garden aforesaid to lot number 2 and there measures about 14 feet” (Essex County Probate #14735). While one section of the probate states that this piece of land was assigned to the heirs of Erasmus James - Deliverance Allen and Mariam Pierce, another section states that the lot was “assigned and settled on the heirs of Ambrose and their heir.” Seeing as no other lands were explicitly assigned to Ambrose and later deeds associated with this lot were made out by Ambrose’s children, Richard and Ambrose Jr., it can be inferred that lot number 3 was assigned to Richard and Ambrose Jr.

Despite the probate noting that Benjamin James Sr.’s corner parcel was divided into 5 sublots, only three were noted. The fourth lot was most likely the land sold to Elizabeth James in January of 1749. The location or existence of the fifth lot is not known.

The Benjamin James Sr. corner lot stayed within the ownership of the James family heirs until 1757, when Benjamin James Jr. sold his lot, lot number 1, to Jeremiah Lee for a sum of 52 pounds, 19 shillings, and 1 penny (ECRD 105: 40). This piece of land was the first lot that Jeremiah Lee purchased on the current Lee Mansion property. Over the course of the next 10 years, Lee continued to purchase small parcels of land making up the James corner parcel and the Jackson parcels. In 1764, Ebenezer Allen, husband of heir Deliverance Allen, sold lot number 2 to Jeremiah Lee for a sum of 130 pounds (ECRD 120: 236).

Likely during this same period, Jeremiah

Lee purchased the Elizabeth James lot, referred to as lot number four in the Benjamin James Sr. probate. In the time since the property had been transferred to Elizabeth James in 1749, she remarried to Marblehead local, Robert Niblet (or Nimblet). Together in 1754, they sold the parcel to a woman named Hannah White (ECRD 100: 106). In April of 1756, Hannah White then wrote a deed that would have left the land to her son Samuel White after her death under certain conditions (108: 220, signed 1756, filed 1760). Several days later, Hannah White married Richard Cowel (or Cowell) (on April 18, 1756, Anon., *Vital Records of Marblehead* 1904: 101). Hannah's earlier deed must have been intended to protect the interests of her son from an earlier marriage, but the conditions outlined in the deed under which he would have inherited the land must not have come to pass. The land is described as Cowell's parcel in documents describing abutting parcels, such as a 1760 division in Bartholomew Jackson's probate inventory (Essex County Probate 14678). No deed transferring this parcel from Richard and Hannah Cowel to Jeremiah Lee could be located; however, given that Lee started the construction of his mansion house on the same lot in 1766, it can be inferred that the land was sold to him by Cowel or Cowel's heirs sometime during this 10 year period and likely after 1760. [As a side note, there are at least two Marblehead couples named Richard and Hannah Cowell during this period. In both cases, Richard died before Hannah, see probate cases 6419, from 1756, and 6420 from the 1790s. A Hannah Cowell, possibly the woman widowed in 1756, married Robert Hooper in 1761 (Anon. 1904). It is not clear if this Hannah Cowell is the person associated with our parcel, but we did check land transfers between Hooper and Lee during this period and did not find one matching this parcel.]

At the same time that Jeremiah Lee was acquiring this land, local victualler William Waite, was also purchasing part of the James family parcel. In 1763, Ambrose James' son, Richard James, sold his portion of the James parcel, referred to in Benjamin James Sr.'s probate as lot number 3, to William Waite (ECRD 112: 272). In 1765, it seems that Jeremiah Lee and William Waite

swapped land (ECRD 118: 1 and 124: 90) in order to give Lee access to a consolidated parcel for his mansion. Multiple deeds dating to 1765 show that William Waite and Jeremiah Lee sold land to one another for a sum of 10 pounds. Waite seems to have acquired a parcel that Lee owned, north-west of the James corner lot and abutting to land already owned by Waite. In exchange, Waite sold his parcel of the James corner lot to Lee.

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 with land that is now under Rockaway Street to William Waite. Within Lee's consolidated parcel, the Mansion (Fig. 8) and Brick Kitchen were constructed between 1765 and 1768. Jeremiah Lee died in 1775, and his estate 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, sunken below the street level at the west end and at street level at the east end. The Lee lot is also lower than

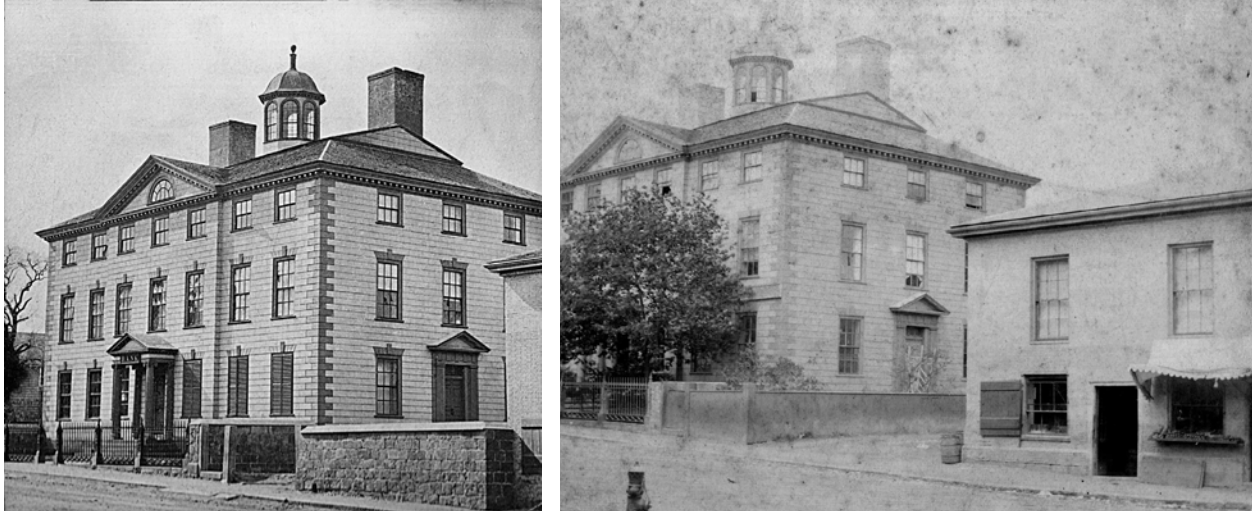


Figure 8. Early photographs of the Mansion (before 1871) and Mansion and Brick Kitchen (likely between 1871 and 1888). Photographs courtesy of the Marblehead Museum.

Table 1. Bank employees who lived in the Mansion, based on research conducted by the Marblehead Museum.

<p>John Pedrick, 3rd: 1804-at least 1806 John Russell: was cashier by 1813 to at about 1830 Samuel Stacey Trefry c.1830 to 1855 John Sparhawk from 1855 when Trefry resigned to his death in 1870 William Reynolds likely took over from Sparhawk, but he was definitely cashier during 1872 until the Bank closed in 1904</p>
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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 the orchard lot (owned by the Museum) and the piece of private property to the north, with a retaining wall defining this boundary. The field 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 deter-

mined 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, but it has not yet been located. A later privy (filled in the early 20th century) was located north of the Mansion; earlier privies may have been in the same vicinity.

The archaeological work in 2023 provided information about how the space around the Mansion was used. It seems that the whole area between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen was

cobbled, as was the area north of the Mansion. There is no evidence that trash built up on this surface during the Lee period, suggesting that the space was clean and formal. The west yard was not cobbled. There was a dense surface trash deposit in STP 2324 which contains ceramics that suggest that it at least partially dates to the Lee period. The sheet trash midden included animal bone and other domestic material, suggesting parts of the west yard were an active work yard where surface disposal of trash was tolerated. Other test pits in the west yard had smaller amounts of potential Lee period materials in the upper layers (STPs 2302, 2316, 2330, 2312), though mixed with both earlier and later material. A goal for 2025 was to better understand the distribution of activities across the west yard and find additional Lee period trash deposits.

Artifact deposits 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.

Lee's probate inventory (Essex County Probate vol. 16611) indicates that he held three enslaved individuals at the time of his death – Diamond, Jemmy, and Cupid, but little is known about their roles in the household or in Lee's business. 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 businesses through the 19th century. The acting head clerk or cashier of the Marblehead Bank lived in the house with their family (Table 1). The 1880 and 1900 censuses provide details on the Reynolds family. The 1880 census list William (37), his wife Elizabeth (29), their children William (9), Joel (4), Mary (3), and Eliza (1), and an Irish domestic servant Katie Sullivan (18). In 1900, William and Elizabeth were still there, along with their son William who was listed as a book keeper (not necessarily for the bank) and daughter Eliza. Some deposits around the house relate to this mixed institutional/residential use, and we recovered a notable number of artifacts associated with the children including the burial of Eliza's pet dog in STP 2313.

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 out-buildings in the 19th century (Fig. 9; the building labeled "Store Ho." on this map), 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 these. 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



Figure 9. The 1890 Sanborn map showing the outbuilding, labeled “Store Ho.” that stretched between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen. This has also been referred to as a wood shed, and historic photographs show it as a single story wooden structure.

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 of stores. During its commercial history, the building underwent several alterations, some of which are visible in historic photographs (such as changes in the windows). The 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 during this period, 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. 8 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. 8 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 shed that straddled this fence line (called a woodshed currently; labeled as Store Ho. on the 1890 Sanborn map (Fig. 9). 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. 9). Between 1885 and 1901, there is also a well depicted in front of the shed. 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 woodshed.

Research questions for the 2023 season

The 2023 excavation were designed to answer a series of research questions. Some of these followed up on previous results.

- 1) What is the extent of the Lee period cobbled surface uncovered in STPs 2005 and 2007?

Was the whole space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen 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 STP 2205 and 2207, meaning that this surface would have been very susceptible to disturbance by later activities. In STPs 2207 and 2205, we found an intact cobbled surface, but it is unclear how far this extended historically. 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 this cobbled surface 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?

2) Is there a more extensive Lee-period trash deposit around STPs 2214 and 2218? What are the stacked field stones in deeper layers of 2214? One of the only areas where we found a deposit with diagnostic Lee period (1766-1788) artifacts was in the upper levels of STP 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 trash deposits associated with the Lee period is critical to answering questions about how the space around the Brick Kitchen was used and could potentially contribute information about the lives of the people that Lee enslaved or others who worked on the property. Deeper in STP 2214 are stacked fieldstones that may represent an earlier outbuilding from either the Jackson or Lee period; these are associated with a dense deposit of small domestic trash, including calcined animal bone.

3) We also re-opened and expanded STP 2215 to recover a larger sample of material from the Jackson period (ca. 1690-1757) privy to answer Carolyn Mikowski's questions about diet in early 18th-century Marblehead. The 2022 excavations located a filled feature, likely circular based on the conductivity (CMD) data, containing primar-

ily 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 is the basis of Carolyn Mikowski's MA thesis.

Other questions address areas of the property that we had not yet tested.

1) Are there distinct/intact buried surfaces, trash deposits, or building remains across the west yard? In particular, are there remains of a Lee period barn hypothesized to be on this section of the property or a Lee period privy? How was the space on this side of the house used in the Lee period? There is little documentation to indicate this, with the exception of mentions of a barn, presumed to have been located in the northwest corner of the property.

2) How did Lee's construction activities affect the remains of older deposits on the west half of the lot? In the east, Lee's creation of a level lot for the Mansion and Brick Kitchen resulted in deeply buried and well preserved remains from the early 18th century. Were similar deposits capped here, or did leveling the lot entail scraping away material from this end? The western part of the lot was formerly the site of the James family house, so archaeological deposits could include house foundations, trash deposits, privies, and outbuildings associated with this family.

3) Are there features from the 19th-century use of the Mansion as the Marblehead Bank, including occupation of the building by the head cashiers and families?

4) Photographs indicate that there was a 19th-century privy behind the house. Can we locate that with geophysical survey or test excavations?

5) Are there deposits from the livery buildings

that formerly existed along Rockaway Street in the 19th century? This was not historically part of the Lee property.

6) How deep are the cultural deposits in the west yard, including in the area of the knot garden? If Lee artificially leveled the property prior to construction, it could have included scraping/removing soil from this upslope end of the property, as indicated by the steep drop in elevation between Rockaway street and the Mansion.

RESULTS OF THE 2023 SEASON

The 2023 work built on the phased approach to research at the Lee Mansion that we began in 2022, involving detailed mapping, geophysical survey, and archaeological excavation. In 2023, we expanded the geophysical survey to cover the west yard, conducted follow up excavations in some areas based on the 2022 results, and began testing additional areas north and west of the Mansion using the new geophysical survey results as a guide.

Mapping

We used the previously established 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 continue to 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. Overhead photographs, 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 layered and viewed in reference to each other.



Figure 10. Field photograph of students conducting ground penetrating radar surveys of the West Yard.

Geophysical Survey

John Steinberg conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey and a conductivity (CMD) survey of the rest of the area north and west of the Mansion (Fig. 10). We employed a Måla unit with a 450 MHz antenna using 25 cm transect spacing. The surveys were conducted with a crossing pattern of transects, oriented both parallel and perpendicular to the long axes of the target area. The data were processed in GPRslice software and displayed using ArcGIS.

The results of the geophysical surveys were used to place several of the test units and were successful in identifying a privy (filled in the early 20th century) and an early drainage feature. Additional anomalies from this survey were tested in 2025.

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 23 for the year of excavation, with the exception of the expansion of STP 2215 from the previous year, which was called 2215EXT for consistency. 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

Table 2. Units excavated in 2023. Coordinates are in the Massachusetts State Plane grid system in meters.

Unit name	Ideal SW corner coordinates		Unit size	Reason for unit placement
	E	N		
EU2215 EXT	253322.17	917219.687	1 x 2 m	Expansion of 2215, early 18th c. privy feature
EU2310	253332	917218.5	0.5 m x 2.5 m	Expansion east from 2207 to see extent of cobbles
EU2311	253334	917223	2 x 2 m	Expansion around 2214 to see extent of cobbles and early 18th c. feature
EU2317				Basement excavation of circular brick features; see figures for size
EU2318	253309	917217.5	1 x 2 m	Test geophysical anomaly, presumed to be cobbles continuing from 2309
EU2319	253309.5	917221	1 x 0.5 m	Expansion from 2315 to test for additional features
EU2321	253333.2	917223.5	1.5 x 0.75 m	Expansion from 2311 to expose more area without cobbles to test deeper deposits
EU2322	253333.2	917225	1 x 2 m	Expansion from 2311 to explore extent of cobbles
EU2330	253309.5	917201	1 x 1 m	Expansion from 2302 and 2316 to see more of buried rock feature (drain)
STP2302	253311	917201	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed to test geophysical anomalies
STP2305	253291	917217	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed to test geophysical anomalies
STP2307	253302.5	917219.5	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed to cover area NE of knot garden, avoiding geophysical anomalies
STP2309	253314.5	917218	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed to test geophysical anomalies
STP2312	253305	917195	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed on grid to for coverage of west yard
STP2313	253300	917205	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed on grid to for coverage of west yard
STP2314	253310	917205	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed on grid to for coverage of west yard
STP2315	253310.5	917221	1 x 0.5 m	Test geophysical anomaly, presumed to be privy in historical photograph
STP2316	253310.5	917201	0.5 x 0.5 m	Expansion from 2302 to see more of buried rock feature (drain)
STP2320	253335	917218.5	0.5 m x 1.5 m	Expansion east from 2310 to see extent of cobbles
STP2323	253295	917215	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed on grid to for coverage of west yard
STP2324	253300	917200	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed on grid to for coverage of west yard
STP2325	253305	917210	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed on grid to for coverage of west yard
STP2331	253298.7	917217.3	0.5 x 0.5 m	Excavated through gravel path in knot garden to test depth of cultural deposits

were photographed; features in shovel test pits were photographed. In units where we found cobble surfaces, we used Polycam and Blender to create both 3D models and orthophotos of the areas. 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 many units 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 14 soil samples (36 liters of soil in total) for flotation from feature deposits and additional samples for pollen and/or parasite analysis.

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

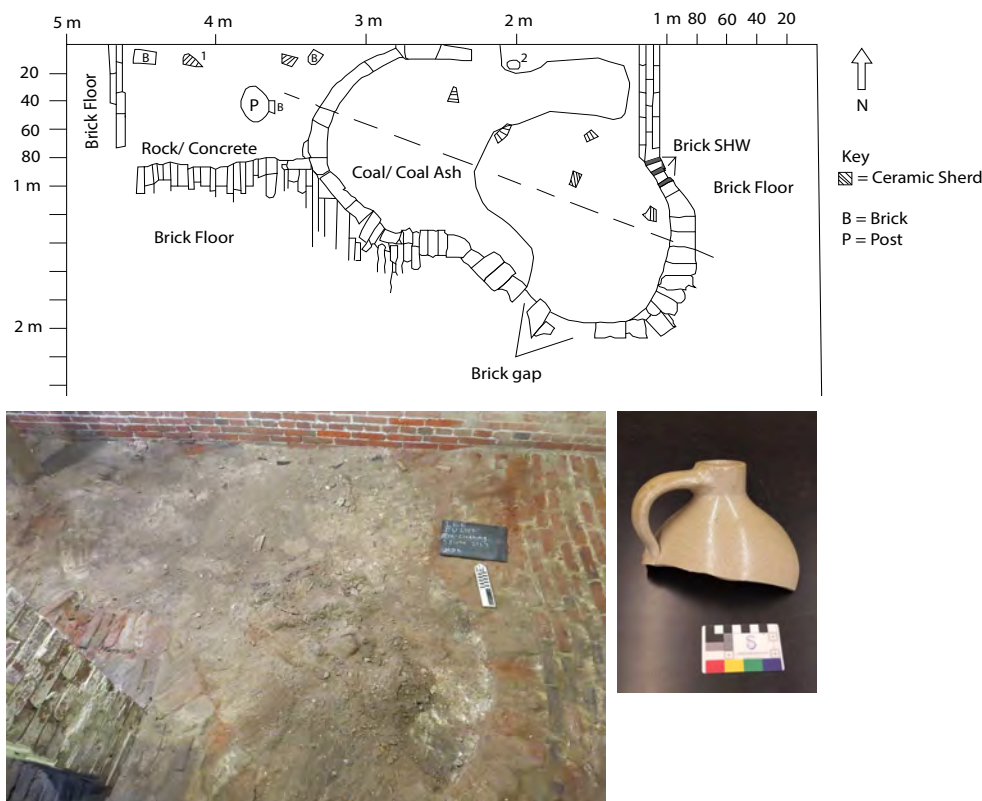


Figure 12. Area of EU 2317 after cleaning and before excavation, plan (top) and photograph (left). Top of a stoneware jug recovered from the feature fill (right).

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 FileMaker database. A complete artifact catalog can be found at the end of this report (Appendix A).

Field Results

The 2023 season opened 23 excavation areas, ranging from 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits (STPs) to excavation units up to 2 x 2 m (Table 2; Fig. 11). Some of these units and test pits were contiguous.

In this section, the results will be discussed by area; in the Discussion section, the major conclusions are summarized by time period.

Mansion Basement

Excavation unit (EU 2317) was in the southwestern quadrant of the Mansion basement. The Museum staff noticed one section of the cellar floor, otherwise made of brick, was composed of dirt or rubble, with large artifacts (bottle glass and large fragments of stoneware) sitting on the surface. After cleaning the surface (Fig. 12), we could see an area where the brick flooring was interrupted by a kidney shaped feature, composed of two intersecting circular shapes. The feature was edged with bricks, some laid flat and some on their stretchers, and filled with a very compact deposit. A concrete capped rectangular offshoot extended from the kidney shaped feature to the west.

After mapping, we bisected the feature along a northwest to southeast line (dotted line in Fig.

12) and excavated the fill south of the bisect line (Figs. 13-14). The upper fill layer was very dense coal, coal ash, and charcoal fill, with inclusions of rock, ceramic, brick, and lots of slag. This deposit (cxt 147) was homogenous across both parts of the feature. At 25 cm below the floor level, we encountered a double row of bricks that formed a step or lip that ran around the inside of the western part of the feature (visible in Fig. 14, on the feature on the left), separating it from the eastern part. Below this depth, we excavated the fill of the two parts separately.

Below this depth, both the feature fill and construction of the two sections were different. The western lobe was more circular, lined with the double row of brick and not parged or plastered. The eastern section was slightly oval or oblong with parged sides and floor. The parging was blackened, possibly from burning. The floor of the western section was about 10 cm deeper than the floor of the eastern section (western floor = 50 cm below cellar floor; eastern floor = 42 cm below cellar floor). The fill on both sides was primarily coal ash and brick and stone rubble, with large fragments of stoneware and ceramic sewer pipe. The fill of the western lobe did include fragments of fire bricks which were not present in the east. The lower level of fill in the western section also included several pieces of finished white marble, similar to some hearths on the first floor of the Mansion. The fill in the eastern section included a large square cut stone (visible projecting from the bisect wall in Fig. 14).

The double row of bricks that line the interior of the western lobe do not encircle the whole feature. Just at the bisect line, there is a break in this brick “lip” and a void space running off to the west (just barely visible at the far left of Fig. 14). This partially filled shaft running to the west may be an air intake/vent, but it was not explored as it ran towards/under more recent cellar support beams.

These features are likely part of a 19th-century coal-fired hot air heating system installed sometime prior to 1876, during the Mansion’s time as a bank and offices. An 1876 catalog for the Magee Furnace Co. based in Boston MA lists the Marblehead National Bank as a customer



Figure 13. Excavation of EU 2317 in progress, view to the south.

testimonial for their “Plate Iron Furnace” (Magee Furnace Co 1876: 20). The furnace presumably stood in the cellar until February 1942 when the museum gifted “the Bank’s old boiler and grillwork” to the town. While technically serving two different purposes (a furnace heats air, and a boiler heats water), the appliances were often either linked or combined, and might have been colloquially called by either name.

Early furnaces worked by convection. The air was not forced through ducts by a fan but rose naturally. A cold air intake underneath the furnace supplied new air and encouraged heated air to rise upwards through the furnace, either into ducts directing heat to different rooms in the house, or out of one large central register. Nineteenth-century furnace catalogs advertise both portable and “brick-set” models. Portable furnaces were elevated off the floor on cast iron legs, allowing cool air to flow under the unit. “Brick-set” models, the kind used in the Mansion, were built on top of open brick pits with attached intake trenches which ran underneath the cellar floor. These “brick-set” models could either be left visible or encased completely in brick walls. (Fig. 15).

The circular brick pits in the Mansion basement were part of this air intake system. Rather than installing the furnace on a brick pier in the center of the cold air pit (Fig. 15e), the Magee Standard Plate Iron Furnace purchased by the Marblehead National Bank was installed on

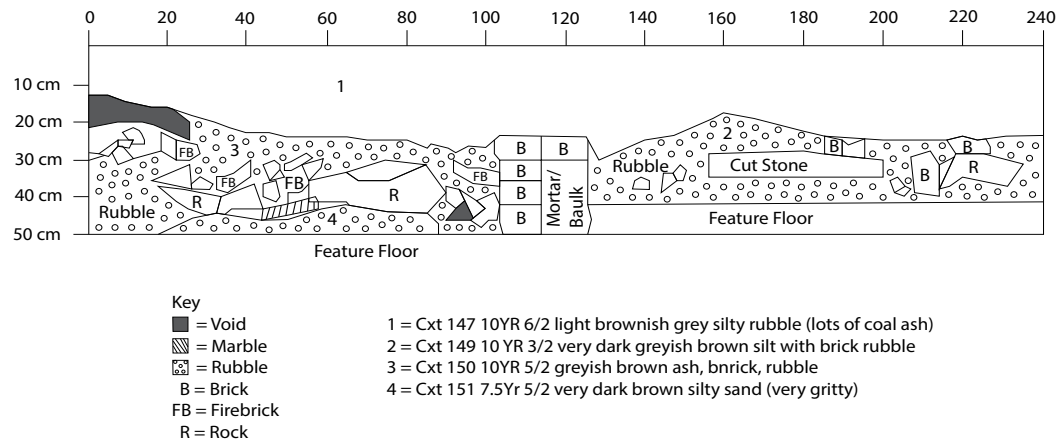


Figure 14. Profile and plan view of the features after the completion of the bisection of EU2317. Bisect profile is 240 cm long.

a circular course of bricks (Fig. 15 D, E). The furnace itself likely sat on the brick “step” or “lip” in the circular, western half of the feature, fed by a trench. The trench is now visible in the cellar floor as a rectangular offshoot of the kidney shaped feature. The connection between the trench and the cold air pit was seen archaeologically as a void space along the western wall of the brick pit.

The purpose of the second, oblong pit to the east remains unclear. Most likely, the furnace was recessed into the floor, and the eastern pit provided access to the ash pit door. This would have had the additional benefit of containing the spread of ash dust in the cellar. It is unclear if this was a common configuration; our research has

found only one other example of a recessed furnace, installed in a Philadelphia meeting house in 1852 (Burns 1984).

It is also possible there were two furnaces, or a furnace with an exterior-connected boiler. If there were two furnaces, it is unclear what the second furnace would have sat on, as the eastern pit has no interior ring or pier. But the Lee Mansion is a large space with high ceilings, and it would not have been unusual to heat a space of this size with at least two furnaces (Burns 1984; J. Reynolds & Son, c.1876: 16). Two furnaces could have serviced different parts of the building as the Mansion served as a bank, offices, and a home for the head cashier and his family. Separate furnaces might have compartmentalized heat

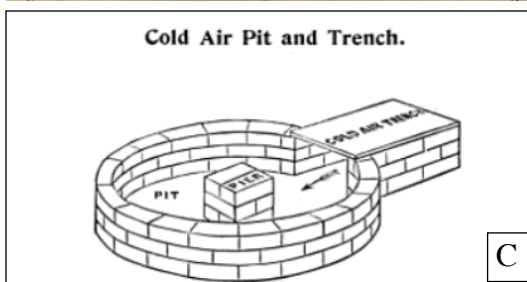
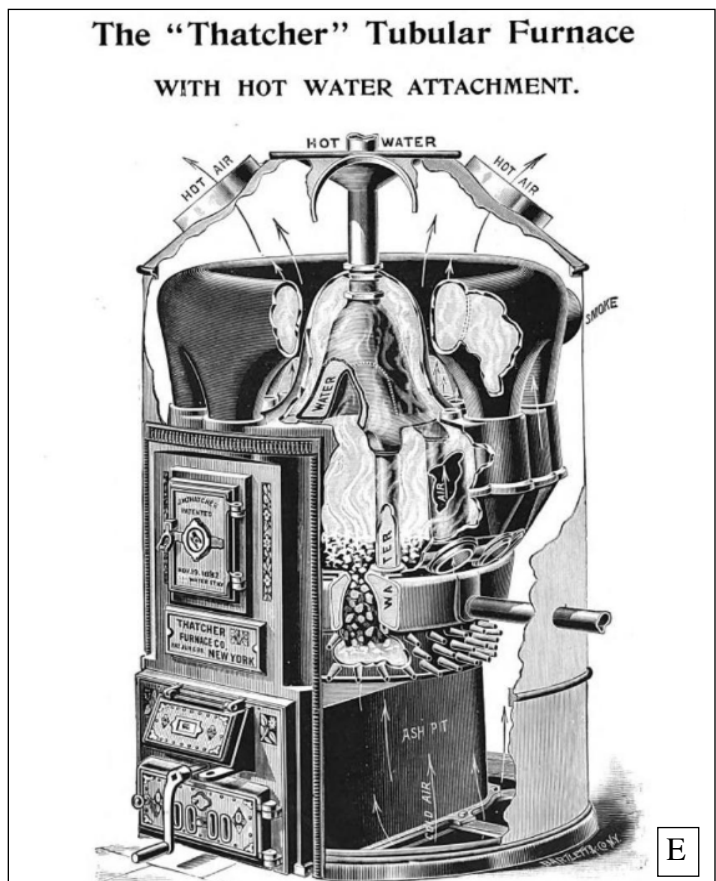
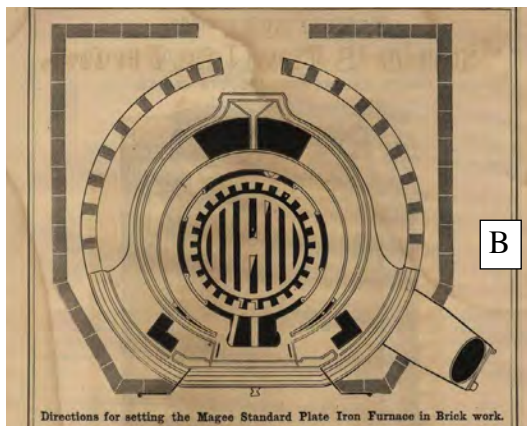
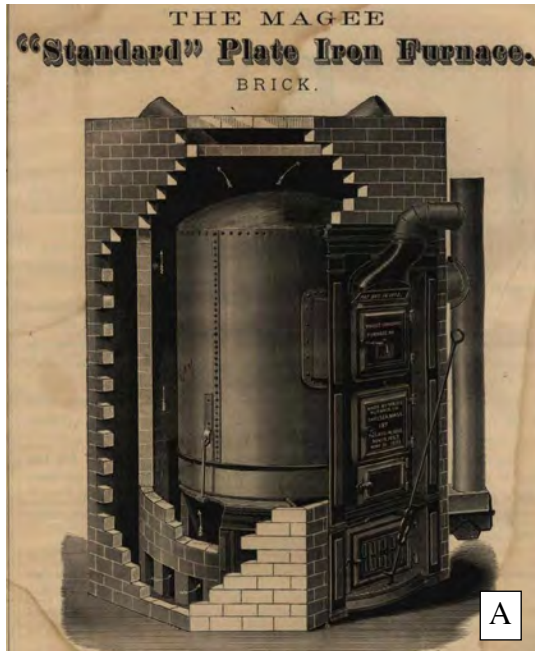


Figure 15. A: One model advertised by the Magee Furnace Company who sold the bank's furnace. This model could have been set on a cold air pit but left visible, without surrounding brick walls. The door to the ash pit is the lowermost access door, right at ground level. Image: (Magee 1876).
 B: Brick set furnace in the Charles A. Lindburgh Sr House, MN, built 1907. The furnace sits on a brick pit and ducts direct air throughout the house. To the left is a motorized fan, an early version of forced-air heating system. Photo: (Lowe 1987).
 C: Thatcher Tubular combined Furnace and Boiler, 1895. Note the arrows showing cold air rising from the pit underneath the furnace. Image: (Thatcher 1895).
 D: Magee Standard Plate Iron Furnace brick work installation. This is the company the bank bought their furnace from. The bottom of the furnace is installed in a circle of bricks. Image: (Magee 1876)
 E: Installation diagram from the Thatcher Furnace Co. Their furnaces were installed on a central brick pier over an open cold air pit fed by an intake trench Image: (Thatcher 1895).



Figure 16. Excavation units in the area between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen, 2023 units only.

at different times of the workday and allowed different owners to budget their heating expenses separately.

Area between Mansion and Brick Kitchen

Four excavation units, in two contiguous areas (2311/2321/2322 and 2310/2320) were placed in the northern part of the yard space between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen (Fig. 16). All units in this area were placed with the goals of delineating the cobble surfaces uncovered during the 2022 field season and better understanding if the deposits present represent Lee period materials.

EUs 2311, 2321, AND 2322

Excavation units 2311, 2321, and 2322 were located east of the existing surface cobbles and triangular planting beds of the modern kitchen garden. They were placed to follow up on a partial cobbled surface discovered the previous

year in STP 2214. EU 2311 was divided into two distinct 1 X 2 meter units, 2311W and 2311E, to better record the spatial distribution of artifacts. Below the topsoil, a tree stump and root system covered the western part of EU 2322 and the northern part of EU 2321 (Fig. 17). A buried, historic cobbled surface covered most of EUs 2311 and 2322 and continued under the tree roots (Fig. 18). This cobble surface was disturbed at the western edge of 2311 and was no longer present in 2321, though it may have covered this area in the past. The cobble surface was also cut by the excavation of a 19th or early 20th century dry well or cistern that sits just northeast of the excavation area. The cobbles also stopped before reaching the southern edge of EU 2311, though again they likely continued further in the past. Our interpretation is that like other cobbled surfaces in the space between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen, these cobbles date from the Lee period and represent the surface that he created when

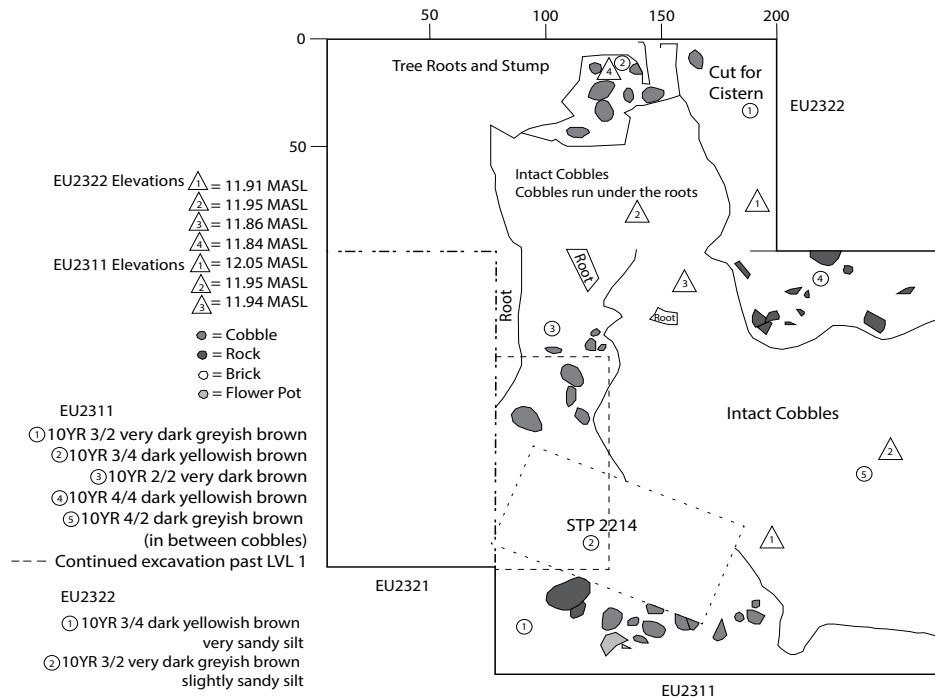


Figure 17. Plan of features in units 2311, 2321, and 2322 and overhead photograph of the same area. North is to the top.

he raised the ground level of this part of the lot. The cobbles that remain were likely protected from disturbance because they were under a 19th-century shed.

