
ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BRUIN SLAVE JAIL (SITE 44AX0172)



PREPARED FOR

COLUMBIA EQUITY TRUST, INC.
1776 I STREET, NW, SUITE 500
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

PREPARED BY



THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
2445 M Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20037

January 2010

Final Report

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PREPARED BY:



John Bedell, Principal Investigator

Lisa Kraus, John Bedell, and Charles LeeDecker
THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
2445 M STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Columbia Equity Trust, Inc., The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), completed archaeological and historical studies for the 1707 Duke Street development property in the West End of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The two-story brick house at 1707 Duke Street, built around 1820, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is part of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. During the 1844 to 1861 period the house belonged to Joseph Bruin, a slave trader, and housed the most successful and well-known slave trading operation in Alexandria. An archaeological survey was required by Alexandria Archaeology prior to the tract's redevelopment, as all extant structures except for the historic house at 1707 Duke Street were to be removed, followed by deep excavations for underground parking that will extend over all three lots behind the house. Archaeological excavations were carried out in those parts of the site that will be impacted by the proposed development, along with comprehensive documentary research. The goal was to recover and disseminate important historical information pertinent to African American history, slavery, and antebellum life in the City of Alexandria, focusing on the Bruin Slave Jail.

During the site's primary period of historical significance (1844 to 1861), Bruin purchased thousands of slaves in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and shipped them southwest, mainly to New Orleans, to be sold. Bruin became notorious through his purchase of several slaves who attempted to escape to freedom aboard the schooner *Pearl* in 1848, and he inspired some of the characters and incidents in Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This study's combined fieldwork and historical research provide a detailed story of the lives of the enslaved people who passed through Alexandria on their way to the Deep South. In several cases archaeological data speak directly to the conditions faced by Emily and Mary Edmonson, two sisters and fugitives on the *Pearl* whom Bruin bought after their escape was thwarted.

Archaeological investigations carried out by Berger in 2007 and 2008, on behalf of the Columbia Equity Trust, resulted in the identification of features and deposits dating to the Bruin period. These deposits were defined as archaeological Site 44AX0172. The initial testing in 2007 revealed a distinctive nineteenth-century landscape surface, apparently intact in several locations, beneath modern fill and pavement in the parking lot behind 1707 Duke Street. The site was determined to be significant, and data recovery excavations were planned for spring 2008, following demolition of modern structures on the site. Modern fills and soil were then mechanically removed with a backhoe to uncover the buried historic landscape extending across the Duke Street lot. Excavations focused on sampling the historic surface and associated features. The buried landscape was largely intact and contained artifacts dating to the period before the Civil War, along with intact features and structural remains indicating the presence of a second slave quarter and a separate kitchen for food preparation for the slaves, as well as the brick cistern that served the known wash house and slave jail. The slave jail building itself and the wash house that once stood over the cistern were both occupied by the Edmonsons in 1848 following their capture after the failed escape on the *Pearl*. A storage pit near or inside the slave quarter contained an unusual collection of artifacts that suggest a hoodoo ritual deposit. The kitchen midden deposit contained animal bone, ceramics, and other artifacts. Analysis of the features and artifacts suggests that the area around the slave jail contained several other buildings, fences, and other structures that were inhabited and/or used by the slaves Bruin kept in his prison.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many individuals and organizations have contributed to this study, and Berger wishes to express thanks to those who provided information, ideas, guidance, advice, assistance, and encouragement throughout the various stages of this project. Without their interest and commitment, the project could not have been completed successfully. As with any large, long-term project, the outcome depends on a great deal of collaborative effort, although only a few individuals receive the distinction of having their names on the title page. The authors are particularly grateful to those who made themselves available for discussion and informal consultation and shared their knowledge and insights into Alexandria's history and archaeology.

Representing the city's archaeology program, archaeologists Pamela Cressey, Francine Bromberg, and Steven Shephard provided invaluable advice and assistance with the research from the beginning of the project in 2006 through its completion in 2008.

The project sponsor, private developer Columbia Equity Trust, Inc., was fully supportive throughout the study. Individuals affiliated with the developer include Project Manager Meg McGirr and Ed Lash, Senior Vice President for Construction. The owner of the property, Charles Hooff, also provided information on the site history and showed a great interest in the findings as the study progressed. As much of the archaeological work was completed during preparatory construction activities, close coordination with the general contractor and the demolition contractor was necessary; in this regard we appreciate the assistance provided by Ed Hanley of Clark Construction and Ross Tumulty of Celtic Demolition.

Berger's Cultural Resource Group had direct responsibility for the study. The Berger staff was under the overall supervision of Charles LeeDecker, who had general technical and administrative responsibility for the work. Senior Archaeologist John Bedell served as Principal Investigator, and Lisa Kraus served as Project Archaeologist, with day to day responsibility for the historical research and fieldwork. Archaeologist Jason Shellenhamer assisted in overseeing the fieldwork and occasional construction monitoring, and Scott Wiczorek assisted with the historical research at the New-York Historical Society. The field crew consisted of Jenn Babiarz, Chelsea Borchini, Mike Gubisch, Jackie Maisano, Christian Mash, and Tiffany Raszick. Laboratory Supervisor Susan Butler had overall responsibility for the processing and cataloging of the artifact collections and field samples. Todd Hejlik did the cataloging, assisted by Matt Davenport, Alicia Dulle, and Michael Dulle. Jacqueline Horsford prepared the finished graphic illustrations, with assistance from Rebecca Brodeur. Senior Editor Anne Moiseev oversaw the editing and production, with assistance from C. Carol Halitsky. Marie-Lorraine Pipes carried out the faunal analysis.

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I. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT BACKGROUND

On behalf of Columbia Equity Trust, Inc., The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger) has completed archaeological and historical studies for the 1707 Duke Street development property in the West End of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The two-story brick house at 1707 Duke Street (Figures 1 and 2), built around 1820, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is part of the National Underground Network to Freedom National Historic Landmark. During the 1844 to 1861 period the house belonged to Joseph Bruin, a slave trader. An archaeological survey was required by Alexandria Archaeology prior to redevelopment of the tract.

Development plans for the site include construction of new commercial space, together with underground parking and a commemorative plaza that will interpret the history of the site. The redevelopment required removal of all extant structures except for the historic house at 1707 Duke Street, followed by deep excavations for an underground parking structure that will extend over all three lots behind the house.

Archaeological excavations were carried in those portions of the development property that will be impacted by the proposed development. The goal of the overall program was to recover and disseminate important historical information pertinent to African American history, slavery, and antebellum life in the City of Alexandria, focusing on the Bruin Slave Jail.

This study was intended to meet the standards of *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 1996) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 *Federal Register* 44716-39, September 29, 1983).

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The development site is located in the West End area of the City of Alexandria (Figure 3), at the intersection of Duke Street and Reinekers Lane. The development site extends 230 feet between Duke and Prince Streets, with a 103-foot frontage on Duke Street. Altogether, the property encompasses an area of roughly one-half acre. Prior to redevelopment the majority of the property was open and used for surface parking, with a mix of asphalt and gravel pavement surfaces. Aside from the historic Bruin Slave Jail (1707 Duke Street), the development site contained three modern buildings: an adjoining modern one-story brick structure at 1705 Duke Street that extended approximately 85 feet into the rear of the site; and two one-story brick and block buildings located in the rear, mid-lot area of the property that had street addresses of 206 Reinekers Lane and 1708-1710 Prince Street (Figure 4). Surface elevations in the project area varied from about 25 to 27 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The parking lot surface rose slightly to the west (i.e., toward Reineker Lane), which roughly parallels the natural topography in this area of the city. Historically, the West End was drained by Hooff Run, tributary of Cameron Run; the natural channel of Hooff Run is several hundred feet from the project area.



FIGURE 1: Standing Structure at 1707 Duke Street (Bruin's Slave Jail)



FIGURE 2: Rear of 1707 Duke Street

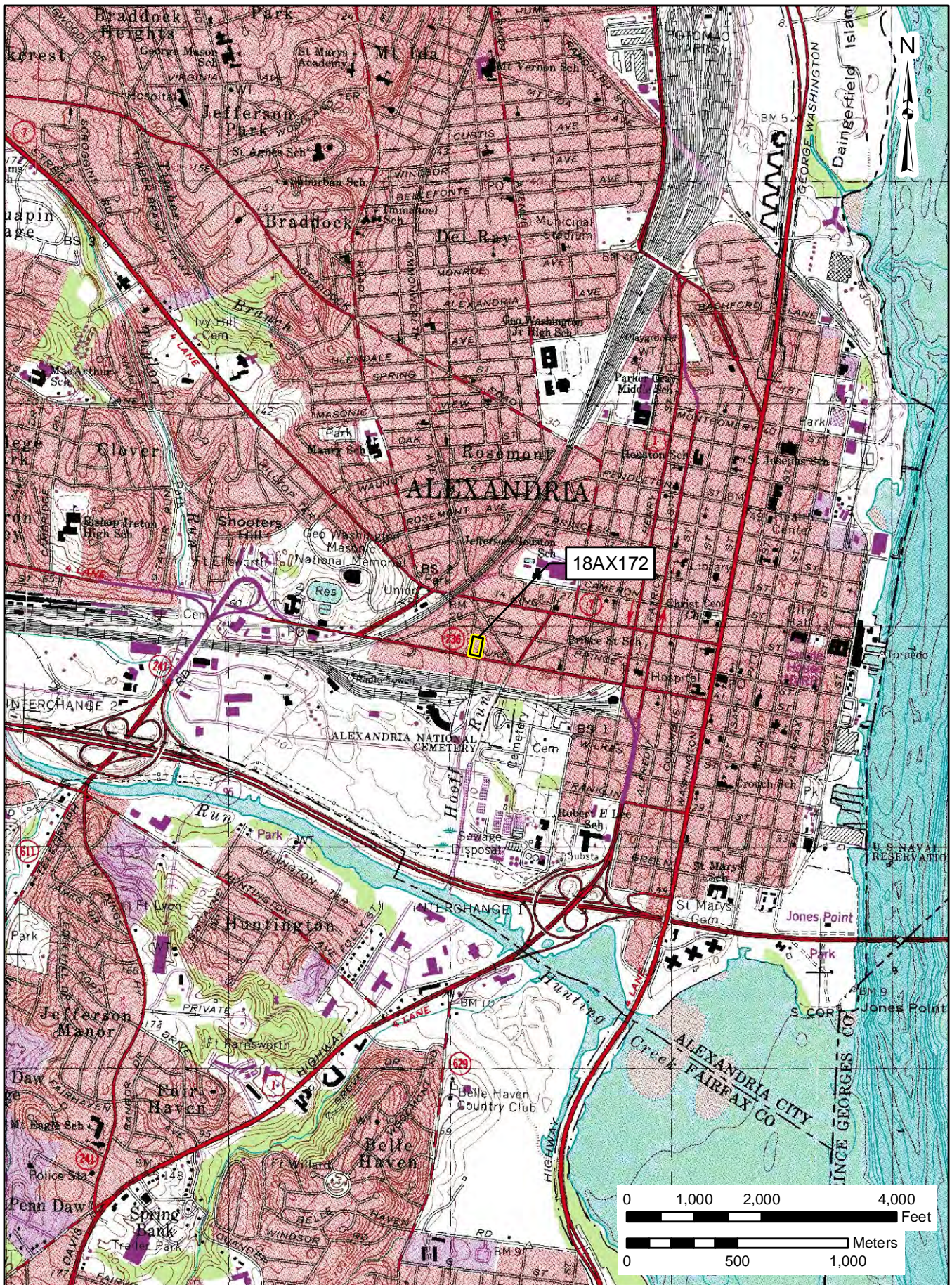


FIGURE 3: Project Area Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1965
 4 (Photorevised 1983, Bathymetry Added 1982)

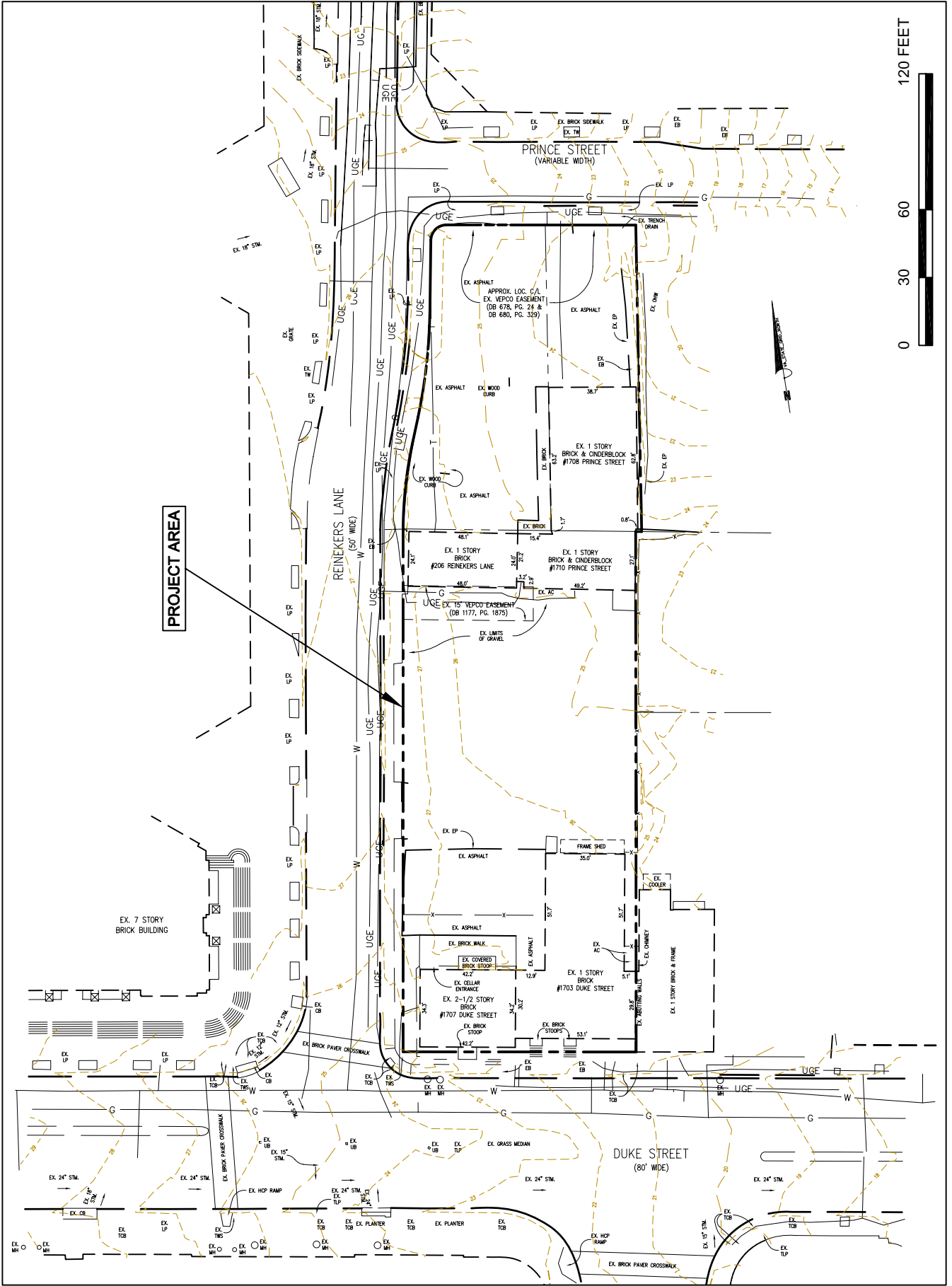


FIGURE 4: Base Map of the Development Site

SEQUENCE OF INVESTIGATIONS

This report incorporates the results of previous documentary and resource evaluation studies, completed in 2006 and 2007, in addition to the final data recovery program that was completed in 2008.

The Documentary Study (Berger 2006) encompassed all three historic lots that are included in the redevelopment project: 1707 Duke Street and 1708 to 1710 Prince Street. Prior to the Documentary Study, much historical information had already been gathered that was relevant to the property; this material, including old newspaper clippings and census information, was available at Alexandria Archaeology, the office of Charles Hooff, and in the developer's files. A chain of title had already been reconstructed for 1708-1710 Prince Street by Berger in 1999 (LeeDecker 1999). The Documentary Study therefore focused on adding to what was already known about the 1707 Duke Street property rather than repeating research that has already been done, and on an assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Research for the Documentary Study included census research on owners of 1707 Duke Street, a search for additional maps, a review of Kurt Schweigert's West End report (1994) for information on the project area, and additional research on the Alexandria slave trade. The archaeological potential of the development site was assessed with a visual inspection of the project area, a projection of historical maps onto the modern property survey, and a consideration of the results of archaeological investigations of other, similar properties, especially the Franklin and Armfield "slave pen" at 1315 Duke Street (Artemel et al. 1987). The historical investigations showed that the project area was only half of the property owned by Joseph Bruin before the Civil War. Bruin's property extended about 150 feet further to the east, and his house was in the eastern part of the property. The house at 1707 Duke Street was used as the headquarters of his slave trading business (the Bruin Slave Jail).

The Archaeological Evaluation¹, completed in 2007, consisted of the excavation of backhoe trenches and manual excavation of test units at seven selected locations within the site. These trenches and test units were placed on the basis of archival research into the history of the properties concerned, the locations of modern utility lines, and on the exigencies of excavation in active parking lots. Mechanical excavation was used to remove compact surficial deposits, to search for architectural features, and to examine deep stratigraphic profiles. Test units were excavated to test potentially significant archaeological features and resource areas. It was apparent that the site has been somewhat impacted by late nineteenth- and twentieth-century development, including modern buildings, vehicle parking lots, and utility lines; however, a recognizable historic landscape surface was identified on both the 1707 Duke Street and 1708 Prince Street properties beneath modern fill and pavement. The buried landscape was found in all four trenches dug in the parking lot behind 1707 Duke Street. Close to the Bruin Slave Jail, this historic ground surface was directly below the gravel; in the northeast corner of the lot it was buried beneath 3 feet of modern fill. Numerous nineteenth-century artifacts were found in the buried landscape, especially in the area closest to the slave jail. At 1708 Prince Street part of the foundation of the circa 1900 house was identified. Artifacts found nearby all seemed to date to the twentieth century (Berger 2007).

¹ In the cultural resource management industry a Documentary Study as defined by the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* is often referred to as a Phase IA, a Resource or Archaeological Evaluation is known as a Phase II study, and final data recovery excavations are typically referred to as Phase III. Those terms are used interchangeably in this document.

As the buried landscape in the rear of the 1707 Duke Street appeared to be a significant archaeological deposit, a Resource Management Plan was developed for review by Alexandria Archaeology. The Resource Management Plan was essentially an archaeological data recovery program, as avoidance or preservation of archaeological resources was generally not practical in most of the development site, owing to the need for underground parking. The work plan for the data recovery program was designed and carefully coordinated with the numerous other contractors working at the site. Work began by monitoring the demolition and removal of all extant structures except for the historic house at 1707 Duke Street, a process that was completed during February and March 2008. After the demolition phase was completed, archaeological data recovery began and continued with intermittent episodes during May and June 2008. During the demolition of 1705 Duke Street, a brick cistern was uncovered near the historic building at 1707 Duke Street. The cistern was initially examined during the main part of the excavation, but was revisited in late 2008 and early 2009 for further evaluation and documentation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report incorporates the results of previous documentary and resource evaluation studies, including the Phase II archaeological testing and a program of documentary research focused on the Bruin slave trade (Kraus et al. 2007), as well as the Phase III archaeological excavations. Chapter II describes the research program and the methods used for both archival research and field excavation. Chapters III to VI describe the results of the documentary research. Chapter III is a brief history of the inter-American slave trade. Chapter IV covers the history of Alexandria as a slave port. Chapter V describes the history of the property and its owners, except for the period when it was the slave jail operated by Joseph Bruin, which is covered in Chapter VI. Chapter VII describes the results of the archaeological excavations, organized by Analytical Units, which represent different areas of the yard and clusters of features such as fence lines. Chapter VIII presents analysis of the artifacts and faunal collections, and some conclusions are offered in Chapter IX.

Technical appendices to the report are transcriptions of Alexandria Slave Manifests as shipped by Joseph Bruin, the catalog of artifacts, a report on the analysis of fauna from selected contexts, and a detailed inventory of archaeological features.

II. RESEARCH DESIGN

The general goal of the study was to recover and disseminate important historical information pertinent to African American history, slavery, and antebellum life in the City of Alexandria. Three major elements of the study were research, field excavations, and laboratory analysis of the recovered artifact collections.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In-depth historical and archival research was carried out in order to establish a context for the site. The period of interest for the site is the Bruin occupation, specifically that time when the building and lot were used as a slave jail, from 1844 until 1861. During that time hundreds of enslaved people were incarcerated at 1707 Duke Street. The main goals of the historical research have been:

- 1) to provide as much information as possible about the lives of the enslaved victims of Bruin's trade as possible, particularly the Edmonson sisters and other *Pearl* fugitives;
- 2) to develop as complete a picture as possible of Joseph Bruin's slave trading business, in order to fully understand its geographic and economic scope;
- 3) to further clarify Bruin's role in the interstate slave trade.

The interstate slave trade has been the subject of considerable research by historians over the past 35 years. Research for this study began with recent books and articles, both to define the general parameters of the trade and to help find original documents that might contain information on Joseph Bruin's trading. In the past few years there has been a major effort to put slave narratives and other documents related to slavery and the slave trade online, and much material was accessed this way.

Prior to this study, much historical information had already been gathered about Joseph Bruin and his business, including his connection to the *Pearl* incident of 1848. Much of this material was collected as part of two studies of 1707 Duke Street, an individual property National Register nomination and a thematic National Register nomination that resulted in the house's listing in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom (Kaye 1999; Masur 2002).

The National Archives collection of New Orleans Inward Slave Manifests is a touchstone for researchers interested in America's internal slave trade. It has been documented, particularly in the case of the fugitives of the *Pearl*, that Bruin sold slaves to buyers in New Orleans; however, an examination of these records provided no information about Joseph Bruin or his partner, Henry P. Hill. Further investigation revealed that while enslaved blacks who passed through Bruin's hands did eventually end up in New Orleans, Bruin usually sent them overland by coffle, by inland waterways, or sent small groups by steamship to a larger port, where the slaves would be purchased by a larger slave dealer. These convoluted exchanges resulted in very little surviving primary documentation and scant possibility of tracing slaves from New Orleans to 1707 Duke Street and Joseph Bruin.

Slave manifests were also made in Alexandria, and by following up on a footnote in an old work of local history, Berger eventually located a collection of these outward slave manifests archived at the New-York Historical Society (NYHS). It is not known how the manifests ended up in New York. Berger inspected the collection, which includes 40 manifests, 39 of which are for outbound ships and

one for an inbound shipment. Of the 39 inward manifests, nine pertain to Joseph Bruin or the firm Bruin & Hill during the years 1845 to 1849. These manifests (transcribed in Appendix A) include the outward shipment that carried six members of the Edmonson family, all of whom were sold to Bruin following the incident of the *Pearl*.

The *Alexandria Gazette* carries many advertisements posted by Bruin & Hill. These advertisements begin in August 1843, when they advertised for “fifty to seventy-five likely young negroes of both sexes.” The proprietors added that they could be seen “at all times at our residence, West End, Alexandria.” They continued advertising in 1844. One advertisement from December 13, 1845 included an open offer to buy negroes and reminded slave sellers and transporters that Bruin & Hill had facilities for boarding “at the usual rate, twenty-five cents each day.”

In his M.A. thesis for Georgetown University, Michael A. Ridgeway (1976) offers a fairly comprehensive survey of the slave trade in Alexandria. He was unable to locate slave manifests for the Port of Alexandria after 1843 (he did not use the NYHS collection) and so his description of Bruin & Hill’s operation is based almost entirely on the advertisements in the *Gazette*. He followed their career through the 1850s, and they evidently continued a successful business in the slave trade until the Civil War.

The Charles Deering McCormick Library of Special Collections at Northwestern University Library currently holds a letter, possibly from Joseph Bruin to an unknown person, regarding the purchase of at least two slaves. The finding aid for the McCormick Library African American Documents collection describes the letter as follows:

Letter: Warrenton [Virginia] 13 April 1841, 1p. J. Bruin to “Dear Sir” re: purchase of one girl and interest in a “yellow girl in jail here” listed at \$500; going next to Centerville [possibly Joseph Bruin, slave dealer in Alexandria Virginia.].

Berger contacted the Special Collections division, and one of the archivists at Northwestern agreed to photocopy and send us a copy of the letter. A package arrived from Northwestern containing a photocopy of a document; however, the document appears to be a will dated 1822 and in no way resembles the letter described in the finding aid. Berger contacted the archivist regarding the issue, but has not yet heard back from him.