Level 1 of all three units uncovered the cobble surface at a depth of 12 cm. While diag-

nostically early (18th-century) artifacts such as tin-glaze and Staffordshire slipware were uncovered from these contexts, there were also more recent materials such as modern glass, plastic, and a 1985 coin, as expected in a surface level. Many of the historic ceramics recovered from level 1 were concentrated in and around existing root systems, including multiple fragments of a refined earthenware (creamware) vessel with a basket-weave pattern (Fig. 19), but there was no dense trash deposit.

EU 2311E and 2322 were not excavated past the first level to preserve the cobble surface. We further excavated the southern portion of EU 2321 and an adjacent 50 cm x 1 m section of EU 2311W where the cobbles had already been disturbed. Excavations in 2311W reached a depth of 80 cmbs. Notably, in level 2 (cxt 193), a number of light grey marine clay inclusions were discovered concentrated around tree roots in the Northeast portion of the unit (Fig. 20). These marine clay inclusions extended into level 6 (cxt 211), but ended at approximately 68 cm. Artifacts uncovered in and around the marine clay deposit were 18th century materials (Rhenish stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, tin glaze, and Staffordshire slipware) dating to the Lee period or earlier.



Figure 18. View looking west in EU 2322 showing the cobbles continuing under the tree root system.



Figure 20. Details of the section of EU 2311 west that was excavated below the surface of the cobbles. Photograph of the top of the marine clay deposit; profile of the east wall of this test area, showing the profile of the clay layer.



Figure 19. Fragments of a creamware vessel with a basket-weave pattern. Fragments of this vessel were found around the tree roots in EUs 2321 and 2322.

under the tree stump to the north. One use of marine clay in the early 19th century was to surround wells and line other features that needed to hold or carry water (as seen in examples at Gore place, (Smith et al. 2010; Beranek et al. 2011)).

Because of the concentration of early refined earthenware (creamware) around the tree roots and in the deposits above the cobbles and the presence of the marine clay, returned to this area in 2025 to see if there was a feature such as a Lee-period well under the tree stump.

EU 2321 UNIT SUMMARY

EU 2321 was immediately west of EU 2311. In the northern part of the unit, large roots from a former tree made it so that we could not excavate the northern 50 cm of the 1.5 m x .75 m unit. Level 1 (cxt 161) was a sandy silt of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown and contained a wooden post on the eastern side. This post began in level 1 and stretched down to level 4. Level 2 (cxt 164) was the beginning of deposits of marine clay in the NE corner.

Level 3 (cxt 169) had a very low artifact concentration and contained an increased number of small rocks (Fig. 21). This deposit corresponds with the relatively clean fill discovered elsewhere in this area which Lee used to raise and level this half of the lot. A layer of marine clay began to

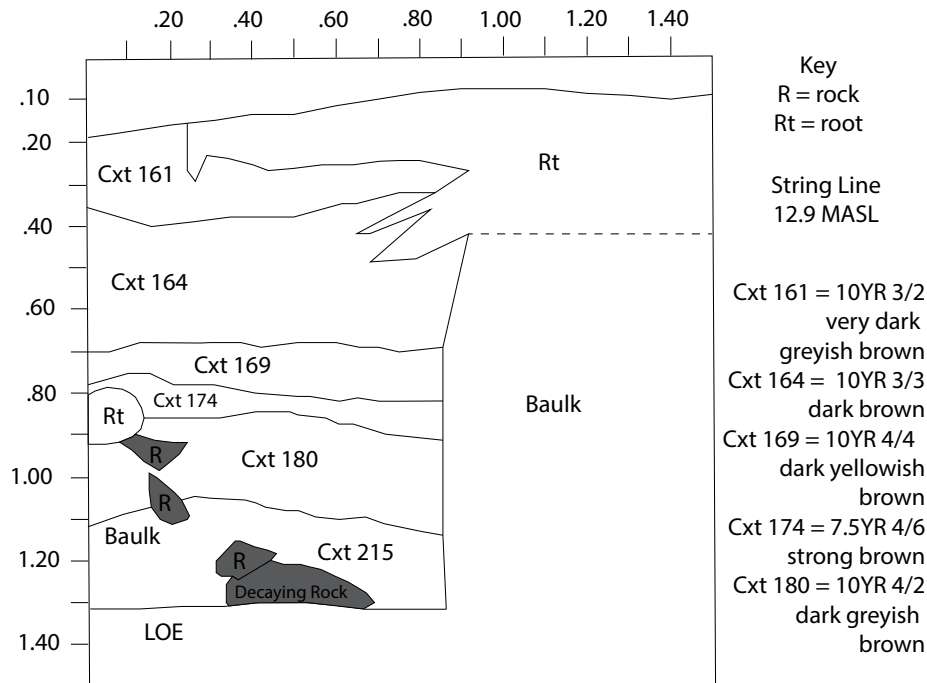


Figure 21. West profile of EU 2321. Scale in m.

extend past the NE corner and could be found in small deposits throughout the level. At the beginning of level 4 (cxt 174), the number of artifacts began to increase. The clay and the wooden post continued into the level and plaster/mortar inclusions began at the end of level 4. Three bricks were uncovered in the East wall at this depth. The bricks and other architectural materials were of note to us as we were investigating a potential foundation uncovered in STP 2214.

The artifact concentration of level 5 (cxt 180) greatly increased and many larger artifacts were found, particularly ceramics and faunal materials. The ceramics recovered from this context (Rhenish stoneware, Whieldon ware, Tin-glaze, Manganese mottled) are consistent with pre-Lee period materials (Fig. 22). Also in level 5, a large number of shells were found and the plaster/mortar inclusions continued and increased. Approaching the end of the level the soil became very sandy, but the high artifact concentration continued. The last level (level 6, cxt 215), a loose sandy silt, contained a large decaying rock and other smaller stone but fewer artifacts. It may represent the transition to subsoil but this is not confirmed as we could not continue deeper in this small space.

The artifacts in the deeper level of 2321 and the small, excavated portion of 2311 come from the early 18th-century occupants of the lot before it was acquired by Lee. These units sit on the land owned by William Nick Jr and William Nick III, Joseph Smethurst, and Isaac Freeman (Beranek and Steinberg 2024: 18-19). Lee bought the land from Freeman. These deposits include some blacksmithing waste, associating the area with the blacksmithing debris found in STP 2211. These artifacts, as well as those from the associated deposits in STPs 2214 and 2218, have been grouped as Lot C. The non-redware ceramics in this Lot have a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1729, with a one standard deviation range of 1705 to 1754. The artifacts may be associated with William Nick Jr. and his widow Grace (1708-1735), William Nick III (1735-1738), or Joseph Smethurst's (1738-1746; not divided among heirs till 1754) occupation, though none of the land transfers mention a building in this location. This would have been the far southern edge of the large Nick property, far from the house. Given the presence of blacksmithing waste, this seems to have been a utilitarian part of the property, where there was also a dense trash deposit consisting of ceram-



Figure 22. A selection of artifacts from the deep, pre-Lee deposit in EU 2321

ics (868 fragments; Table 3), animal bones (552 specimens), architectural material, and other household trash. Notable small finds include a gun flint, a fragment of a bone needle case, and a folding knife with a bone handle. The numbers of smoking pipes are not as high as they are in the Jackson deposits of similar age.

When compared to the ceramic types in the Jackson privy (see Table 3 and discussion of EU 2215 below), the wares are generally similar, suggesting that they are near contemporary deposits. However, the proportions of wares differ in a few ways. When compared to the Jackson privy (lot B), a larger percentage of the Lot C deposit is redware, and a smaller percentage is tin-glazed, and there is somewhat more porcelain. With the exception of the increase in porcelain, the higher amount of redware and smaller number of tin-glazed wares suggest that Lot C represents a more utilitarian deposit than the deposit in the Jackson privy, though some tablewares may still be present.

EU 2310 AND STP 2320

BY KATIE LINCOLN AND LAURA PAISLEY

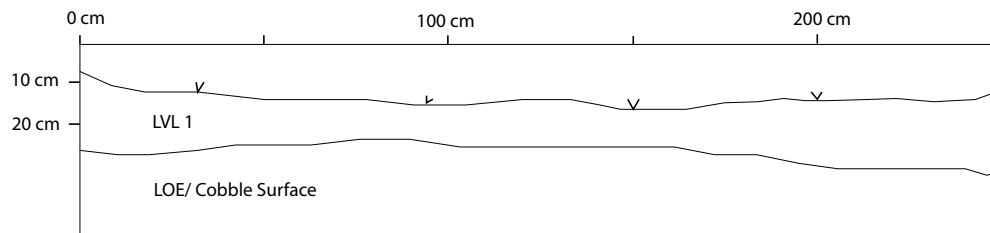
EU 2310/2320 was placed east of STP 2207, where a buried cobbled surface had been found in 2022. EU 2310 initially measured 2.5 m X 50 cm and was terminated after the cobble surface was uncovered at 12 cmbs (Fig. 23). The cobble surface sloped slightly toward the house (see Fig. 24) and was not present in the eastern 60 cm of



Figure 23. Cobbled surface in EU 2310.

the unit, likely a result of disturbance caused by a 19th century utility pipe encountered in other test pits in 2022. A low density of artifacts were recovered from level 1 (cxt 145), including a mix of both modern (whiteware, window putty) and historic materials (creamware, tin glaze, and Nottingham stoneware). The TPQ for this context was 1820. The low artifact density means trash was never allowed to accumulate on this surface.

We placed STP 2330 in order to delineate the cobble surface beyond the 19th century disturbance, extending the excavation trench another 150 cm, for a total length of 4 meters. The western end of STP 2320 (where it met 2310) revealed a few in situ cobbles, but no clear organized cobble surface. Further east in STP 2320, on property associated with the Brick Kitchen in the 19th century, there was a concentrated gravel



Lvl 1 Cxt 145: 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Figure 24. South profile of EU 2310 showing that the cobbled surface is not completely level and slopes towards the house (to the right in the illustration).

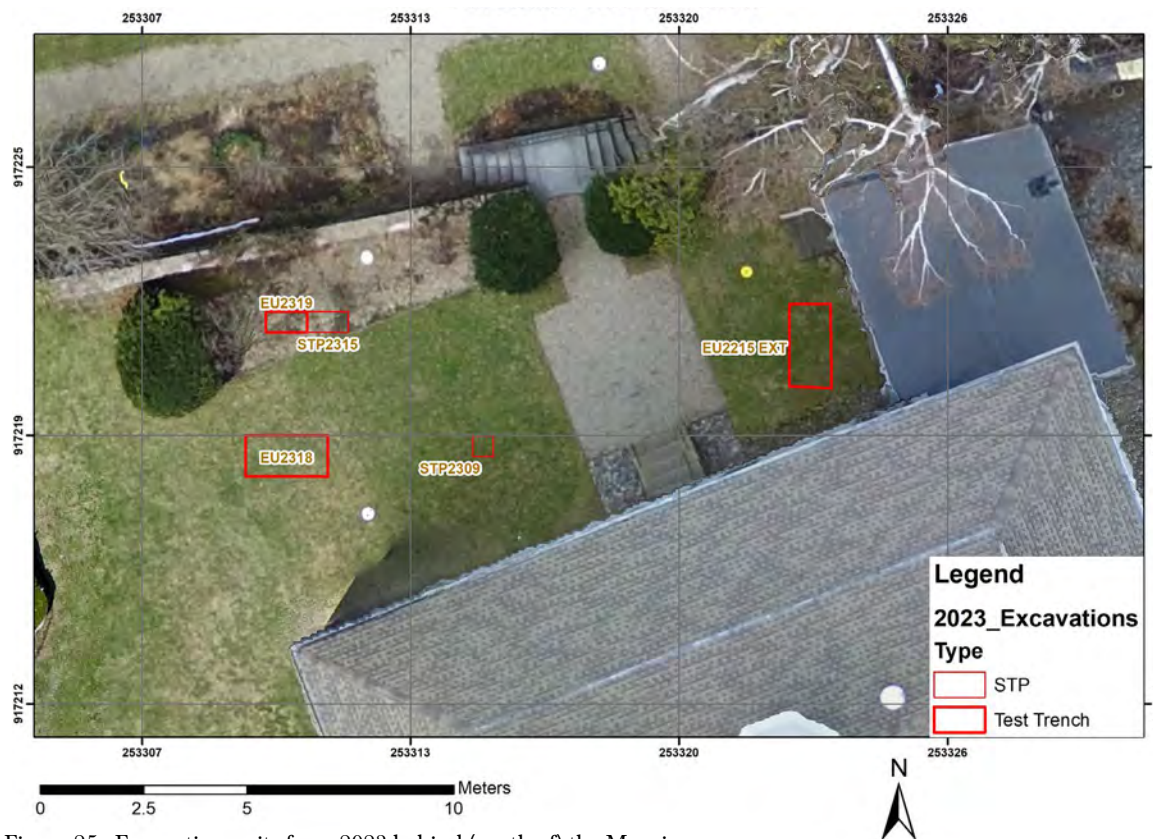


Figure 25. Excavation units from 2023 behind (north of) the Mansion.

surface at a depth of approximately 11.7 cmb. The location of this gravel surface –between the Mansion and the Brick kitchen – suggests this feature was most likely a part of an old gravel driveway. Artifacts recovered from this level were more modern (whiteware, plastic) and corroborate the theory that this deposit was heavily disturbed. While the upper layers of the property associated with the Brick Kitchen have been heavily disturbed, it is possible that this cobble

surface once covered the whole area between the two buildings, as suggested by the cobbles found in EU 2311 (discussed above).

North of the Mansion

The area north of the Lee Mansion was tested in both 2022 and 2023 (Fig. 25) and produced significant finds from multiple time periods, including two filled privies. In the previous 2022 field season, we placed three shovel test pits



Figure 26. Photograph of the two remnant cobble surfaces in EU 2215ext and modern drain pipe. The meter to the north was left in place while the meter to the south was excavated into the privy deposits. The second photograph is an orthophoto generated by PolyCam at the end of the excavation showing the large rocks in the fill of the privy.

(2215, 2216, 2217) in this area. STP 2215, placed based on a geophysical anomaly, revealed an early 18th century privy, likely belonging to the Jackson family, that was reopened and further explored in the 2023 field season as EU2215EXT. Two excavation areas, STP 2309 and EU 2318, both uncovered cobble surfaces. EU 2315, located in the rear garden bed, uncovered a brick privy filled in the early 20th century. STP 2319, adjacent to 2315, uncovered a deep deposit of demolition debris that appeared to date to the early 19th century, possibly from an earlier privy.

EU 2215EXT

BY CAROLYN MIKOWSKI, MIA ARMSTRONG, AND EMILY BARRY

In 2022, we identified a potential filled privy in STP 2215, placed behind the Mansion based on a geophysical anomaly. Material in the fill contained well preserved faunal remains, numerous smoking pipes, and other domestic material (see Beranek et al. 2024). Both the dates of the artifacts and the stratigraphic position of the

deposit indicated that the feature and fill were associated with the early 18th-century Jackson family. We returned to this area to recover a larger sample of this material. In 2023, we opened an additional 1.5m north of STP 2215, forming a 1 x 2 m unit that included the original STP 2215. The backfill from STP 2215 was removed as we excavated 2215ext so that excavation could continue deeper than we had been able to reach in 2022. Once we reached the bottom of the original test pit at 90 cmbs, that area was incorporated into 2215ext.

The unit began with two 19th century deposits which spanned the entire unit. Contexts 165 and 166 contained mixed 19th century fill. There was also a PVC pipe that ran from the SE to NW corner of the unit with the date 2000 written on it that ran from the gutter on the north side of the house through the retaining wall and drained into the lower garden. In context 166, a portion of intact cobble surface was discovered in the NW portion of the unit, between the PVC pipe and the wall. This was left unexcavated for the

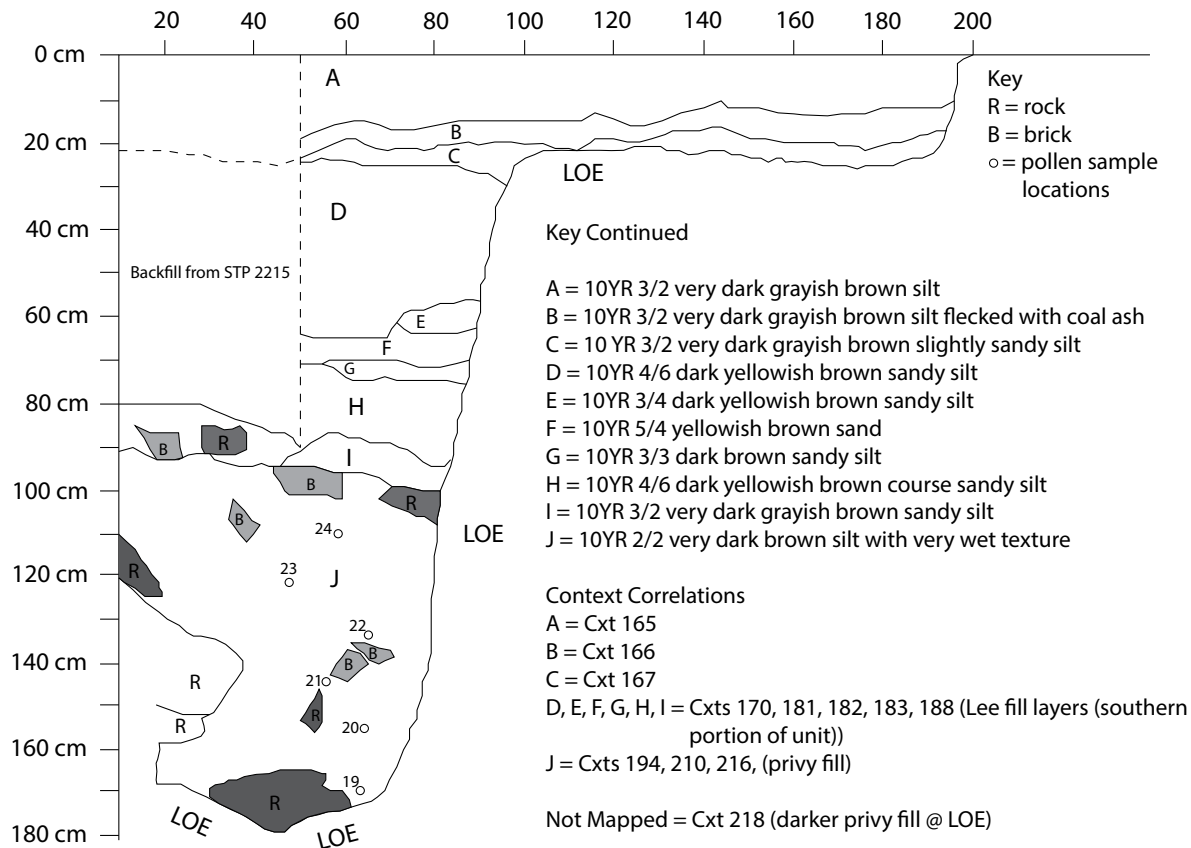


Figure 27. West wall profile of EU 2215ext.

remainder of the unit and became context 173. The rest of the unit was taken down as context 167. Another pocket of intact cobbles was discovered in the NE corner of the unit (notably at a lower elevation than the cobbles in context 173). These cobbles became context 171 and were also left untouched for the remainder of the excavation. This left most of the northern meter of the unit unexcavated (Figs. 26-28).

Two fill zones were discovered in the more southerly portion of the unit: context 170, a lighter color directly south of context 173, and context 172, a darker color spanning the area between context 171 and 173. The light context (cxt 170) was interpreted as part of the fill which Lee used to raise the level of the property when the mansion was constructed. The darker context (cxt 172) was determined to be fill from a 19th century ceramic pipe trench cutting through the Lee-period fill (cxt 170).

The 19th century pipe trench was excavated

as two contexts (172 and 196). Context 172 continued down to 90 cmbs. The pipe trench continued as context 196 (~ 90 cmbs – 100 cmbs) where it cuts a few centimeters into the Jackson-period privy fill (cxt 194). In both contexts, artifacts were mixed, with some 18th century material (tin glaze) and some 19th century material (transfer printed whiteware).

Beginning with context 170, there was a series of fill layers with low artifact density (contexts 170, 181, 182, 183, 188, 189). Context 170 was a 25 cm thick layer of fill, interpreted as fill that Lee used to raise the ground surface. It had a relatively low artifact density, like similar filling levels to the east, and may have been composed of cellar ejecta. Below that were five additional contexts (181, 182, 183, 188, and 189) that together were about 40 cm thick. These were probably the ground surface at the point that Lee acquired the property, and other earlier fills that capped the privy. Notably, like other early ground sur-

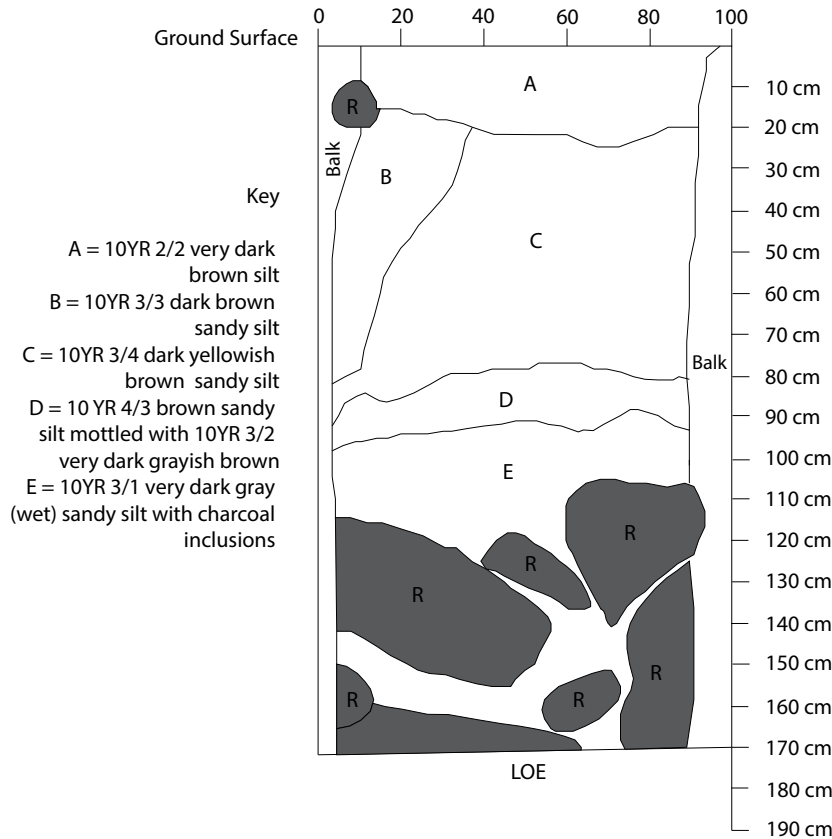


Figure 28. South wall profile of EU 2215ext; note the large rocks in the south wall of the privy fill layers, some of which intruded into the unit. We may have been just inside the south wall of the feature.

faces identified in the 2022 test pits, 181, 182, and 183 contained nodules of ballast flint and rhyolite flakes, along with small number of other artifacts. Contexts 188 and 189 were mottled fill levels, located adjacent to each other, capping the more artifact rich privy fill below.

Upon the removal of both 188 and 189, we reached a homogenous layer (cxt 194) which covered the entire excavation area and was characterized by grayish soil with charcoal flecking and high concentrations of pipe bowls/stems. This was the first layer of privy fill. The privy deposits covered the entire 1x1 excavation area beginning in this context (cxt 194) at 90 cmbs.

Context 194 was defined as Jackson period privy fill and included approximately 5% brick inclusions and charcoal and mortar flecking, all of which were discarded with the exception of a few sampled pieces. This sampling strategy was applied to all privy contexts where brick, mortar

and charcoal were present (cxts 194, 210, 216).

During excavation we looked for edges of the deposit, to investigate whether we had excavated a corner of the privy in 2022 in the original test pit, STP 2215. We found no edges or linings during excavation; the privy fill covered the entirety of the unit. There were displaced rocks and bricks throughout the layer, but they were not part of an intact structure and had collapsed or were discarded into the privy fill. Given this, it is not clear how the original privy was constructed or lined. As we excavated through this layer of fill (cxt 194) the size of the artifacts increased and we switched contexts to context 210 because of artifact size despite there being no change in soil texture or color.

Context 210, also privy fill, was directly below context 194. This layer was incredibly artifact dense, and artifacts were larger than those found in previous layers. This layer was also character-

ized by an increase in large rocks and demolition or construction debris (brick and mortar) as excavations continued. The soil was a very dark greyish brown sandy silt mottled with some patches of dark yellowish brown sandy silt, all flecked with charcoal and shell fragments.

The end of context 210 and change to context 216 was characterized by an increase in fish bones, calcined bones, and small finds like straight pins. Context 216 was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with mortar, shell inclusions, and charcoal flecking. There were also large sherds of ceramics present, like cxt 210. Ceramic ware types were consistent, indicating an early 18th century deposit. At the time of excavation, it was thought that the increase in fish bones might be related to the soil becoming wetter as excavations continued, resulting in better preservation conditions. The presence of fish bones in the privy is significant when compared to the lack of fish bones recovered in previous excavations and because of the close proximity to the ocean/Marblehead's history as a maritime community/economy.

The final layer of the privy, context 218, was reached at 10.33-10.41MASL, 170 cmbs. Context 218 was a much darker, black silt, with an incredibly wet and sludgy texture. We believe that this layer may actually be nightsoil due to color, texture, wetness, and the lack of artifacts. Unfortunately, due to depth, we were only able to recover a sample of this material for flotation and pollen/parasite analysis. Excavation was discontinued at 172 cmbs (in the center of the unit) due to space constraints, safety concerns, and increased difficulty in excavating the floor of the unit.

Context 219 is privy side wall cleanup of both the west and south walls, which we cleaned in preparation for profile drawing and final documentation after terminating excavation. This side wall cleanup produced large artifacts such as ceramics (bases of mugs/cups), mostly intact glass vessels, faunal remains, and pipe bowls/stems. The south and west walls were profiled, a plan of the bottom of the unit drawn, the unit photographed, and a 3D model created using Polycam. We are not sure how far beyond the limit of excavation the actual privy deposit continues as

we did not take a core sample at the bottom of the unit.

In order to group contexts for analysis, all of the privy fill contexts from both seasons were grouped as Lot B in FileMaker. These contexts are 82, 83, 84, 86, 194, 210, 216, 218, and 219.

BOTANICAL AND INSECT SAMPLES

We took nine samples for flotation (26 liters collectively) and four additional 1-liter samples for entomological (insect) remains from privy fill deposits. These are being analyzed by Cyrus Marion as part of his MA thesis research. We also took a column of soil samples for pollen and/or parasite analysis from the unit profile at the end of excavation. To date, over 2300 seeds from raspberry, elderberry, blueberry, grape, buckwheat, pumpkin, jimsonweed, chickweed, sumac, purslane, and the goosefoot family have been identified, with additional samples still to be analyzed. Jimsonweed is by far the most numerous seed type.

FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

The faunal assemblage consists of 5255 specimens, being analyzed by Carolyn Mikowski for her MA thesis. This analysis will reconstruct the diet of the Jackson household, an elite family in an early 18th-century port city. Her identification of the samples from the 2022 test pits can be found in Beranek, Steinberg, and Mikowski 2024. The number of identifiable fish and small bird remains is notable.

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The artifact assemblage from the privy fill consists of 980 ceramic fragments (see Table 3), 568 glass fragments, 370 nails, 1307 smoking pipe fragments, and 544 other materials including architectural debris, charcoal, metal fragments, and small finds (single examples of lead shot, a gun flint, a fish hook, three buckles, a latch, 50 straight pins/pin fragments, and three fragments of bone fan stays). The 1307 smoking pipe fragments from the privy have not been analyzed beyond the sample studied for the 2022 report. Several pipes were saved, unwashed, for potential future residue analysis. All of them are made

Table 3. Ceramic types present in Lots B (Jackson family privy) and C (early deposits on Nick/Freeman parcel).

Ware types		Lot B		Lot C	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Earthenware		836	85.31	753	86.75
	Border ware	1	0.10		
	Buckley Ware	2	0.20		
	Iberian			2	0.23
	Indeterminate/other earthenware	19	1.94	17	1.96
	North Devon	48	4.90	2	0.23
	North Devon (Sgraffito)	11	1.12	1	0.12
	Redware	425	43.37	590	67.97
	Staffordshire Slipware	30	3.06	58	6.68
	Tin Glazed	292	29.80	67	7.72
	Manganese mottled	9	0.92	8	0.92
	Whieldon ware			3	0.35
	Later refined types	2	0.20	5	0.58
Porcelain	Chinese	8	0.82	20	2.30
Stoneware		133	13.57	95	10.94
	English brown	7	0.71	2	0.23
	Midlands purple	2	0.20		0.00
	Rhenish	41	4.18	30	3.46
	Undetermined buff or gray paste	54	5.51	7	0.81
	Jackfield	3	0.31	2	0.23
	Nottingham	5	0.51	1	0.12
	White Salt Glazed	21	2.14	53	6.11
Grand Total		980		868	

from white pipe clay. The number of smoking pipes relative to other artifact types is unusually high, here and in other Jackson family deposits (Fig. 29). The glass is primarily window glass fragments, though dark green wine bottles, colorless stemware, a tumbler, and a green medicinal vial are also present.

The ceramic assemblage has been cataloged (Table 3; see also Appendix A) and partially studied. Mia Armstrong and Maggie Parfitt studied the tin-glazed wares, and Katie Lincoln vesselized the other non-redware earthenwares. The redware has not been examined in detail; some of it may have been made locally in Massachu-

setts, though some may have been imported from England.

The rest of the assemblage reflects the range of international goods available to well-off consumers in a port town (Fig. 30): tin-glazed earthenwares from England or elsewhere in Europe, other earthenwares from various regions of England such as Staffordshire (North Midlands) slip decorated wares, Surry-Hampshire county Border wares, and North Devon wares; Chinese porcelain; and English and Rhenish stonewares. There are also fragments of an Iberian storage jar and ceramics likely produced in the Caribbean for the sugar industry (Fig. 30c). These sherds



Figure 29. A small sample of the 1307 smoking pipe fragments (from 2022 and 2023) from the Jackson privy. The examples shown were recovered in 2023 and include two bowls with the “II” mark, probably connected to James Jenkins who produced pipes in Bristol, England starting in 1707 (Jackson and Price 1974).

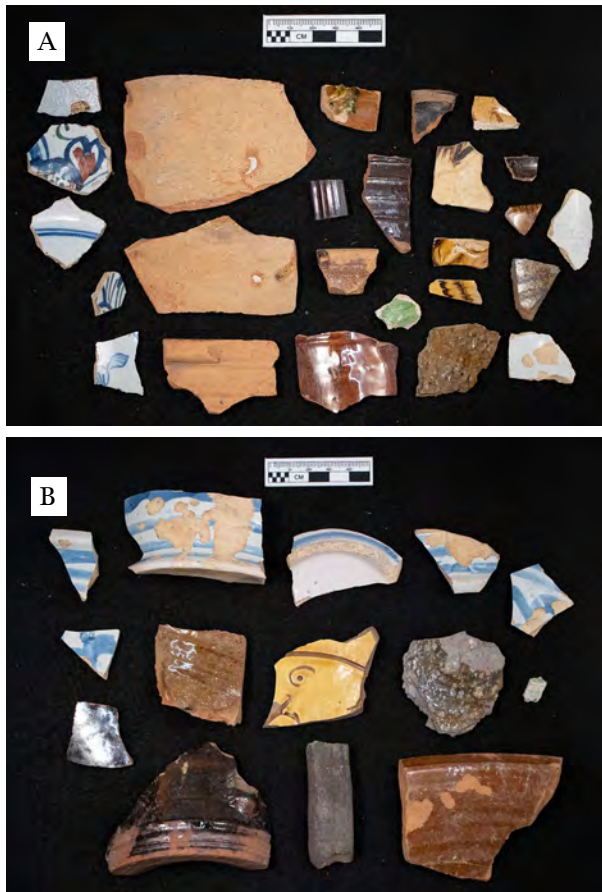


Figure 30. A sample of the ceramics from the Jackson privy recovered in 2023. A) Coarse earthenwares from cxt 210 consisting of tin-glazed earthenwares (left), redwares (center), manganese mottled, North Devon, and Border ware (lower center), and Staffordshire slip decorated ware (right center). B) Coarse earthenwares from cxt 219 consisting of tin-glazed earthenwares (top row), redwares (bottom row), North Devon sgraffito (center) and North Devon gravel tempered (center right).



Figure 30. A sample of the ceramics from the Jackson privy recovered in 2023. C) Coarse earthenware from cxt 210 with a reduced core; likely pottery produced for sugar production, possibly in the Caribbean.

may be part of sugar cones, used in the sugar production process. These sherds are thick, with many inclusions in the ceramic body, and a gray (or reduced) core. Sugar, and possibly this pottery, was produced by enslaved individuals on Caribbean plantations. Its presence in early 18th century deposits is indicative of the extent of Marblehead’s trade connections. The Jacksons purchased the property from Philip Prance, a mariner with direct ties to Caribbean trade; he paid for two-thirds of the cost of the construction

of the house with “Barbados goods,” likely including sugar.

EARTHENWARE

By artifact count, redware makes up almost half of the ceramic assemblage (43%). The redware from the privy has not been vesselized. It is a visually diverse assemblage with a range of glaze colors (clear, brown, black, and yellowish green). At least 18 fragments are slip decorated. Forms include mugs, utilitarian storage vessels (see Fig. 30c), and others forms not yet identified. Some may have been imported from England, but there were also redware potters in Charlestown, Massachusetts (Thomas 2020; Bagley 2016: 84-89) and in Salem Village and South Danvers/Peabody (Justin Thomas, personal communication, 2025) during this period.

Analysis of the non-redware coarse earthenwares has identified fragments of at least 30 separate vessels in the privy fill (vessels 39 to 68; Table 4; Fig. 30). Most of these are represented by single fragments, though several have visually similar pieces in multiple contexts. Currently, no mends between contexts have been identified, though we have not yet tried to cross mend body sherds. The earthenware types represented in the privy fill have long production ranges, but are characteristic of a late 17th and early 18th-century assemblage. The Border ware sherd and North Devon sgraffito sherds were probably produced in the 17th century, since both are uncommon on North American sites after 1700. The Staffordshire slip decorated wares are the most recent of the earthenwares, becoming common in the last quarter of the 17th-century, and exported to North America until the 1770s (MAC Lab, North Midlands type slipped earthenware).

Tin-glazed earthenwares represent a large portion of the ceramic assemblage by count (almost 30%) and have been examined in detail by Mia Armstrong (cataloging) and Maggie Parfitt (vessel analysis). Significantly, Parfitt identified at least 6 drug jars or ointment pots. Made to hold medicines, ointments, or cosmetics, these vessels are roughly cylindrical with broad openings. The examples from Marblehead are between 4 and 8 inches in diameter, making them examples of the

larger sizes that were produced. All have shapes common to the first quarter of the 18th century, with a flared base. These are associated with the households of George Jackson and Bartholomew Jackson, both of whom identified themselves as doctors, physicians, or “chirurgeons.” These may have held ointments or medicines used in their medical practices, as did the “box with sundry medicines” listed in Bartholomew’s probate inventory.

VESSEL ANALYSIS OF TIN-GLAZED CERAMICS IN THE JACKSON PRIVY *BY MAGGIE PARFITT*

Out of 309 tin-glazed ceramic sherds from Units 2215 and 2215ext, contexts 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 194, 204, 210, 216, 217, and 219, I identified a minimum number of 18 vessels (Table 4; Fig. 31). Six out of nine vessels with confidently determined types were utilitarian drug/ointment pots, one was a cup, one was a small bowl (likely a slop bowl), one was a large bowl. In total the 18 vessels account for 34 of the 309 sherds. All vessels come from the group of contexts designated as Jackson’s Lot B. The sherds from outside Lot B were too fragmented to assign to a vessel. The majority of the vessels (12/18, vessel #s 39-50) were identified from base sherds. Rim and body sherds were included as separate vessels only if they had unique attributes not shared with any other identified vessels (Voss and Allen 2010: 1). This included decoration style, paste color, and glaze type. When considering decoration, I prioritized decorative styles identified on the Jefferson Patterson Park “Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland” site, as it is unlikely one vessel would contain two different dated and identified decorative styles. Other examples of unique attributes within the assemblage include a very pink paste (Vessel #51), and a salt-glazed-like exterior (Vessel #54). Many of the base sherds are large sections of thick utilitarian vessels, while the rims are more fragmented and delicate; many missing at least one of their surfaces. For this reason, I started identifying vessels from the bases and then went on to consider rims and body sherds, only including them if they were wholly unique from the bases.

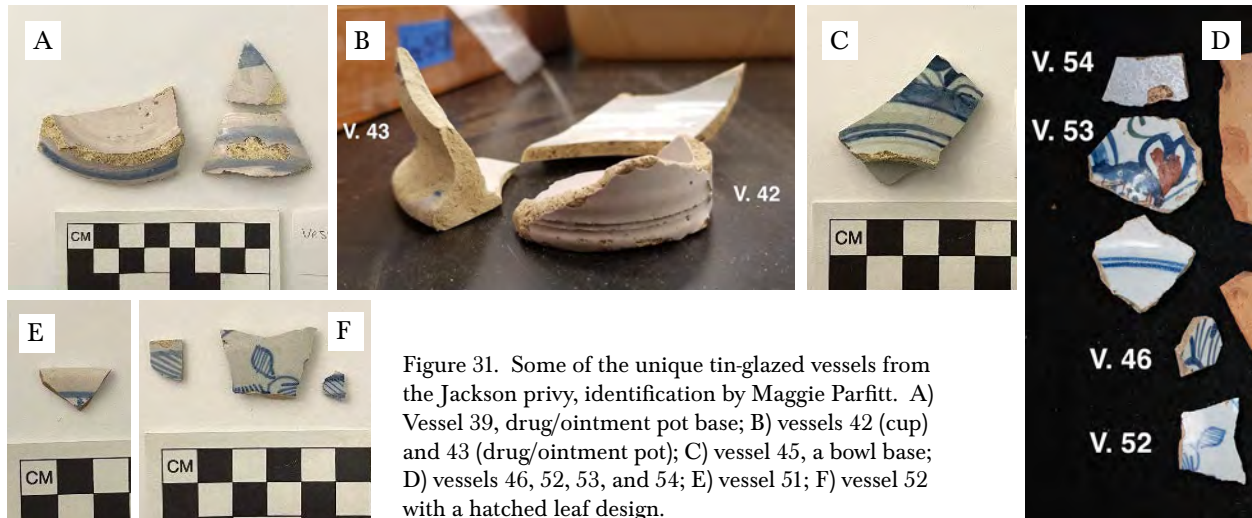


Figure 31. Some of the unique tin-glazed vessels from the Jackson privy, identification by Maggie Parfitt. A) Vessel 39, drug/ointment pot base; B) vessels 42 (cup) and 43 (drug/ointment pot); C) vessel 45, a bowl base; D) vessels 46, 52, 53, and 54; E) vessel 51; F) vessel 52 with a hatched leaf design.



Figure 32. Mended drug jar from the Jackson privy, vessel #40.

Three of the base sherds (Lee cxt 210, rec #16) were missing most of their glaze, and very fragmented, and I was unable to orient and measure them. Without measuring, I couldn't guarantee they were unique vessels, so they were excluded from the MNV. The remaining bases were sorted by vessel type (most were utilitarian hollow wares), and then by visual attributes like paste color and decoration type. Those like vessels #39 and #41 which appear very similar (pink

base glaze color, blue hand painted stripe around the flared foot, and a buff-colored paste), were distinguished by basal diameter. In this case, the base of vessel #39 measures 12.5 cm and the base of vessel #41 measures 9.5cm, indicating vessels of two different sizes.

IDENTIFIED VESSELS

Vessel #39 is a drug/ointment pot (Fig. 31a). It has a flared foot and a slightly bulbous side profile. Its glaze is pale pink on the interior and exterior surface, and it's decorated with blue hand painted stripes, which vary in color up the side wall. Its base diameter is 12.5 cm. The base sherd is from context 219 (originally record number 14, though it needs a new record number), and the two body sherds are from context 216, record #27.

Vessel #40 is a drug/ointment pot (Fig. 32). It has flared foot and slightly bulbous side profile, though less bulbous and more stretched than Vessel #39. It has a thick, everted rim. Six sherds refit into a complete rim to base profile. Its glaze is a grayish white and it's decorated with hand painted blue stripes in varying shades. Though chipped, the geometric design halfway up the sidewall is most likely the chain design popular in late 17th early 18th century drug/ointment pots (Noel Hume 1977: 25). The base diameter is 14.5 cm and the rim diameter is 15 cm. All sherds are from context 219. The base sherd is record

Table 4. Summary of the vesselized coarse earthenwares. Other sherds were not assigned to a vessel. Note that this is minimum vessel (MNV) analysis in which distinctive rim or base sherds are identified as unique vessels. Since this generates a minimum number of vessels, many sherds are not included in this analysis.

Vessel No.	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Decoration	Vessel Type	Dimensions	Contexts	No. of sherds
39	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	hand painted, blue stripe	Ointment/ Drug Pot	base d = 12.5 cm	216, 219	3
40	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	hand painted, blue stripe	Ointment/ Drug Pot	rim d = 15 cm; base d = 14.5 cm	219	10
41	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	hand painted, blue stripe	Ointment/ Drug Pot	base d = 9.5 cm	216	1
42	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	cobalt speckles	Cup	base d = 5.5 cm	216	1
43	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	sponged, blue	Ointment/ Drug Pot	base d = 21 cm	216	1
44	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	sponged, blue	Ointment/ Drug Pot	base d = 10 cm	216	1
45	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	hand painted, blue	Tea or Slop Bowl	base d = 6.5 cm	86	1
46	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	hand painted, blue		base d = 5.5 cm	210	1
47	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	undecorated	Large Hollow-ware/Bowl?		216	2
48	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted, blue stripe	Small Hollow-ware	base d = 5.5 cm	216, 82	2
49	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	unknown (glaze missing)	Ointment/ Drug Pot	base d = 10.5 cm	216	1
50	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed			base d = 4.5 cm	216	1
51	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted, blue stripe and mottling	flateware?		194	1
52	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted, blue, hatched leaf design	Hollowware?		210	3
53	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted, Bristol blue, red & green design	Hollowware?		210	1
54	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted blue interior, grey/blue salt glazed exterior			210	1
55	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted, blue			195	1
56	Coarse Earthenware	Tin Glazed	handpainted blue & red			216	2
57	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slip decorated	combed slip			194	1

Table 4 cont. Summary of the vesselized coarse earthenwares. Other sherds were not assigned to a vessel. Note that this is minimum vessel (MNV) analysis in which distinctive rim or base sherds are identified as unique vessels. Since this generates a minimum number of vessels, many sherds are not included in this analysis.

Vessel No.	Ceramic Ware	Ware Type	Decoration	Vessel Type	Dimensions	Contexts	No. of sherds
58	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slip decorated	combed slip			216	1
59	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon gravel tempered	glazed interior and exterior, yellowish brown	Jar?	rim d = 21 cm	86	2
60	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon gravel tempered	glazed interior and exterior, dark brown	Hollowware		210	1
61	Coarse Earthenware	Carribbean sugar production	unglazed	sugar cone?		210	3
62	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slip decorated				210	1
63	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slip decorated	dotted slip			210	1
64	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon sgraffito	slip decorated and incised			216, 219	11
65	Coarse Earthenware	Iberian	green glazed interior	storage jar		82	1
66	Coarse Earthenware	Border ware	bright green glaze			210	1
67	Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate	red body with green glaze			194	1
68	Coarse Earthenware	North Midlands				194	2

#14, the body sherds are record #16, and the rim sherds are record #15.

Vessel #41 is a drug/ointment pot. It has a flared foot, but no remaining side profile. Its decoration matches Vessel #39 almost exactly, with a pale pink glaze and a blue hand painted stripe along the foot. The pastes are very similar but slightly different shades. Could these two vessels have been bought as a set or from the same manufacturer? Its base diameter measures 9.5cm, making it smaller than Vessel #39. The sherd is from context 216, record #24.

Vessel #42 is a small hollowware with almost a complete base diameter (Fig. 31b). It's likely a cup, as originally cataloged by Mia Armstrong. It has completely straight side walls that run directly into the base, with no prominent foot. The "floor" of the vessel is convex, curving up into the vessel. The straight side walls are very dissimilar from the drug/ointment pot form identified by Noel Hume (1977: 24). Its glaze is a grayish purple, with cobalt speckles dotted over the interior and exterior. Two raised decorative lines run along the sidewall, right above the bottom. Its base diameter measures 5.5 cm. The sherd is from context 216, record #25.

Vessel #43 is a drug/ointment pot. It has a flared foot, and a slightly recurved profile. The glaze remaining on the interior and exterior is a bright, creamy, white. A small portion of blue sponged decoration remains along the foot on the exterior. The peak years of sponge decorated Tin-Glazed earthenware as 1730-1760, with a full date range of 1708-1786 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). Its base diameter measures 21 cm. The base sherd is from context 216, record #21. There are also 4 body sherds with sponge painting from Context 216. They're listed in FiskeCat as Record #17 (3 sherds) and Record #29 (1 sherd). When cataloging, they were originally separated into blue decoration (Rec #17) and purple decoration (Rec #29). But there is a small spot of purple on one of the blue sherds, so it is possible they came from the same vessel. None of the body sherds mend with either Vessel #43 or #44, so they were excluded from the MNV.

Vessel #44 is a drug/ointment pot. It has a flared foot and a slightly bulbous and recurved

side profile. Its glaze is grayish white, and there is a small piece of blue sponge painting on the side wall, above the foot. Its base diameter is 10 cm. The base sherd is from context 216, record #21.

Vessel #45 (Fig. 31c) is a small bowl (Lange 2001: 62; Noel Hume 1977: 97). Larger than period tea bowls, but smaller than punch bowls, it may have been a slop bowl, used for rinsing out tea bowls between cups of tea (Roth 1998: 455). It has a very delicate, straight foot ring, and slight curve to the side wall. Its glaze is a blue-tinted white. It is hand painted in blue, though details of the design are hard to discern on the small sherd. There are two stripes painted around the bottom of the bowl above the foot ring, and the patterning around the outside of the bowl looks like trailing scrolls and leaves. The base diameter is 6.5 cm around the foot ring. The base is from context 86, record #77.

Vessel #46 (Fig. 31d) is quite a small sherd, so determining the vessel form is difficult. I think it's more likely to be a flatware than a holloware based on the orientation of the foot rim to the interior decoration. The surface above the foot rim is very flat, as opposed to something like a tea bowl, where the foot rims tend to be larger, straighter, and placed closer to the edge of the vessel where the sidewall curves down. Its glaze is white and it is decorated with blue hand painting on the interior. The diameter of the foot ring measures 5.5cm. The base sherd is from context 210, record #4.

Vessel #47 is large holloware vessel, maybe a large bowl. It has no decoration, and the glaze is bright white, almost pearlescent. The sidewall is wide, and curves gently upwards. This base is not inverted, there is a flat foot rim along narrowest part of the bowl, and the sidewalls curve up from there. It does not look like later punch bowls, which like tea bowls, seem to have larger, straight sided foot rings that extend down from the bottom of the bowl. This vessel has a worn, short foot rim. The base is from context 216, record #22.

Vessel #48 is a small holloware vessel. It was difficult for me to orient; there are two possible orientations – either as photographed, where the bottom of the vessel extends about 90 degrees

from the side wall (like Vessel #42), or with the sidewalls at a much wider more recumbent angle balanced on a foot rim. (No foot rim survives, but there's a break along the bottom of both sherds where it could have attached) There's a decorative impression along the side wall, directly above the bottom of the vessel. The glaze is a gray/white with some speckling, and a thin blue stripe is painted in the interior, in the transition between the sidewall and the bottom of the vessel. The base diameter measures 5.5 cm. One sherd is from context 216, record #23, and the other is from context 82, record #1216. These two sherds don't mend, but appear so similar, down to the slight crazing of the glaze on the interior. It seems most likely they came from the same vessel.

Though a small sherd, Vessel #49 is likely a drug/ointment pot because of its flared foot (Noel Hume 1977:24). It's missing most of its glaze, none remains on the exterior. The interior glaze is very worn and is a grayish white. Its base diameter measures 10.5 cm. I'm counting it as a unique vessel due to its unique base diameter. The base is from context 216, record #41.

Vessel #50 is represented by a foot rim. Its glaze is yellowish white. Its most distinctive feature is its pink/orange paste, distinct from the other bases. The foot rim diameter is 4.5cm. The sherd is from context 216, record #35.

Vessel #51 is the only unique rim sherd counted as a vessel (Fig. 31e). The sherd is so small vessel type is difficult to determine, but the curve of the body is quite shallow so it could be flatware. It has a pinkish white glaze, and a blue hand painted stripe with a hand painted mottled detail on the interior. Its unique characteristic is its very dark pink paste, darker even than Vessel #50. The curve of the rim is so shallow and the sherd so small I was not able to measure the rim diameter. The rim is from context 194, record #8.

Vessel #52 is again very small and fractured, and it is difficult to determine vessel type (Fig. 31f). I would lean towards a hollowware because the decoration is on the exterior. The glaze is white, interior and exterior. The distinguishing feature of this vessel is the hatched leaf design. Examples of this decorative style date from c. 1730 – c. 1750 (Maryland Archaeological Conser-

vation Lab 2015). These pieces do not refit, but together they represent a minimum of one vessel. All sherds are from context 210, the rim is record #11, and the body sherds are record #12.

Vessel #53 is a body sherd (Fig. 31d). My assumption on vessel form is much the same as Vessel #52, I lean towards hollowware because of exterior decoration and the slight curve of the sherd. The glaze is white, interior and exterior. It's handpainted and decorated in Bristol Blue, Red & Green style. The peak popularity of this motif is from c. 1700 – c. 1730 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). The sherd is from context 210, record #1.

Vessel #54 is again very small, fragmented, and difficult to determine form. Its glaze is white on the interior, with blue hand painting. The exterior is a blue-gray that is pitted as in salt-glazed vessels. This is the only sherd in this collection with this kind of surface. The sherd is from context 210, record #3.

Vessel #55 is a large hollow form like a punch bowl. The sherd is so flat I'm not sure which is the interior and exterior surface, but both sides are decorated. The glaze on both surfaces is pale blue, and one surface has hand painted blue dots, and one hand painted blue fine line/filigree decoration. This sherd was separated based on its blue glaze, and its two-sided decoration. The sherd is from context 194, record #9.

Vessel #56 can not be assigned to a vessel form at all since none of the paste remains; it is only glaze chips. It is very finely hand painted in a blue and red polychrome, and the paint is almost textured. I separated this vessel based on the level of fine detail of the painting. The chips are from context 216, record #18.

DRUG/OINTMENT POTS

A quick word on terminology. Noel Hume (1977: 24) cites a difference between "ointment pots" and "drug jars," defining the former as under 3 ½ inches in height and taller than they are wide, and the latter as everything larger than that. These are collector's terms, and the term "drug jar" is not used at all in the 17th century. He cites a 1666 apothecary inventory which reveals varied terms like "syrup potts

and jugs,” “conserve and electuary pots,” “oyntment potts,” “oyle potts,” and “pill pots” (Hume 1977:24). Collectors also differentiate “Wet drug jars,” which are large vessels with tall pedestaled bases and spouts for pouring, from dry pots/jars (Lange 2001: 128; Noel Hume 1977: 24). Noel Hume (1977: 24) finds 17th century apothecaries do differentiate between “dry” and “wet,” but I have identified no wet vessels in units 2215 and 2215ext. For the sake of clarity and accuracy I have chosen not to separate descriptions for the vessels of different sizes (the measurements make that clear enough), choosing to call all these vessels “drug/ointment pots,” in hopes of capturing all modern terms. I chose pot over jar because pot seems to be the more historic term.

One of the primary characteristics of the form are roughly equal base and rim diameters (Noel Hume 1977: 24; Tyler et al. 2008: 77). Tyler et. al for the Museum of London Archaeological service find at the Pickleherring pothouse c. 1618-1723 small drug/ointment pots range in diameter from 25-70 mm, and the large pots range from 70-300 mm. The bulk of the large jars falls between 120-160 mm in diameter (Tyler et al. 2008: 47). While admittedly from a little before the Jackson occupation, it does provide a frame of reference for what “large” means, as Noel Hume does not provide dimensions. All the pots from the Jackson privy fall within this “large” range.

Noel Hume (1977) lays out a chronology of drug/ointment pot shapes and decoration. The form originates in Italy as an “albarelli” or “albarello” that’s taller than it is wide, with a pinched waist. This shape continues until the mid-17th century, when the pots switch to being as equally wide as they are tall. All the pots from the Jackson Privy closely match Noel Hume’s (1977) description of the shape of drug/ointment pots from the first quarter of the 18th century: “cup shaped pots whose lower walls curved inward” (Noel Hume 1977: 25). Hume notes the pronounced everted rim, as seen on Vessel #40 also came into prominence around this time. The flared foot was a common attribute from the 15th century until the mid-18th century, when pedestaled bases become more common.

Noel Hume notes English-made drug/oint-

ment pots were almost always painted with concentric geometric designs, first in polychrome and then only in blue as decoration simplified over time. The annular chain design was one of the last remaining geometric designs produced before plain bands of blue take over in the mid-18th century (Noel Hume 1977: 25). The Museum of London Archaeological excavations at the Norfolk House Pothouse c. 1680 – c. 1772-9 uncovered multiple large drug/ointment pots with blue bands and a chain design (Tyler et al. 2008: 97-99). Unfortunately, they do not list dimensions for these pots, but with their reference photos, and one from Lange (2001: 128), I feel confident in saying Vessel #40 is decorated with this chain design.

Perhaps it is not surprising that the majority of vessels from a doctor’s occupation period are medicinal in nature. However, none of the tin-glazed vessels from the Jackson cellar (EU2209, excavated in 2022) were definitively identified as ointment pots, likely because most of the ceramics in the Jackson cellar fill were in very small fragments. Tin-glazed ceramics did make up a comparable 30% of the cellar assemblage (Beranek, Steinberg, and Mikowski 2024: 38-41).

STONEWARE AND PORCELAIN

The stonewares (14% of the ceramic assemblage by count) are the ceramic types in the privy fill with the most diagnostic dates (Fig. 33). A vessel analysis has not yet been conducted, but all of the sherds with easily identifiable forms would have been used for beverage service. There are several mugs (in English brown, Rhenish blue and grey, and English white salt glazed stonewares) and at least one white salt glazed stoneware tea bowl rim. White salt glazed stoneware is present in both the older style, where a grey body is dipped in white slip, and in the newer white bodied form, developed in the 1720s. These provide the most secure terminus post quem, or time after which, the privy was filled. This TPQ is complicated by the presence of three possible Jackfield type sherds, which, if correctly identified, suggest that the privy was filled sometime in the 1740s, since this ware type was not developed until that date.



Figure 33. Stoneware from the Jackson privy from cxt 210 (left) and 216 (right). The grey sherds with blue or purple decoration are Rhenish; the white sherds are white salt glazed stoneware produced in England.



Figure 34. Cobbles in STP 2309.



Figure 35. Cobbles in EU 2318.

There are only 8 sherds of porcelain in the privy fill, making up less than 1% of the ceramic assemblage. All of the fragments are small, and vessel forms have not been determined, but we can infer some about their use with historical and comparative evidence. During this time period, porcelain was most often present as components of a tea service, like tea bowls. Seven of the porcelain fragments are undecorated, but one has a brown band.

STP 2309 AND EU 2318

EU 2318 and STP 2309 were placed in areas indicated by GPR, about 5 meters apart. [NB: In the field, paperwork for STP 2309 was mistakenly labeled STP 2308. We have tried to correct

that throughout, but some references to 2308 may remain. No STP 2308 was excavated.] We discovered a cobbled surface in both units. In STP 2309 (Fig. 34), these cobbles were recovered at a depth of approximately 10 cmbs (11.85 masl), while in EU 2318 (Fig. 35) they were recovered at a depth of 12 cmbs (12.05 masl). Despite being found at different elevations, the cobbles in both units were oriented in generally northeast-southwest rows, but differed in their formation. The cobbles along the northern edge of 2318 seemed to have been disturbed and were not clearly organized.

A number of small/highly fragmentary artifacts had accumulated over the cobbled surface in 2309, including porcelain, creamware, red-



Figure 36. A) Historic photograph of the Mansion from the rear showing a small building in the location of STP 2315. B) The top of the wall of the privy shaft in STP2315. The interior (filled shaft) was to the east of this wall.

ware, and Rhenish stoneware that could date to the Lee period. There were also 55 nails and 30 fragments of window glass, a dense deposit for a small area, but not surprising given the proximity to the house. The presence of potentially Lee-period ceramics here is in contrast to the cobbled surfaces on the east side of the house where there seems to have been no trash deposition in the late 18th century. In STP 2309, we terminated excavations after level 1 and did not remove any cobbles.

The ceramic assemblage over the cobbles in EU 2318 was more diverse than found in 2309 and included some creamware, but also some later ceramics like edge-decorated and transfer printed pearlwares, and whiteware. The assemblage also contained flat and curved glass, nails, and smoking pipe fragments. In this unit we, decided to remove roughly 50 x 50 cm of cobbles in the northeast corner that had been previously been disturbed to see what they sat on. Cobbles in this area (the lower left corner in Fig. 35) were sitting flat and with spaces between them, rather than the tightly packed, vertically set cobbles of intact surfaces.

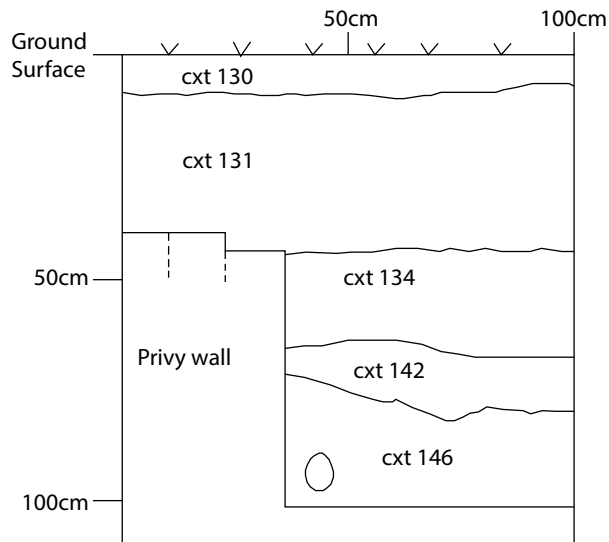
Beneath the top layer of cobbles there were some additional cobbles, displaced/not organized as a surface, sitting in a lighter, yellowish soil which was mottled throughout (cxt 179). This soil is characteristic of the fill found elsewhere on the property, interpreted as the material which Lee used to raise the ground surface. Also in context

179 was a dark feature found about 45 cm below surface. This soil stain cut into Lee's added fill soil (cxt 179), and could be a part of the unknown event that disturbed the cobbles. The artifacts found in context 179 date to after the Lee period and were likely that they were deposited when the cobble surface was disturbed, but it is also possible the section of cobbled surface in this unit was laid during the early Bank period. This seems less likely as all other cobbled surfaces found on the property have been linked to the Lee period, though the cobbles in this unit are at a higher elevation than those in 2309, so might not have been put down at a different time

STP 2315

BY KATIE BRAUCKMANN

STP 2315 was a 1 m long by 50 cm trench placed over a geophysical anomaly in the garden bed, we were able to identify as the west wall of a brick-lined privy. The first two layers (cxt 130 and 131) of this test pit – a dark topsoil followed by a thicker, mixed layer containing a wide variety of artifacts – likely constituted landscaping and gardening activities post-dating the bank period. These perhaps date from the 1930s when the Marblehead Gardening Club assumed responsibility for the gardens. Artifacts from these upper layers included tin-glazed earthenware, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, yellow ware, ironstone, flowerpots, pipestems (including white kaolin clay pipes and an early plastic or bakelite



cxt 130 10YR 2/1 black clayey silt
 cxt 131 10YR 3/3 dark brown clayey silt mottled with 10YR 3/6
 cxt 134 10YR 3/3 dark brown clayey silt clay content increased with depth with mortar, ash, and slag inclusions
 cxt 142 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clayey silt with mortar, ash, and slag inclusions
 cxt 146 clay

Figure 37. Profile of privy fill levels in STP 2315.

pipe), bottle glass, and architectural materials such as nails and window glass. The second level in particular contained the highest number of artifacts from any level in this STP, privy contexts included. At approximately 40 cm below ground surface, we identified a brick wall of a 19th-century privy seen in photographs (Fig. 36). The interior of the privy was parged (cement-coated).

The privy had multiple fill levels (Fig. 37). The final level of the privy (cxt 146) was the thickest and also produced the most ceramics and bottle glass. Small sherds included tin-glazed earthenware (once again, likely mixed in from previous deposits), ironstone/white granite, white-ware, and likely European- or American-made porcelain. The privy fill also contained nails, bottle and window glass (including 2 complete inkwells), and other finds such as some metal can fragments, and pieces of aluminum foil. The lowest level had the largest artifact concentration, and also a number of intact rodent bones. While most of the glass and ceramic artifacts are older, the aluminum foil, present in all layers, suggests



Figure 38. Ironstone saucer, marked “IRONSTONE CHINA / COCKSON & SEDDON” from STP 2315, cxt 134. Photograph by Katie Brauckmann.

that the privy was filled in the 1910s, after aluminum foil started being used to wrap chocolate bars, candy and gum (Hanlon et al. 1998: 99-100). This indicates that the privy was filled when the Museum owned the property, but that the fill may include items left by the last generations of families and businesses to use the building as a Bank and other offices.

PRIVY CERAMICS

After initial identification, the privy in STP 2315 was excavated in three layers according to natural strata: contexts 134, 142, and 146 (Fig. 37; Tables 5 and 6). The first privy layer (Context 134) was 12-14 cm thick and consisted of a dark brown clayey silt. The ceramic assemblage was relatively light, with 17 total sherds recovered. These include creamware and pearlware (likely mixed in from older deposits), as well as white-ware, ironstone, and terracotta flowerpots. Most of the ironstone was from a single saucer or small plate with a maker’s mark on the base: “IRONSTONE CHINA / COCKSON & SEDDON” below the British coat-of-arms (Fig. 38). An exact match for this mark was not found, but similar Cockson and Seddon marks date to the 1870s (Gibson 2011, Godden 1959). Interestingly, a mending sherd of this plate containing a portion of the maker’s mark was found in the layer above the privy. This could be a result of bioturbation or turning the soil for planting. It is also possible the privy was impacted by 20th-century activities;

Table 5. Ware types by count and percent in the privy fill in STP2316 (highlighted items include the mending vessels discussed in the text).

Ctx.	Whiteware	Ironstone	Yellow Ware	Flowerpot	Porcelain	Pearlware	Creamware	Tin-Glazed	Unidentified	TOTAL
134	4 (24%)	7 (41%)		4 (24%)		1 (6%)	1 (6%)			17 (100%)
142	1 (7%)	2 (14%)	1 (7%)	8 (57%)		1 (7%)			1 (7%)	14 (100%)
146	31 (53%)	6 (10%)	27 (47%)	2 (3%)	16 (28%)			5 (9%)	2 (3%)	89 (100%)

Table 6. MCD and ceramic TPQ for privy layers in STP 2315.

Context	MCD	“Capped” MCD	TPQ	TPQ Artifact
134	1906	1878	1870s	Ironstone maker’s mark COCKSON & SEDDON
142	1914	1887	1861	Machine-made flowerpots
146	1922	1893	1890	“Made in Germany” mark
Overall Privy	1914	1886	1890	



Figure 39. Ironstone cup fragment from cxt 146, the lowest level of privy fill in STP 2315. Photograph by Katie Brauckmann.

the bricks at the top of the privy have mortar on the top face, suggesting there may have once been additional courses on top.

The second level of the privy was thinner, measuring only three centimeters in some places, and consisted of a lighter, siltier soil. Field notes also indicate an ashy texture, possibly hinting at the tossing of wood ash or fireplace remains. This was also the lightest level in terms of artifact density, with only 14 total sherds. However, it was the

level in which the most flowerpot fragments were found; these eight sherds represent four, possibly five different pots (see below for flowerpot discussion).

The final level of the privy was the thickest and also produced the most ceramics. Small sherds include tin-glazed earthenware (once again, likely mixed in from previous deposits), ironstone/white granite, whiteware, and likely European- or American-made porcelain. Additionally, several complete or large portions of vessels were recovered. Some were plain or undecorated, but still interesting to note for their size or completeness:

- One small whiteware plate. Since no maker’s mark was present on the recovered sherds, this plate does not help narrow down the date range beyond post-dating the 1830s advent of whiteware into international markets (Aultman 2014).
- One ironstone cup (Fig. 39). This style of ironstone, described as plain or rounded style, dates from the 1870s to the early 20th century



Figure 40. German whiteware cup fragments with Chinese-inspired pattern. Upper left: one person stands on left side of bridge. Upper right: a man grasps a tree branch, jumping, with his shoes on the ground below him. Lower left: base of cup with crowned shield maker's mark with the words MADE IN GERMANY; the base of the bridge pattern is visible on the left side and mends to the sherds in the upper left of image. Photograph by Katie Brauckmann.

(Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015).

- One yellow ware base with rounded foot rim. This ware type also has a long period of production from 1825 to the early 20th century (Aultman 2014). With no maker's mark or decoration (yellow wares are often decorated with annular banding, dendritic/mocha, or other slip-decorated designs), this vessel is hard to date further.