Another possible source of information concerning the Bruin Slave Jail is a collection of papers that once belonged to Moncure D. Conway, an abolitionist and graduate of Dickinson College who visited the site during the Civil War (when it was occupied by Union soldiers and the slave pens were used as jails for prisoners of war). In his anti-slavery pamphlet “Testimonies Concerning Slavery” (1864), Conway describes how he obtained a group of documents pertaining to the Alexandria slave trade:

A friend of mine among the soldiers present filled his pockets with letters and papers which were found strewn about the floor of the office adjoining...They fell into my hands. They consist of bills of sale, lists of negroes on various estates ready for purchase, and others who would be ready the next year [Conway 1864:21].

He goes on to quote several letters written or received by various Alexandria slave traders, including one written by “Joseph Bruwan.” The fate of the papers collected by Conway is unknown. They do not appear to be among the collections of similar documents held by Columbia University or Dickinson College, and attempts to contact the South Place Ethical Society in London, which keeps a small collection, have been unsuccessful.

Several books have been written about the Pearl fugitives. *Escape on the Pearl: The Heroic Bid for Freedom on the Underground Railroad* by Mary Kay Ricks (2007) and *The Pearl: A Failed Slave Escape on the Potomac* by Josephine Pacheco (2005) have both been consulted extensively for details about the famous slave escape and information about the key players.

Interviews with ex-slaves from Virginia provided several valuable first-hand accounts of encounters with Joseph Bruin both in Alexandria and at slave markets in other cities. *Weevils in the Wheat*, a collection of interviews collected in the 1930s by the Federal Writers Project (Perdue et al. 1976), was one such collection. Another collection, *Slave Testimony: Two Centuries of Letters, Speeches, Interviews and Autobiographies* compiled by John Blassingame (1977), was another important resource.

FIELD METHODS

The archaeological investigations focused on recovery of deposits that can be most clearly associated with the site’s primary period of historical significance, that is, the period 1844 to 1864 when the site was used as a slave jail and then the Fairfax County courthouse. The types of deposits that were expected at the site included yard deposits and feature deposits. The 2007 Resource Evaluation demonstrated that the site contains yard deposits with material from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and it was assumed that sealed feature deposits would also be present, given that previous excavations at the Franklin & Armfield Slave Pen site (1315 Duke Street) had exposed many features, such as postholes, wall foundations, and a shallow trash pit (Artemel et al. 1987).

At the Bruin site the historic landscape surface was identified on both the 1707 Duke Street and 1708-1710 Prince Street properties, beneath modern fill and pavement of varying depths. Archaeological data recovery began in 2008 with monitoring the demolition of the modern extant buildings and the mechanical removal of the concrete slab floor and foundations underlying each of these buildings. Following removal of the modern buildings and pavement by the demolition contractor, the ensuing archaeological investigations then involved a four-stage process:

- 1) Mechanical removal of fills to expose the surface of the nineteenth-century landscape;
- 2) Manual excavation of test units to sample the historic landscape surface;
- 3) Mechanical removal of the topsoil to expose features; and
- 4) Feature excavation.

The actual timing of the archaeological excavations depended on the schedule of the various demolition and construction contractors, who themselves were subject to the city’s permitting process. The scheduling of building demolition required that the archaeological data recovery program occur in two phases of work. Archaeological fieldwork began with the monitoring of the demolition of buildings at 1708-1710 Reinekers Lane on February 13, 2008 and was halted on

March 7, 2008. The second part of the fieldwork began on May 19, 2008, when the demolition of the building at 1705 Duke Street was completed and the slab was removed. This second part of the fieldwork was completed on June 18, 2008. Because of the hiatus between the two excavations, the areas excavated during the February and March were designated “Area 1” and the areas excavated in May and June are “Area 2.”

A consistent field methodology was maintained throughout the entire data recovery program. The initial removal of fill deposits was accomplished with a backhoe whose operator worked under the close supervision of the archaeologists. The fill was removed down to the depth of the buried historic surface, which was easily recognizable as a consistent layer of dark grayish brown soil. After mechanical removal of the fill deposits, the archaeologists removed any remaining fill and construction debris with shovels and examined the buried surface for indications of archaeological features or disturbances. Intrusive features, such as such as twentieth-century foundations and utility trenches, were mapped. Spot elevations were taken across the buried surface so that a topographic map could be prepared of the lot before filling. The vertical datum was based on a nearby manhole cover of known elevation; this datum was used throughout the project so that all vertical measurements could be expressed according to elevation above mean sea level (amsl). Test units were laid out across the stripped area according to a grid that was oriented north-south, following the historic lot lines. Individual 3x3-foot test units were placed at 25-foot intervals, providing a 1.5 percent sample of the buried topsoil. The grid was used to facilitate mapping, but grid addresses were not assigned.

The units were excavated stratigraphically (Figure 5). Scaled drawings (plan views and sections, as appropriate) were also prepared for features, such as postholes. The soils from the test units were screened through 0.25-inch mesh to ensure systematic recovery of artifacts. For vertical control a datum hub was placed at each unit, and depths within the unit were measured by hand from this datum. The absolute elevation (amsl) was determined with the transit by reference to a fixed offsite point of known elevation. Coal, brick, and mortar fragments were present in all of the trenches and test units; other than a few intact bricks retained as a sample, this material was discarded. All animal bone was collected, but only a sample of intact clam or oyster shells was kept. Late twentieth-century debris was noted and discarded. All excavation units were mapped onto the existing site plan, and the fieldwork was documented with narrative field notes, standardized excavation forms, sketch plans, stratigraphic profiles, and photographs.

After completion of the excavation units, the historic topsoil layer was mechanically removed to the top of subsoil, and once again the surface was shovel-scraped and examined for evidence of features. All features were mapped onto the site plan using tapes pulled from a grid of nails that had been placed using the transit. The top and bottom elevations of features were measured using the transit and converted to absolute elevations amsl. Depths within the feature were measured from datum hubs, as with units. All apparently cultural features, except certain post-Civil War postholes, were excavated. Feature excavation was done by hand using trowels and shovels, and all excavated soil was screened through 0.25-inch mesh. Most features were sectioned and excavated by halves. Scaled stratigraphic drawings were drawn after half the feature had been removed. During posthole excavations care was taken to separate the postmold (the actual decayed post or the disturbance left by its removal) from the rest of the hole. The mold was designated Feature Stratum A, the hole Feature Stratum B. Feature 50, a large midden deposit, was sampled by a series of 3x3-foot units.



FIGURE 5: Excavation of Test Units in the Buried Historic Surface



FIGURE 6: The Cistern as It Was First Uncovered

A large brick cistern, designated Feature 16, was treated differently from the other features, as the Work Plan anticipated that deep shaft features might require special challenges to excavation that would require additional consultation. The cistern was exposed after the demolition of the house that stood at 1703 Duke Street, about 10 feet from the curb line along Duke Street and 10 feet from the standing slave jail. The brick dome that once covered it had been demolished, and it was partially covered with concrete footings (Figure 6) that appeared to have supported a structure that is believed to date to the 1920s, predating the recently demolished MacNair building at 1703 Duke Street. When it was first uncovered, it was cleaned and photographed, and then a single shovel test was dug into the fill to a depth of 2.5 feet, at which point it began to fill with water. Excavation was halted at that point, pending the outcome of consultations among Berger, the client, and the city over how best to treat this resource. Some additional excavation of the fill was completed in September 2008 in an attempt to determine the depth of the feature, but OSHA regulations precluded excavation below 4.0 feet. Probing into the cistern fill showed that it was at least 9.0 feet deep and that the fill was full of voids and large solid obstructions, perhaps stones or bricks. Because of the difficulty of proceeding further without endangering the resource, deeper archaeological excavation of the cistern was discontinued, although additional attempts to remove the concrete were monitored during late 2008 and early 2009.

Ultimately, consultations resulted in a plan that included preservation of the cistern in place so that it could be integrated into the interpretive plaza. Stabilization and restoration work on the cistern was completed in October 2009 (Hollis 2009).

LABORATORY METHODS

Archaeological artifacts recovered from the project area were cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled, and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. All artifacts and associated project records (photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, field notes and forms) were prepared for eventual curation by Alexandria Archaeology.

Basic laboratory processing tasks were structured to provide information on the range of materials present within the collection, to assist in addressing the project's research design, and to prepare the collection for permanent curation and use by future researchers. After excavation, artifacts and samples were processed in Berger's archaeological laboratory, where they were checked in by matching the field bag inventory list against the bags received by the laboratory. All provenience information was matched with the assigned catalog number, which was used as a reference number throughout processing and analysis. All materials were then washed or dry-brushed as appropriate and sorted into material classes for analysis: historic ceramics, vessel (curved) glass, tobacco pipes, small finds/architectural materials, faunal (including shell), and prehistoric lithics.

Artifact cataloging and tabulation were accomplished using a computerized relational database. The database structure integrates the provenience information, depositional or analytical unit assignments, historic and prehistoric artifacts, and faunal collections. Historic artifacts were cataloged according to standard typologies (e.g., Noël Hume 1970; South 1977), using the class, type and variety approach (for example, class = glass, type = bottle, variety = case). Berger's historic artifact cataloging system allows recordation of numerous attributes and descriptors for each artifact, some of which (e.g., date ranges) were automatically entered by the computer for commonly

encountered artifact types. Data entry and processing speed are enhanced by the use of alphabetic and numeric codes for the various attributes, and more lengthy text “translations” can be generated from the database system for these codes. In addition to standardized descriptors, a Notes field allows the attachment of free-form text for individual artifact records. Detailed discussions of the coding and analytical procedures are provided in Appendix B with the artifact catalog.

To facilitate the analysis of the artifacts, Analytical Units (AUs) were defined. These were groups of related contexts. Some of the AUs consisted of groups of related features; for example, Wall A is made up of six postholes that appear to be part of one wall of a building. Other AUs are made up of units grouped spatially according to the various parts of the yard as determined by the excavations. After formal definition of AUs, they were incorporated into the artifact catalog to facilitate data analysis.

Analysis of the faunal remains was completed by Marie-Lorraine Pipes. Her results have been incorporated into the artifact database. Her complete report is in Appendix C.

III. THE NORTH AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE

De ship it come to dis country to New Orleans. Dar I wuz put on de block an' sold. All de blacks wuz chained an' all deir close wuz ripped off w'en dey wuz gittin' 'em ready fer de block. Dey all--chillun, women, an' men--had ter stan' on a big wooden block, lak de butcher chops an' saws his meat on now-a-days. De folks what wuz gwine ter buy de slaves, dey come 'roun' an' pinch you, an' feel your body all ober, an' look fer scars an' sees you got any broken bones 'fore dey buy you. Effen any ob de slaves don' want ter take deir close off, de oberseer he git a long, black whip an' cut 'em up hard. – Silvia King (n.d.)

OVERVIEW

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Americans flooded westward into the new territories beyond the Appalachians. The population of northern and eastern Virginia ceased to grow after 1790 and even started to fall; however, the population census of the period shows that most families had four, five, even six or more children (U.S. Census 1800-1880). The stagnant Virginia economy could not provide work for so many young people, and the soils, exhausted by a century of intensive agriculture, could scarcely feed them. So the children of Virginia headed west in droves. At first they moved due west, into Kentucky and Tennessee, but increasingly they also moved southwest, into Alabama, Mississippi, and, by the 1850s, Texas.

The slave population of Virginia was also growing, and many slaves joined the exodus to the west. Some moved with their owners. It was common for Virginia planters to divide their slaves among their heirs, and many planters' sons and daughters took their share of the family's human property with them when they moved west. Modern historians have not remarked much on this part of the slave migration because it received little comment at the time.

But many slaves moved west after they had been sold to new owners. This trade was deeply resented by the slaves themselves, who were torn away from their homes and families and placed at auction like cattle, and it was the focus of much agitation by abolitionists. Even many slave-owning planters disliked the practice, which undercut their paternalistic pretensions; how could they claim to be the guardians of their slaves' welfare when they were selling them to be sent to distant lands? But the economic imperatives were so strong that the trade thrived despite the controversy. The slave population on Virginia's old plantations was growing rapidly, and the planters simply did not need so many workers. Many planters were shifting away from tobacco, a crop that required a great deal of labor, and using their land for less labor-intensive businesses such as raising cattle and sheep, growing wheat, or even timbering. Faced with a declining need for agricultural workers, a growing dependent population, and the demand for slaves in from the newly cleared lands in the west, many planters set aside their scruples and sold their "excess" slaves. Thomas Jefferson sold some of his slaves as early as 1793, and the Byrds of Westover sold more than 50 in 1814 (Bancroft 1931:14).