Two other types of ceramic were recovered which are especially interesting to note. One is a whiteware teacup decorated in a muted blue underglaze print with overglaze enameled accents in red and green (Fig. 40). This cup also has a maker's mark on the bottom: a crowned shield nestled in a laurel, with the words "MADE IN GERMANY" wrapped below it. There are possibly three letters within the shield (beginning with an M?) but the print is transferred poorly or faded. This mark is hard to attribute to one manufacturer within Germany, but it likely dates after 1890, when President McKinley introduced

a law increasing tariffs on imports and requiring manufacturers to mark their goods with the country of origin (Ross 2012). While the mark denotes its origin as Germany, the scene on the exterior of the cup is certainly imitating East Asian designs. The scene depicts one person standing next to an arched bridge with "Chinese railing" (elaborate crisscrossed fences commonly copied by American architects, especially in the 18th century; Patrick 1983) and the roof of a pagoda in the background. The depiction of the other man is curious: he has one hand wrapped around a tree branch above him as if swinging from the tree, and his boots are laying on the ground below him. Other elements include the aforementioned large-leafed tree, along with a second tree on the opposite side of the cup, possibly blooming with stylized flowers or fruits. A final sherd, which does not mend to any of the others, possibly depicts more flora or a constellation.

The pattern has been frustratingly difficult to identify given its unique elements. One possibility is that it is something like a late 19th/early 20th-century take on the Chinese "jumping

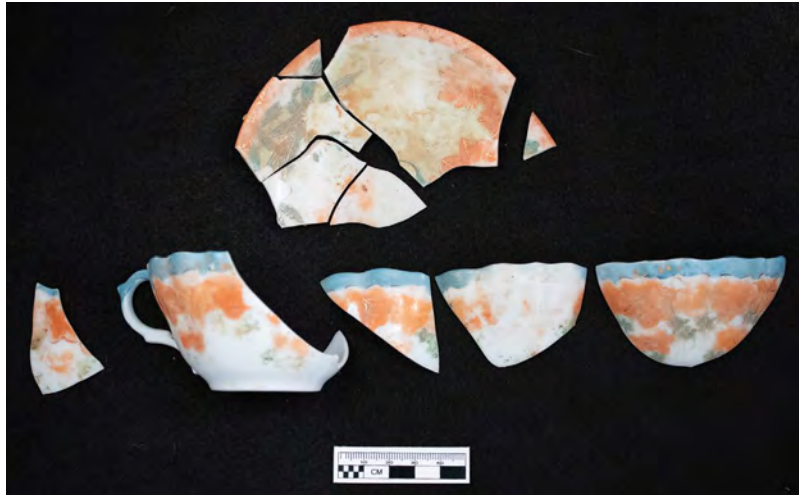


Figure 41. Fragments of overglaze painted porcelain; fragments of two tea cups and a saucer in this color palette were present from cxt 146, the lowest level of privy fill in STP 2315. The exact patterns were not able to be identified at this time, but they were likely a part of a set (the four teacup sherds on the right mend into a complete cup; the one additional sherd one the left is from another vessel). Photograph by Katie Brauckmann.

boy” pattern. This pattern was first produced on 18th-century Chinese export porcelain and was later copied on Dutch and other porcelain imitations. However, both individuals in this scene appear to be adults, while earlier “jumping boy” patterns distinctly show a child. It could also be simply a Chinese-inspired garden scene, common on whiteware and porcelain patterns of the time (Peter and Schiffer 1997). Yet another possibility is that the scene is one from published literature or folklore, either German or Chinese (or at least “Asian,” as interpreted through one German pottery manufacturer). The series of specific motifs – such as the barefoot man hanging/swinging from the tree, and the possible constellation – make this an interesting possibility. However, as this cup was made in Europe for European or American consumers, it would have to be a story that the Western world would know well enough to print on tea wares. Interestingly, beginning in the 1910s and 1920s, China was going through a “Folklore Movement” in which institutions were recording folklore stories with increasing consistency and standardization (Idema 2012, Zhang 2018). This was linked to increasing nationalism in the period (Eminov 1975). If this cup’s pattern is linked to such folklore or literature, it would be

an interesting example of the ways in which East Asian folklore and literature was received and reproduced in European countries.

A final set of interesting ceramics, extensively decorated, also deserves special note (Fig. 41). These include two overglaze-painted porcelain teacups, which are decorated with red flowers, leaves, and a blue rim. Four sherds mend to make one complete teacup; a single additional sherd indicates these were likely purchased and eventually discarded as a set. Multiple sherds of a similar saucer were also found. This saucer also has elaborate floral designs, combining red flowers (rhododendron?) or leaves, light-colored greenery, and white flowers nested in darker green leaves – all accented with gilt. Unfortunately, these exact patterns also proved difficult to identify. The color palette of the blue and red teacups is reminiscent of Imari-style decoration. This ceramic style was originally produced in Japan (following Chinese designs) in the 17th century, and was later copied by Chinese potters exporting porcelain to Europe in the 18th century. In the later 19th century, there was a renewed interest in Japan and Japanese wares in Europe and the Americas following the 1858 reopening of foreign trade in Japan (Ross 2012). Traditional

Imari style is often much more delicate and intricate; the teacups from Lee Mansion seem more hastily made, perhaps a reflection of the increasingly mass-produced export wares in this period across both Japan and further west. The saucer has a wider color palette but, if not made in East Asia, may also be pulling from those designs. Some of the elements – the elongated leaves or the delicate gilt finishes – on this dish are also reminiscent of Aesthetic (1860-1900) or even Art Nouveau (1880s-1916) movements, both of which pull from Japanese and other east Asian motifs (Gontar 2006, Victoria and Albert Museum n.d.).

DISCUSSION

This analysis of the privy ceramics was intended to refine the date for the privy fill, determine any differences between its layers, and begin to tease out what these ceramics tell us about those who lived and/or worked at the Lee Mansion in this period.

The terminus post quem (TPQ) and Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) are two means of dating each layer (Table 6). The TPQ provides the earliest possible date for an assemblage based on the latest artifact, on the logic that (despite mixture or inclusion from earlier time periods) an assemblage can only be deposited after that latest artifact is introduced. The MCD is used to calculate a weighted average for a ceramic assemblage based on each type's production dates. For this analysis, a few changes were made to the dataset to account for unique variables. For one, the date range for flowerpots was calculated as 1861 (the introduction of machine-made flowerpots in New England, which most of these pots are) through the present (Lathrop 2000). Additionally, while no formal vesselization was conducted as a part of this analysis, the sherds from known mending vessels described above were only counted as one in the MCD calculation. Finally, five tin-glazed sherds were omitted from the MCD from Context 146, as these predate the privy's likely construction and are most likely incidental to the privy fill. I also calculated a "capped" MCD in which the end production date for all ceramic types still in production today was set to 1936 instead of 2000. I see 1936 as one of the latest

possible dates in which the privy was filled, as this was when the garden club took over management of the formal gardens; if the privy wasn't already gone, it was likely filled at that point. Because most of these ceramic types are still made through the present, I was curious to see how a capped end date closer to when we know the privy to be filled (even if somewhat arbitrary) would affect the MCD. These results are in Table 6.

As may be expected, the MCD is several decades later than the TPQ, as the upper limit was dragged upwards by ceramic types which are still made now (e.g. whiteware and flowerpots). Especially when compared with the "capped" MCD, this highlights a downside of using the MCD on assemblages for which there are long periods of production. The TPQ and "capped" MCD return a similar date around the late 1880s or early 1890s. It is important to note that none of these methods take into account the "lag" that occurs between a product's earliest possible production and when it was purchased, or between its purchase and when it was disposed of. The c.1890 MCD/TPQ date is likely reflective of an accumulation of these goods throughout the late 19th century, and sometime between 1909 and 1936 is still more likely for the actual filling of the privy. The MCD and TPQ dates above only include ceramics, and other objects in the fill provide later TPQs, such as the aluminum foil in the lowest layer, providing a TPQ of 1913.

A more qualitative analysis of the ceramics can also tell us about those who lived, worked, and socialized at the Mansion. The use of matching tableware sets was expected of the upper class – or those aspiring to be – in the second half of the 19th century, especially as dinner parties and other such social functions became more common (Fitts 1999). The matching overglaze teacups at the Lee Mansion are one example of such a set. The saucer is in a similar, complementary pattern and may have been considered a part of the same "set" by those living in the Mansion. Additionally, both the ironstone cup and whiteware plate were commonly purchased in sets, although the sampled privy fill has thus far only produced one of each. The use of these cheaper



Figure 42. Planting pot fragments from cxt 142 in STP 2315 showing different rim forms (straight, lipped, and collared) and one near-complete base. Photograph by Katie Brauckmann.

wares for dining sets, with higher-end porcelain sets (although of seemingly hastily-made export porcelain) for tea wares, seems to suggest more of an emphasis on tea service than formal dinners. This differential emphasis is also noted in some of the households examined by Fitts (1999) in New York. The variation at Lee Mansion could also be explained by the variety in the building's use over the 19th century, as described by Clarence Trefry, which included both a working-class household and the more well-to-do social club rooms. The ceramics may also indicate the early functions of the house under Museum ownership.

The flowerpots also offer an interesting look at 19th/early 20th-century life in the Lee Mansion. Fourteen sherds were found in the privy, representing up to eight individual pots (Fig. 42). The largest flowerpot is slightly earlier than the others, exhibiting wheel throw or scrape marks indicating it was handmade, likely predating the 1861 invention of machine-made flowerpots (Lathrop 2000). Most of the others are more typical of "modern" flowerpots, a brighter orange or deep red in color with either a straight, lipped, collared rim. Table 7 shows these attributes for each of the fourteen sherds, suggesting they came from 8 different pots.

Similar to the ceramic sets, gardening and flowerpots are tied into ideas about 19th-century domesticity and display of "genteel" life. Proximity to nature was elevated as an ideal in the Victorian period, both by literally bringing plants into the home and through material culture heav-

ily featuring floral or countryside motifs (perhaps influencing the choice of floral-decorated ceramics discussed above) (Fitts 1999, DeForest 2010). With the advent of industrially made flowerpots in the 1860s, it became even more affordable to have potted plants throughout the home (Lathrop 2000). Interestingly, many of the Lee Mansion flowerpots are on the smaller side – such as one nearly complete pot measuring only 12 cm across at the rim, or two bases measuring 4.5 cm in diameter. The very smallest pot(s), called "finger pots," could be evidence of on-site propagation from seeds, rather than purchasing mature plants. The other recovered flowerpots are not that much bigger and were likely for repotting these small plants into incrementally larger pots (Beranek and DeForest 2011). An analysis of seed/botanical remains from the privy could be an interesting comparison to this flowerpot data. Given the early 20th century filling date, these pots may represent either pots left behind by the last residents or the early landscaping activities of the Museum and the garden club.

CONCLUSION

In sum, these ceramics help us understand several elements regarding the privy. For one, they indicate an assemblage which was likely accumulated in the second half of the 19th century and disposed in the early 20th century. Between 1904 and 1910, the bank closed and the Marblehead Historical Society purchased the property for use as a museum. It is possible this deposit occurred as late as the 1930s, when the Garden Club assumed responsibility for the formal gardens in the yard, but the lack of any ceramics distinctly post-dating 1910 suggests the earlier date. The similarity of the ceramic assemblage across the three privy layers – including whiteware, ironstone, yellow ware, and flowerpot sherds – suggests the privy was filled in a single episode.

In addition, the ceramics help us understand those who lived in and used the Lee Mansion building during the 19th century. The presence of matched sets, particularly of porcelain tea wares, speaks to an emphasis on formal tea service, a hallmark of a "genteel" lifestyle in the Victorian and earlier periods. This stands somewhat in con-

Table 7. Attributes of the planting pot sherds recovered in STP 2315 privy fill.

Context	Portion	Color	D. (cm)	% of Vessel	Collar Height (mm)	Body Thickness (mm)	Vessel No.	Comments
134	base	buff orange	4.5	20%			1	too fragmentary for vessel diameter
134	rim	orange	14	10%	45	8	2	incised line just below rim
134	body	buff orange				8	3	has wheel throw marks, or scrape marks
142	base	red	6.5	100%		6	5	single drainage hole in center
142	rim	red	12	10%	38	7	5	incised line just below rim
142	rim	red	12	14%	38	7	5	
142	rim	red	12	24%	38	7	5	
142	rim	buff orange	25	35%		9	3	has wheel throw marks, or scrape marks
142	body	buff orange				8	6?	
142	body	red				7	8	start of a collar is visible, but too broken to measure; color is similar to Vessel 4 or 7, but diameter is different!
142	rim	orange				15	7	slight lip, but not a true collar like other pots; body gets thicker quickly
146	base	red	4.5	20%		5	4	
146	body	red				6	5	

trast to the undecorated whiteware and ironstone vessels which, while also often sold in sets, were cheaper than the decorated wares or porcelains at the time. This could be due to personal differential emphasis on tea service as opposed to dinner parties, both of which conveyed respectability, or it could be a function of socioeconomic status (if money was tight, it could have been more intentionally diverted towards tea service for guests while home dining took place on the simpler matched wares). The variety could be explained by the different uses of the building in later 19th century, which included a domestic space for a working-class family, a commercial bank, and social club rooms in the same space, or the assemblage could reflect the early activities of the Marblehead Museum.

However, this analysis still leaves many questions to be answered. A similar analysis of

the glass bottles or personal items could complement this information. Additional studies on the archaeobotanical or faunal remains could further speak to questions of class, projections of gentility, and/or horticulture practices on the site. All of this helps to fill in our knowledge of the Lee Mansion and how the space changed in the centuries following its heyday as a colonial mansion.

EU 2319

EU2319 was a 1 m x 50 cm unit west of and adjacent to STP 2315, outside the privy. As was the case in STP 2315, the first two layers of this unit (cxt 152 and 153) contained a dark, clayey topsoil that makes up the current garden bed (Fig. 43). The artifact density increased significantly in the second level, containing a mix of redware, whiteware, bone, buttons, and pipe stems.

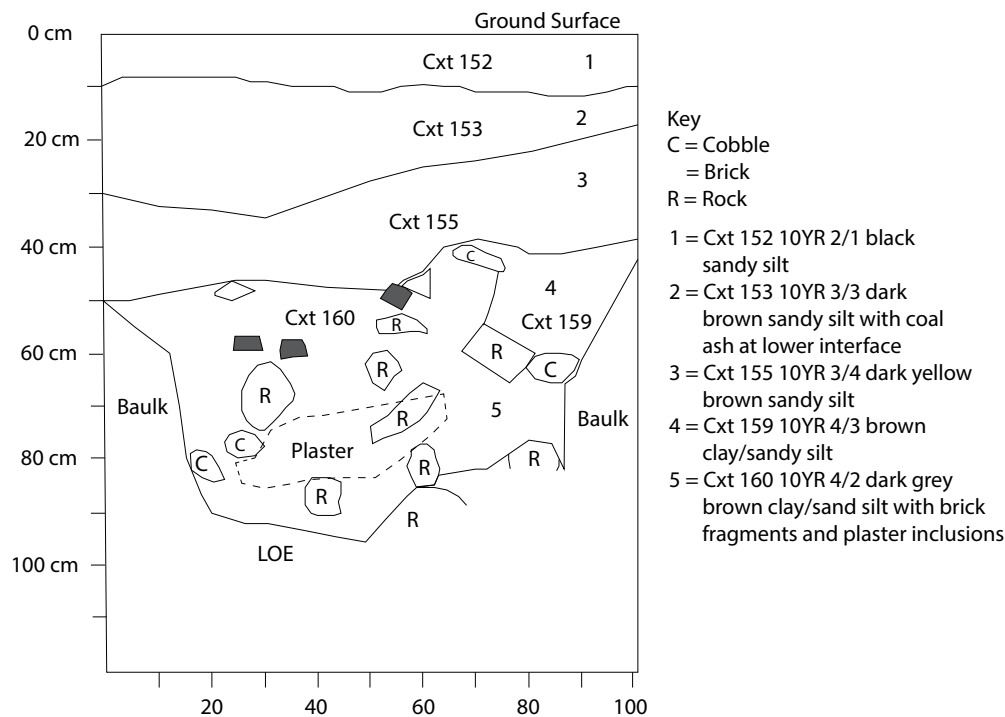


Figure 43. North profile of EU 2319. The lower layers are dominated by architectural demolition debris. Note that not all of the contexts identified in the field were visible in this profile. Scale in cm.

The third level (cxt 154) revealed a stark soil change. Very dark gray mortar appeared on the west side of the unit, and a lighter gray soil on the eastern side (cxt 155). Further excavation revealed that the lighter gray soil extended below the darker mortar/plaster layer and, by the next level (cxt 157), covered the entirety of the unit. Much of the cultural material recovered from the lower levels of 2319 was architectural debris (brick, nails, glass, plaster and mortar). By contexts 159 and 160 (the 6th and 7th levels), a more yellow soil became apparent and was intermixed with bricks, mortar, plaster, cobbles, and some coal. In context 160, specifically, much of this brick and plaster were concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit. At this point the material assemblage also began to look different, containing a few 18th-century ceramic types, but predominantly types dating to the late 18th/early 19th century such as shell edge and polychrome painted pearlware. The artifacts and deposits here suggest that these layers were formed by the demolition of a structure in the first third of the

19th-century, possibly an earlier privy or other outbuilding. Excavation ended because the large rocks in the demolition debris made further excavation impossible in the small unit. We returned to this area in 2025 to learn more about what structure was being demolished.

West Yard
By Mary Armstrong

We determined the west yard of the Lee Mansion has the most potential for Lee period deposits as this part of the yard was not covered by the cobble surface. According to deed research done by Standley Goodwin, Lee's barn was located in the northwest corner of the property (Fig. 44). Several test pits were artifact dense, with abundant artifacts. These included animal bone fragments in buried surface layers, suggesting that the yard was an active space for work and trash deposition, not the formal space visible today. However, the potential for being able to isolate Lee period deposits is tempered by the fact that this yard has been constantly used from the early

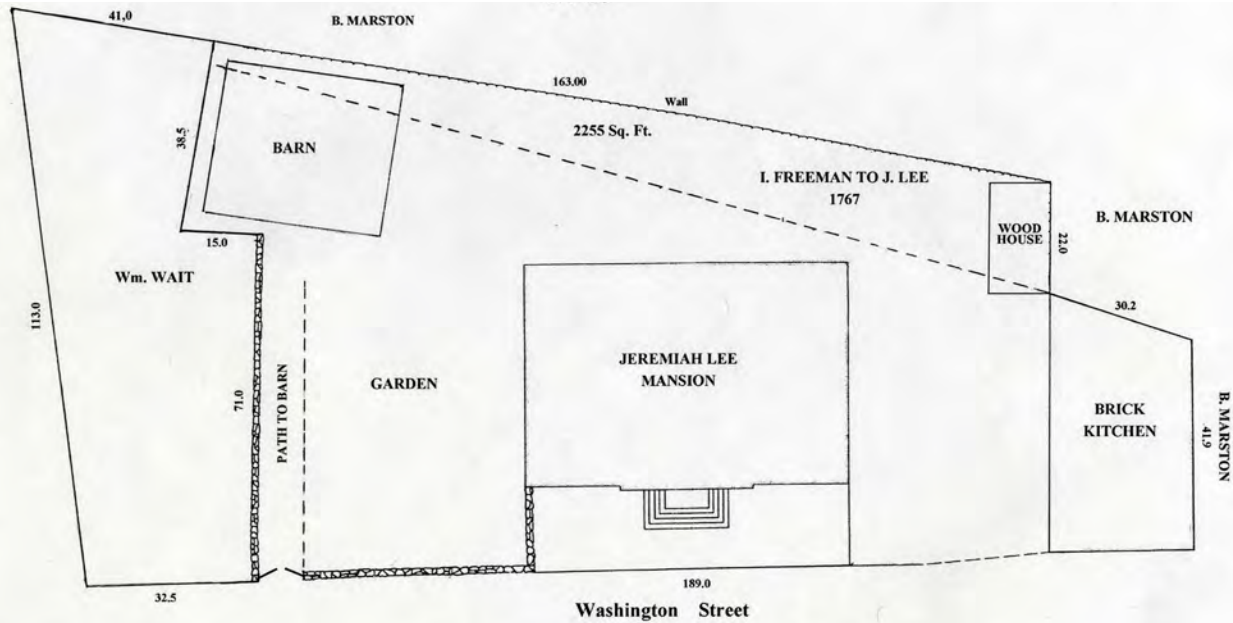


Figure 44. Standley Goodwin's reconstruction of Lee's barn location, based on descriptions in later deeds.

18th century to the present day. This is reflected in the fragmentary nature of all artifacts coming out of these excavation units. The 2022 field season also showed that Lee period deposits seem to be very shallow, meaning they were more subject to disturbance during the continual yard activity in the past 300 years. The Lee period surface was not far below the modern surface, so artifacts from multiple periods (ca. 1760 to the present) are mixed together in a relatively thin layer.

Deposits in the northern portion of the west yard (STPs 2305, 2307, 2323, 2325, and 2331) are dominated by 19th-century landscaping and building activity. We placed STPs in the central and southern portion of the west yard to judge the potential for Lee period deposits. See Figure 11 for unit locations.

Both terminus post quem (TPQ) and mean ceramic dates (MCD) were calculated for many of the levels in the west yard. The TPQ is the starting production date of the most recent artifact in an assemblage and indicates the date after which the deposit was formed. TPQs are an imperfect measurement, as sometimes single later artifacts get incorporated in earlier deposits, creating a TPQ that is more recent than most of the artifacts in the deposit. The MCD helps to account

for any outliers or potential mixing and is a mean date for the ceramics in the whole deposit. The mean date helps to characterize the date when most the ceramics were produced, while the TPQ helps to determine when the archaeological layer was formed.

STP 2313

This STP was a 50 x 50 cm test pit located in the middle of the west yard, in the center of what would have likely been the Lee period barnyard. This pit contained a 19th-century dog burial in the southeastern corner (Fig. 45). The skull was present in the STP, with the rest of the burial presumably still intact to the east. The skull was left in place and covered with geotextile prior to filling the unit. The tag from the dog's collar, which was removed to the lab, indicated that it was owned by Eliza Reynolds, child of bank teller William Reynolds, who lived on the property in the late nineteenth century. Feature fill associated with the dog burial was only present in the southeastern corner of the unit.

The first level of this unit displayed a fair amount of disturbance, which is common for opening levels across the property. This first level extended about 25 cmbs (below surface) and con-



Figure 45. Dog skull in the southeast corner of STP 2313; detail of the skull which was left in place.

tained a 1967 quarter as well as historic ceramics from multiple periods. There was a later iteration of shell-edged whiteware popular from 1860-1880 (Miller 1994), but there were also far earlier ceramic types like tin-glazed and Staffordshire slipware. These deposits are indicative of the mixing present within this level. The mean ceramic date (MCD) of this level is 1814, but the terminus post quem (TPQ) is 1967, because of the quarter.

The second level (context 102) is where the dog burial became apparent; the burial was excavated as a separate context (context 104). Interestingly, context 102 contained more animal bones than any other artifact class. As far as dateable ceramics, there were only 6 sherds out of 22 that had a defined date range, with the rest being either redware or of indeterminate type. These ceramics could possibly represent the Lee period, as there was creamware and white salt glazed stoneware present, however, the sample size is too small to accurately determine this. The TPQ for this level is 1775, due to a single piece of pearlware, and the MCD calculated is 1745, likely due to the presence of tin glaze, which has a large date range. Again, because of the small sample size, this date is likely not accurate. It is difficult to interpret a small artifact assemblage like this,

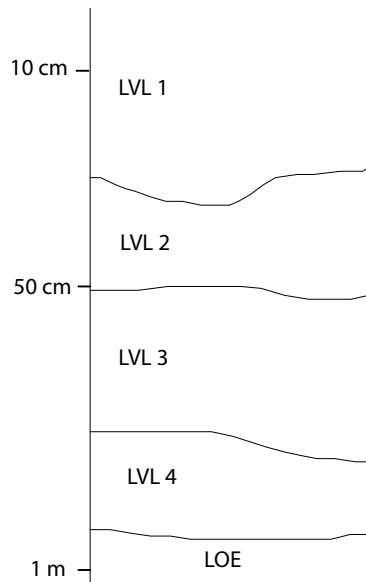
but this level could represent food processing activity.

The third level (context 103), beginning at around 42 cmbs, has a low artifact density. This is where the skull of the dog from the burial was fully exposed in the southeastern corner. There is only one dateable ceramic, a sherd of tin glaze. The lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts makes understanding the exact time period difficult. However, because of the depth, this level likely represents the pre-Lee period, as it seems unlikely to encounter a Lee period deposit this deep. The excavation terminated at around 50 cmbs, in order to not further disturb the dog burial.

Our interpretation of this STP focuses primarily on the dog burial and what it indicates for life on the property during the bank period (see Discussion below). In terms of the Lee period, there is little evidence for a deposit of note, besides possibly the high amount of faunal remains in context 102.

STP 2325

This 50 x 50 cm test pit was placed at the northern edge of the level portion of the west yard, before the yard begins to slope down to the knot garden. This test pit did not seem to be



- Lvl 1 Cxt 197: 10 YR 3/3 sandy silt (0-26 cmbs)
 Lvl 2 Cxt 198: 10YR 4/4 dk yellow brn mottled
 w. 10YR 3/3 dk brn clayey silt (26-48 cmbs)
 Lvl 3 Cxt 199: 10 YR 4/6 dk yellow brn mottled
 w. 10YR 3/4 clayey silt (48-66 cmbs)
 Lvl 4 Cxt 200: 10 YR 3/4 dk yellow brn sandy silt (66-95 cmbs)

Figure 46. North wall profile of STP 2325. Level 3, cxt 199, is a deposit of architectural debris associated with the demolition of the James house after Lee acquired the property.

disturbed by knot garden construction. It was excavated in four strata to 95 cmbs at the north wall (110 cm in the center) (Fig. 46), where we reached subsoil. Stratigraphically, it represents a mid-point between the shallower deposits to the west and the much deeper deposits to the east, providing further evidence that the originally gently sloping property was leveled by Lee. As you move west to east across the property, the fill layers increase in depth.

Level 1 (context 197) was a 30 cm thick topsoil deposit with artifacts that span potentially the Lee period and the early 19th-century Bank period, including sherds of creamware (5 sherds, potentially Lee period), and transfer printed and polychrome painted pearlware (late 18th and early 19th century). There are other ceramics such as redware, Rhenish and Nottingham stoneware, and tin glazed earthenware that could date to any of the 18th-century occupations. Like in STP 2324, described below, this upper

layer encompasses the Lee period to the present, though here the artifact density is much lower, suggesting this was not an area where significant amounts of trash were being deposited in any of these periods.

Level 2 (context 198) is a more mottled deposit with a lower artifact density. There are only six ceramic sherds, making it difficult to date. These include 18th century material (white salt glazed stoneware, manganese mottled) and a single undecorated sherd of pearlware. This layer also contained some architectural material such as brick and plaster. It seems likely that despite the single sherd of pearlware, this level is soil that Lee deposited to raise the ground surface when he leveled the lot. Level 3 (cxt 199) includes a marked increase in architectural demolition debris (brick and mortar or plaster) and larger sherds of redware and a single piece of Staffordshire slipware. This has been interpreted as pre-dating the Lee period, likely associated with the demolition of the James family house.

Level 4 (cxt 200) was a darker and less mottled deposit that may be a buried James-period ground surface. It has a relatively low artifact density with only seven ceramic sherds, all consistent with a date in the first half of the 18th century (redware, tin glazed earthenware, English brown stoneware, and Staffordshire slip decorated ware).

STP 2314

This was a 50 x 50 cm STP placed to track a geophysical anomaly running N-S parallel to the mansion. The first level (context 105) was mixed to the typical degree, containing Chinese porcelain and white salt glazed stoneware, but also a wire nail and milk glass, both of which date solidly to the nineteenth century. A MCD on this level would not be accurate as there are only 2 dateable sherds. The wire nail gives the layer a TPQ of 1850. Level 2 (context 106) began at 20 cmbs, and contained ceramics such as white salt glazed stoneware, Rhenish stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, and tin glazed, all of which indicate this level likely dates to the pre-Lee era, with an MCD of 1714 and a TPQ of 1720. The STP was terminated at around 35 cmbs, because



Figure 47. Stones at the end of excavation in STP 2314.

of large rocks present which prevented further excavation (Fig. 47). These rocks were angular and haphazardly placed, and were interpreted as being some kind of rubble, possibly from the demolition of the earlier James family house or construction of the Mansion.

Since this seemed most likely to relate to the James family house, this area was not targeted for further excavation. Future excavations here, however, would provide a more definitive answer about the source of this architectural rubble.

STP 2312

This 50 x 50 cm STP was placed in an area with low geophysical signature, in order to see if there was a possibility of reaching a sterile subsoil in this section of the West Yard. The first level (context 114) was the typical mixed layer, containing some creamware and pearlware but also a part of a post mid-19th-century carbon battery. This first layer also had a low artifact density compared to the second level (context 115) beginning at 17 cmbs. This level contained a variety of artifacts which could be attributed to the Lee period, namely, a decent deposit of creamware (11 of 51 ceramic sherds), which would have likely been the Lee family's ceramic of choice due to its novelty and popularity in the 1760s and 1770s. This level is not a "clean" representation of the Lee period, as there is a fair amount of pearlware present (10 of 51 ceramic sherds), including a sherd of polychrome hand painted pearlware

which puts the TPQ at 1795, and the MCD is 1780, after Lee's death. Even the creamware is difficult to definitively assign to the Lee household since the ware type was produced as a low cost ware into the early 19th century. This level was terminated at 35 cmbs.

Level 3 (context 116) was characterized by the presence of multiple large cobbles, and a soil change from a brown sandy silt to a coarse, more yellowish, very compact sandy silt. The artifact density dropped off steeply, with only two ceramics (one sherd of pearlware and one sherd of white salt glazed stoneware), and very limited amounts of animal bone, nails, and glass. The main cultural material in this level was extremely small brick fragments, recovered through use of a 1/8 in screen. We later determined these likely made their way into the layer through bioturbation rather than through anthropogenic deposition. The STP was terminated at level 4 (context 117), likely subsoil, which began at around 75 cmbs.

This STP is the perfect display of how shallow, and thus how prone to mixing, the Lee period deposits are in the West Lawn. Lee period artifacts do exist here, but because of the shallowness of the deposit, they are mixed with material from the early Bank period.

STP 2324

This 50 x 50 cm STP was placed by the staircase/berm in the southwestern portion of the West Yard. Level 1 (context 190) ended up being an extremely significant context with a high artifact density, both in terms of ceramics, as there were 104 sherds (45 of which were datable) and faunal remains. The TPQ for this level was 1775, (due to some sherds of pearlware), and the MCD was 1779. Again, this is somewhat beyond Lee's lifetime, however, this is a fairly early-dating deposit, especially for a level 1. In this level, there were also two copper alloy buttons and a thimble, indicating that this could've been an area where there was laundry and/or mending activity. Faunal analysis also indicated this STP to be one of the best for preservation of faunal remains, as there was a presence of bird, fish and other bones such as the hyoid which is a delicate bone and

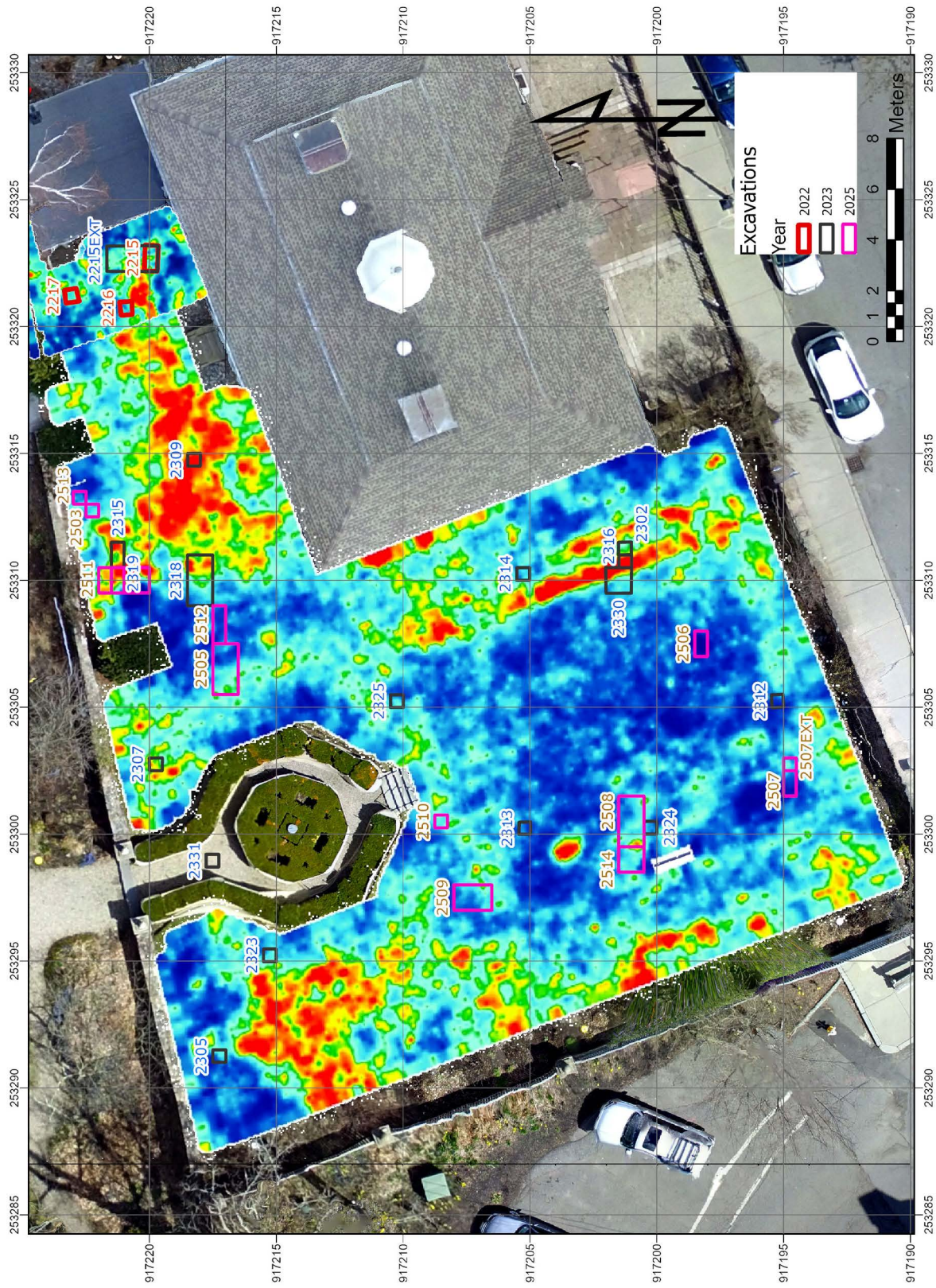


Figure 48. GPR anomalies in the west yard, slice 8 at 65 cmbs, with 2023 and 2025 excavation areas to show how units 2302, 2316, and 2330 relate to the longer linear anomaly.

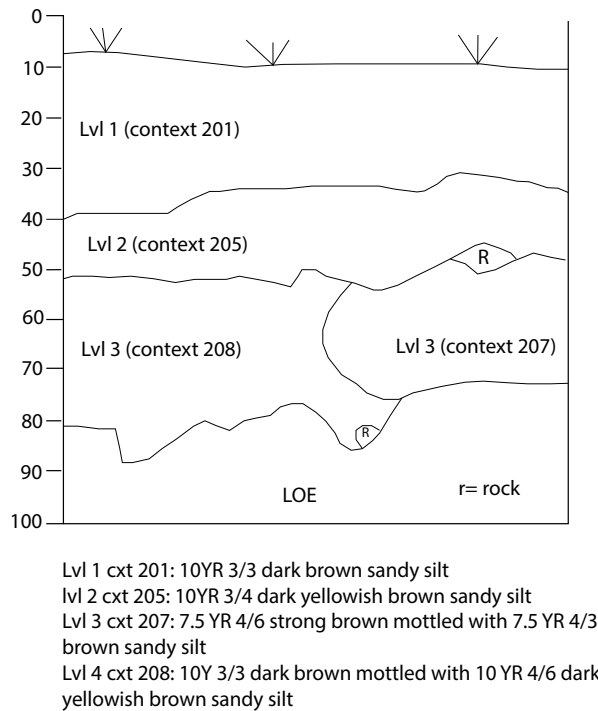


Figure 49. North wall profile of EU 2330. Scale in cm.

would not have remained in worse preservation conditions. These bones, like the ceramics and other artifacts found in the yard, were fragmentary, indicating this was still an area with a lot of foot traffic, but their presence, along with the presence of other artifacts, leads to the possible conclusion that this was a significant area of work and trash disposal.

Level 2 (context 191) began at 29 cmbs and had significantly fewer artifacts than the level above it. There were only 6 sherds of ceramic present, 3 of which were dateable. One of these sherds was a piece of creamware, leading to a TPQ of 1762. This is yet another example of the shallowness of the Lee period across the property. This low artifact density continued throughout level 3 (context 192), which was from 59 to 72 cmbs and only contained a small amount of faunal remains, some smoking pipe pieces, and some architectural material. In level 4 (also context 192), soil became more yellowish and clayey, which excavators interpreted as reaching a sterile subsoil level. Levels 3 and 4 were only separated during profile drawing, so it's unknown if level 4 was truly sterile.

This STP is very significant. Firstly, it has the most potential as a Lee period deposit in its level 1 and is informative about yard activities and diet. Areas alongside the berm in the West Yard could be a potential hotspot for Lee period trash disposal. Future excavations targeting this area have potential to answer more questions about the Lee period.

STP 2302/STP 2316/EU 2330

STP 2302 was a 50x50 cm test pit placed in order to examine the longest of several linear GPR anomalies running north-south parallel to the mansion (Fig. 48). STP 2316 and EU2330 were added to the west to more thoroughly investigate the area. The anomaly proved to be a deeply buried stone field drain. The GPR signature for the anomaly ends at the former north edge of the James family property, suggesting that it was constructed early in the property's history, possibly as early as the 1690s when the James house was constructed.

Level 1 (contexts 111, 125, and 201) went down to about 33 cmbs across all three excavation areas and was mixed, containing 17th, 19th, and 20th century artifacts, along with modern trash (Fig. 49). The second level of excavation (contexts 112, 126, and 205, 33-65 cmbs) was still fairly mixed across all three units, again containing sherds of whiteware, creamware and older wares such as tin glazed and North Devon. The MCD for these three contexts combined is 1745, however, it is of note that contexts 126 and 205 had earlier MCDs (1737 and 1717), while context 112 had an MCD of 1780. Context 112 creates the late TPQ of 1820, due to a sherd of whiteware. This could simply be a result of mixing between layers: this STP was one of the first dug by students, which could account for the mixing. Overall, the collective level 2 of this excavation area still seems to have some promise as a Lee period deposit. This context is also where some of the more interesting finds began to surface (Fig. 50). Context 126 contained a red-colored pipe bowl and a jaw harp, both of which have been associated with contexts of enslavement in the southern United States. There is more ambiguity in the northeast in regards to the connection of



Figure 50. Artifacts from EUs 2302, 2316, and 2330.

A) EU 2330, cxt 201. This assemblage from level 1 of EU 2330 (cxt 201) contains a mixture of 18th and 19th century material. The aqua and colorless glass, buttons, and refined earthenwares are likely from the 19th century, while the fragments of Rhenish stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and tin glazed earthenware (lower center right) may be from the 18th century.

B) A metal button (front and back pieces) from STP 2316, level 2 (cxt 126).

C) Fish hooks from 18th-century contexts in EU 2330, cxts 205 and 208 (levels 2 and 3).

D) EU 2330, cxt 205. In contrast to level 1, the assemblage from level 2 contains 18th century material including redware, an Iberian storage jar fragment with a green interior glaze, white and red clay smoking pipe bowls (bottom) and white clay stems (top right), and an assortment of decorated ceramics such as Staffordshire slip ware, porcelain, and tin-glazed wares (lower right side).

E) A sample of material from STP 2316, level 2 (cxt 126), including the mouth harp (lower left), nails, smoking pipe stems, refined earthenware, redware, and bottle and table glass. This material dates to the 18th and early 19th centuries.

F) Detail of Chinese porcelain, tin glazed earthenware, and Rhenish stoneware from cxt 201

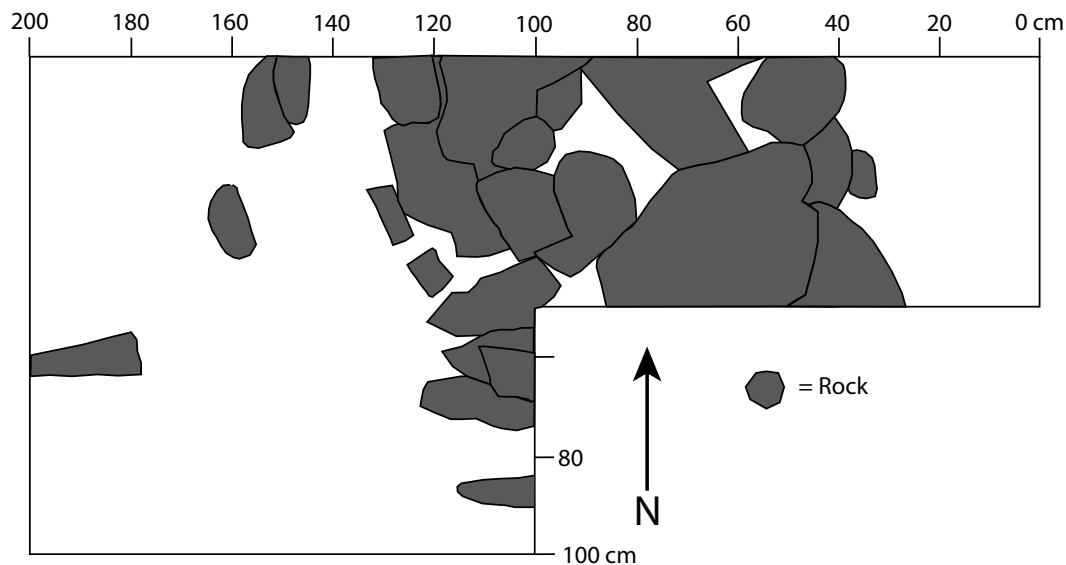


Figure 51. Stones making up the drain in EU 2330 and a composite drawing of the feature in 2330, 2302, and 2316.



these artifacts to enslaved individuals, however, it is worth remembering that Lee himself had three enslaved laborers living and working on his property. Regardless, this points to this area of the yard as a possible area for leisure activities, such as smoking or playing music.

Also of interest were two fishing hooks, one found in context 205 and one found in context 208 (Fig. 50). Marblehead was a prominent fishing port, both before and after Lee's time. The James family and Lee were both involved with maritime trades. This area of the yard could have been a place where individual fishing catches were processed, or the fish hooks could have

been discarded there with other domestic refuse. We also found a buckle (cxt 126) with the initials IXL printed on it. IXL was a knife manufacturer in England in the 19th century, another suggestion that level 2 deposits are somewhat mixed and contain both 18th and 19th-century material.

It is in level 3 (contexts 113, 127, 207, and 208) where the anomaly began to present itself. These contexts had limited datable ceramics, and those that are datable all seem earlier than Lee's time; mostly North Devon, tin-glazed earthenware, and some sherds of Staffordshire slipware. EU2330 had an interesting phenomenon in the third level, in which the eastern half of the unit (the half which contained the drain) was a lighter soil than the western half. This suggests that the drain was created by cutting through cxt 208 (western) and refilling the trench over the drain with a more mottled mixture of soil (cxt 207). The stones of the drain were found below cxt 207 soil. Both of these contexts contained ceramics that primarily date to the late 17th and early 18th centuries (redware, North Devon slip decorated ware, Staffordshire slipware, and tin glazed earthenware), suggesting that the drain was constructed, at the latest, early in the 18th century.

The drain feature was first discovered in the western half of STP 2302. It initially presented



Figure 52. Early 20th century photograph showing large stones in the area that is now the sunken knot garden. Courtesy of the Marblehead Museum.

as a linear course of stones at about 80 cms, a depth at which it continued to be found all the way through this small excavation block (Fig. 51). The fill between the stones was mottled, but it was surrounded on both sides by subsoil. Initially, it was thought that the feature was a foundation of some type, but upon reconsideration of the length and shape of the geophysical anomaly, this interpretation was changed to some kind of field drain. There are still some void spaces between and below the stones. The drain either worked as a “French drain,” (a trench loosely filled with stone or other material to allow water to percolate through) or was originally constructed as a stone lined channel, now partly collapsed. The drain can be associated with the James family period or earlier, as the cut for the drain is first visible in level 3 in EU 2330, at it is capped by level 2, which has a MCD in the 1740s. The James family attribution is corroborated by the fact the geophysical anomaly also ends at the northern border of the James family property.

Knot Garden/ Upper West Yard
By Katie Lincoln and Christa Beranek

Deeds for Lee’s property after his death indicate Lee’s barn was on a parcel that included the northwest quadrant of the property (ECRD 173:215, research by Marblehead Museum/Stand-

ley Goodwin; Fig. 44). Prior to Lee’s ownership, this area was part of the Jackson’s southwest garden lot. The western edge of the property later became the site of several buildings, visible on 19th-century maps. Today, the western edge is a raised berm, corresponding roughly with the location of the 19th-century buildings. The northern-central part of the west yard of the Lee Mansion is dominated by a sunken knot garden, with a grassy slope running down to gravel paths at a lower elevation than the rest of the west yard. A historic photograph from the late 19th or early 20th century shows earthmoving and a number of large fieldstones in this area (Fig. 52).

The four shovel test pits in this area (2305, 2307, 2323, and 2331) show that the stratigraphy here is very different than elsewhere on the property, with deep deposits that contain 19th or even early 20th-century material. From the excavated test pits, it is difficult to determine if these areas of the property were lower in elevation during the Lee period and then filled in the 19th century, or if the deep 19th-century fill is the result of digging for the creation of the knot garden.

STP 2305

STP 2305 was located on the berm and contained rubble and demolition debris from the buildings that once fronted on Rockaway Street

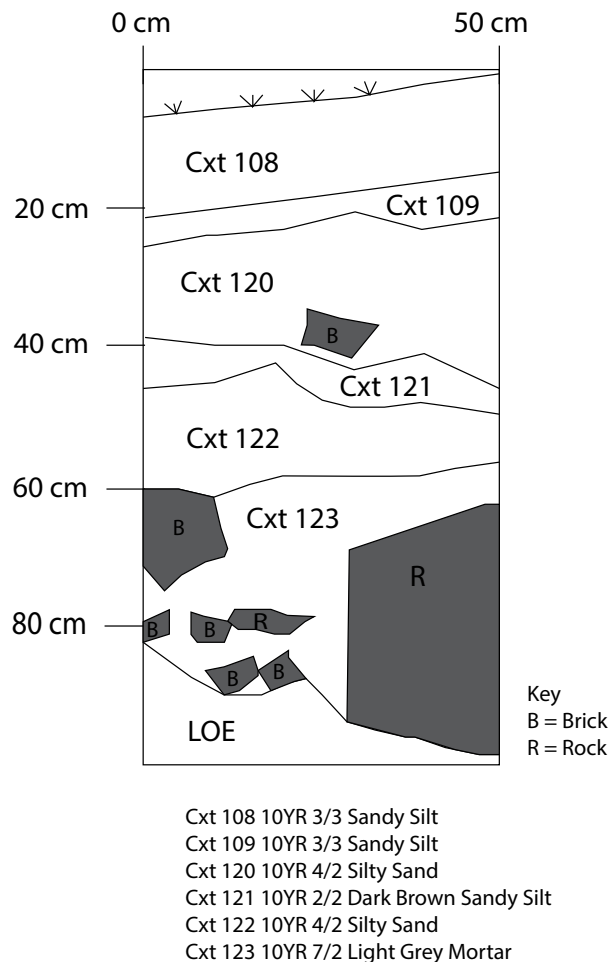


Figure 53. South profile of STP 2305.

(Fig. 53). Level 1 (cxt 108, 15 cm thick) was a mixed topsoil with a notable amount of coal and coal ash and a high artifact density. The presence of a wide range of ceramic types – redware, whiteware, and tin glazed earthenware – on top of deeper layers with more recent material (discussed below) suggests this topsoil is redeposited.

Level 2 (cxt 109) was a thin layer that followed the slope of the ground surface and contained few artifacts (bone, redware, and slag). This level was closed when a lighter, more ashy soil (cxt 120) was uncovered. Levels 3, 4, and 5 (cxts 120, 121, and 122) had varied soil compositions (some including slag and coal ash) but all had a low artifact density consisting primarily of architectural debris (brick, mortar, plaster, and nails) and some glass and redware. All these layers are interpreted as fill covering the denser

concentration of architectural debris found in level 6 (cxt 123).

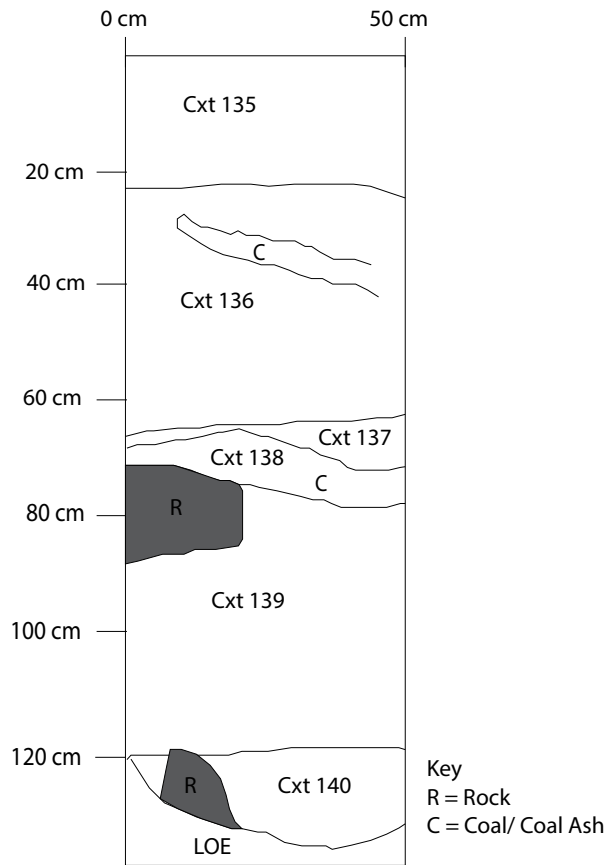
Level 6 (cxt 123) sloped from the southwest to northeast corners of the unit and contained a higher artifact density (including yellow ware, stoneware, shoe leather) at and after 80 cm. Large field stones, brick, and mortar were uncovered at this same depth, concentrated in the northern and western portions of the unit. One notable artifact, which was not removed from the unit, was a large piece of metal equipment, function unknown. The deposit of relatively recent architectural debris at the lowest level of this unit suggests that even though this was part of Lee's property and near the late 18th-century barn location, any Lee period deposits are deeply buried under more recent demolition debris. There is a high chance later construction has disturbed earlier deposits. It would require a very large and deep excavation unit to determine if any Lee period deposits were preserved below the rubble of later buildings.

STP 2307

STP 2307 was placed on the rise east of the knot garden. The first three levels of STP 2307 (cxt 135, 136, 137) were heavily disturbed by the construction of the knot garden and sloped in the southwestern direction as a result (Fig. 54). These levels contained a low artifact density of some 18th and 19th century materials (slip decorated banded wares, hand painted polychrome pearlware, creamware, yellow ware, glass, nails) intermixed with more modern materials (plastic). Whiteware found in all three levels provides these deposits with a consistent TPQ of 1820. However, the presence of Staffordshire slipware, Rhenish stoneware, and white salt glazed stoneware only in the lower two levels suggests these levels incorporate some older material.

Level 4 (cxt 138) consisted of a thin (10 cm) layer of coal ash with a low artifact density. Ceramic material recovered (redware, creamware, whiteware, pearlware, and some stoneware) provided a TPQ of 1820. This layer can be interpreted as a fill layer covering older deposits below.

Level 5 (cxt 139, 80 to 120 cmbs) included some early 18th century materials (manganese



- Cxt 135 = 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silt
- Cxt 136 = 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy silt
- Cxt 137 =
- Cxt 138 = 10YR 5/1 grey mottled with 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silt
- Cxt 139 = 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt
- Cxt 140 = 10YR 2/2 very dark brown clay silt

Figure 54. East profile of STP 2307.

mottled, Iberian storage jar fragments, Rhenish stoneware, and Staffordshire slipware) compared to previous levels, but still contained whiteware and yellow ware, meaning that it was deposited in the 1830s or later. A large rock at the beginning of level 5, in conjunction with the presence of various architectural materials (42 nails, granite, mortar, slate, brick rubble) suggests this level includes architectural demolition debris, possibly from the Lee barn or other outbuildings. This level was ended at 120 cm, the practical limit of excavation in a shovel test pit. The next level (level 6, cxt 140) was sampled with a post hole digger to a depth of 130 cm below the surface.

Level 6 (cxt 140) contained a very low artifact density (1 earthenware, 2 bricks, 5 glass shards, and some bone fragments) and was terminated at 130 cm due to large rocks which obstructed the post hole digger

It is very hard to understand the cause of the dramatic stratigraphic difference between this STP, with mid-19th century material present to 120 cm below the surface, and EU 2318 to the east, where a cobbled surface was discovered only a few inches below the modern surface. Is the deep fill in 2307 related strictly to the construction of the knot garden, or does it represent fill in a barn with a sunken lower story, perhaps built with access to one story at the yard level on the south, and to a lower level (corresponding to the level of the meadow lot) accessed from the north? Excavations between 2307 and 2318 are planned for 2025 to address this question, but reaching this depth safely will require a large excavation unit.

STP 2323

This STP was placed on the slope leading down into the knot garden on the west side. The first two levels of this unit (cxt 175 and 176) contained a similarly high artifact density consisting of mixed materials (a 20th century Mitchel Boston engraved button, creamware, manganese mottled, pink plastic, and aluminum). This wide variety of cultural materials, in conjunction with this unit's close proximity to the modern knot garden, suggests that these first levels are heavily disturbed as a result of the garden's construction.

Level 3 (cxt 177, 47 cm thick) contained more animal bone, more smoking pipes, and some early 18th-century ceramics (manganese mottled, white salt glazed stoneware, tin glaze) as well as pearlware (a 19th-century ceramic) and some architectural material. While 18th century materials increased near the bottom of the test pit, the presence of pearlware and whiteware even in the lowest levels suggests that this area was mixed, or remained open, into the early 19th century. Excavation was terminated due to depth at 120 cm below the surface, still in cultural deposits.



Figure 55. Location of STP 2331.

STP 2331

This STP was excavated through the gravel path at the lowest elevation in the knot garden (Fig. 55). Level 1 of 2331 was not assigned a context number as it contained only modern gravel maintained as part of the knot garden feature. The gravel was placed into separate buckets and was not screened.

Level 2 and 3 (cxt 184 and 185, 25 cm to 110 cmbs) contained a high density of architectural debris (mortar, brick, slate, nails, asphalt/macadam) in addition to ceramic, glass, bone, and pipe fragments. An array of ceramic types, colorless bottle glass, and a large piece of asphalt/macadam in the lowest strata suggest that these levels represent a mixed deposit, likely disturbed by the construction of the knot garden above it. Excavators encountered the water table and rocks at the bottom of level 3 that made further excavation impossible and so a sample of level 4

(cxt 186) was excavated using a post hole digger to 120 cmbs (absolute elevation of 10.07 masl). A very small number of artifacts were recovered by the post hole digger and included no materials that could be dated.

SUMMARY

Collectively, STPs 2307, 2323, and 2331 indicate that the knot garden, including the slope down into it, contains very deep deposits that were mixed in the nineteenth century or even later. Despite reaching 120 cm (almost 4 feet) below the modern surface in all three test pits, we never encountered subsoil, or an undisturbed 18th-century level. This is in sharp contrast to EU 2318 to the east and STP 2325 to the south which encountered an intact cobble surface and subsoil, respectively, at much higher absolute elevations. The construction of the knot garden would not have required excavating 4 feet below the existing surface, so why are the deposits disturbed to this depth? One hypothesis is that Lee's barn in this location had a lower story that was filled later, when the building was demolished, and we are seeing that fill in these test pits. However, the nature of the deposits is different in the three test pits. Ultimately, with these small test pits, it is very difficult to image what the topography/surface of this area was like in Lee's period.

DISCUSSION: MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND AREAS FOR FUTURE STUDY

This is an interim report and there is a lot of analysis still possible on individual deposits and artifact collections. Some of this research is part of ongoing MA theses and some will likely be part of future student theses, in combination with the 2025 results.

Dating the Deposits

On an urban property occupied continuously by multiple families between the 1690s and 1904, it can be difficult to assign deposits to specific households unless the deposits are within a feature such as a filled privy. Assigning deposits to the Lee period is particularly challenging because the Lee family occupation was short (mid 1760s to 1780s). The Mansion was completed in the late 1760s; Jeremiah Lee died in 1775; his estate was liquidated in 1788, and Martha Lee died in 1791.

Rapid changes in ceramic decorative styles between the mid-18th and early 19th century are helpful, however. Creamware, a refined earthenware, was developed in England in 1762 and rapidly became a fashionable ceramic for tablewares. It is not clear how quickly families in the colonies would have been able to purchase it, but as a merchant in a coastal port, Lee would have had access to it as soon as anyone in the colonies. Pearlwares, initially hand painted and edge decorated, followed creamware in the 1770s and 1780s. Other ceramic types such as Rhenish, Nottingham, and white salt glazed stonewares, Staffordshire slipware, and tin glazed earthenwares were in use throughout the middle part of the 18th century and were largely replaced by refined earthenwares or other types of stoneware by the start of the 19th century. The Lee household likely had some of these wares, as did the earlier Jackson and James families.

Given the dates of the various households at the Lee Mansion property, we have generally interpreted deposits containing creamware to potentially have Lee-period components; however, creamware did continue to be used through the first third of the 19th century, so this association

is limited. So far, all of the deposits containing creamware have been either very mixed filling events or yard surface deposits that contain Lee period to modern material in a single stratum. We have generally assigned strata that contain no refined earthenwares to the pre-Lee households, the James and Jackson families, although this too is tentative since we do not know when Lee would have acquired creamware.

Major Findings by Time Period

The Early 18th Century

The Museum's property was owned and occupied by three different families between ca. 1690 and the 1760s when it was acquired by Lee. The James family owned the southwestern corner; the Jackson family owned the eastern section and a long garden parcel north of the James lot, and a succession of owners in the Nick, Smethurst, and Freeman families owned a wedge of land that is part of the Mansion parcel and the meadow lot to the north (see Fig. 4b).

Jackson family deposits are very well preserved under the eastern part of the property, including north of the Mansion, because they were deeply buried when Lee had the ground surface raised and leveled prior to constructing the Mansion. The 2022 season provided information about the layout of the Jackson parcel, and the 2023 excavation in EU 2215ext added significantly to the artifact collection associated with the Jackson family. EU 2215ext contained a filled feature, beginning at ca. 90 cm (35 inches) below the modern ground surface, likely a privy based on its location at the rear of the Jackson property and the circular anomaly in the geophysics. The fill, which extends to at least 170 cm (67 inches) below the modern surface contained a dense deposit of well-preserved animal bone, including birds, fish, and mammals representing the early 18th-century diet. There are also artifacts in this deposit – primarily smoking pipes and ceramic fragments (see Figs. 29-33). The unusual predominance of bone and smoking pipes sug-

gests this is not generalized trash deposition, but a deposit of a specific set of household waste. The stoneware is the most temporally diagnostic ceramic type in the fill: the most recent types are white bodied white salt glazed stoneware and Jackfield-type ware. If the Jackfield ware is correctly identified, it provides a TPQ for the feature (date after which it was filled) in the 1740s, firmly associating the fill with the Jackson family.

This is an extremely rich and significant early feature. Only a 1 x 1 m portion of it was excavated; the rest remains in place. Analysis of the animal bones from this deposit is being conducted by Carolyn Mikowski for her MA thesis. We also took soil samples to look for seeds, insects, pollen, and parasites from this feature. The seeds and insect remains are being analyzed by Cyrus Marion as part of a comparative study of the environment at several contemporary sites. The other artifacts and the pollen/parasite samples could form the basis for an additional MA thesis or other analyses, particularly focusing on health and medicinal practices in the early 18th century. Two generations of the Jacksons (George and Bartholomew) were doctors, and the privy fill contains at least six large drug jars or ointment pots, as well as a glass vial that may have also held medicines. The unusually large numbers of smoking pipes might have also been part of the Jacksons' medical practice, and several have been saved, unwashed, for residue analysis.

We also recovered deep deposits in 2214, 2218, 2311, and 2321 that come from the part of the property owned by Nick, Smethurst, and Freeman (Lot C). These deposits were originally encountered in STP 2214, and the presence of several large, stacked fieldstone suggested that there might be an outbuilding or wall in this area. Additional fieldstones were uncovered in the small portion of 2311 that was excavated below the level of the cobbles. These run in a N-S orientation, but in such a small area, it is difficult to see if they are still in place or if they had been disturbed. (Only a small area was excavated in order to avoid disturbing the intact cobble surfaces.) There is a dense artifact deposit predominantly on the west side of the field stones (in EU 2321).

These units sit on the land owned by William Nick Jr and William Nick III, Joseph Smethurst, and Isaac Freeman (Beranek and Steinberg 2024: 18-19). Lee bought the land from Freeman. These deposits include some blacksmithing waste, associating the area with the blacksmithing debris found in STP 2211. These artifacts, as well as those from the associated deposits in STPs 2214 and 2218, have been grouped as Lot C. The non-redware ceramics in this Lot have a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1729, with a one standard deviation range of 1705 to 1754. The artifacts may be associated with William Nick Jr. and his widow Grace (1708-1735), William Nick III (1735-1738), or Joseph Smethurst's (1738-1746; not divided among heirs till 1754) occupation, though none of the land transfers mention a building in this location. This would have been the far southern edge of the large Nick property, far from the house. Given the presence of blacksmithing waste, this seems to have been a utilitarian part of the property, where there was also a dense trash deposit consisting of ceramics, animal bones, architectural material, and other household trash. Notable small finds include a gun flint, a fragment of a bone needle case, and a folding knife with a bone handle. The numbers of smoking pipes are not as high as they are in the Jackson deposits of similar age.

The James family is less well represented archaeologically in the 2023 season because Lee did not need to deposit as much fill on the western half of the property to level the lot. This means that the James family deposits were closer to the modern surface and are more mixed. We have not found a filled feature from this period equivalent to the privy or the Jackson cellar (from 2022). There are two test pits with architectural demolition debris that may be from the James house (brick and mortar rubble in 2325 and displaced fieldstones in 2314), but neither of these were expanded beyond the initial 50 x 50 cm STP. STPs 2302, 2316, and 2330 do contain some artifacts from the James period from either surface trash middens or mixed contexts. The only feature identified from the James period is the stone field drain in STP 2302/STP 2316/EU 2330. The drain consists of loose rocks with



Figure 56. Spanish coarseware fragments from Jackson and James period deposits. Left to right, contexts 9, STP 2201; contexts 127 and 205 from STP 2302 and EU 2330; and a cross section from context 364, EU 2509.

air spaces between them placed in a trench to channel water away from an area (what might be called a French drain today). The trench for the drain is capped by later yard soils, suggesting that the drain is an early feature of the urban landscape. The geophysical signature for this feature shows that it stops at the James' north property line. This feature may have run under or adjacent to the James family house, directing water flowing downhill away from their house. There is a second linear anomaly in the GPR east of the drain, parallel to it, but shorter (Fig. 48). This may be part of the James house. This could be tested in the future. [A significant number of additional deposits from the James family period were recovered in 2025 and will be discussed in a future report.]

Collectively, the artifacts from the early 18th-century deposits associated with these three properties could be further analyzed to provide information about trade patterns and the ways in which relatively elite Marbleheaders equipped their home, set their table, and engaged in hospitality.

Marblehead's largest export was salt cod, much of which was shipped to the Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal). This trade, particularly with the Spanish port of Bilbao, was the subject of a recent exhibit at the Marblehead Museum. In return, some Iberian ceramics made their way back to Marblehead. The Portuguese tin-glazed wares—decorated pieces for the table—have been studied at a number of sites in the northeast. However, there were also coarse, utilitarian earthenwares from Portugal and Spain. At

the Lee Mansion, at least 16 Spanish coarseware fragments have been found in Jackson and James family deposits (ca. 1690 to 1750) in the 2022 and 2023 seasons (Fig. 56). These pieces are thick, coarse earthenware with pinkish paste, sand and mineral temper, and a green glaze on the interior. Multiple vessel forms could be made from the same or similar clay (Historic Jamestown; Worth 2023). The best known form archaeologically has been called an “olive jar” (Avery 1997; Florida Museum, Historical Archaeology Type Collection), a jar with a conical or egg shaped bottom and narrow mouth (*botija*). Despite commonly being called “olive jars” in 20th-century description, the vessels held a range of products, predominantly wine, oil, or vinegar (Worth 2023: 256). Open mouthed, flat bottomed storage jars (*tinajas, orzas*) were also produced (Pleguezuela-Hernandez 1993: 40-41; Worth 2023; Jamestown Rediscovery). The storage jars (*tinajas, orzas*) were versatile containers for both dry and liquid foods and other products (Pleguezuela-Hernandez 1993: 40). Most of the fragments from the Lee Mansion site are too small to determine the vessel form, though at least one appears to be the base of a flat-bottomed storage jar. No rims have been found. Those found at the Lee Mansion site all belong to the “middle style” wares (Florida Museum, Historical Archaeology Type Collection) produced between 1560 and 1800.

The Lee Period

We continued to learn about the work Lee had done to create the level landscape or stage on which to build the Mansion and Brick Kitchen.

Table 8. Depth in cmbs of different deposit types in a sample of test pits, arranged west to east. Not all deposit types appear in all deposits, but the test pits show the pattern of increasingly thick cultural and fill layers over subsoil further east on the property.