The interstate slave trade was a crucial part of American slavery. It helped make slavery economically viable in both exporting and importing areas, it was used by owners to discipline their slaves, it dominated the experience of many enslaved people, especially those whose families were broken up, and it became politically the most controversial aspect of the peculiar institution.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS

The interstate slave trade, which involved the forced movement of between 500,000 and 800,000 people over a period of 70 years, was a major force in the changing demography of North America. The first major historical study of the trade was Frederic Bancroft's *Slave Trading in the Old South*, published in 1931. Bancroft pioneered a demographic approach to the problem, trying to gauge the size of the slave trading business. Using data from the Federal population census, Bancroft estimated that the interstate movement of slaves involved about one million people between 1800 and 1860. The peak period of the trade was in the 1830s, when about 134,000 slaves left Virginia; the number declined to 83,000 in the 1840s and 81,000 in the 1850s (Bancroft 1931:386). So many slaves went west, either with their masters or by sale, that the slave population of some Virginia counties shrank by nearly half; the slave population of Fairfax County, 6,485 in 1820, had fallen to 3,451 by 1840 (Artemel et al. 1987:16; Sweig 1992).

As Bancroft showed, it is not difficult to estimate the total number of slaves who moved west. What is much more difficult is determining how many of those slaves moved with their masters and how many were sold. Bancroft attempted to calculate the size of the slave market from advertisements, shipping records, and other documents, and he estimated that about 70 percent of the slave migrants had been sold.

Bancroft's rough estimate was the only serious attempt to quantify the interstate slave trade until 1974, when two economists, Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman, published *Time on the Cross: the Economics of American Negro Slavery*. Fogel and Engerman applied the mathematical tools of econometrics to American slavery and attacked many old beliefs about the slave South. Using the only extensive records of the interstate slave trade, the Inward Slave Manifests from the Port of New Orleans, they attempted a more rigorous determination of how many of the slaves who moved were actually sold to new masters. They found that among the slaves who were sold by slave dealers, nearly 60 percent were men. Since the overall migration to the new, western states was roughly balanced between men and women, Fogel and Engerman calculated that no more than 16 percent of the movement of slaves could have been by sale. Fogel and Engerman also disputed the notion that slave families were regularly broken up by sale. Very few of the women in their sample were sold with small children. We know from other records that babies and very small children were almost always sold with their mothers. Since we can calculate from the census the overall percentage of slave women who had small children, and show that it was much higher than in the Manifests, Fogel and Engerman argued that the women sold in New Orleans were mostly single, and they suggested that this probably also applied to the men. However, their more rigorous count of the slaves who migrated roughly agreed with Bancroft's, since they concluded that 835,000 slaves had moved between states in the 1800 to 1860 period (Fogel and Engerman 1974:48).

Fogel and Engerman's conclusions have been very controversial. Like Bancroft before them, scholars of the slave trade are impressed by the many indications of its great scale: the number of newspaper advertisements by both sellers and buyers, the number of traders, the number of slave narratives in which sales are mentioned. Historian Michael Tadman (1989:33) found 97 traders and trading firms active in South Carolina in the 1850s. Tadman identified records of more than 3,000 slaves sold to traders in South Carolina, and they were equally divided between men and women. By Tadman's calculation about 80 percent of the slaves who moved west had been sold. However, Tadman's findings agreed with Fogel and Engerman's on the matter of which slaves were sold. Most

were in their teens or early twenties, and many were probably single. Nuclear families were often sold together. So although families were certainly broken up, this does not seem to have been common.

The weakness of Fogel and Engerman's method seems to have been their concentration on the New Orleans trade, which may not have been representative of the trade as a whole. Slaves moved west from the Chesapeake region in three ways. Some went by ship, mainly to New Orleans. This part of the trade was carefully documented because the trans-Atlantic shipment of slaves had been banned, and maritime traders had to prove that their cargo originated in the United States. But shipments to New Orleans made up only a small part of the total trade. During the 1830s, when more than 200,000 slaves moved between states, the New Orleans manifests record only 10,658 names (Wesley 1942:169). Some manifests are certainly missing, but as many as half of them probably survive, which would mean that the shipboard trade to New Orleans was only about 10 percent of the total movement. Some slaves were sent by foot to the Ohio River, where they were put on boats and floated down to Memphis, Natchez, or New Orleans. The busiest slave port in the United States was probably Wheeling, West Virginia (Gudmestad 2003:8). The most common method was to march the slaves overland. The slaves were chained together in long lines called "coffles" (Figure 7). The overland trade left few records, but scattered references in slave traders' records suggest that it made up more than half and perhaps three-quarters of the trade. Usually a coffle was made up of 30 to 40 slaves, but some contained more than 100 (Tadman 1989:8). The process was described by John Brown, who was sold at the age of 10 and walked by a trader from Virginia to Georgia:

. . . we had reached the main road, and had come up with a gang of negroes, some of whom were hand-cuffed two and two, and fastened to a long chain running between the two ranks. There were also a good many women and children, but none of these were chained. The children seemed to be all above ten years of age, and I soon learnt that they had been purchased in different places, and were for the most part strangers to one another and to the negroes in the coffle. They were waiting for Finney to come up. I fell into the rank, and we set off on our journey to Georgia. . . . Our journey lasted six weeks, as we made a good many stoppages by the way, to enable the speculator, Finney, to buy up, and change away, and dispose of his slaves. I do not recollect the names of all the places we passed through. We crossed the Roanoke river by ferry, and went on to Halifax, and from there to Raleigh in North Carolina. . . .

When I joined the coffle, there was in it a negro woman named Citty, who had belonged to one Hugh Benford. She was married, in the way that slaves are, but as she had no children, she was compelled to take a second husband. Still she did not have any offspring. This displeased her master, who sold her to Finney. Her anguish was intense, and within about four days from the time I saw her first, she died of grief. It happened in the night, whilst we were encamped in the woods. We set off in the morning, leaving her body there. We noticed, however, that two of Finney's associates remained behind, as we conjectured to dispose of the corpse. They fetched up with us again about two hours after [Brown 1855:16].

Although none of the major secondary works on the slave trade discusses it, the railroads must have moved many slaves in the 1850s. Jacob Stroyer, who was born in 1849 and lived as a slave near Columbus, South Carolina, included in his memoirs this account of a major slave sale on a nearby plantation:



FIGURE 7: A Slave Coffle

SOURCE: American Anti-Slavery Society 1836

When the day came for them to leave, some, who seemed to have been willing to go at first, refused, and were handcuffed together and guarded on their way to the cars by white men. The women and children were driven to the depot in crowds, like so many cattle, and the sight of them caused great excitement among master's negroes. Imagine a mass of uneducated people shedding tears and yelling at the tops of their voices in anguish and grief.

The victims were to take the cars from a station called Clarkson turnout, which was about four miles from master's place. The excitement was so great that the overseer and driver could not control the relatives and friends of those that were going away, as a large crowd of both old and young went down to the depot to see them off. Louisiana was considered by the slaves as a place of slaughter, so those who were going did not expect to see their friends again. While passing along, many of the negroes left their masters' fields and joined us as we marched to the cars; some were yelling and wringing their hands, while others were singing little hymns that they were accustomed to for the consolation of those that were going away, such as

“When we all meet in heaven,
There is no parting there;
When we all meet in heaven,
There is parting no more.”

We arrived at the depot and had to wait for the cars to bring the others from the Sumterville Jail, but they soon came in sight, and when the noise of the cars died away we heard wailing and shrieks from those in the cars. While some were weeping, others were fiddling, picking banjo, and dancing as they used to do in their cabins on the plantations. Those who were so merry had very bad masters, and even though they stood a chance of being sold to one as bad or even worse, yet they were glad to be rid of the one they knew.

While the cars were at the depot, a large crowd of white people gathered, and were laughing and talking about the prospect of negro traffic; but when the cars began to start and the conductor cried out, “all who are going on this train must get on board without delay,” the colored people cried out with one voice as though the heavens and earth were coming together, and it was so pitiful, that those hard hearted white men who had been accustomed to driving slaves all their lives, shed tears like children. As the cars moved away we heard the weeping and wailing from the slaves as far as human voice could be heard; and from that time to the present I have neither seen nor heard from my two sisters, nor any of those who left Clarkson depot on that memorable day [Stroyer 1890:27].

SLAVE TRADING

To facilitate the trade, a new breed of businessman appeared. Bancroft observed that slave traders were already in business by 1818, when men were observed in Winchester, Virginia, wearing signs on their hats that said “Cash for Negroes” (Bancroft 1931:18). More recent scholars have found evidence of active slave traders even earlier, including a man who took out advertisements at Richmond in 1787 stating that he wanted to buy

One hundred Negroes, from 20 to 30 years old, for which a good price will given. They are to be sent out of state, therefore we shall not be particular respecting the character of any of them – Hearty and well made is all that is necessary [Tadman 1989:15].

Slave traders were viewed as shady characters by many Southerners, but the profits of the trade were so great that there never seems to have been a shortage of men willing to go into the business. The most successful traders were able to buy plantations and join the southern elite; Isaac Franklin, the most successful of all, owned a grand Tennessee mansion and half a dozen plantations in three states when he died in 1846. In a major study of slave trading in South Carolina in the 1850s, Michael Tadman found that most South Carolina traders were actually rather small players. They roamed rural districts in the Piedmont region looking for slaves to buy, sometimes taking out advertisements in small local papers. Some were part timers who also farmed or dealt in other goods, but a majority seem to have been full-time professionals. Many operated for only a few years, however, after which they disappear from the records (Tadman 1993:44). Traders prided themselves on being good judges of slave value, knowing from a quick inspection how hard a slave would work and whether he had any disabilities or weaknesses. Children were sometimes valued by the pound, with the idea that their size determined the amount of work they would be able to do:

A ladder was set upright against the end of the building outside, to one rung of which they made a stilyard fast. The first thing Finney did was to weight his saddle, the weight of which he knew, to see whether the stilyard was accurately adjusted. Having satisfied himself of this, a rope was brought, both ends of which were tied together, so that it formed a large noose or loop. This was hitched over the hook of the stilyard, and I was seated in the loop. After I had been weighed, there was a deduction made for the rope. I do not recollect what I weighed, but the price I was sold for amounted to three hundred and ten dollars [Brown 1855:14].

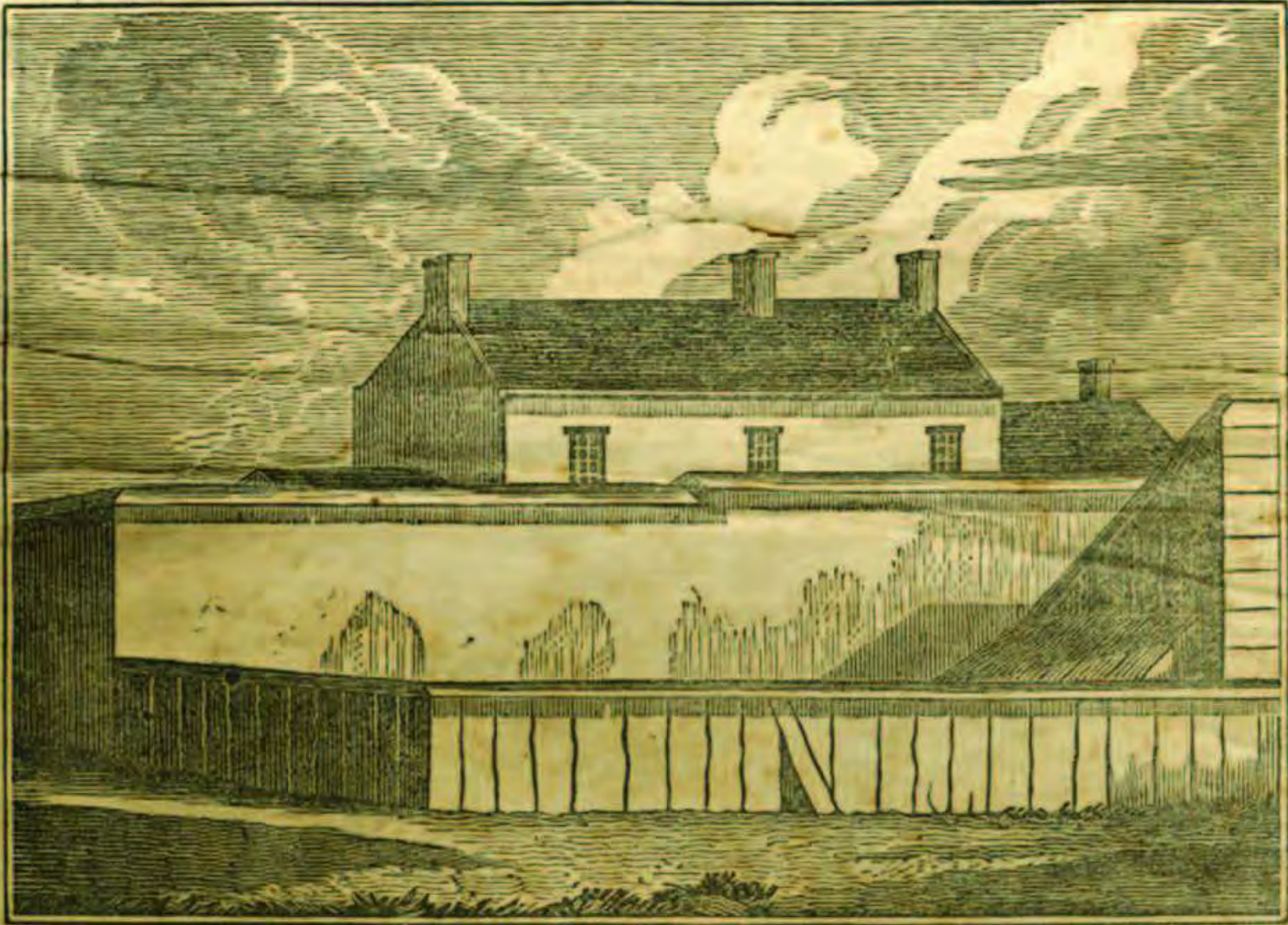
Traders were accused by planters of rigging prices, and there is some evidence that they tried to do so. A letter from trader J.J. Toler describes a large public auction head in Suffolk, Virginia, in 1859 at which he and some associates agreed in advance about which slaves they would buy and at what price, only to have their scheme foiled by another cabal of traders (Tadman 1989:51). These estate auctions or sheriff's sales were not the largest part of the traders' business, comprising only a few percent of sales. Most often the traders bought one or a family of slaves from planters in need of cash, building up a coffle from many purchases. Auctions did, however, play an important role in setting prices for whole regions, giving both buyers and sellers an idea of the state of the market (Tadman 1989:53).