Deposit type	STP 2324	STP 2325	STP 2202
Lee to modern surface	0-25	0-30	0-35
Fill levels		30-50	35-110
Pre-Lee mixed deposits (sometimes including demolition debris)	25-52	50-75	
Buried pre-Lee surface	Not present	75-93	110
Top of subsoil	52	93	not reached

Looking at the Mansion in the 1760s, the open spaces that Lee was able to create around his house would have been visually dramatic and in contrast to the dense streetscape around him. Lee’s work to create this was lengthy and involved. In included purchasing 11 pieces of property between 1760 and 1767. On the east side of the house, Lee added 3 or more feet of fill to raise the down-slope end of the property. This fill has almost no artifacts in it and may have been the ejecta from excavating the Mansion basement. In the west yard, there is no equivalent clean fill layer, but instead a late 18th to 20th century topsoil sits on top of an older, earlier 18th century surface (as seen in EU 2330 for example). STP 2325 represents an intermediate point with a late 18th century to modern topsoil and several fill and demolition layers (levels 2 and 3) over a possible buried early 18th-century ground surface (level 4, beginning at 75 cm bs). In general, Lee seems to have added soil to this area as well, but much less, and primarily mixed topsoil and demolition debris rather than clean fill (likely cellar ejecta from the initial digging of the Mansion cellar).

The comparison of the depths of the deposits in test pits across the property also helps to visualize the topography of the lot prior to Lee (Table 8). At the western side of the property, the James to Lee to modern deposits represent the upper 30 cm (12 inches), while on the eastern side, the Lee deposits are even shallower, terminating at cobble surfaces 10 to 20 cm (4 to 8 inches) below the modern surface. At the western edge of the

property (STP 2324), there is no apparent fill level, only a low-density deposit that seems to pre-date Lee from 25 to 52 cmbs, with subsoil at 52 cmbs. Further east, the fill layers and pre-Lee deposits become thicker and natural subsoil is further below the modern surface, until on the east side of the house (STP 2202) it is so deep that we could not reach it. This series of profiles shows that Lee either scraped away or built on the existing ground surface at the west edge of the property and added increasingly thick layers of fill to the east, creating a level surface from one that previously sloped down from west to east.

STP 2325 and additional excavations in 2025 show the ground surface also sloped down to the north (away from the street) and architectural debris from the demolished Jackson house was pushed down this slope, again to extend the level area around the house. We could not find any Lee period deposits in the sunken garden area, which is characterized by deep 19th-century fill.

COBBLE SURFACES

Excavations in 2023 suggest that the whole area between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen and most of the area north of the Mansion was cobbled during Lee’s period. We found intact or remnant cobbled surface in STPs 2205, 2207, 2214, EUs 2311/2321/2322, STP 2310/2320, EU 2215ext, STP 2309, and EU 2318 (Figs. 57, 58). Probing west of EU 2318 in 2023 suggested that the cobbles continued until the edge of the Mansion. However, excavation in 2025 showed that the western edge of EU 2318 was almost at



Figure 57. Orthorectified photographs of all of the intact features identified in 2022 and 2023. With the exception of the privy in STP 2315 and the privy in EU 2215 extension, all of these features are cobbled surfaces. North is to the top in all images.

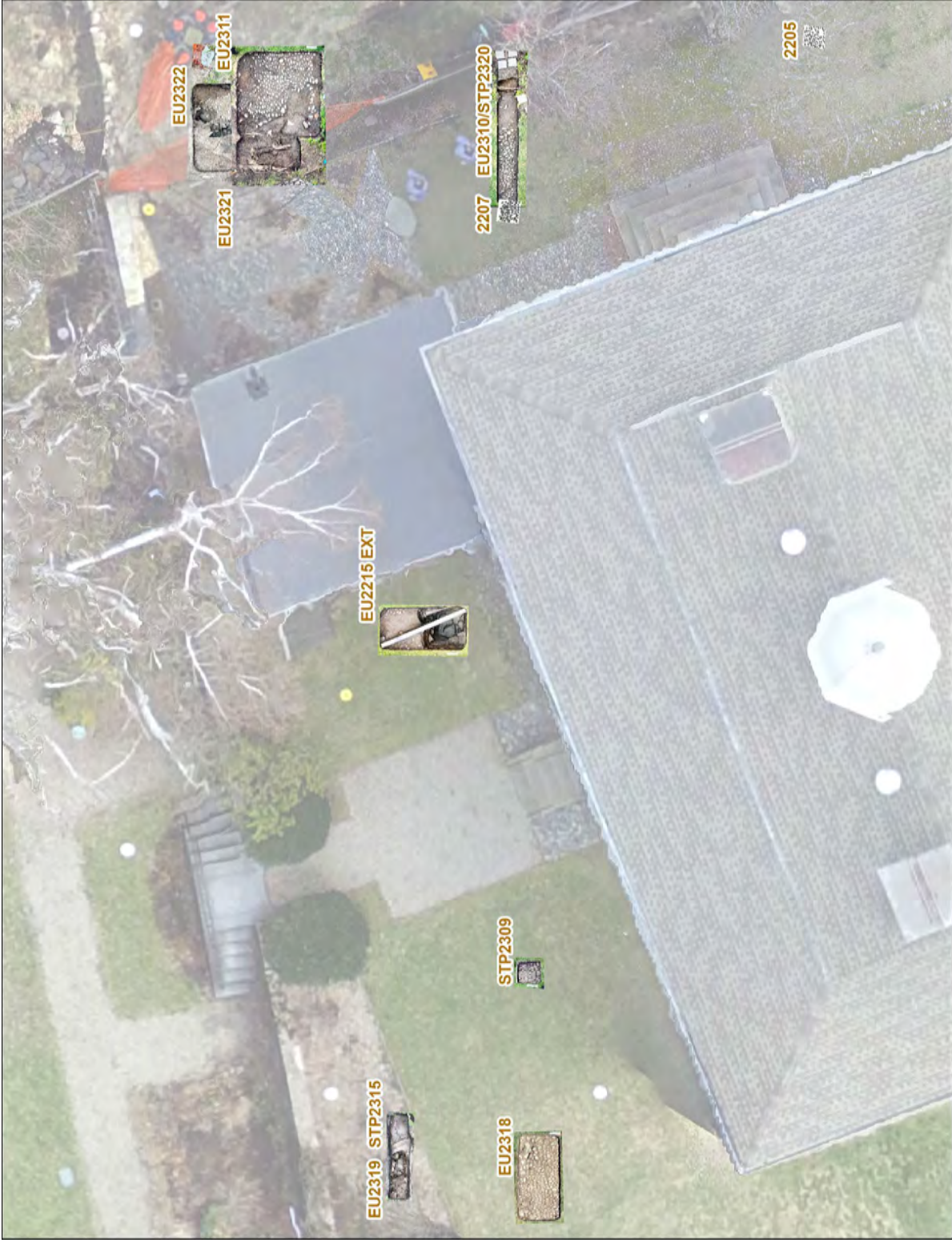


Figure 58. All of the intact features/cobble surfaces shown on an orthorectified aerial photograph of the Mansion property.

Table 9. Elevation (in meters above sea level) of all of the intact cobble surfaces.

Unit	Elevation (masl)	Area
2205	11.87	east of house
2309	11.85	north of house
2310	11.81	east of house
2215ext, cxt 171	11.7	north of house
2215ext, cxt 173	11.84	north of house
2311	12.09 to 12.16 (sloped)	east of house
2318	12.05	north of house

the western edge of the intact cobble surface. It seems the cobble surface ends abruptly right near the edge of EU 2318, possibly because of later landscape alterations. The cobbles in STP 2309 (north of the Mansion) have buttons and small fragments of ceramics between and immediately on top of them, but in general, there is little trash deposition on top of the cobbles, suggesting that they were regularly swept clean in the 18th century.

In general, the cobbles begin about 10 cm (4 inches) below the modern surface. Between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen, the cobbles are preserved on much of the property that was attached to the Bank in the 19th century, but disturbed on most of the property that was associated with the Brick Kitchen during its 19th and 20th-century commercial uses. The exception is the area at the north end of the property that was formerly a woodshed. The woodshed protected the cobbles underneath it, as seen in EU 2311. The southern edge of the intact cobbles corresponds with the southern edge of the woodshed.

The surfaces are created from tightly packed cobbles, generally palm-sized, and flat, placed vertically in the soil. These are arranged with a visual pattern so that the long axes of the cobbles runs either north-south (in most of the excavated area) or east-west (visible in 2205 and 2311/2321/2322) (see Fig. 57). The east yard had alternating zones of cobbles with different orientations. These cobbles would have been gathered from glacial deposits along the beach and carried up to the Mansion property. Raising the land-

scape and selecting, transporting, and installing these cobble surfaces represents enormous inputs of labor and resources invested to create a formal landscape around the house.

The preserved cobble surfaces exist at two different elevations. There are deposits at ca. 11.85 meters above sea level and ca. 12.10 meters above sea level both east and north of the house (Table 9). The lower surface seems to be slightly more formal, with the cobbles in neat rows parallel or perpendicular to the sides of the house. The higher surfaces (EUs 2311 and 2318) seem slightly less well organized and a bit further from the house. There is also some slope to the cobble surfaces (see Fig. 24, profile of EU 2310), either intentional or because of settling during use. The surface in 2310, for example, varies about 9 cm in elevation over the course of the 2.5 meters where it was exposed. Oddly, it seems to slope towards the house somewhat.

One question is whether all of these surfaces existed during the Lee period, and whether some are intact (lower) and some are re-set (upper). This is difficult to determine without taking up the cobbles, which we generally avoided. The surfaces do seem to be original to the Lee period, based on their orientation relative to the house and the fact that the one section we took up (in STP 2205 in 2022) sits on top of the Lee period fill used to level the property.

We took up a small part of one of the higher elevation surfaces in STP 2214/EU 2311. In this area, there are small fragments of creamware in the soil around and immediately below the cobbles. Creamware was developed in the 1760s and became a popular and fashionable ceramic type in the 1770s and 1780s. The presence of this diagnostic ware type in the soil around and below the cobbles suggests that the cobbles in this area may have been re-set (or possibly installed for the first time) sometime after 1770. Below the cobbles, there is a large, localized deposit of marine clay (not naturally occurring in this location, but placed here during the Lee period or later). We were only able to see one edge of this clay deposit because it continues under the tree stump in the corner of EU 2322, so we do not know its function, but marine clay is sometimes placed



Figure 59. A selection of 18th-century artifacts from STP 2324, level 1, cxt 190: smoking pipe fragments (upper left), dark green bottle glass (lower left), hand painted porcelain (top center) creamware (center), redware (right side). The metal objects (bottom row) are a thick, unmarked copper and lead alloy disc, an undecorated metal button, and a copper alloy thimble.

to surround and line wells. The upper surface of the marine clay was at the same elevation as the lower cobbles (ca. 11.8 masl), suggesting that whatever its function, it was part of the Lee period landscape. The fact that it was capped by cobbles suggests that this area of the property might have been reconfigured during the transition between the Lee family and the Bank. No artifacts with a later manufacture date than creamware were found below the cobbles in this area, suggesting that the cobbles were in place by the late 18th century (although this is based on a very small area where we removed the cobbles).

WEST YARD

The presence of so many cobble surfaces from the late 18th century means that there were no areas east of and behind the house where we found Lee period trash/artifact deposits. There were, however, a number of potentially late 18th century artifacts, as well as animal bones, in the topsoil layers west of the house particularly in STP2324 at the west edge of the yard (Fig. 59). Artifacts in the first level (cxt 190) of STP 2324 included some more recent (19th and 20th century) glass and ceramics, but most diagnostic artifacts dated to the 18th century. Ceramics such

as creamware (27 of the 104 ceramics recovered) could date to Lee's period, since it was produced in the 1760s and following decades. Only 5 of the 104 ceramic sherds are from types (whiteware and pearlware) that post-date Lee's occupation, suggesting that trash deposition in this area was much lighter in the 19th century.

There are some potential Lee period artifacts in the first level of STPs 2312, 2302/2316/2330, and 2325, but not in the densities found in 2324. Surface trash deposition was concentrated away from the Mansion. This suggests the west yard, which was in front of Lee's barn, was more of an active work yard and less of a formal space, with ceramics, buttons, smoking pipes, and animal bones deposited across the surface, most heavily on the west side. Any future work in this area should subdivide the thick (30 cm), visually homogenous topsoil into multiple arbitrary levels to test its stratification and try to separate late 18th from 19th century activity. Learning more about the surface deposits in the west yard was a major focus of work in 2025.

A few particularly notable artifacts from the west yard trash middens are a thimble (STP 2324) and a mouth harp (STP 2316). Both came from layers that contain both Lee period and later objects. Neither object is datable on its own, but both are of types that could have existed in the Lee period. This suggests that the west yard could have been a space for work, such as sewing or laundry, and recreational music making.

While we did not find any preserved features that can be associated with the Lee barn, we did place multiple test pits (2307, 2331, 2323) in the knot garden area that had deep 19th-century fill layers (more than a meter in all locations), suggesting this was an open area of much lower elevation that was either not filled until the 19th century, or was extensively mixed when the knot garden was constructed. This may have been the understory of a barn from the Lee period, entered at ground level from the cobbled surface behind the house, but with a lower area for manure or storage. The late 18th century carriage house at Gore Place had this configuration, with a ramp on one side to access the lower level. Other historic barns were built into slopes with

walk-out access to both levels provided by the surrounding topography. There are several linear geophysical anomalies east of the knot garden that could be investigated in the future to see if they relate to the barn structure. Historic photographs (Fig. 52) from the early 20th century show a large number of displaced field stones at the northwest side of the knot garden area, suggesting that, at minimum, the west side was heavily altered and is not likely to be intact. This heavy alteration could have extended into the east half, but would require further testing to investigate. STP2325 did not have this deep 19th century fill, indicating that whatever caused the pattern in 2307, 2331, and 2323 did not extend as far south as 2325.

CONTINUING RESEARCH ON THE LEE PERIOD

The 2023 excavations generated a lot of questions that we are trying to address in 2025. Finding additional Lee period deposits is crucial to addressing questions about the lives of enslaved people on the property and for learning more about the Lee household.

Where did the Lee family discard their trash? Right now, based on the amount of trash in the west lawn test pits and the account of Lee bottles in a 19th-century dog burial (Trefry 1967), it seems trash deposition was focused on the west yard (in front of/around the barn), not in the cobbled area between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen. However, we have not yet found a Lee period trash pit, just scattered sheet trash in the yard deposits. There is also a small amount of creamware (a Lee period ceramic type), possibly all from a single vessel around the cobbles near the tree stump between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen.

How was the space in the west yard of the Mansion used during the Lee period? We will be able to get preliminary answers from the existing data, but further excavation will provide a finer-grained picture of activity areas in this space, which was probably more utilitarian and multi-use space than it now appears.

Where was the Lee period privy? Are there other privies along the rear retaining wall in addition to the filled late 19th/early 20th century privy that we located? We opened EU 2319 west of the privy in 2315 to try to address this question, but were not able to go deep enough in the small opened space. We did find demolition debris of some earlier structure (abundant plaster), in EU 2319 but it is not clear what structure this was from (a structure at this location or renovations to the Mansion), or what the debris was filling (pit, earlier feature).

Where was the Lee period well? Is it the feature surrounded by marine clay between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen? Learning more about this would be difficult but not impossible because of the location of the tree stump.

Bank Period

There are notable deposits from the second half of the 19th century (the later Bank period) behind the house and elsewhere in the west yard. These include a filled privy from the period when the house switched from the Bank to the Historical Society (EU 2315; discussed above), a pet burial (2313), and general sheet trash deposits in the historic ground surface just below the modern topsoil around the kitchen addition (EU 2215ext). Deposits from the first half of the 19th century are less evident, suggesting a change over time in how the space around the Bank was maintained, or more intensive residential and business use in the later 19th century.

Despite being an institutional building, archaeology of the Bank period provides our best view of children on the property. Most of the artifacts are associated with the family of William Reynolds, a cashier at the Bank who lived here with his wife Elizabeth and four children, William, Joel, Mary and Eliza, between 1872 and 1904. All the Reynolds children were born in the 1870s (see Table 10 for census data on this household). Toys from the site include 9 marbles (from the 2022-2023 seasons; more recovered in 2025), a partial frozen Charlotte doll, fragments of a porcelain doll (recovered in 2025), a lead soldier,

Table 10. Reynolds household residents in 1880 and 1900. The 1900 Census adds that William and Elizabeth had been married for 30 years and had 6 children, 4 of whom were still living. Data from United States Federal Census.

Person	Listed age, occupation	
	1880	1900
William A. Reynolds	37, cashier at bank	54, cashier at bank
Elizabeth E. Reynolds	29, keeping house	45
William Reynolds	9, at school	29, book keeper
Joel Reynolds	4	not listed in this household
Mary Reynolds	3	not listed in this household
Eliza Reynolds	1	21
Katie Sullivan	18 domestic servant, born in Ireland	not listed in this household

Table 11. Toys and other artifacts associated with children who lived in the Marblehead Bank from 19th-century contexts. These are sorted by area to show the large number and wide variety of toys that were found north (behind) and northwest of the Mansion. This table includes finds from 2025 that have been cataloged as of November 2025.

Area	Context	Unit	Count	Object
East	148	2311	1	marble
East	156	2311	1	marble
East	163	2322	1	teacup, miniature
North	88	2216	1	doll part, "Frozen Charlotte" type
North	166	2215EXT	1	key, miniature
North	165	2215EXT	1	marble
North	166	2215EXT	2	marbles
North	166	2215EXT	3	teacup
North	166	2215EXT	1	toy soldier, lead
Northwest	344	2505	8	doll parts, 6 bisque ceramic fragments and 2 glass eyes
Northwest	176	2323	1	domino
Northwest	311	2505	1	marble, clay
Northwest	176	2323	1	marble, glass
Northwest	311	2505	1	marble, glass
West	104	2313	1	dog collar, metal and leather
West	158	2320	1	marble
West	111	2302	1	marble, clay
West	125	2316	1	marble, clay



Figure 60. Artifacts that may be associated with children, from 19th-century layers, primarily north of the Mansion; see also Tables 11 and 12. A: Ceramic, stone, and glass marbles; B: pencil leads, slate pencils, and a wooden pencil fragment; C: ceramic toy tea cup and saucer fragments (from STP 2215, cxt 166; EU 2322, cxt 163); D: a lead soldier and a toy key (both from 2215ext, cxt 166); E: a fragmentary “frozen Charlotte” doll (STP 2216, cxt 88).

fragments of toy tea sets. We also recovered a number of slate (12) and lead (5) pencils (Fig. 60; Tables 11 and 12). With the exception of marbles, which are found across the property, toys are concentrated in the units behind the Mansion, suggesting that the children played just outside the back door, out of the view of the street.

PETS DURING THE BANK PERIOD
 BY EMILY BARRY

In STP 2313, we uncovered the skull of a pet dog, intentionally buried in this location. Only the skull was visible in the test pit; the rest of the animal was located in adjacent, unexcavated area. We left the skeleton in place, but did recover part of the dog’s leather collar with metal tags. Conservation treatment allowed us to read the tag, which said “Eliza Reynolds/ Loic [2]06” (Fig. 61). Eliza Reynolds was the youngest daughter of the

family of bank cashier William Reynolds and his wife Elizabeth.

Based on the size of the skull, the dog was a large breed. Eliza Reynolds was the second daughter of William Reynolds, the cashier of Marblehead Bank from roughly 1872 until the bank closed in 1904. Eliza Reynolds was still at the Lee Mansion in the 1900 census, so her dog could have been buried at any point between her birth in 1879 and when the bank closed and the family moved out in 1904.

While the Reynolds’ dog was the only one we came across during excavations, there is another account of a child of a Marblehead Bank cashier burying a dog on the property. Samuel Stacey Trefry and his family lived in the Lee Mansion from roughly 1830 to 1855, when Trefry resigned. A manuscript from Clarence Trefry, the grandson of Samuel Trefry and son of Stephen Trefry,



Figure 61. Engraved metal dog collar recovered from STP 2313 in level 2 (context 102). Image has been digitally color edited to make the engraving legible. Photograph by Melody Henkel.

records his father's stories from the time when he lived on the property. One account details how his dog died suddenly, and he buried it in the garden near the walkway. In this, Trefry claims that while burying his dog, he came across several glass bottles that had Lee's name on them, but reburied them as he did not realize their importance.

From both Trefry's account and the remains of the Reynolds' dog, we can tell that during the 19th century, dogs were kept as pets and companions, especially for the children of the Lee Mansion during its time as Marblehead bank. The Trefry account also mentions the family having many pets during their time there, including guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, and a goat.

OTHER FEATURES

In the Mansion, we conducted an excavation of a complex of filled features in the brick floor of the southwest room of the basement (Figs. 12-16). These two overlapping circular/oval features were filled with a layer of rubble, including fire bricks and marble in one of them, then capped with a deposit of coal and coal ash. We were able to link these features to a coal furnace the bank bought from the Magee Furnace Co. by 1876. The brick pits and connected trench served as cold air intake underneath the furnace, driving its convection-based directional heat.

We also investigated areas of the berm along the edge of the west yard which contained architectural demolition deposits from the late 19th/early 20th century buildings depicted on the San-

Table 12. The pencils and pencil leads could be associated with other users of the property, but slate pencils are often associated with children's school exercises. This table includes finds from 2025 that have been cataloged as of November 2025.

Area	Cxt	Unit	Count	Object
East	10	2201	1	pencil lead
East	148	2311	1	charcoal pencil?
East	253	2402	1	metal pencil end
East	253	2402	4	slate pencils
East	255	2403	3	slate pencil frags
East	257	2404	1	slate pencil
East	260	2403	2	metal pencil end
North	79	2215	1	pencil graphite?
North	80	2215	1	pencil graphite
North	80	2215	1	slate pencil?
North	142	2315	1	pencil lead
North	146	2315	1	pencil
North	167	2215EXT	1	slate pencil
North	172	2215EXT	1	pencil lead
West	114	2312	1	slate pencil
West	301	2509	1	slate pencil

born maps, but these were minimally explored (only STP 2323). However, it is likely that the kind of architectural rubble found in STP 2323 extends to the south. It is not clear if evidence of Lee period use of the north end of the berm/connection to Rockaway Street survives, or was disturbed by the later construction. Determining the integrity of any Lee period deposits would entail large and deep excavations, and it is not certain they would be productive.

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APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS FROM THE 2025 FIELD SEASON AT THE JEREMIAH LEE MANSION AND BRICK KITCHEN

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Introduction

In June 2025, staff and students from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston conducted a third season of archaeological excavation at the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen in Marblehead, Massachusetts. This work built on the 2022 season which focused on the area between the Mansion and Brick Kitchen and the eastern part of the yard behind the house, and the 2023 season which tested areas in the west lawn. We followed up on some of the most significant results from 2023 test pits by placing multiple units in the west yard with the intent of identifying Lee period yard features. Excavations were carried out as a 5-week field course for graduate and undergraduate students. This document is an initial summary of the most significant results from the 2025 season written for internal use by the Marblehead Museum and to orient students working on the artifact collection. The previous two years of excavation revealed significant deposits relating to multiple time periods between ca. 1690 and 1915. Preliminary results from the 2025 excavation add additional information to our understanding of the site's early 18th and 19th century occupants, particularly the James family's ca. 1690-1750 occupation on the west side of the Museum's property and the later 19th-century families who lived in the Bank. Excavations also located multiple Lee period landscape features along the west edge of Lee's property, including a kitchen trash deposit and a probable path.

Research Questions and Goals

The goal of the 2025 excavation season was to find more deposits from the Lee period by expanding on previously identified/possible areas, with a particular focus on understanding Lee period use of the west lawn, presumed to have been a working yard in contrast to the east lawn's

formal cobbled surface. Units were placed above geophysical anomalies and adjacent to the Lee period sheet midden identified in STP 2324 to investigate potential Lee period activity areas and to contextualize historic references to a pathway and the Lee period barn. Other goals were to investigate the interface between the cobbled surface behind the Mansion and the un-cobbled west lawn; to look for a Lee period privy; to search for a Lee period well or other feature potentially capped by a marine clay deposit under a large tree stump between the Mansion and the Brick Kitchen; and to test the sunken meadow behind the Mansion, as it is presumably closer to the height of the ground surface before Lee's extensive landscape modifications.

Major Conclusions by Area

In June, we excavated in 15 locations, with a mixture of shovel test pits (50 x 50 cm) and larger excavation units (Table 1; Fig. 1), some of which were contiguous. These were placed to follow up on 2023 results, to test geophysical anomalies, and in other locations for more even coverage of the west yard.

North Edge of Lee Property/Along Retaining Wall

EU 2051 AND EU 2502

Excavation units 2051 and 2502 were placed around the large tree stump in the northwest corner of EUs 2321/2322/2311 to examine the cobbled surface and layer of marine clay which continue underneath the stump. In 2023, Lee period artifacts were consistently found among the tree roots and near the marine clay layer, suggesting the clay could be enclosing a Lee period well or other feature. Excavation in 2025 uncovered additional areas of the cobbled surface (Fig. 2), some of which was disturbed by tree roots. After removing the stump, we followed and excavated



Figure 1. Locations of the 2025 excavation units and shovel test pits on the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen property. Coordinates in the margins are the Massachusetts State Plane Grid in meters.
 Map by Marguerite Parfitt

Table 1. 2025 excavation unit and shovel test pit locations and sizes. Coordinates describe the southwest corner location and are in the Massachusetts State Plane grid in meters.

Excavation	Ideal SW corner coordinates		Unit size	Reason for unit placement
	E	N		
2501	253333.2	917226.0	2 x 1 m	Expansion from EUs 2321, 2322, 2311, investigate layer of marine clay under large stump
2502	253332.7	917225.0	0.5 x 2 m	Expansion from EUs 2321, 2322, 2311, investigate layer of marine clay under large stump
2503	253313.0	917222.5	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed along north edge of property line to look for Lee-period privy
2505	253305.5	917216.5	2 x 1 m	Placed to test geophysical anomaly, investigate transition between level cobbled surface and depressed landscape feature.
2506	253307.0	917198.0	1 x 0.5 m	Placed to test geophysical anomaly
2507	253301.5	917194.5	1 x 0.5 m	Placed along berm, to see if Lee period deposits continue along berm in west lawn
2507EXT	253302.5	917194.5	0.5 x 0.5 m	Expansion from 2507 to see integrity of working surface
2508	253299.5	917200.5	2 x 1 m	Expansion of 2324, investigate high density Lee period deposit
2509	253297.0	917206.5	1 x 1.5 m	Placed to test geophysical anomaly and potential location of Lee period barn
2510	253300.25	917208.25	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed to test geophysical anomaly
2511	253309.5	917220.0	1 x 2 m	Bisects EU2319. Placed along north edge of property line to look for Lee-period privy
2512	253307.5	917217.0	1.5 x 0.5 m	Expansion of 2505 to reach cobbled surface
2513	253323.0	917222.5	0.5 x 0.5 m	Placed along north edge of property line to look for Lee-period privy
2514	253298.5	917200.5	1 x 1 m	Expansion of 2508 to investigate relationship of Lee period deposit to rubble layer



Figure 2. Remains of a cobbled surface under and around the tree roots and stump in units 2501 and 2502.

the layer of marine clay but discovered no significant archaeological features. Excavations identified the southern and eastern edges of the clay deposit, but on the north, it was cut through by more recent episodes of work on the property's retaining wall, meaning any Lee-period feature originally located close to the retaining wall is no longer intact. There may be intact features or additional edges of the clay deposit to the west under the cobbled garden area.

EU 2511, STP 2503, STP 2513

EU2511, STP 2503, and STP 2513 were placed in the garden bed near the retaining wall at the North Edge of the Lee property in an attempt to locate a Lee period privy. Both documentary and comparative archaeological evidence show privies are often located as close to the rear of the property as possible. Prior excavations tested most other locations along the North edge of the property, leaving the garden bed as the most likely untested area for the privy to be found. Excavation unit 2511 was placed over a large geophysical anomaly running N/S across the garden bed. STPs 2503 and 2513 were placed in the garden bed off the location of the later (post-Lee) brick privy found in STP 2315, though their placement/size was constrained by current planting.

These units did not locate a Lee period privy and instead revealed deep deposits of large, loosely compacted demolition debris mixed with 19th century artifacts (Fig. 3). The debris consisted of large structural field stones, plaster, and a water table brick (EU 2511, Cxt 375) which matches the Brick Kitchen. It is likely the rubble and debris in these units are from a Lee period structure or component of a structure which was demolished and deposited in the 19th century. It is unclear what kind of structure this was or where on the property it was originally located, but it was a plastered and finished space.

These units reveal the north edge of the property was significantly disturbed in the 19th century to more than one meter below the modern ground surface. Examination of the artifacts from EU 2511 in the lab will allow us to date the deposit of the demolition debris. It is possible



Figure 3. Large stones and other demolitions debris at the close of excavation in EU2511, about 1 m below the modern surface. The large number of cobbles in the fill indicate that a cobbled surface was also demolished during this episode.

this debris is related to the construction of the still-standing retaining wall, and it may have been deposited at the same time as the construction of the post-Lee brick privy found in EU 2315. It is likely this construction and demolition destroyed evidence of a Lee period privy if it was located along north edge of the property, at least at a depth reachable with typical archaeological excavation methods.

Transition Between Cobbled Surface Behind the Mansion and West Yard

EU 2505 AND EU 2512

EU 2505 was placed over a linear geophysical anomaly that seemed to separate the cobbled area behind the Mansion from the west yard. EU 2512 was added as an extension to reach the Lee period cobbled surface, as EU 2505 as originally planned did not extend to the cobbled surface found in EU 2318. Prior excavations (STPs 2307, 2331, 2323) revealed very deep, (1 m +) 19th century fill deposits, suggesting there was a depressed earlier landscape feature that was filled in

the 19th century. We hoped this unit would reveal a natural or cultural transition (i.e. a ramp or a cut) between the level cobbled surface behind the Mansion and the assumed pre-19th century depressed landscape feature to help us understand the relationship between the deep 19th century fill layers and the earlier landscape.

EU 2505 is another very deep unit (1.3 m), containing 19th century fill all the way down to buried subsoil. Excavations did reveal a sloping surface between the Lee period cobbled surface in EU 2512 and the deeper deposits in EU 2505, which may be further evidence of the extensive 19th century demolition which took place on the north side of the property (Fig. 4). It remains unclear at this time if this 19th century fill was placed inside a pre-existing landscape feature. The sloping surface was covered completely by 19th century material, and the redeposited subsoil contained almost no cultural material. This suggests that if there was a pre-19th century landscape feature, it was further excavated down to mostly sterile subsoil before 1.3m of 19th century fill was added on top. The alternative is that large pit with a sloping side wall was opened in the late 19th century and then filled with 1.3 m of fill.

As discussed above, extensive landscape alteration took place on the north half of the property in the late 19th and early 20th century, but the exact purpose and nature of these extensive alterations remain unclear. One goal in the lab will be to determine which of these changes and filling events are contemporary with each other or how they are sequenced.

The 19th century fill in EU 2505 is varied and extremely artifact dense. There are 19th century ceramics of all types, spanning from the very early 19th century to the very late. Context 344, all one stratigraphic layer, contains the whole breadth of 19th-century ceramics from creamware (c. 1762 – 1820) all the way to ironstone (c. 1840 – 2000) and many examples of types in between. The fill in this unit also contained children's toys including bisque china doll fragments and glass eyes, and more items of adornment, including multiple buttons and a collar stud. Through laboratory analysis we should be able to date the deposits and determine if the deposition



Figure 4. Olivia Dunn standing in EU 2509 during excavation with a large stoneware jug fragment recovered from the 19th-century filling deposits.

of the fill material took place quickly (i.e. a dump event) or slowly (i.e. midden accumulation).

West Yard

EU 2508 AND 2514, EU 2507 AND 2507 EXT

EU 2508 was placed directly next to STP 2324 where, in 2023, we found Lee period material intermixed with material from other periods all in one homogenous soil layer. We attempted to separate the Lee period deposits by excavating in both arbitrary 5 cm levels and natural stratigraphic breaks. Along the west wall of EU 2508 we found a rubble layer characterized by scattered brick fragments, angular granite, and cobbles. This rubble layer contained a variety of Lee period material (creamware, redware, faunal remains). We added EU 2514 onto the west end of EU 2508 to understand the relationship between the rubble layer and the Lee period deposit.

We are preliminarily interpreting this rubble layer as a path (possibly to the barn) or other informal working surface. We placed EUs 2507 and 2507 EXT directly to the south of EUs 2508 and 2514 to see if the Lee period deposits con-



Figure 5. A cobble pathway or work surface which completely filled EU 2507 and its extension. Note that this surface is much less formal than the surface identified north and east of the Mansion. This feature was left intact.

tinued along the berm across the rest of the west yard. EU 2507 and its extension revealed a clear and compact, if irregular, surface (Fig. 5) with an 1819 Coronet Large Cent coin sitting directly on top, meaning this surface likely predates 1819. (Though, as seen in EU 2506 discussed below, the top layers of the west lawn are not undisturbed). We are preliminarily assuming this cobbled surface runs to the north from EUs 2507 and EU 2507 EXT through EUs 2508 and 2514. The looser appearance of this potential surface in EU 2508 and 2514 might be due to the construction of later landscape features, like the granite stairs or the berm. We saw evidence of this later construction in EU 2514: halfway up the berm we found a layer of redeposited James period architectural rubble on top of footings for the granite stairs. The potential Lee period path was located directly under this redeposited rubble. Our excavation units did not cut far into the berm, so we do not know what the west edge of the property looked like in the Lee period. Lee period surfaces may continue under the berm.

These units (EUs 2058 and 2514) contained most of the Lee period material excavated this season. This deposit appears to be a kitchen trash deposit, characterized by lots of small, shattered sherds of creamware, utilitarian redware, other utilitarian small finds like straight pins, and calcined (heated) and non-calcined faunal remains



Figure 6. A sample of the artifacts and faunal materials from EU 2508. This photograph shows cxt 360. One of the major analytical jobs in the lab is trying to determine whether we can separate James and Lee period yard surface deposits in this area.



including a large number of fish bones (Fig. 6). This deposit seemed to be contained inside the path in EU 2514, scattering out from the path into the west lawn in EU 2508. The artifact density decreases moving east, away from the path.

Underneath the Lee period path and kitchen trash deposit in EU 2514 are layers of James period architectural rubble, though less dense than in EU 2509. Artifacts from these layers include calcined faunal remains, especially fish, white salt glazed stoneware, and overglazed Chinese-export porcelain. Some artifacts from these rubble layers match artifacts found in the rubble in EU



Figure 7. Layers of architectural demolition debris in EU 2509. In the profile view (bottom left), you can see how the layers of rubble slope down to the north, following the old ground surface.

2509. One of the most challenging laboratory tasks will be to see if we can separate Lee period from James period deposits, since many of these artifact types would still have been available and popular during Lee's tenure. (See further James period discussion in next section, EU 2509 and STP 2510). We did not reach sterile subsoil in these units, but did leave geotextile at the floor of the excavation units before backfilling.

EU 2509, STP 2510

EU 2509 and STP 2510 were both placed over geophysical anomalies in the North half of the west yard. EU 2509 was specifically placed

in the area suggested by historical documents as the location of the Lee period barn. Both units contained similar deposits. Directly beneath the topsoil were dense layers of architectural rubble (Fig. 7), with little to no Lee period or 19th century material on top. These dense layers of rubble contained deep James period deposits from the first half of the 18th century. Many of these artifacts are highly decorative and provide evidence of extensive involvement in international trade. They include fragments of Iberian Storage jars, Caribbean pottery, Rhenish stoneware, and the base of a lattimo glass punchbowl (EU 2508). We found ceramics with the same decorative pattern in the rubble layer of EU 2509 and the lower rubble layers of EU 2508, meaning this rubble likely comes from one depositional event, probably the destruction of the James house and any outbuildings. The rubble layers in the north half of the west lawn (EU 2509 and STP 2510) are much deeper than in EU 2508 and EU 2514. Likely the original 18th century ground surface sloped

down to the north, and architectural rubble was pushed to the north to fill the slope and create a level surface for Lee's Mansion.

We reached buried A-horizon (original 18th century ground surface) in EU 2509, EU 2505, and possibly in EUs 2508 and 2514. Combined with results from 2022 and 2023 we now have points across the property for the depth of the ground surface prior to Lee's landscape transformations. One of the goals for upcoming laboratory analysis is to contextualize the amount of labor required to move the tons of fill soil and cobbles used to create Lee's landscape.

EU 2506

EU 2506 was placed over a U-shaped GPR anomaly the south half of the west yard. This unit contained Lee period material (Staffordshire slipware, creamware ladle, fabric covered button, red and white clay pipe fragments, Rhenish grey stoneware), but all on top of a very large 19th-century coal ash pit. It is unclear why the fill on top of this pit contained only 18th century material rather than a mix of periods like most fill on the site. It is possible this was a small pit dug only through 18th century deposits which were then redeposited on top of the coal ash. This unit is another example of the large extent of 19th century modifications to the landscape, many of which we still do not entirely understand.

Sunken Lot

STP 2516

Due to time constraints, we were only able to excavate one test pit in the sunken meadow lot, so we cannot generalize about the whole area. STP 2516 was yet another deep deposit (.9 m) but did reach natural subsoil. We found a surprising amount of 18th century material in this test pit, including creamware, redware, molded white salt-glazed stoneware, and one glass stemware vessel (Fig. 8). It is very hard to say who these materials belonged to. It is possible they were thrown into the sunken lot from the Lee property, but they may also be associated with the contemporary owners of this lot (Nick, Smethurst, and Freeman, depending on the period). This part of the lot



Figure 8. A piece of 18th-century stemware from the bottom of STP 2516, about 90 cm below the modern surface of the rear garden lot.

was seemingly never built on, but it was part of a larger property which did have buildings in the early 18th century. We had assumed the current ground height of the sunken lot was close to its height in the 18th century, but the depth of deposits in this test pit complicates that assumption.

Personnel and Acknowledgments

John Steinberg directed the geophysical survey; John Schoenfelder oversaw the mapping/unit layout and took overhead photographs. Christa Beranek directed the excavation. The field crew consisted of UMass Boston students Sofia Adams, Adrian Cerqueira, Alexei Coyne, Olivia Dunn, Nathan Keen, Joseph Kinney, Lauralee Martin, Joseph Meuse, Alyssa Moreau, Maggie Parfitt, Autumn Quigley, and Eleanor Virkler. Maggie Parfitt created the GIS maps. Doug Bolender, Dave Landon, Cal Mikowski, Cyrus Marion, Chris Fuchs, Morgan Gabrenas, and Chloe Goldman participated as volunteers. Many thanks to Lauren McCormack and everyone at the Marblehead Museum for both facilitating this project and volunteering their time to excavate and wash artifacts. Special thanks to the Mansion guides who let us share their space during the project!



Figure 9. Compiled locations of the 2022, 2023, and 2025 excavation units and shovel test pits on the Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen property. Coordinates in the margins are the Massachusetts State Plane Grid in meters.
Map by Marguerite Parfitt

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen
2022 and 2023 Artifact totals by unit

Unit	Unit total	Earthenware	Stoneware	Porcelain	Glass	Nails	Pipes	Faunal	Architectural	Fuel/furnace	Native lithic	Small finds	Metals	Other materials
2201	539	134	20	5	43	7	93	80	67	5	27	16		
2202	504	124	21	0	59	74	38	61	45	0	21	52		
2205	553	100	8	3	57	47	119	34	22	0	26	94		
2207	231	71	20	1	51	32	3	11	32	0	2	7		
2208	378	31	1	0	27	12	218	75	5	2	1	3		
2209	2038	311	33	11	372	162	371	183	93	1	3	19	16	
2210	428	165	2	2	53	50	54	62	8	2	2	10	13	
2211	334	68	3	2	71	27	50	44	47	1	1	11	11	
2212	228	55	0	2	117	22	9	7	6	0	0	5	4	
2214	756	233	29	5	99	107	112	113	14	0	0	9	6	
2215	2231	313	20	15	440	213	240	608	144	3	19	101	47	
2215EXT	11541	1412	173	33	1508	1035	1242	5243	195	0	69	193	210	
2216	278	48	5	0	67	4	26	15	9	4	22	2		
2217	565	142	12	3	86	67	22	31	41	3	8	146		
2218	528	127	23	6	70	50	145	54	23	4	0	1	21	
2219	506	131	7	5	138	40	74	38	31	1	2	6		
2220	84	18	0	1	19	11	6	7	20	0	0	1	1	
2220	84	18	0	1	19	11	6	7	20	0	0	1	1	
2220	296	53	6	2	48	46	11	111	6	3	4	5	1	
2305	362	68	3	0	178	29	2	15	23	0	0	24	6	
2307	1304	398	13	7	355	80	15	181	64	128	0	2	39	22
2309	179	31	1	1	36	55	1	4	0	22	0	1	22	5
2310	632	143	8	10	193	141	7	24	74	0	1	14	10	
2311	1851	464	29	11	619	239	58	143	65	0	15	62	90	
2312	320	59	4	0	38	19	11	76	103	1	2	7	0	
2313	319	57	2	0	26	30	9	161	1	14	0	8	2	
2314	159	19	3	2	26	27	10	56	14	1	0	0	0	
2315	1861	220	5	20	547	159	9	653	69	62	1	6	73	37
2316	346	53	4	2	69	28	40	93	14	21	0	4	10	8
2317	414	4	93	2	133	68	2	21	53	0	2	23	13	
2318	413	160	6	5	116	56	7	18	9	19	4	6	7	
2319	1046	148	7	7	381	171	19	186	20	22	0	11	26	48
2320	68	11	2	6	15	18	6	6	0	2	0	2	1	5
2321	1482	483	51	9	219	122	40	273	52	109	0	1	35	88
2322	599	92	7	1	289	103	7	3	8	18	0	5	59	7
2323	673	170	6	9	200	26	34	64	63	63	0	12	15	11
2324	300	99	9	2	28	34	16	99	2	1	0	3	4	3
2325	158	42	7	1	17	22	4	29	11	24	0	0	1	0
2330	1155	292	22	5	167	139	126	311	36	6	0	5	31	15
2331	414	102	3	1	108	16	15	73	41	22	0	0	23	10
Total	36157	6669	668	198	7104	3706	2446	9870	1729	1575	11	198	942	1044

Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen
2023 Artifact Catalog

Unit	Level	Context	Lot	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Pipes	Total Bone/Shell
2215EXT	1	165		74	175	118	91	9	8
2215EXT	2	166		293	491	314	169	13	125
2215EXT	3	167		100	94	134	56	11	44
2215EXT	4	170		36	20	10	24	3	21
2215EXT	pipe trench fill	172		140	152	95	87	18	81
2215EXT		173				2			
2215EXT	5	181		16	6	3	36	4	14
2215EXT	6	182		7	1		21	1	8
2215EXT	7	183		14	9	4	9	13	20
2215EXT	wall clean up	187		8	5		25	7	7
2215EXT		188		1			4	6	15
2215EXT		189		9	7	2	2	14	51
2215EXT	privy fill lvl 1	194	B	102	118	83	85	282	1232
2215EXT		196		9	5	6	21	9	25
2215EXT	wall clean of privy fill	204		13	8	3	4	30	103
2215EXT	privy fill lvl 2	210	B	502	274	178	169	528	2106
2215EXT	privy fill lvl 3	216	B	230	125	83	69	215	1323
2215EXT	privy fill lvl 4	218	B	8	4		12	12	31
2215EXT	privy fill wall clean	219	B	56	14		11	67	29
2302		111		22	33	31	10	1	11
2302		112		22	8	10	5	5	76
2302		113		17	7	5	4	5	24
2305	1	108		34	26	14	29	1	9
2305	2	109		3	6		5		5
2305	2	110		4	9			1	
2305	3	120		5			3		
2305	4	121		2	3	6	1		1
2305	5	122		1	1	1	3		
2305	6	123		22	133	8	26		
2307	1	135		38	142	5	103		1
2307	2	136		113	68	16	55	12	40
2307	3	137		52	22	10	32	1	21
2307	4	138		13	27	7	24		8
2307	5	139		201	89	42	35	2	77
2307	6	140		1	5		5		34
2307	west wall fall	141			2		1		
2309	1	143		33	36	55	50	1	4

Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen
2023 Artifact Catalog

Unit	Level	Context	Lot	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Pipes	Total Bone/Shell
2310	1	145		161	193	141	106	7	24
2311	1	148		82	294	87	48	6	8
2311	1	156		161	265	92	70	14	20
2311		193		29	4	16	12	1	3
2311	3	195		10	4	5	11	1	3
2311	4	202		44	18	8	11	8	25
2311	5	203		3		1		10	
2311	5	206		21	3	6	2	1	10
2311		209		6	3	2	7	5	12
2311	6	211		25	5	1	24	1	10
2311	7	212	C	70	14	4	16	6	21
2311	8	213	C	53	9	17	87	5	31
2312		114		9	21	4	11	1	14
2312	2	115		51	16	14	9	10	59
2312	3	116		2	1	1	55		2
2312	4	117					26		1
2312	level 3 wall cleanup	118		1			12		
2313	1	101		34	19	12	15	7	44
2313	2	102		22	4	14	11	1	84
2313	3	103		3	1	3	5	1	25
2313	2/3	104			2		3		5
2313	2/3	104			2		3		5
2313	wall clean	119				1			3
2314	1	105		11	21	26	10	2	34
2314	2	106		13	5	1	6	8	22
2315	1	130		7	15	4	17	1	6
2315	2	131		114	153	64	97	6	29
2315		132		2	3	1			
2315		133		2	1	1	1		1
2315	3	134		17	44	40	33		5
2315		142		14	16	33	24	2	3
2315		146		89	315	16	76		609
2316	1	125		28	54	21	40	9	35
2316	2	126		17	7		8	20	24
2316	3	127		14	8	7	5	7	21
2316	wall fall	128					1	2	6
2316		129					3	2	7

Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen
2023 Artifact Catalog

Unit	Level	Context	Lot	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Pipes	Total Bone/Shell
2317	surface finds	124		39	50	7	24		
2317	1	147		60	28	37	51		2
2317	2	149			54	14	13		
2317	2	150				5	8		
2317	3	151			1	5	16		
2318	1	168		130	103	45	37	6	17
2318	NE corner cobble rem	179		41	13	11	8	1	1
2319	1	152		9	23	5	2		1
2319	2	153		65	158	65	40	2	35
2319		154		11	65	21	9	2	20
2319		155		25		28	39	10	38
2319		157		3	2	1		1	
2319		159		16	32	14	5	2	5
2319		160		33	98	36	30	1	87
2319	wall cleanup	162			3	1	2		
2319	Surface find	220						1	
2320	1	158		19	15	18	10		6
2321	1	161		36	58	6	22	4	15
2321	2	164		89	56	33	37	4	5
2321	3	169		12	3	1	4		1
2321	4	174	C	88	13	8	23	7	12
2321	5	180	C	310	86	71	100	25	236
2321	6	215	C	8	3	3	99		4
2322	1	163		100	289	103	97	7	3
2323	1	175		18	93	3	35	1	2
2323	2	176		69	61		90	10	6
2323	3	177		87	32	21	33	20	54
2323	4	178		11	14	2	6	3	2
2324	1	190		104	27	26	10	13	78
2324	2	191		6	1	6	1		12
2324	3	192				2	2	3	9
2325		197		32	12	9	24		17
2325	2	198		6	3	6	3	3	9
2325	3	199		5		6	7	1	3
2325	4	200		7	2	1	2		
2330	1	201		171	124	79	45	43	67
2330	2	205		114	36	46	22	58	161

Jeremiah Lee Mansion and Brick Kitchen
2023 Artifact Catalog

Unit	Level	Context	Lot	Total Ceramics	Total Glass	Total Nails/Fasteners	Total Other Materials	Total Pipes	Total Bone/Shell
2330	3	207		12	1	3	2	7	20
2330	4	208		20	3	10	22	16	62
2330	4	214		1	2		2	1	
2330	clean up	217		1	1	1		1	1
2331	2	184		85	76	6	44	11	53
2331	3	185		21	26	10	49	4	20
2331	4	186			6		3		

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
2215EXT - 165 -			
5	Architectural	brick	
13	Architectural	stone slate	
22	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
44	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
20	Fuel and furnace	coal	
19	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
29	Glass	curved, undetermined	
146	Glass	flat, undetermined	
8	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint + one rock that looks like chewed bubblegum	
21	Metal	ferrous other	
118	Nails		
6	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
2	Small finds	adornment buttons	
1	Small finds	toys and games marble	
1	Synthetic	plastic	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	furniture hardware iron drawer pull	
2215EXT - 166 -			
10	Architectural	mortar	
16	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition rifle shell casing	
1	Arms and ammunition	gun flint	
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
107	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
147	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
15	Ceramic	Porcelain	
11	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
7	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
124	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
15	Fuel and furnace	coal	
11	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
11	Fuel and furnace	slag	
219	Glass	curved, undetermined	
272	Glass	flat, undetermined	
39	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint with melty concretions	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone quartz object	
3	Metal	ferrous object	
44	Metal	ferrous other	
2	Metal	nonferrous other	
314	Nails		
4	Pipe	bowl	
9	Pipe	stem	
4	Small finds	adornment buttons: 3 ceramic, 1 metal	
1	Small finds	coin	
1	Small finds	toys and games lead toy soldier	
2	Small finds	toys and games marbles	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Small finds	toys and games small key	
3	Small finds	toys and games teacup	
2215EXT - 167 -			
6	Architectural	brick	
3	Architectural	mortar	
5	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition rifle shell	
40	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
52	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
3	Ceramic	Porcelain	
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
43	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
12	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
25	Glass	curved, undetermined	
69	Glass	flat, undetermined	
16	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone rocks with melty concretions	
3	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object hook	
1	Metal	nonferrous object sheet metal	
134	Nails		
1	Organic	leather some kind of fabric/textile	
3	Pipe	bowl	
8	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment clothing hook	
1	Small finds	coin	
1	Small finds	other slate pencil	
2215EXT - 170 -			
3	Architectural	brick	2 brick frags in a bag, one whole brick in a seperate bag on its own
1	Architectural	mortar	
4	Architectural	stone slate	
15	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
20	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
4	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
1	Fuel and furnace	slag slag adhered to coal ash	
6	Glass	curved, undetermined	
14	Glass	flat, undetermined	
6	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
3	Metal	ferrous other	
10	Nails		
3	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 172 -			
1	Architectural	mortar	
3	Architectural	stone slate	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
56	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Complete vessel
64	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
5	Ceramic	Porcelain	
5	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
56	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
14	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone
9	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
13	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
5	Fuel and furnace	slag	
21	Glass	curved, undetermined	
131	Glass	flat, undetermined	
30	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone shaved cobble	
1	Metal	ferrous object iron disk	
4	Metal	ferrous object iron tubing	
3	Metal	ferrous object sheets of iron	
19	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper object	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper wire	
1	Nails		
1	Nails		
93	Nails		
8	Pipe	bowl	
10	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment copper button	
1	Small finds	adornment copper fastener	
1	Small finds	other pencil lead	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware iron tool	
2215EXT - 173 -			
2	Nails		
2215EXT - 181 -			
3	Architectural	stone slate	
13	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
14	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
3	Fuel and furnace	coal	
1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
24	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
4	Metal	ferrous other	
3	Nails		
2	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 182 -			
1	Architectural	brick	
2	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
	7	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	8	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	9	Metal	ferrous other	
	1	Pipe	bowl	
2215EXT - 183 -				
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
	7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
	20	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	9	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	3	Metal	ferrous other	
	4	Nails		
	11	Pipe	bowl	
	2	Pipe	stem	
	1	Small finds	adornment brass button	
2215EXT - 187 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
	6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	7	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	4	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	13	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	10	Metal	ferrous other	
	7	Pipe	bowl	
2215EXT - 188 -				
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	15	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	3	Metal	ferrous other	
	6	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 189 -				
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
	7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	48	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
	3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	4	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Metal	ferrous object	
	2	Nails		
	7	Pipe	bowl	
	7	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 194 - B				
	20	Architectural	brick	
	17	Architectural	mortar	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Buckley Ware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Lead-glazed Molded Body red slip, mica tempered
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze Body
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	other earthenware Body North Midlands Reverse Slip with red slip seen in areas w chipped glaze
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
20	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body ext- brown slip
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Cordoned Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim everted rims, likely from the same vessel
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim slightly inverted rim
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Base base with handle attachment
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body tin glaze body with missing glaze
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body chips of tin glaze with blue handpaintng
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted blue striped pattern
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body possible patterns: chinese floral (1690s-1770s) or oriental landscape (1720s-1780s, peak in 1750s-1760s)
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body possible patterns: chinese floral (1690s-1770s) or oriental landscape (1720s-1780s, peak in 1750s-1760s)
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body small amounts of blue handpainting
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body undecorated chips of tin glaze
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body undecorated tin glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim rim with a hp blue stripe and possible sponged pattern (pattern popularity is 1730-1780), pinkish white glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim undecorated rim
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body brown stripe painted on
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Rim english brown, incised rim

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
1063	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
148	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
21	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
10	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Fuel and furnace	slag	
13	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green body
1	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green lip
4	Glass	curved, indet.	aqua body
2	Glass	curved, indet.	body
24	Glass	curved, indet.	colorless
3	Glass	curved, indet.	colorless enameled (painted) rim
2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
20	Glass	flat, undetermined	
10	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
23	Glass	flat, undetermined	aqua
5	Glass	flat, undetermined	colorless
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	green
1	Glass	stemware	colorless body
3	Glass	stemware	colorless stem
6	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone rock	
1	Metal	ferrous object metal loop	set aside for treatment/conservation
22	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper loop	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper object	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper wire	
1	Metal	nonferrous other	
83	Nails		
1	Organic	wood	
109	Pipe	bowl	
173	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment bone fan stay	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other fish hook	set aside for treatment/preservation
2215EXT - 196 -			
3	Architectural	stone slate	
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
23	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
6	Nails		
12	Organic	wood	
7	Pipe	bowl	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
2	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 204 -			
1	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body blue handpainting, indt. pattern
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body possibly chinese floral pattern on the exterior?
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Rim English brown, molding on the rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Base base with foot rim
96	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	colorless
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	colorless enameled (painted) rim
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	aqua
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	ferrous other	
3	Nails		
13	Pipe	bowl	
17	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 210 - B			
67	Architectural	brick brick fragments	
2	Architectural	brick whole bricks	
12	Architectural	mortar	
1	Architectural	mortar	from heavy fraction
1	Architectural	other lead window came	
2	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition lead shot	
1	Arms and ammunition	gun flint	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Border ware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Lead-glazed Body micah tempered
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon
36	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Body gravel tempered
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Rim gravel tempered
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	other earthenware Body caribbean made earthenware, possibly a sugar cone
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body glaze on int appears to be a salt glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Base
9	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
14	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
15	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
24	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
46	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body lead clouding as decoration
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Cordoned Body cordoning on outside
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Cordoned Body cordoning on the inside of the vessel
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Handle
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Handle body with handle attachment
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim everted rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim inverted rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim white slip along the rim
63	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body white slip on the ext
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body body with handle attachment
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Rim
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body sherds missing glaze
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Rim rims missing glaze
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base pattern is on the inside of the vessel, possibly chinese floral/oriental landscape
26	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body body with possible removed handle site
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body Bristol red/green/blue pattern (1700-1730s)
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body burnt
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body burnt with possible traces of tin glaze decorations
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body chips of glaze w blue paint
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted blue stripes
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted blue stripes on the ext of the vessel
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted blue stripes on the vessel interior
13	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body hapdpainted floral motif (chinese florals?)
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body hatched leaf design on ext (late 17th- early 18th)
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body small bits of blue handpainting

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body tin glazed int with handpainted design, salt glaze ext
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body undecorated glaze chips
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze everted rim Rim undecorated everted rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim hatched leaf design
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim rim lined (1730s-1740s)
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim rim with int. handpainted blue stripe
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim undecorated rims
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed tin glaze concreted onto a nail
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Rim
3	Ceramic	Porcelain	
3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese Body
35	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Body english brown
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Handle molded, english brown
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Midlands purple Lead-glazed Body midlands purple, glaze is black and metallic
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Midlands purple Lead-glazed Handle midlands purple handle, glaze is black metallic
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Base molded
10	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Body
10	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body molded/banded
5	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish incised/sprigged Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Rim molded/banded, this also has a handle attachment
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined buff paste Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Body lots of inclusions in the paste
13	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Jackfield Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Rim molded rim
5	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Molded Body molded lines
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Molded Handle
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim
1754	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
300	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
50	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
21	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
4	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green base
60	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green body
6	Glass	curved, indet.	aqua body
7	Glass	curved, indet.	colorless body
21	Glass	curved, indet.	colorless body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
5	Glass	curved, indet.	colorless enameled (painted) rim
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
134	Glass	flat, undetermined	aqua
24	Glass	flat, undetermined	colorless
6	Glass	flat, undetermined	dark green
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	light green
2	Glass	stemware	colorless body
1	Glass	stemware	colorless foot
1	Glass	stemware	colorless stem
11	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	ferrous object door hook?	set aside for treatment/conservation
1	Metal	ferrous object large rod	set aside for treatment/conservation
1	Metal	ferrous object latch?	set aside for treatment/conservation
1	Metal	ferrous object metal sheet	set aside for treatment/conservation
1	Metal	ferrous object wire	set aside for treatment/conservation
15	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper loop	
2	Nails		
1	Nails		
171	Nails		
2	Nails		
184	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
338	Pipe	stem	
3	Pipe	stem	
2	Small finds	adornment bone fan stays	
1	Small finds	adornment buckle	
26	Small finds	needlework and sewing straight pins	
2	Tack		
2215EXT - 216 - B			
6	Architectural	brick	
1	Architectural	mortar	
6	Architectural	mortar	
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Lead-glazed Incised Body
9	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze is very matte
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Cordoned Body cordoning interior
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body missing surface took away a lot of the slip trailing but there are traces still there
40	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Body unglazed/missing glaze
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Base

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed glaze greyish white
15	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base almost complete base, cobalt dots, glaze grayish
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base blue stripe on int, glaze color is greyish white
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base light blue striped pattern on ext, glaze is pale pinkish
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base sponged decoration is on the exterior
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base sponged decoration is on the exterior
15	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body blue stripe and green hand painting on the other side
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body burnt
23	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body chips of glaze with blue handpainting
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body chips of glaze, possibly Bristol RGB
33	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body chips of undecorated tin glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body ext green and red painting, possibly bristol RGB
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted design, possibly chinese floral design?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body light blue stripes on ext, glaze pale pinkish
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body molded
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body purple sponged decoration on the exterior
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body sponged pattern on the exterior
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Foot rim pink/orange paste, yellowish white glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim blue stripes on interior
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim burnt
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Rim handpainted blue on the interior
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin & Lead-glaze Body ext is blue salt glazed, interior is blue painted tin glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Body ribbed molding
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Rim
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Body english brown
5	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined buff paste Body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim
1188	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
118	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
17	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
30	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
12	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green body
1	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green shoulder
9	Glass	curved, undetermined	
2	Glass	curved, undetermined	aqua
53	Glass	curved, undetermined	colorless
7	Glass	curved, undetermined	colorless enameled (painted) rim
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
26	Glass	flat, undetermined	aqua
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	colorless
6	Glass	flat, undetermined	light green
1	Glass	stemware	colorless stem
1	Glass	tableware	colorless rim
1	Glass	tumbler	colorless base
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone misc stone	
1	Metal	ferrous object	
2	Metal	ferrous other one ferrous other attached to a pipestem, one ferrous other attached to a piece of tin glaze	
83	Nails		
81	Pipe	bowl	
134	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment buckle	
16	Small finds	needlework and sewing straight pins	
2215EXT - 218 - B			
2	Architectural	brick	
6	Architectural	mortar	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
29	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
2	Glass	other flat glass	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
7	Pipe	bowl	
5	Pipe	stem	
2215EXT - 219 - B			
4	Architectural	mortar	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Incised Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Body gravel tempered
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Cordoned Base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim everted rim

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Handle
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base greyish white glaze w handpainted blue chain motif
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Base pale pinkish white glaze w hand painted blue motif
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body chain motif
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body glaze is tinted light blue
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body possibly bristol RGB
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body possibly chinese floral pattern
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze everted rim Rim pieces are a refit, chain motif, everted rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Body english
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Molded Handle
27	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
4	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green body
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	aqua
2	Glass	jar	blue complete vessel
2	Glass	tableware	colorless body
1	Glass	tableware	colorless body
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
14	Pipe	bowl	
53	Pipe	stem	
2302 - 111 -			
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Rim possibly one rim and one foot.
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body hand painted blue on white
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body deer?
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
11	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Fuel and furnace	slag	
8	Glass	curved, undetermined	
25	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object lead object	
27	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Rivet		
1	Small finds	adornment buckle	
1	Small finds	adornment button	
2	Small finds	toys and games 1 plastic monopoly piece, 1 clay marble	
2302 - 112 -			
3	Architectural	stone slate	
NA	Ceramic		
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Iberian Body spanish olivw jar?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body very small piece but appears to be a continuation of rec #13's pattern
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Rim annular patterning prevalent on PW between 1790-1820
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge Rim this appears to be the shell edged pattern which was most popular between 1775-1810
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Foot rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim VERY finely potted
70	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
6	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	ferrous other	
10	Nails		
2	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
2302 - 113 -			
3	Architectural	brick	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body white slip on exterior
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze is very matte
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Cordoned Body white slip on ext of vessel
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze
19	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
3	Glass	curved, indet.	
4	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous other	

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	5	Nails		
	5	Pipe	stem	
2305 - 108 -				
	1	Architectural	mortar	
	2	Architectural	stone slate	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
	17	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	16	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	9	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
	6	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	3	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	14	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	12	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	11	Metal	nonferrous other	
	14	Nails		
	1	Pipe	bowl	
2305 - 109 -				
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	5	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	5	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
	3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2305 - 110 -				
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	6	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Pipe	bowl	
2305 - 120 -				
	3	Architectural	plaster	
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
2305 - 121 -				
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Metal	nonferrous other	
	6	Nails		
2305 - 122 -				
	2	Architectural	plaster	
	1	Architectural	stone slate	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	1	Nails		
2305 - 123 -				
	3	Architectural	brick	bricks are fairly large w mortar attached
	2	Architectural	mortar	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Base Some pieces glazed, 3 with interior glaze
	7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
	2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown American

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
2	Fuel and furnace	slag	
70	Glass	curved, undetermined	
63	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	nonferrous object	
11	Metal	nonferrous other	
8	Nails		
1	Organic	leather piece of a shoe	
4	Organic	wood	
1	Synthetic	other	black and grainy
2307 - 135 -			
43	Architectural	brick	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Molded floral
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Very Weathered
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware red and green
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Very weathered
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
22	Fuel and furnace	coal	
25	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
4	Fuel and furnace	slag	
61	Glass	curved, undetermined	
54	Glass	curved, undetermined	
27	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous other	
2	Metal	nonferrous object lead objects	
3	Metal	nonferrous object small metal bands	
1	Metal	nonferrous object thin sheet metal	
5	Nails		
1	Synthetic	plastic orange plastic	
2307 - 136 -			
3	Architectural	brick	
3	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	grey paste
35	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed hand painted
15	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate-factory-made Banded banded ware, industrial slip, blue, white, and brown annular
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
17	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware dark blue decor
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware floral
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	thick paste
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
40	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
4	Fuel and furnace	coal	
22	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
4	Fuel and furnace	slag	
28	Glass	curved, undetermined	
40	Glass	flat, undetermined	
5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone quartz	
5	Metal	nonferrous object	
16	Nails		
5	Pipe	bowl	
7	Pipe	stem	
2	Synthetic	other	black and grainy
5	Synthetic	plastic	
2307 - 137 -			
2	Architectural	brick	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
9	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware some glazed, some not
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware blue and red
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware blue decor
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware blue/black transfer
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Molded
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) mochaware, grey sponged

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Westerwald
16	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
5	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
22	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
4	Fuel and furnace	slag	
10	Glass	curved, undetermined	
12	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	ferrous object	
10	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
2307 - 138 -			
1	Architectural	brick	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
9	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	adhered to piece of concrete
8	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
4	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
2	Fuel and furnace	slag	
14	Glass	curved, undetermined	
13	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous object	
14	Metal	ferrous other	
7	Nails		
2307 - 139 -			
NA			
1	Architectural	mortar	
1	Architectural	stone granite	
5	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Iberian
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
33	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware some glazed, some not
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed blue decor
33	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware black and blue transfer print
29	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware pos. different vessels
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge same design, multiple vessels
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
68	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware (dipt ware)
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Industrial Banded Ware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	thick paste
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
64	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	12	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
	8	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
	39	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	50	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	1	Metal	ferrous object	
	1	Metal	ferrous other	adhered to shell
	7	Metal	nonferrous other	
	42	Nails		
	2	Pipe	stem	
	1	Small finds	adornment button	
	1	Small finds	adornment hook and eye	
	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	tools rake?	
2307 - 140 -				
	2	Architectural	brick	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	34	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	2	Metal	ferrous object	
2307 - 141 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
2309 - 143 -				
	3	Arms and ammunition	ammunition bullet casing	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	20	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware some glazed, some not
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	missing glaze
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	8	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	14	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
	6	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	30	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone rocks adhered to metal	
	1	Metal	nonferrous object metal cap	
	21	Metal	nonferrous other	
	55	Nails		
	1	Pipe	bowl	
	1	Small finds	coin	
2310 - 145 -				
	NA			
	3	Architectural	brick	
	2	Architectural	mortar	
	1	Architectural	other window putty	
	1	Architectural	stone slate	
	39	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware factory-made slipware (dip ware) Lead-glazed Body red/green marbled slip
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware missing glaze Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware factory-made slipware (dip ware) Lead-glazed Banded Body blue and brown slip bands.
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Base
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body floral pattern
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body purple TP: 1829-1871
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body various vessels
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Rim
44	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body brown transfer print, manufacture dates: 1818-1869
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body flow blue
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body sprig painted 1835-1870
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body various vessels
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Foot rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Handle refits
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Shell-edge (impressed) Rim rim style dates 1820s-1830s
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware Lead-glazed Body
10	Ceramic	Porcelain	
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff Body low fired stoneware
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Buff Body molded relief of a dog, likely from a hunting scene from the 19th century
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American gray Body 2 pieces refit, gray exterior with an albany slip interior
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Molded Rim barley pattern rim
23	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
20	Fuel and furnace	coal	
36	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
16	Fuel and furnace	slag	
1	Fuel and furnace	slag slag adhered to brick	
3	Glass		milkglass
82	Glass	curved, undetermined	
108	Glass	flat, undetermined	
10	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
3	Metal	ferrous object	
1	Metal	ferrous object rock adhered to metal	
7	Metal	ferrous other	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
3	Metal	nonferrous other	
141	Nails		
5	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment button	
2311 - 148 -			
NA	Ceramic		
13	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
36	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body chips of tin glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body painting is underglaze, not overglaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware missing glaze Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Banded Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Base
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Rim
7	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
10	Fuel and furnace	coal	
5	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
165	Glass	curved, undetermined	
128	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Glass	stopper	
1	Metal	ferrous object	
1	Metal	ferrous object bottle cap	
1	Metal	ferrous object hook	
1	Metal	nonferrous object brass ring	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper object	
4	Metal	nonferrous object lead sheets	
3	Metal	nonferrous other copper alloy	
80	Nails		
6	Nails		
3	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
4	Small finds	adornment buttons	
1	Small finds	adornment copper fastener	
1	Small finds	adornment copper fastener	
1	Small finds	coin	1985 date
1	Small finds	other charcoal pencil?	
1	Small finds	toys and games marble	
2	Synthetic	plastic	
6	Utilities	electrical pieces of string lights	
1	Washer		
2311 - 156 -			
2	Architectural	plaster	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Architectural	stone slate	
NA	Ceramic		
89	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
18	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Body
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Foot rim likely all from the same vessel, 3 pieces refit
14	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Molded Body basketweave creamware, likely all from the same vessel
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Rim two of the rims are likely from the same vessel, and are very finely potted
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware missing glaze Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body blue floral transfer print
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body plain
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Rim
3	Ceramic	Porcelain	
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
16	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
13	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
108	Glass	curved, undetermined	
157	Glass	flat, undetermined	
9	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone smooth flat stone	possibly a game piece?
27	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object aluminum tag	
1	Metal	nonferrous object can tab	
2	Metal	nonferrous other	
92	Nails		
8	Pipe	bowl	
6	Pipe	stem	
3	Small finds	adornment ceramic buttons	
1	Small finds	adornment copper button	
1	Small finds	adornment iron button	
1	Small finds	toys and games marble	
2311 - 193 -			
1	Architectural	brick	
1	Architectural	mortar	
NA	Ceramic		
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Base
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Molded Rim queen's rim, refit
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Rim
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
8	Nails		
8	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
2311 - 195 -			
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body possibly the earlier white slipped WSG
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim finely potted
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
7	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
4	Metal	ferrous other	
5	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
2311 - 202 -			
2	Architectural	brick	
2	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	gun flint	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Body
28	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body missing glaze
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body paint is not overglaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Rim burnt
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish incised/stamped Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined buff paste Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
24	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
7	Glass	curved, undetermined	
11	Glass	flat, undetermined	
6	Metal	ferrous other	
8	Nails		
1	Pipe	bowl	
7	Pipe	stem	
2311 - 203 -			
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Nails		
7	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
2311 - 206 -			