Trade in the larger centers of the trade, including Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, and Charleston, was organized rather differently. In these cities some of the larger traders operated permanent facilities, called "slave jails," at which they kept their own stock and boarded slaves for itinerant traders (Figures 8 and 9). These firms were often organized as partnerships, one partner handling the buying of slaves in the Chesapeake and the other the selling of them in New Orleans or Natchez. Others acted as brokers, bringing together small, local dealers with long-distance traders, or as auction clearinghouses. Newspaper reports indicate that the larger houses did as much as \$2 million in business a year (Gudmestad 2003:17; Tadman 1989:61).

Some planters from Mississippi and Alabama preferred to cut out the middle man and travel to Virginia to buy slaves for themselves. Hotels in Richmond and Baltimore catered to these travelers by providing slave jails on the premises where their purchases could be kept until they were ready to leave. Some planters went out hunting for slaves to buy, but others took out newspaper ads and waited for buyers to come to them. In their advertisements they were careful to specify that they were not traders but "gentlemen" who were buying slaves "for their own use and not for sale" (Gudmestad



FIGURE 8: "Slave Jail, Alexandria, Virginia": a Photograph in the Library of Congress Civil War Collection



JAIL IN ALEXANDRIA.

FIGURE 9: A Slave Jail in Alexandria

SOURCE: American Anti-Slavery Society 1836

2003:12). Some went north hoping to save money by cutting out the 20 to 30 percent profits earned by slave traders. Others wanted to make inquiries about the character of the slaves they were buying, since they knew that some owners sold their most troublesome slaves to dealers. Some seem to have been trying to avoid the most sordid and troublesome aspects of slave buying by taking a personal interest. They advertised that they wanted to buy families and that they intended to keep families together. Some professional slave traders saw planters as rivals and resented their intrusion into the market, but some traders tried to make alliances with planters, offering their assistance in finding slaves to purchase, boarding them, and transporting them to the planters' home states — for a price, of course. Trader James Hutcherson of Alexandria took out an advertisement in 1827 offering to “visit persons who are strangers in the market” and advise them about how to find and purchase slaves (Gudmestad 2003:17).

THE POLITICAL AND MORAL CONFLICT

The slave trade was always the most fiercely contested aspect of American slavery. Abolitionist outrage over the horrors of the Middle Passage from Africa led to a ban on the international trade being written into the U.S. Constitution, but no limitations were ever placed on the domestic trade. Slave owners and their apologists liked to say that they took better care of their slaves than northern factory owners did of their own workers, and in some cases this may even have been true. But nothing emphasized the difference between slave and free workers like the sight of slaves standing on the block, waiting to be sold, while their relatives wept in the background (Figure 10).

Defenders of slavery treated the slave trade as an aberration, and they sometimes placed all the blame for its miseries on the traders. One apologist, N.L. Rice, said in an 1845 debate that “the slave trader was looked upon with disgust by all decent men . . . none but a monster could inflict anguish upon unoffending men for the sake of accumulating wealth” (Tadman 1989:5). Abolitionists, on the other hand, regarded the slave trade as the essence of slavery, and they resisted the attempts by slavery apologists to demonize slave traders. One Scottish visitor to the South wrote that slave trading “was a sore subject with the defenders of slavery They fain would . . . load all the iniquities of the system on [the trader's] unlucky back” (Tadman 1989:4). As Harriet Beecher Stowe put it in *The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*,

If there is an ill-used class of men in the world it is certainly the slave-traders: for if there is no harm in the institution of slavery . . . then there is no earthly reason why a man may not as innocently be a slave-trader as any other kind of trader [Stowe 1853:9].

Abolitionist had long focused their ire on the “traffic in human souls.” Dr. Adam Clark, an early British abolitionist, summed up their position in a sermon on the book of Isaiah:

How can any nation pretend to fast, or worship God, or dare profess to believe in the existence of such a being, while they carry on what is called the slave trade, and traffic in the souls, blood, and bodies of men? [Tadman 1989:8].

William Wells Brown, a runaway slave who became an abolitionist and a conductor on the Underground Railroad, wrote that “gangs of slaves on their way to the southern market” were a common sight in his native Kentucky: “This trade presents some of the most revolting and atrocious scenes which can be imagined” (Brown 1847). As abolitionists constantly pointed out, the essence of

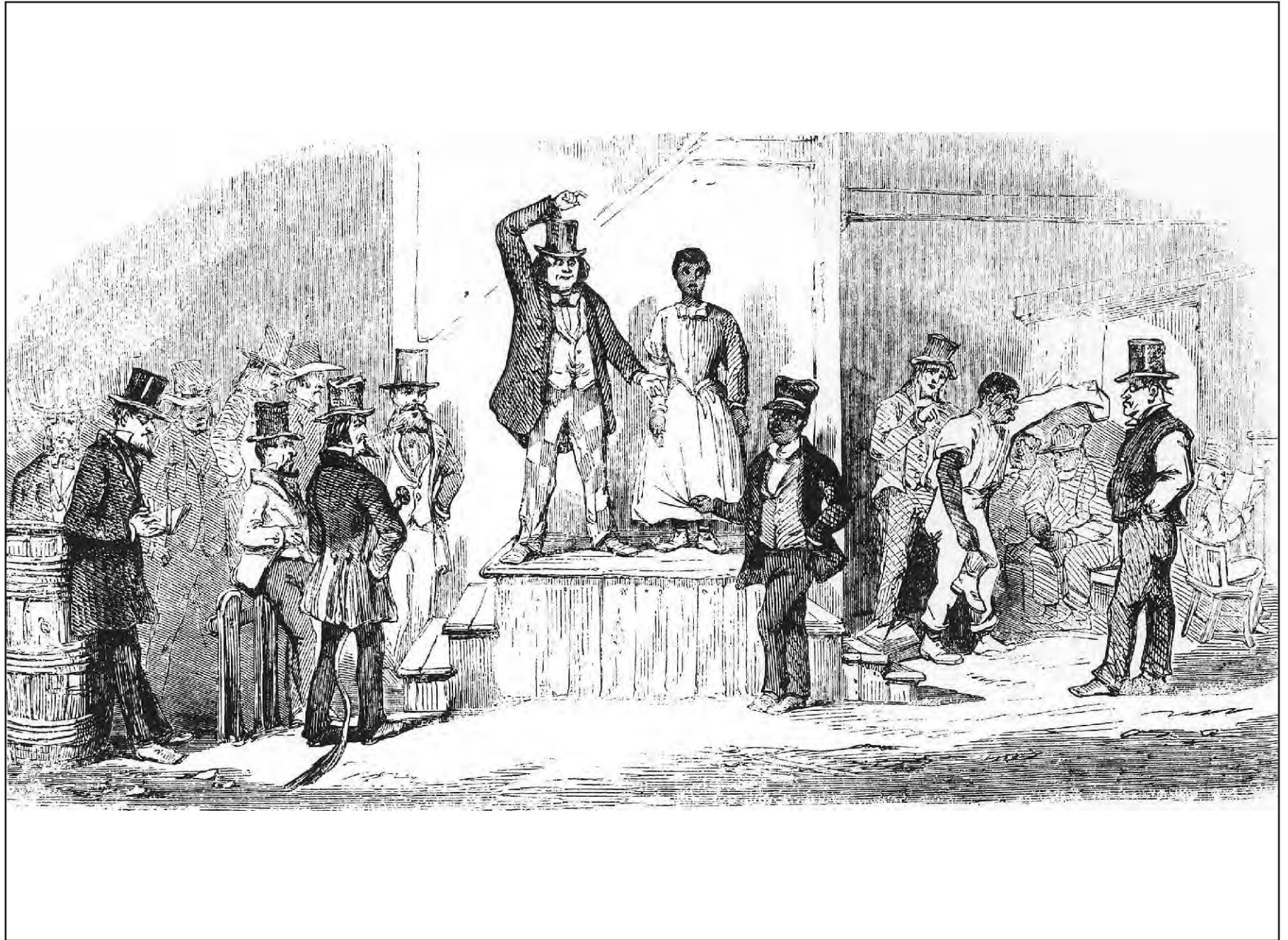


FIGURE 10: A Slave Auction in Richmond

SOURCE: *Tadman* 1989

slavery was “reducing men to articles of property,” and the defining attribute of a piece of property was that it could be bought and sold (Weld 1837:16). All talk of masters as devoted fathers who cared for slaves as their children had to be exposed as a cover for what was really an economic relationship between an owner and a thing. A focus on the dehumanization inherent in the slave market was the perfect way to make this point, and the abolitionists did so often:

In the first place we were required to wash thoroughly, and those with beards, to shave. We were then furnished with a new suit each, cheap, but clean. The men had hat, coat, shirt, pants and shoes; the women frocks of calico, and handkerchiefs to bind about their heads. We were now conducted into a large room in the front part of the building to which the yard was attached, in order to be properly trained, before the admission of customers. The men were arranged on one side of the room, the women on the other. The tallest was placed at the head of the row, then the next tallest, and so on in the order of their respective heights. Emily was at the foot of the line of women. Freeman charged us to remember our places; exhorted us to appear smart and lively, - sometimes threatening, and again, holding out various inducements. During the day he exercised us in the art of “looking smart,” and of moving to our places with exact precision.

After being fed, in the afternoon, we were again paraded and made to dance. Bob, a colored boy, who had some time belonged to Freeman, played on the violin. Standing near him, I made bold to inquire if he could play the “Virginia Reel.” He answered he could not, and asked me if I could play. Replying in the affirmative, he handed me the violin. I struck up a tune, and finished it. Freeman ordered me to continue playing, and seemed well pleased, telling Bob that I far excelled him - a remark that seemed to grieve my musical companion very much.

Next day many customers called to examine Freeman’s “new lot.” The latter gentleman was very loquacious, dwelling at much length upon our several good points and qualities. He would make us hold up our heads, walk briskly back and forth, while customers would feel of our hands and arms and bodies, turn us about, ask us what we could do, make us open our mouths and show our teeth, precisely as a jockey examines a horse which he is about to barter for or purchase. Sometimes a man or woman was taken back to the small house in the yard, stripped, and inspected more minutely. Scars upon a slave’s back were considered evidence of a rebellious or unruly spirit, and hurt his sale.

One old gentleman, who said he wanted a coachman, appeared to take a fancy to me. From his conversation with Burch, I learned he was a resident in the city. I very much desired that he would buy me, because I conceived it would not be difficult to make my escape from New-Orleans on some northern vessel. Freeman asked him fifteen hundred dollars for me. The old gentleman insisted it was too much, as times were very hard. Freeman, however, declared that I was sound and healthy, of a good constitution, and intelligent. He made it a point to enlarge upon my musical attainments. The old gentleman argued quite adroitly that there was nothing extraordinary about the nigger, and finally, to my regret, went out, saying he would call again. During the day, however, a number of sales were made. David and Caroline were purchased together by a Natchez planter. They left us, grinning broadly, and in the most happy state of mind, caused by the fact of their not being separated. Lethe was sold to a planter of Baton Rouge, her eyes flashing with anger as she was led away.

The same man also purchased Randall. The little fellow was made to jump, and run across the floor, and perform many other feats, exhibiting his activity and condition. All the time the trade was going on, Eliza was crying aloud, and wringing her hands. She besought the

man not to buy him, unless he also bought her self and Emily. She promised, in that case, to be the most faithful slave that ever lived. The man answered that he could not afford it, and then Eliza burst into a paroxysm of grief, weeping plaintively. Freeman turned round to her, savagely, with his whip in his uplifted hand, ordering her to stop her noise, or he would flog her. He would not have such work - such snivelling; and unless she ceased that minute, he would take her to the yard and give her a hundred lashes. Yes, he would take the nonsense out of her pretty quick - if he didn't, might he be dead. Eliza shrunk before him, and tried to wipe away her tears, but it was all in vain. She wanted to be with her children, she said, the little time she had to live. All the frowns and threats of Freeman, could not wholly silence the afflicted mother. She kept on begging and beseeching them, most piteously not to separate the three. Over and over again she told them how she loved her boy. A great many times she repeated her former promises - how very faithful and obedient she would be; how hard she would labor day and night, to the last moment of her life, if he would only buy them all together. But it was of no avail; the man could not afford it. The bargain was agreed upon, and Randall must go alone. Then Eliza ran to him; embraced him passionately; kissed him again and again; told him to remember her - the while her tears falling in the boy's face like rain [Northrup 1847].

As we have seen, some planters were ambivalent about the slave trade, and this ambivalence was reflected in their business practices. Some sellers were willing to take lower prices from buyers who promised to keep families together. Others tried to deal only with planters who came in person to make their purchases, refusing to sell to traders. Some buyers tried to obtain families together. These scruples did have some impact on the market. Historians have found that the breakup of immediate families was rare, especially the separation of mothers from young children. But it was perfectly legal and it did happen. The trade continued, not because of the machinations of a few perfidious slave traders but because of the powerful economic forces that encouraged it. For owners, slaves were first and foremost tools, not people. They existed to profit their owners. For many Virginia owners, their large slave populations had become economic liabilities, while more slaves would help owners in cotton states make more money. That was the reality. As long as slaves were more valuable in some places than in others, they would be bought and sold.

THE WEeping TIME

The largest slave sales were made when planters went bankrupt, or when they died with debts too great for their heirs to pay. On these occasions dozens or hundreds of slaves might be sold at once. Southern apologists treated these sales as tragedies and tended to blame not slavery but commercial capitalism. The breakup of slave families in these sales, they implied, was the fault of bankers and cotton merchants who cruelly foreclosed on good Southern families. The most famous of these sales took place near Savannah in March 1859, when 429 slaves belonging to Peirce Butler were sold to pay his debts. Abolitionists called the event "the Weeping Time." A detailed account was published by Mortimer Thompson (1859), a leading reporter of the time, in the *New York Tribune*. Thompson's account shows how slave auctions appeared to Northerners, and explains better than any analytical study the crucial role of slave trading in turning Northern opinion against slavery.

What Became of the Slaves on a Georgia Plantation

The largest sale of human chattels that has been made in Star-Spangled America for several years, took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, at the Race-course near the City of Savannah, Georgia. The lot consisted of four hundred and thirty-six men, women, children

and infants, being that half of the negro stock remaining on the old Major Butler plantations which fell to one of the two heirs to that estate....

The sale had been advertised largely for many weeks, though the name of Mr. Butler was not mentioned; and as the negroes were known to be a choice lot and very desirable property, the attendance of buyers was large. The breaking up of an old family estate is so uncommon an occurrence that the affair was regarded with unusual interest throughout the South. For several days before the sale every hotel in Savannah was crowded with negro speculators from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, who had been attracted hither by the prospects of making good bargains....

The buyers were generally of a rough breed, slangy, profane and bearish, being for the most part from the back river and swamp plantations, where the elegancies of polite life are not, perhaps, developed to their fullest extent. In fact, the humanities are sadly neglected by the petty tyrants of the rice-fields that border the great Dismal Swamp, their knowledge of the luxuries of our best society comprehending only revolvers and kindred delicacies.

Your correspondent was present at an early date.... Although he kept his business in the back-ground, he made himself a prominent figure in the picture, and, wherever there was anything going on, there was he in the midst. At the sale might have been seen a busy individual, armed with pencil and catalogue, doing his little utmost to keep up all the appearance of a knowing buyer...and otherwise conducting himself like a rich planter, with forty thousand dollars where he could put his finger on it....

None of the Butler slaves have ever been sold before, but have been on these two plantations since they were born. Here have they lived their humble lives, and loved their simple loves; here were they born, and here have many of them had children born unto them; here had their parents lived before them, and are now resting in quiet graves on the old plantations that these unhappy ones are to see no more forever; here they left not only the well-known scenes dear to them from very baby-hood by a thousand fond memories, and homes as much loved by them, perhaps, as brighter homes by men of brighter faces; but all the clinging ties that bound them to living hearts were torn asunder, for but one-half of each of these two happy little communities was sent to the shambles, to be scattered to the four winds, and the other half was left behind. And who can tell how closely intertwined are a band of four hundred persons, living isolated from all the world beside, from birth to middle age? Do they not naturally become one great family, each man a brother unto each?

The Negroes were examined with as little consideration as if they had been brutes indeed; the buyers pulling their mouths open to see their teeth, pinching their limbs to find how muscular they were, walking them up and down to detect any signs of lameness, making them stoop and bend in different ways that they might be certain there was no concealed rupture of wound; and in addition to all this treatment, asking them scores of questions relative to their qualifications and accomplishments. All these humiliations were submitted to without a murmur, and in some instances with good-natured cheerfulness — where the slave liked the appearance of the proposed buyer, and fancied that he might prove a kind “Mas’r.”...

The women never spoke to the white men unless spoken to, and then made the conference as short as possible. And not one of them all, during the whole time they were thus exposed to the rude questions of vulgar men, spoke the first unwomanly or indelicate word, or conducted herself in any regard otherwise than as a modest woman should do; their conversation and demeanor were quite as unexceptionable as they would have been had they

been the highest ladies in the land, and through all the insults to which they were subjected they conducted themselves with the most perfect decorum and self-respect....

The expression on the faces of all who stepped on the block was always the same, and told of more anguish than it is in the power of words to express. Blighted homes, crushed hopes and broken hearts, was the sad story to be read in all the anxious faces. Some of them regarded the sale with perfect indifference, never making a motion, save to turn from one side to the other at the word of the dapper Mr. Byran, that all the crowd might have a fair view of their proportions, and then, when the sale was accomplished, stepped down from the block without caring to cast even a look at the buyer, who now held all their happiness in his hands....

As the last family stepped down from the block, the rain ceased, for the first time in four days the clouds broke away, and the soft sunlight fell on the scene. The unhappy slaves had many of them been already removed, and others were now departing with their new masters.

That night, not a steamer left that Southern port, not a train of cars sped away from that cruel city, that did not bear each its own sad burden of those unhappy ones, whose only crime is that they are not strong and wise. Some of them maimed and wounded, some scarred and gashed, by accident, or by the hand of ruthless drivers — all sad and sorrowful as human hearts can be.

But the stars shone out as brightly as if such things had never been, the blushing fruit-trees poured their fragrance on the evening air, and the scene was as calmly sweet and quiet as if Man had never marred the glorious beauties of Earth by deeds of cruelty and wrong [Thompson 1859].

IV. ALEXANDRIA AS A SLAVE PORT

Persons who wish to sell will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give more than any other purchasers that are in market, or that may hereafter come into market.

– Alexandria Gazette, May 17, 1828

The city of Alexandria was a hub of America’s internal slave trade during the early to mid-nineteenth century (Figure 11). This interstate trade, which grew rapidly after the African Slave Trade Act of 1807 prohibited bringing slaves from Africa, became a focal point for the ongoing national debate about slavery. The Alexandria slave markets in particular became a symbol of the greed, outrage, fear, and human tragedy inherent to the business as the public furor over slavery reached fever pitch in the years before the Civil War.

When Alexandria was established in 1740, the city, nestled in prime tobacco country and sitting at the crux of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay, rapidly became a major port for the export of wheat and tobacco. By the time of the Revolution, Alexandria was the center of an extensive and lucrative agricultural network, and the city enjoyed a corresponding boom (Andrews 1969: 167-170).

Between 1800 and 1820, however, Virginia planters endured a crippling economic depression, the result of soil depletion and low market prices for tobacco and wheat. Alexandria had relied on Virginia’s agricultural abundance to support its export-based economy. Although Washington, D.C. and Alexandria had relatively successful slave markets as early as 1800, the (illegal) continuation of the African slave trade, the city’s brief occupation by the British during the War of 1812, and a financial crisis in 1819 inhibited significant growth of the internal slave trade until the 1820s.

By the early 1820s Alexandria’s slave markets had begun to emerge as a significant economic force. William Beckman and Elijah Ogden ran frequent advertisements for “likely young negroes” in the *Alexandria Gazette* between 1820 and 1825 (*Alexandria Gazette* 1820). They were the vanguard of Alexandria’s powerful slave trading network.

Traders like Beckman and Ogden were not residents of Alexandria, but traveled from place to place in the course of their business. Before 1825 most Alexandria slave traders were either non-residents like Beckman and Ogden or owned other businesses, like hotels or stores, and started trading in slaves as a profitable sideline. By 1825 professional traders had begun to move into the market. Evidence of this trend appears in the *Alexandria Gazette*:

SLAVES WANTED:

The subscriber will at all times, pay the highest price in cash for slaves, either single or in families. Letters addressed to me in Alexandria, will be promptly attended to. Sixty or seventy slaves at this time, expressly to go to Tennessee. E.P. Legg. *Alexandria Gazette*, February 15, 1825

E.P. Legg, with John W. Smith, both former hotel owners, abandoned the hospitality industry and converted their hotels to slave pens. They were soon joined by the first full-time professional slave trader in Alexandria, Ira Bowman, who operated from 1825 to 1828.



VIEW OF A SECTION OF ALEXANDRIA, WITH A SLAVE SHIP RECEIVING HER CARGO OF SLAVES.

FIGURE 11: Slaves Being Rowed to a Ship Anchored off Alexandria

SOURCE: American Anti-Slavery Society 1836

As more and more slave traders converged on Alexandria, protest against the slave trade grew, both nationally and locally. Abolitionists had been active in protesting slavery prior to the enactment of the African Slave Trade Act of 1807, and continued to draw attention to the ongoing American traffic in slaves. The Benevolent Society of Alexandria for Ameliorating and Improving the Condition of the People of Color formed in 1827, and advertised their protest in the *Alexandria Gazette* alongside the frequent advertisements of the slave dealers. Their primary concern appears to have been for the morale of the white population of the city:

These enormous cruelties cannot be practiced among us, without producing a sensible effect upon the morale of the community; for the temptation to participate in so lucrative a traffic, though stained with human blood, is too great to be withstood by all; and even many of those who do not directly participate in it, become so accustomed to its repulsive features, that they cease to discourage it in others [*Alexandria Gazette*, June 22, 1827].

Unfortunately, the potential for profit alluded to by the Benevolent Society far outweighed concerns about public morale. A *Gazette* advertisement from the preceding month signaled the expansion and transformation of Alexandria as a slave port:

CASH FOR LIKELY NEGROES, apply to Mr. Elias P. Legg, St. Asaph Street, Alexandria, JOHN ARMFIELD.