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Body interior is salt glazed
	13	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
	2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
	3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim finely potted
	8	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	1	Metal	ferrous other	
	6	Nails		
	1	Pipe	bowl	
2311 - 209 -				
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body paint is not overglaze
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	12	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone rhyolite	
	2	Nails		
	4	Organic	other marine clay	
	1	Pipe	bowl	
	4	Pipe	stem	
2311 - 211 -				
	17	Architectural	brick	
	19	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body missing glaze
	8	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
	3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	7	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone granite	this is a sample of what was originally kept
	1	Nails		
	1	Pipe	bowl	
2311 - 212 - C				
	13	Architectural	mortar	
	46	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
	6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body 3 are just chips of glaze
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body missing glaze
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Rim paint is not overglaze
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware Body
	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	
	2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
	4	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
11	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
8	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
9	Glass	curved, undetermined	
5	Glass	flat, undetermined	
4	Nails		
5	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	stem	
2311 - 213 - C			
1	Architectural	brick	
6	Architectural	plaster	
7	Architectural	shingle slate	
44	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body burnt
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body paint is not overglaze
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim very finely potted
11	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
20	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
6	Fuel and furnace	slag	
3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
6	Glass	flat, undetermined	
58	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
6	Metal	nonferrous other	
17	Nails		
2	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
2312 - 114 -			
2	Architectural	brick	
2	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body one with all surfaces missing
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body 1 possible foot sherd
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
14	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
12	Glass	curved, undetermined	
9	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous object iron hook?	
1	Metal	ferrous object iron ring	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object grommet	
4	Nails		
1	Pipe	bowl	
1	Small finds	adornment iron button	
1	Small finds	other slate pencil	
2312 - 115 -			
1	Architectural	mortar	
5	Architectural	stone slate	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Base milling on one surface_?
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body blue on white
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Rim
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body green, brown, and yellow
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Foot rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown Incised Rim dark red
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body scratch blue
51	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
3	Faunal	Bird	Bird Species
1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
10	Glass	curved, undetermined	
6	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Metal	ferrous object	
14	Nails		
4	Pipe	bowl	
6	Pipe	stem	
2312 - 116 -			
54	Architectural	brick	brick pieces are very small, but have been included in the count
1	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Nails		
2312 - 117 -			
26	Architectural	brick brick frags	
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone
2312 - 118 -			
12	Architectural	brick brick frags	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
2313 - 101 -			
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Molded Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Foot rim

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate-factory-made Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Foot rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge Rim possibly shell edged, rim has green along it
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body flow blue??
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body transfer printed clouds
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Rim unimpressed shell edged rim, likely postdates 1860
38	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
6	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
3	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
4	Glass	curved, indet.	
15	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	possibly worked?
1	Metal	ferrous object	
4	Metal	ferrous other	
12	Nails		
4	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
2	Small finds	coin	1 1967 quarter
2313 - 102 -			
1	Architectural	brick	brick piece is last 1/4 to 1/2 of a brick
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Handle
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Molded Rim
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim
83	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
4	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
5	Metal	ferrous other	
14	Nails		
1	Pipe	bowl	
2313 - 103 -			
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	25	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	1	Metal	ferrous object	sent to conservation
	1	Metal	ferrous other	
	3	Nails		
	1	Pipe	bowl	
2313 - 104 -				
	5	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Small finds	adornment buckle	set aside for conservation
	1	Small finds	adornment Metal dog collar frag	From Dennis' Conservation Storage
	1	Small finds	other dog collar, metal and leather	Composite Marked "Eliza Reynolds/ Loic [2]06" From Dennis' Conservation Storage
2313 - 119 -				
	3	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Nails		
2314 - 105 -				
	9	Architectural	stone slate	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Body
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body burnt
	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim
	34	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	7	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	14	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	26	Nails		
	1	Pipe	bowl	
	1	Pipe	stem	
	1	Small finds	adornment button	
2314 - 106 -				
	3	Architectural	mortar	
	2	Architectural	stone slate	
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Molded Rim
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Rim
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	22	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
	2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Nails		
	4	Pipe	bowl	
	4	Pipe	stem	
2315 - 130 -				
	NA			
	8	Architectural	brick	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta body might not be flower pot but I think it is

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	creamware body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware shell edge rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	unidentified annular body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware body
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
3	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
1	Glass		milkglass
9	Glass	curved, undetermined	
5	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous other	
2	Metal	nonferrous object	
4	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
3	Synthetic	plastic	
2315 - 131 -			
37	Architectural	brick	
7	Architectural	stone slate	
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	redware body
19	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	redware body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	redware handle
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta body
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta rim at last two, maybe 3 vessels?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	tin glazed body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	tin glazed Missing glaze body
14	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	creamware body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone body partial maker's mark; mends to vessel in Ext. 134!
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone gilded lid
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware annular rim brown band on both int. and ext., with blue painted on ext.
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware body unidentified motif
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware shell edge rim 2 sherds mend
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	unidentified body
17	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware shell edge rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware transfer printed body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware transfer printed body bamboo and bird motif
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware transfer printed rim mends; floral on int., trees (blue willow?) on ext.
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	yellow ware body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	yellow ware rim
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese body Chinese export porcelain?
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese painted under body Chinese export porcelain?
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	European body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Albany slip body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Bristol slip body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	unidentified body tiny piece, yellowish salt glaze?
22	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
5	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	7	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	27	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	7	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	33	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	119	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Glass	stopper	
	7	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone quartz	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone rock with attached tar	
	2	Metal	ferrous object	
	64	Nails		
	2	Pipe	bowl	
	4	Pipe	stem	
2315 - 132 -				
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Nails		
2315 - 133 -				
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Nails		
	1	Synthetic	plastic	
2315 - 134 -				
	9	Architectural	brick	
	4	Architectural	mortar	
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta rim
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	creamware body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone body
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone complete profile all 4 sherds mend. Mark on base: "IRONSTONE CHINA COCKSON & SEDDON" with british coat of arms in red print; unable to find exact match but other similar Cockson & Seddon marks date to the 1870s (Gibson 2011:56, Godden 1969:158)
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone rim
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware body
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware body
	5	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
	12	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	16	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	28	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Metal	ferrous object large pipe	
	40	Nails		
	2	Organic	wood	
	1	Small finds	other graphite	
	1	Synthetic	other circular object	
	2	Synthetic	other unsure of what this is	
2315 - 142 -				
	2	Architectural	brick	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta complete profile all sherds mend/from same pot
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta rim at least two other pots?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	pearlware body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	unidentified body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware body slightly burned?
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	yellow ware body
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
6	Glass	curved, undetermined	
10	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, Native	chipping debris (flakes/shatter)	maybe, needs to be checked
1	Metal	ferrous object container	labels "-OMPANY" visible
2	Metal	ferrous object rings or collars, thin	
1	Metal	ferrous other	flat frag, maybe part of container
5	Metal	ferrous other wire	
33	Nails		
6	Organic	wood	
1	Pipe	mouthpiece	
1	Pipe	stem	white pipe clay
1	Small finds	other pencil lead, graphite	
2315 - 146 -			
2	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition shotgun shell/shot	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	terracotta body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone body mends with Ext. 1; plain rounded cup with handle, 1870-early 20th c.
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone painted over handle these sherds mend; same vessel as Ext. 8?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	ironstone rim mends with Ext. 2; plain rounded cup with handle, 1870-early 20th c.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	tin glazed blue body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	tin glazed body from Sample #4
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	unidentified painted under body from Sample #4
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	unidentified transfer printed body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware body from Sample #4
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware complete profile large sherds, all mend
22	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware printed under, painted over complete profile blue-printed whiteware with overglaze in red and green. Chinese motif of two men and bridge; "MADE IN GERMANY" mark with crowned shield on base
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	whiteware transfer printed body probably goes with Ext. 8; from Sample #4
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	yellow ware base large complete base of bowl, pot, chamberpot, etc.
18	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	yellow ware body
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	yellow ware body from Sample #4
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	European/American body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	European/American gilded rim
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	European/American handle
7	Ceramic	Porcelain	Japanese? painted over complete profile overglaze in red, blue, green, dark green, and gilt. Maybe Japanese? Broad, kind of messy strokes. Matches teacup in Ext. 21.
5	Ceramic	Porcelain	Japanese? painted over complete profile overglaze in red, blue, green, dark green, and gilt. Maybe Japanese? Broad, kind of messy strokes. One complete teacup, one extra sherd indicative of a set! Matches saucer in Ext. 20.
609	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Glass	bottle	complete vessel
1	Glass	bottle	complete vessel
1	Glass	bottle	complete vessel
1	Glass	bottle	neck
189	Glass	curved, undetermined	
120	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Glass	inkwell	complete vessel
23	Metal	ferrous object	
2	Metal	ferrous object	From Dennis' Conservation Storage
1	Metal	ferrous object shovel head	
28	Metal	ferrous other	
4	Metal	nonferrous object possible tin can	
16	Nails		
2	Small finds	needlework and sewing	
1	Small finds	other bend	
1	Small finds	other pencil	
9	Synthetic	other foil	
1	Synthetic	plastic	
1	Synthetic	plastic possible wire covering	
2316 - 125 -			
2	Architectural	brick	
4	Architectural	stone slate	
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware factory-made slipware (dipt ware) Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Molded Rim pattern of raised dots
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body blue and white
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body bluish tint in the glaze
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	other Body piece of a sewer pipe
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
27	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
8	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	15	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
	5	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	30	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	24	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone	
	1	Metal	ferrous object stake?	
	6	Metal	ferrous other	
	21	Nails		
	4	Pipe	bowl	
	5	Pipe	stem	
	1	Small finds	adornment white glass bead	
	1	Small finds	toys and games marble, clay	
	1	Synthetic	other battery core	
	2	Synthetic	plastic	
	1	Utilities	plumbing Sewer pipe fragment	
2316 - 126 -				
	3	Architectural	brick	
	1	Architectural	stone slate	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Base
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body possibly transfer printed
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Molded Rim
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	23	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
	7	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	8	Pipe	bowl	
	12	Pipe	stem	
	1	Small finds	adornment button	stored in conservation cabinets. Domed, 2 part, thin metal w elaborate molded design
	1	Small finds	other mouth harp	Stored in conservation; undergoing treatment (11/2025) so that it can go on display at the Marblehead Museum.
2316 - 127 -				
	1	Architectural	stone slate	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Iberian Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Incised Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Molded Rim
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body handpainted with purple lines

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Rim brown transfer print postdates 1809
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge Rim this seems like a later shell edge due to the basicness of the pattern, could be post 1840
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	6	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	15	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone
	5	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	2	Metal	ferrous other	
	7	Nails		
	1	Organic	wood	
	1	Pipe	bowl	
	6	Pipe	stem	
2316 - 128 -				
	6	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Metal	nonferrous other	
	1	Pipe	bowl	
	1	Pipe	stem	
2316 - 129 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	2	Architectural	stone slate	
	7	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Pipe	bowl	
2317 - 124 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	1	Architectural	mortar	
	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	
	37	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	refit potential of at least 3 vessels, there are likely more pieces of these vessels in other contexts from this unit. one piece has a maker's mark
	8	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	6	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	45	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	4	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	2	Metal	ferrous object	
	6	Nails		
	2	Organic	leather	
	1	Synthetic	other foil wrapper	
	2	Synthetic	plastic	
	1	Tack		
	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware ceramic/nail conductor	
2317 - 147 -				
	4	Architectural	brick	
	1	Architectural	other unknown material	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	53	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	
	3	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	pieces of ceramic sewer pipe
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone
	13	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	10	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	6	Fuel and furnace	slag	

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	26	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	14	Metal	ferrous other	
	37	Nails		
	1	Small finds	adornment button	
	2	Utensils/tools/hardware	other wire w/ covering	
2317 - 149 -				
	2	Architectural	brick brick frags	
	2	Architectural	brick whole bricks	one has slag concreted on, the other has some mortar, both are fire bricks
	1	Architectural	stone burnt marble	
	2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	2	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	54	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	14	Nails		
	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware metal hardware	
	3	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware metal straps	
2317 - 150 -				
	1	Architectural	brick whole brick	slag attached
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	1	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	3	Metal	ferrous object iron wire	
	2	Metal	ferrous other	
	5	Nails		
2317 - 151 -				
	3	Architectural	brick	
	1	Architectural	mortar	
	4	Architectural	stone marble slabs	
	2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
	1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	adhered to ferrous other
	1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	1	Metal	ferrous other	
	1	Metal	ferrous other	adhered to coal ash
	5	Nails		
	1	Small finds	adornment button	
	1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware door hardware, possibly a latch	
2318 - 168 -				
	1	Architectural	other knob	
	4	Architectural	stone slate	
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	14	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware some glazed, some not
	8	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
	24	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	handpainted
	27	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
	4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware early form
	9	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware indeterminate, funky shape, perhaps inkwell or vase?
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
	9	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
	14	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
	4	Ceramic	Porcelain	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed burned
17	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Fuel and furnace	coal	
14	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
1	Fuel and furnace	slag	
34	Glass	curved, indet.	
69	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone quartz	
1	Metal	ferrous object	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
2	Metal	nonferrous object	
45	Nails		
3	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment button	white
2	Small finds	other fleur de lis photo frame attachment, 1 frag unknown	
2318 - 179 -			
3	Architectural	brick	
1	Architectural	stone square stone	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
23	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
14	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
6	Glass	curved, undetermined	
7	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	nonferrous object	
11	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment button	button has words engraved, one of them is "impirical"
2319 - 152 -			
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware brown transfer print dots
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware likely dif. vessels
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
14	Glass	curved, undetermined	
9	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
5	Nails		
1	Synthetic	plastic	
2319 - 153 -			
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware black blobs/dots
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	11	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body dif vessels present here
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware red band one 1 frag, orange floral on 1 frag
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
	7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
	7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body thick paste, spot on body for handle
	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	one sherd has metal attached, it is bagged seperately from other sherds
	2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American Brown Base
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware Body
	32	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	2	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
	4	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	2	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	2	Glass		
	52	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	104	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	5	Metal	ferrous object	
	12	Metal	ferrous other	
	65	Nails		
	2	Pipe	stem	
	5	Small finds	adornment button	
	1	Small finds	adornment clasp	set aside for conservation
	2	Small finds	adornment hook and eye closures	set aside for conservation
	1	Small finds	adornment safety pin	set aside for conservation
	2	Synthetic	plastic	
	2	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware misc hardware	
2319 - 154 -				
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body dotted design
	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Rim
	12	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	8	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
	1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	26	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	39	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone fossil of a shell	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone smooth, flat stone	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone worked flint	
	2	Metal	ferrous other	
	21	Nails		
	2	Pipe	bowl	
	1	Small finds	needlework and sewing straightpin	
2319 - 155 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	2	Architectural	stone slate	
	7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Body

Unit- Context	Count	Class	Object	Description
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body blue decor
	3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Missing glaze Body
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge Rim
	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body very small, likely kids toy
	1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
	37	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
	1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
	1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
	4	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	1	Fuel and furnace	slag	
	23	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	4	Metal	ferrous object	
	28	Nails		
	2	Organic	wood	
	6	Pipe	bowl	
	4	Pipe	stem	
2319 - 157 -				
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
	2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Nails		
	1	Pipe	stem	
2319 - 159 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
	5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body floral
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body orange hand-painted
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge Rim very burned, weathered
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
	5	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
	3	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
	2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
	30	Glass	flat, undetermined	
	1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
	14	Nails		
	2	Pipe	stem	
2319 - 160 -				
	1	Architectural	brick	
	12	Architectural	plaster	
	3	Architectural	stone slate	
	6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
	6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
	6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body orange and blue glaze designs
	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge Rim
	6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Rim annular banded with red dots
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
67	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
17	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
5	Fuel and furnace	coal and furnace products, unseparated	
2	Glass	curved, undetermined	
96	Glass	flat, undetermined	
5	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
2	Metal	ferrous object nails with rings attached	
1	Metal	nonferrous object metal strap	
36	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment button	
2319 - 162 -			
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Nails		
2319 - 220 -			
1	Pipe	bowl	
2320 - 158 -			
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Drainage Pipe
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
6	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish German
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware Rockingham
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
1	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
10	Glass	curved, undetermined	
5	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	nonferrous object	
18	Nails		
1	Small finds	adornment button cap	
1	Small finds	toys and games marble	
2	Synthetic	plastic clear plastic	
2321 - 161 -			
3	Architectural	brick	
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body paint is not overglaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Body this may be the older, yellower creamware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Molded Body same basket weave creamware pattern found in EU 2311 E/W and EU 2322

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware missing glaze Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Handle possibly a handle piece?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Foot rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Body burnt
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
12	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
7	Fuel and furnace	coal	
4	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
18	Glass	curved, undetermined	
40	Glass	flat, undetermined	
7	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	ferrous object	
6	Nails		
2	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
2321 - 164 -			
NA			
1	Architectural	mortar	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition rifle shell	
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	other earthenware
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
22	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware burned, some inclusions, small and white
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	flow blue
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
9	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware "PA-GR-Thomas" partial makers mark
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
13	Fuel and furnace	coal	
7	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
19	Glass	curved, undetermined	
37	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Metal	ferrous object hook	
1	Metal	ferrous object loop	
2	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object notched lead rectangle	
33	Nails		
5	Organic	wood one of the wood pieces has some bone attached to it	
3	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	stem	
1	Synthetic	other foil	
2321 - 169 -			
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Molded basket
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
3	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone red rock	
1	Nails		
2321 - 174 - C			
2	Architectural	plaster	
2	Architectural	stone	
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
27	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware darker, fine grained, red paste
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware light grey color
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed floral decor
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
7	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Westerwald
6	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed with blue
11	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
5	Fuel and furnace	coal	
4	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
6	Glass	curved, undetermined	
7	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
3	Metal	nonferrous object	
8	Nails		

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Organic	wood	
4	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
2321 - 180 - C			
30	Architectural	brick brick fragments	
2	Architectural	brick whole bricks	
6	Architectural	mortar	
5	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	gun flint	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	buff paste, finely potted, undetermined type
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Iberian glazed on inside, pink paste, white inclusions
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware burned
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware unidentifiable due to burning
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon
207	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware multiple different glazes, some decorated
32	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
13	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed blue floral decor
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed only piece of glaze, no paste
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whieldon Ware tortoiseshell
7	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	other buff paste, brown stoneware?, int red glaze
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Base refit
7	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish some have cobalt decor, some don't
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	scratch blue, debased
11	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed brown annular banding, early form of white slip dripped
143	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
89	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
2	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
3	Fuel and furnace	slag	
20	Glass	curved, undetermined	
66	Glass	flat, undetermined	
33	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
6	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone very smooth stones	
7	Metal	ferrous other	
71	Nails		
11	Pipe	bowl	
14	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	needlework and sewing piece of bone needle case	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	cutlery folding knife with bone handle	set aside for conservation
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	kitchenware possible bottom of kettle/pan	
2321 - 215 - C			

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Architectural	stone slate	
NA	Ceramic		
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
6	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
52	Fuel and furnace	slag	
3	Glass	curved, undetermined	
21	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
19	Metal	ferrous other	
3	Nails		
2322 - 163 -			
2	Architectural	brick	
5	Architectural	mortar	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition red rubber bullet casing	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
63	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body burnt; painting isn't overglaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body psinting isn't overglaze
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Molded Body same basketweave creamware found in contexts 148 and 156
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Complete profile green transfer print with some blue decoration (maybe cobalt). According to jefpat, this green transfer printing likely dates to 1829-1859.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body piece of a maker's mark (just the letters "rn"). According to jefpat, green TP dates 1829-1859
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Foot rim some use wear on the base
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
3	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Rim finely potted
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
14	Fuel and furnace	coal	
4	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
202	Glass	curved, undetermined	
87	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Metal	ferrous object small strips of iron	
54	Metal	nonferrous object	
1	Metal	nonferrous other copper alloy	
103	Nails		
1	Pipe	bowl	
6	Pipe	stem	
2	Small finds	adornment button clasp	
1	Small finds	adornment top half of a safety pin	
1	Small finds	coin	
1	Small finds	toys and games kids play teacup	
1	Synthetic	plastic big orange plastic piece - possibly a chair leg piece	
4	Synthetic	plastic pieces of a barbie comb	
2323 - 175 -			
1	Architectural	mortar	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware yellow overglaze painted
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
3	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	thick paste
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Fuel and furnace	coal	
5	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
69	Glass	curved, undetermined	
24	Glass	flat, undetermined	
13	Metal	nonferrous other aluminum frags	
2	Metal	nonferrous other aluminum latch?	
2	Nails		
1	Nails	wire	
1	Pipe	bowl	
7	Small finds	adornment small pink plastic beads	
4	Synthetic	plastic	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other metal gear	
2323 - 176 -			
50	Architectural	brick	
3	Architectural	stone slate	
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed blue decor
15	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware floral decor
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge very weathered
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware factory-made slipware (dip ware)
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain blue hand painted
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	bluish tint with speckles
6	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
11	Fuel and furnace	coal	
8	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
10	Fuel and furnace	slag	
28	Glass	curved, undetermined	
33	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone smooth stone	
3	Pipe	bowl	
7	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment button	has a mark "Mitchell/Boston", I believe this is an early 20th century button manufacturer
1	Small finds	hygiene bone toothbrush head	
1	Small finds	toys and games domino	
1	Small finds	toys and games glass marble	
2323 - 177 -			
2	Architectural	plaster	
3	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
17	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
8	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed blue decor
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Plain
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Luster Ware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Handle
14	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware polychrome hand-painted
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge blue shell edged
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	blue transfer
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	dark paste
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	salt glazed
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	white, plain
48	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
7	Fuel and furnace	coal	
13	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
3	Fuel and furnace	slag	
10	Glass	curved, undetermined	
22	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
1	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone rock	
21	Nails		
7	Pipe	bowl	
13	Pipe	stem	
2323 - 178 -			
2	Architectural	mortar	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Shell-edge
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale	
7	Glass	curved, undetermined	
7	Glass	flat, undetermined	
2	Nails		
2	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment partial bead	
2324 - 190 -			
NA	Ceramic		
NA	Ceramic		
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware Body
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
14	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body burnt
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Cordoned Body mug?
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
26	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body one piece possibly mends to acanthus handle
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Molded Handle acanthus leaf?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Body Either early, deeply colored creamware or very light yellow ware. Small chips.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Body White paste, brown slip
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body Dec on both sides: one black stripe, one red stripe with white dots, two black stripes, wavy line of dots on one side; wavy line of dots on reverse
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body light blue and black stripe
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Body
5	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Molded Rim One with molding
77	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
1	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green base
11	Glass	curved, undetermined	
14	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Glass	tableware	colorless base
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone misc stone	
3	Metal	ferrous object	
26	Nails		
3	Pipe	bowl	
10	Pipe	stem	
1	Small finds	adornment button	small Cu alloy disc w loop shank, flat top, no decoration; D = 1.3 cm
1	Small finds	needlework and sewing thimble	Cu alloy; h = 1.5 cm, base d = 1.4 cm
1	Small finds	other	thick Cu + lead alloy disc; no obvious markings. D = 2.8-2.9 cm
2324 - 191 -			
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Rim 1 rim, 1 body, possible planting pot
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
12	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	colorless body
1	Metal	ferrous other	
6	Nails		
2324 - 192 -			
2	Architectural	brick	
9	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Nails		
2	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	stem	
2325 - 197 -			
1	Architectural	other lead window came	
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body paint is a brownish red
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Base ext glaze is somewhat spotty, maybe burnt?
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body glaze is spotty, again possibly burnt?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body possible chinese floral pattern
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body glaze has a bluish tint
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Rim
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body blue, yellow, green, brown vegetal design
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body pieces are a refit
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body
16	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
20	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
1	Fuel and furnace	slag	
5	Glass	curved, undetermined	
7	Glass	flat, undetermined	
9	Nails		
2325 - 198 -			
3	Architectural	plaster	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled Handle
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese Body
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
4	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
6	Nails		
1	Pipe	bowl	
2	Pipe	stem	
2325 - 199 -			
2	Architectural	other either plaster or mortar	
4	Architectural	plaster	
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed exterior appears to be painted a brownish color
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Molded Rim possibly from a redware costrel??
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware chip of combed slip glaze
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
1	Metal	ferrous object	
6	Nails		
1	Pipe	bowl	
2325 - 200 -			
1	Architectural	plaster	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	English Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Base some kind of molding present
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Nails		
2330 - 201 -			
9	Architectural	stone slate	
NA	Ceramic		
NA	Ceramic		
NA	Ceramic		
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	other earthenware ovoid unglazed object
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Base
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
13	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body burnt?
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body burnt?
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body gray glaze
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Rim 2 are planting pots
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body burned
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body blue and white exterior, white interior
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body red band on white
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body red, blue, and purple on light blue. Glaze fragments without paste.
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body white glaze
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Rim blue and white exterior, white interior, red band along rim
34	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Body thin red band
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Body burnt.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Body Hand painted brown bands with green and blue markings. Burnt.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware Rim two thin blue bands.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body Dark brown painted band. One rim and one body sherd.
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body One body sherd and one rim sherd. Blue band at rim.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Rim
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Shell-edge Body one rim sherd
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Shell-edge Body one rim sherd.

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Lead-glazed Body
6	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Yellow Ware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Body small design or possible maker's mark on corner
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Rim interior and exterior hand painted
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	other Body salt glazed interior, purple exterior
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	other Incised Body scratch blue SW
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish sprigged/incised/combed Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined buff paste Rim
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Undetermined gray paste Body burned?
4	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
64	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
5	Fuel and furnace	coal	
5	Glass	bottle, wine	dark green body
3	Glass	curved, indet.	olive green body
37	Glass	curved, undetermined	
4	Glass	curved, undetermined	colorless base
3	Glass	curved, undetermined	milkglass
72	Glass	flat, undetermined	
4	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint flakes	
2	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone Ballast flint pebbles	
10	Metal	ferrous object	
4	Metal	nonferrous object lead strips	
79	Nails		
1	Organic	wood	tapered/pointed, possible pencil point?
17	Pipe	bowl	
26	Pipe	stem	
3	Small finds	adornment buttons	2 are white, 4-hole, sew through buttons; 1 is large Cu alloy, flat, undecorated w traces of gilding, wire loop shank, marked on back. D = 2.5 cm Mark = stars DON?? ?? ??LY" This is more common post-1800
1	Small finds	other Cu alloy, unidentified	thin sheet with ribbed edge, partial object
1	Synthetic	other	composite?
5	Synthetic	plastic	
2330 - 205 -			
1	Architectural	brick	
5	Architectural	stone slate	
NA	Ceramic		
NA	Ceramic		
NA	Ceramic		Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Iberian Body Paste buff-colored with sand/grit temper. Glaze is matte. bubbled.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Unglazed Body Pale buff colored paste with grit temper?
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Base
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body burnt
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body very dark red paste
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Body Very finely pattered.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Foot rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Rim
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Lead-glazed Spout possible spout fragment?
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Body
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Unglazed Rim
9	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Lead-glazed Body
19	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body red and green paint on white
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body white
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin & Lead-glaze Body blue on white
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain Lead-glazed Body appears to be a floral pattern
2	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	American gray Plain
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish Incised Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Nottingham Body annular banding
7	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed Body
141	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
10	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
10	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
12	Glass	curved, undetermined	
24	Glass	flat, undetermined	
14	Metal	ferrous object	
46	Nails		
22	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	bowl	earthenware
2	Pipe	bowl	white pipe clay
6	Pipe	stem	white pipe clay
1	Small finds	adornment button	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other fish hook	set aside for treatment/conservation
2330 - 207 -			
1	Architectural	mortar	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon Body

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Base
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Missing glaze Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Tin-glaze Body
19	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
1	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous other	
3	Nails		
4	Pipe	bowl	
3	Pipe	stem	
2330 - 208 -			
4	Architectural	brick	
13	Architectural	plaster	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
NA	Ceramic		
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Lead-glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	North Devon (Sgraffito) Rim
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Rim possible rim
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware Body
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Body blue on white
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware Body
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	Rhenish sprigged/stamped/molded Body
58	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
3	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
1	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
3	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	nonferrous object	
1	Metal	nonferrous object lead object	
10	Nails		
7	Pipe	bowl	
1	Pipe	stem	earthenware
6	Pipe	stem	white pipe clay
1	Pipe	stem	white pipe clay 8/64
1	Pipe	stem	white pipe clay 8/64
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other fish hook	set aside for treatment/conservation
2330 - 214 -			
2	Architectural	mortar	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware Body
2	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Pipe	bowl	
2330 - 217 -			
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed calcined bone
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Nails		
1	Pipe	stem	
2331 - 184 -			
6	Architectural	mortar	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
4	Architectural	stone slate	
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
10	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
12	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware burned
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Staffordshire Slipware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed blue decor
11	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Indeterminate earthenware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
25	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
2	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Rockingham
7	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, coarse	cream colored
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	Indeterminate stoneware
1	Ceramic	Stoneware, refined	White Salt Glazed
50	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
1	Faunal		Unanalyzed shell
2	Faunal		Unanalyzed teeth
3	Fuel and furnace	charcoal	
3	Fuel and furnace	coal	
11	Fuel and furnace	furnace scale coal ash	
2	Fuel and furnace	slag	
31	Glass	curved, undetermined	
15	Glass	curved, undetermined	milkglass
30	Glass	flat, undetermined	
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
10	Metal	ferrous other	
1	Metal	nonferrous object copper wire	
6	Nails		
5	Pipe	bowl	
6	Pipe	stem	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	cutlery spoon	put into conservation
2331 - 185 -			
3	Architectural	brick fragments	
1	Architectural	brick half brick	
22	Architectural	mortar	
3	Architectural	stone slate	
1	Arms and ammunition	ammunition bullet casing	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Indeterminate earthenware white glaze w/blue annular decor
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
3	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Redware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, coarse	Tin Glazed Blue decor
5	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Creamware
1	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Manganese mottled
4	Ceramic	Earthenware, refined	Pearlware
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	
20	Faunal		Unanalyzed bone
2	Fuel and furnace	coal	
1	Fuel and furnace	slag	
20	Glass	curved, undetermined	
6	Glass	flat, undetermined	

Unit- Context			
Count	Class	Object	Description
3	Lithic, other	non-architectural stone ballast flint	
8	Metal	ferrous other	
3	Metal	nonferrous other metal (aluminum?) scraps	
10	Nails		
4	Pipe	stem	
1	Synthetic	other asphalt	
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	furniture hardware drawer pull	
2331 - 186 -			
1	Architectural	brick	
1	Architectural	stone slate	
5	Glass	curved, undetermined	
1	Glass	flat, undetermined	
1	Metal	ferrous other	