Alexandria Gazette, May 7, 1827

The leading slave traders in the 1830s, perhaps even the largest in the nation, were Franklin and Armfield. Isaac Franklin and John Armfield formed Franklin, Armfield & Co in 1828. They purchased a house at 1315 Duke Street and made this their local headquarters, and placed an advertisement describing their business:

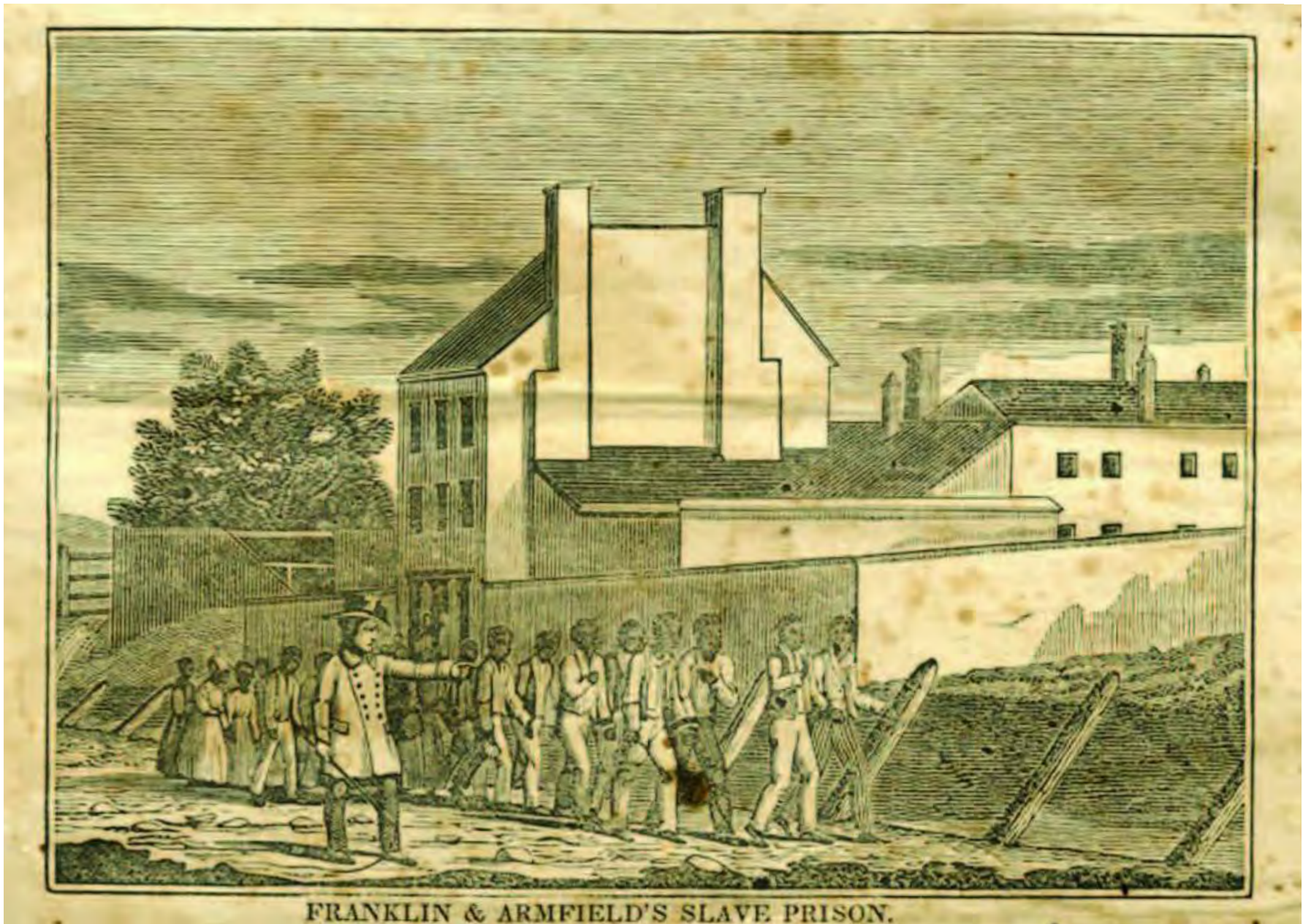
CASH IN MARKET

The subscribers having leased for a term of years the large three story brick house on Duke Street, in the town of Alexandria, D.C., formerly occupied by Gen. Young, we wish to purchase one hundred and fifty likely young negroes of both sexes between the ages of 8 and 25 years. Persons who wish to sell will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give more than any other purchasers that are in market, or that may hereafter come into market.

Any letter addressed to the subscribers through the Post Office at Alexandria, will be promptly attended to. For information, enquire at the above described house, as we can at all times be found there.

Alexandria Gazette, May 17, 1828

Franklin and Armfield became Alexandria's largest and most successful slave trading firm. In addition to the slave pen in Alexandria (Figure 12), they operated a fleet of slave ships, and their contacts in New Orleans and Natchez, Mississippi, enabled them to eliminate middle men and locate reliable sources and outlets for slaves. As their business grew, they dominated the market so completely that other slave traders became unofficial agents of their company (Stephenson 1968:12-15).



FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD'S SLAVE PRISON.

FIGURE 12: Franklin & Armfield Slave Prison, Alexandria

SOURCE: American Anti-Slavery Society 1836

In 1836 Franklin and Armfield began preparations for the dissolution of their partnership. Armfield sold the Alexandria slave pen and the brig *Isaac Franklin* to George Kephart. Armfield entered a partnership with Rice C. Ballard, Franklin & Armfield's Richmond agent, and spent several years completing the business of Franklin & Armfield before ending all business ventures in 1841 (Stephenson 1968:20, 66-67).

After the Panic of 1837, Alexandria's importance as a port in general, and in the slave trade in particular, declined. Merchants from Baltimore and Richmond came to dominate the business in the 1840s, but the success of Franklin and Armfield and the lingering reputation of Alexandria as a slave trading center continued to attract smaller slave trading enterprises as the economy recovered and demand for slaves increased. Robert Windsor, George Kephart, Price, Birch & Co, and Joseph Bruin & Henry P. Hill (Bruin & Hill) all vied for business in Franklin & Armfield's wake (Ridgeway 1976:87-89).

Outward shipping manifests from the Port of Alexandria indicate that Kephart became a leader in the slave trade business in the early 1840s. His business declined, however, and by 1843 he had ceased advertising in the *Gazette*. That same year the first advertisement was posted by a new firm, Bruin & Hill. By the end of the decade, Bruin & Hill would be the largest slave trading firm in Alexandria.

V. PROPERTY HISTORY

THE DUKE STREET LOT

The new development at 1707 Duke Street straddles what were historically three properties with distinct histories. The Phase III excavations focused on the Duke Street lot that once belonged to Joseph Bruin, which included the slave jail; however, the Phase II excavations also covered historic lots on Prince Street, directly behind the Duke Street lots. The boundary between the two Duke Street properties and the Prince Street property dates to 1830, before Joseph Bruin purchased the slave jail. However, some evidence was found during the excavations that about 10 feet of the Duke Street lot was used by the residents on Prince Street for a time in the early twentieth century. Table 1 describes the complete chain of title for the slave jail building at 1707 Duke Street.

The Duke Street and Prince Street properties were long associated with the community known as the West End. West End had been founded in 1796 by John West, the Fairfax County surveyor. West envisioned a subdivision of Alexandria to be called West End Village, and he laid out a grid of more than 40 lots on both sides of the Duke Street extension (Little River Turnpike). By the early nineteenth century the village consisted largely of the dwellings and shops of butchers and drovers. West End endured as a village at least until 1878, when it was absorbed by the city of Alexandria. The house at 1707 Duke Street is the last remaining building from the early village.

John Longden (1755-1830), a veteran of the Revolutionary War, settled in Alexandria in 1783. He served as keeper of the poorhouse from 1794 to 1796, an Alexandria councilman in 1797, clerk of the market from 1798 to 1799 and 1803 to 1805, superintendent of police in 1808; and councilman of the second ward during most of the period between 1811 and 1823. Richard Lewis sold him a West End lot about 1802-1803, part of a tract of 98 acres Lewis bought in 1796 or 1797 from Robert Allison and his wife Ann Ramsay that was located “on the South side of the turnpike road leading from Leesburgh to Alexandria” (Fairfax County LB A2:262). Longden built the Federal dwelling that now stands at 1707 Duke Street on the lot in 1819 (Miller n.d., based on tax records). Longden died in the house in 1830, and his grandson Edgar L. Bentley inherited it. Bentley sold it in 1844 to Joseph Bruin.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Bruin fled Alexandria, but was captured and confined in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington until the end of the war. In his absence his slave jail was used as the Fairfax County courthouse from December 4, 1862 to July 19, 1865. The old courthouse in Fairfax Court House (present-day Fairfax City) had become so unsatisfactory to the county justices that on December 1, 1862 several of them petitioned Governor Francis H. Pierpont, of the unionist Restored Government of Virginia, to change the court meeting place. “Owing to the proximity of the public enemy to our county seat and the subsequent occupation by United States forces as well as the dilapidated condition of the Court House building,” they suggested a site at or near the theological seminary or the village of West End. Three days later the governor agreed and issued a proclamation:

Whereas it is represented to me to be extremely hazardous on account of the proximity of the public enemy to hold the Courts for the County of Fairfax in the Court House thereof, therefore I Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia by virtue of the

authority vested in me by the 11th section of the Code of Virginia do hereby authorize the Courts for said County to be held in the Village of West End so long as the cause aforesaid shall continue. Due notice will be hereafter given by proclamation of the restoring of the sessions of said Court to the County seat of said county as established by law [Pierpont, cited in Kaye 1999].

In July 1864, pursuant to an act of Congress to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, U.S. Marshal John Underwood confiscated all of Bruin's property. On July 19, 1864 he auctioned the property in two lots: the dwelling and kitchen in the east lot was made into one parcel, and the slave jail in the west lot made up the other. The slave jail was officially sold to John Sherer of New York for \$400, although the house continued to be used as the Fairfax County courthouse. The east part, including the dwelling house, was sold to Jonathan Roberts for \$605 (Fairfax County Deed Book E4: 128, 148). Roberts was the Fairfax County Sheriff, and had established his office at or near Bruin's former dwelling by January 1864 (*Alexandria Gazette* 1864).

The *Alexandria Gazette* reported on July 19, 1865 that at the last term of the Fairfax County court to be "held at West End," 12 land deeds were recorded, as well as two estate inventories, liquor and tavern licenses, tax remissions for 39 citizens, three wills, several estate letters of administration, and an order for election in the Sixth District of four magistrates, a constable, and two overseers of the poorhouse. Also, William M. Fitzhugh was appointed clerk.

Soon after the end of the war, notwithstanding the seizure of his property by the government, Joseph Bruin was released from confinement and returned to Alexandria with his wife. It is unclear whether they lived in their dwelling on the eastern lot or if they took up residence in the former slave jail at that time. The postwar records are convoluted and occasionally even contradictory.

In 1869 John Sherer sold the slave jail portion to Charles L. Mankin for \$450 (Fairfax County Deed Book K-4:305). Mary Lavinia Bruin, a daughter of Joseph and Martha Bruin, was married to Charles Lewis Mankin on May 28, 1861. According to census records, Mary Lavinia (Bruin) Mankin and her husband lived in Loudoun County, so it appears that they purchased the building so Joseph and Martha Bruin could continue to live in it. There are also records of Mankin having purchased both lots from S. Garwood as confiscated property, and of Bruin selling his interest in one or both of the properties to Mankin for \$1,850 in 1870. In any case the slave jail property stayed within the Bruin family until 1883, the year after Joseph Bruin's death, and the 1951 deed for the western lot refers to the "brick dwelling...formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph Bruin," so it would appear that the Bruins occupied the property until both were deceased, although the precise date of Martha Bruin's death is currently unknown. It may be that some time after her husband died, she went to live with other relatives.

The 1870 Census provides further insight into the lives of the Bruin family after the war. Joseph Bruin's occupation is listed as "farmer," he had \$1,000 of real estate, and his personal estate is estimated at \$2,559 (U.S. Census 1870). His wife and six of his children are at home at that time, as is 16-year-old Mary Rust, 13-year-old James Rust, and 10-year-old Ginnie Rust. Bruin's wife Martha's maiden name was Rust, and presumably these are relatives. Bruin employed one farm laborer, a 27-year-old white man named Alexander Cornell, and one housekeeper, a 22-year-old black woman named Jane Elliot. Compare this to his 1860 Census entry, in which Joseph Bruin's occupation is given as "Trader in Negros." The value of his real estate was given as \$10,000, and the value of his personal property as \$100,000.

Table 1: Chain of Title for 1707 Duke Street

DATE	TRANSACTION	SOURCE
June 1, 1951	John Paton Davies, Jr. and wife convey to Charles R. Hooff, Incorporated, for \$10 and other good and valuable considerations, a “piece or parcel of land with its improvements and appurtenances ... situated in the West End on the north side of Duke Street extended near the Stone Bridge, formerly Fairfax County, but now within the extended limits of Alexandria, Virginia known as 1707 Duke Street.”	Alexandria Deed Book 321, f. 465
September 10, 1947	Estelle Snowden, widow, to John Paton, for \$10 “plus.”	Alexandria Deed Book 251, f. 477
August 19, 1939	Mary C. Watkins , widow, to Julius and Estelle Snowden, for \$10 “plus.”	Alexandria Deed Book 155, f. 189
April 11, 1934	Barbara K. Watkins et al to Mary C. Watkins, widow, for \$10 “plus.”	Alexandria Deed Book 118, f. 329
April 2, 1902	John G. Grillbortzer to Joseph Francis Watkins for \$2,000.	Fairfax Deed Book J-6, f. 652
August 20, 1896	William P. Bloxham to John Grillbortzer for \$1,800.	Fairfax Deed Book X-5, f. 91
September 27, 1883	Charles L. Mankin and wife to William P. Bloxham. Part of property formerly pledged by Mankin as security for a debt to Bloxham.	Fairfax Deed Book C-5, f. 520
April 12, 1873	Pledged in deed of trust executed by Mankin for Bloxham	Fairfax Deed Book P-4, f. 316
June 2, 1869	John A. Sherer and wife to Charles L. Mankin for \$450.	Fairfax Deed Book K-4, f. 305
July 19, 1864	John Underwood, U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, to John Sherer. Confiscated under Act of Congress of July 17, 1862 “To seize and confiscate the property of rebels.” After court proceedings, sold at auction for \$400.	Fairfax Deed Book E-4, f. 148
July 12, 1844	Joseph Bruin pledged in deed of trust to Henry W. Thomas.	Fairfax Deed Book K-3, p. 155
March 11, 1844	Heirs of John Longden convey to Joseph Bruin for \$1,500 a “certain house and lot” situated at West End, consisting of two acres more or less, bounded by the lots of William R. Biers on the south, by Hough’s Run on the east, by David Betzold on the north, and the lot formerly William Hannan’s on the west.	Fairfax Deed Book K-3, f. 151
1830	Edgar Bentley inherits property from John Longden.	Fairfax Deed Book K-3, 151, 155 Alexandria Orphan’s Court Will Book 3, 366
1802-1803	John Longden purchases Duke Street property from Richard Lewis. ²	Fairfax Land Book A2, 262

By the time of the 1880 Census, Joseph Bruin gives his occupation as “Baker.” Two of Bruin’s adult sons were evidently helping, as their occupations are also listed as “Baker” and they appear on the

² Although the Fairfax Deed Index lists a conveyance to John Longden in Deed Book DD, f. 184, this deed book (1801-1803) is missing.

same page with their father. The Bruins employed one domestic servant, a 59-year-old woman named Sarah Blake, whose race is recorded in the census as “mulatto.”

THE PRINCE STREET LOTS

The project area included two lots on Prince Street, 1708 and 1710. The history of 1708 Prince Street can be very easily traced back to 1905, when the lot was created with its modern dimensions. (An attempt was also made to trace the chain of title for 1710 Prince Street, but in the 1930s this property belonged to Richard L. Ruffner, a lawyer who served as trustee for hundreds of properties and has pages of listings in the deed index. Research then concentrated on 1708, expecting that the lots were probably once part of the same property anyway, and this turned out to be correct.) These two lots make up the rear or northern half of the property as it is being developed, but they have had a separate history from the Duke Street lot since 1830 and they never belonged to Joseph Bruin.

The 1708 Prince Street lot was carved out of a larger property by John T. Dunn, who purchased 1.83 acres of land from the Alexandria Hospital (Table 2). Dunn’s property was bounded on the east by Hooff Run. The 1708 Prince Street lot was located along the southern boundary of that tract, 90 feet east of the southwest corner; this clearly puts the lot at 1710 Prince Street in the same property. The southern boundary of the tract was said to be 257 feet from the center line of Duke Street; since Duke Street is 60 feet wide, that puts the boundary along the northern line of Joseph Bruin’s lot. The lot was sold for \$500 and was said to include “improvements,” so a house was probably present. In 1935, during the divorce proceedings between Anzie Alice Potz and Edward Herbert Potz, the lot was said to include a frame house, which may have been the original structure.

Alexandria Hospital had acquired the land from Catherine Dietz and James M. Green. Catherine Dietz was the widow of Adam Dietz, and according to the deed the property had been part of his estate when he died. This 1902 deed references a deed of purchase dated 1831. This deed does show an Adam Dietz purchasing property from John Longden, but this particular tract seems to have been east of Hooff Run. Also, the mid-nineteenth-century deeds for Joseph Bruin’s property consistently list the northern neighbor as David Betzold or S.J. Lieberman. The 1902 deed seems to be in error. The property that was given to the hospital seems to have been part of one that Mary Dorothy Dietz, daughter of Adam Dietz, sold to James M. Green in 1894. That property was described as “West of Hooff’s Run, between Duke and King Streets extended . . . bounded by Hooff’s Run on the east, on the north and west by a lane running from King to Duke Streets extended [Diagonal Road], and on the south by Lots of Bruin and others, said to contain about 3 acres formerly belonging to the late Adam Dietz and his wife Catherine” (Arlington County DB Q4:420).

The property sold to Green by Dorothy Dietz straddled the boundary between Arlington and Fairfax counties, which explains why some of the deeds relating to it were kept in Fairfax. It may also explain why it proved so difficult to trace. However, a reasonable assumption would be that Adam Dietz purchased the property from S.J. Lieberman some time after 1870, and that Lieberman had purchased it from David Betzold. A Fairfax County deed from 1845 shows David Betzold purchasing part of the original John Longden estate, known as Lot 6, for \$515. The most likely interpretation is that this lot included the future Prince Street properties. The Prince Street lots therefore seem to have been part of John Longden’s property from 1802 to 1830, but they were separated from the Duke Street lot when Longden’s property was divided after his death in 1830.

Table 2: Chain of Title for 1708 Prince Street (Parcel 73.02-02-06)

DATE	TRANSACTION	SOURCE
1953	Charles R. Hooff, from Mayme Taylor, 0.1283 acres (5,590 sq. ft.).	Alexandria DB* 353, 167
1948	Mayme Taylor, from John T. Bullock.	Alexandria DB 265, 491
1940	John T. Bullock, from Louis and Bessie Rossen and Sam and Ann Rubin.	Alexandria DB 165,365
1939	Louis Rossen and Sam Rubin, from Anzie Alice Potz Bender and George K. Bender.	Alexandria DB 155, 481
1935	Anzie Alice Potz, divorced from Edward Herbert Potz, acquires sole title; the Potz's sell the lot to J. Randolph F. Davis, who sells it back to Anzie Alice Potz; property described as "lot and frame house."	Alexandria DB 119, 574
1926	Edward Herbert Potz, from James J. Kelly.	Alexandria DB 85, 416
1914	James J. Kelly, from Douglass Stuart, Trustee, who sold the lot at auction following the default of James Harrison on a \$600 mortgage.	Arlington County DB 142, 548
1913	James Harrison mortgages the property to Douglass Stuart.	Arlington County DB 137, 461
1908	James Harrison, from Mary T. and John B. Williams.	Arlington County DB 118, 576
1905	Mary T. Williams, from John T. and Mary Dunn for \$500, one "improved" lot, with its current dimensions, that was part of a larger tract granted to Dunn by the Alexandria Hospital.	Arlington County DB 111, 151
1902	John T. Dunn, from Arthur Herbert et al., Trustees of the Alexandria Hospital, formerly the Alexandria Infirmary, 1.83 acres given to them by Catherine Dietz and James M. Green, the property having formerly belonged to the late Adam Dietz.	Arlington County DB 107, 212
1894	James M. Green, from Mary Dorothy Dietz, 3 acres formerly belonging to the late Adam Dietz and his wife Catherine.	Fairfax County DB Q4, 420
	<i>As given in the 1902 deed:</i>	
1831	Adam Dietz, from John Longden.	Arlington County DB 3 N2, 400
	<i>A more likely history:</i>	
?	Adam Dietz, from S.J. Lieberman.	
?	S.J. Lieberman, from David Betzold.	
1845	David Betzold, from Henry M. Hannon, Lot 6 of the Longden Estate, for \$515, with frontage on Little River Turnpike Road.	Fairfax County DB K3, 23
1830	Henry M. Hannon, inherits from John Longden through his wife (Fairfax County DB K3:23).	

* DB: Deed Book

VI. THE SLAVE JAIL

Joseph Bruin cultivated the appearance and manner of a gentleman, someone of religion and culture, and believed he was a slave dealer by profession, not by definition.

– Ricks (2007:181)

JOSEPH BRUIN

In *Slave Trading in the Old South*, Frederic Bancroft offers descriptions of several slave trading operations with connections to Alexandria, including a brief note that “one of the most notorious of these [slave traders] was Joseph Bruin, who was also well-known in New Orleans” (Bancroft 1931:91). Bruin began his highly successful career in the interstate slave trade in Virginia, and was described in newspaper advertisements as a “trader in negroes” as early as 1831, when he was only 22 (Ricks 2007:129).

Bruin started as an apprentice to George Kephart, who had taken over the firm of Franklin & Armfield. Bruin travelled to slave markets in Virginia and New Orleans, as well as to rural counties where he purchased slaves directly. By 1835 he had established a warehouse and partnerships in New Orleans, and returned to Virginia to build the supply end of his business.

Kephart had tried and failed to emulate former business associates Franklin & Armfield’s business model in his own slave trading enterprise. Part of his problem was that while Franklin & Armfield maintained contacts in Baltimore and Richmond who ensured that all trade passed through their hands, Kephart had to compete with former Franklin & Armfield associates in those cities. Further, both Baltimore and Richmond had access to railroads by the time Kephart set up shop, and Alexandria’s importance in all commercial enterprises had diminished significantly. It was no longer possible to create a business on the scale of Franklin & Armfield in Alexandria; traders like William Hope Slatter and James Donovan in Baltimore or Bacon Tait in Richmond had a secure grip on the majority of the market. For a few years around 1840, George Kephart was a major trader in Alexandria, but he closed out the firm of Kephart & Company in 1843, the year before Joseph Bruin opened his Duke Street establishment.

The price of slaves was part of a complex economic web. Demand for slaves increased as the demand for (and price of) cotton rose. There were small fluctuations in the slave market in the early 1840s, related to the Mexican War, the entrenchment of the plantation system in the Deep South, and the improving economy in Virginia. The market had more or less stabilized by the mid-1840s, and it was at this time that Joseph Bruin decided to establish his headquarters in Alexandria. George Kephart was still working in Alexandria but would not rival Bruin’s success in the period leading up to the Civil War. His failure may have been a result of a lack of business acumen, or he may have simply been outcompeted by Bruin. At one point, Kephart used Bruin money advanced to him to buy slaves in Virginia (Pacheco 2005; Ricks 2007).

Joseph Bruin gave his age as 42 in the 1850 census. (He is listed as “Brewen,” which is mis-transcribed as “Brewer” in the printed index.) His wife, Martha, née Rust, was 28, and at that time they had three daughters, ages 9, 4, and 1. Mary Bruin, Joseph Bruin’s 80-year-old mother, also lived in the house at that time. By 1860 Bruin’s family had grown to seven children, two sons and

five daughters. The census reported that he owned \$100,000 in real estate and \$100,000 in personal property.

Joseph Bruin's property included two houses, the one at 1707 Duke Street and a second house that formerly stood on the lot to the east. Bruin's family lived in the eastern house, and he used 1707 Duke Street for his slave trading business. This is an important distinction: 1707 Duke Street was not the residence of Joseph Bruin. Although the building at 1707 Duke Street was used as a dwelling before Bruin's tenure, it was used as the main part of the slave jail while Bruin owned it. A map drawn for an insurance policy in 1853 clearly shows these buildings (Figure 13). The map also shows a brick structure attached to 1707 Duke Street on the east side. This is identified by the 1853 insurance policy as a wash house.

In the years between 1844 and 1861, Joseph Bruin became the most successful and best-known slave trader in Alexandria. None of Bruin's business records survive today to illustrate the full scope of his operation, but much can be learned from the few other records that have been preserved. The 1850 census provides one glimpse of Bruin's business. When the census taker came, Bruin had 32 slaves on his property. Of these, 14 were women and 12 were men; eight entries are illegible. The ages range from 7 to 43. The 1860 slave schedule for Fairfax County records at least 15 slaves, although the records are nearly illegible. Bruin regularly placed advertisements in the *Alexandria Gazette*, including one that said he was seeking "50 Negroes Immediately" (Ridgeway 1976:121).

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I wish to purchase immediately, for the South, any number of NEGROES from 10 to 30 years of age, for which I will pay the very highest cash price.

All communications promptly attended to.

West End, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 26.—tf. JOSEPH BRUIN.

Alexandria Gazette, October 28, 1846

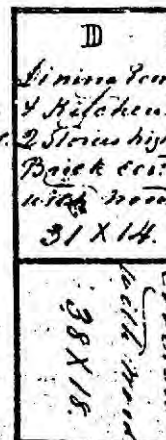
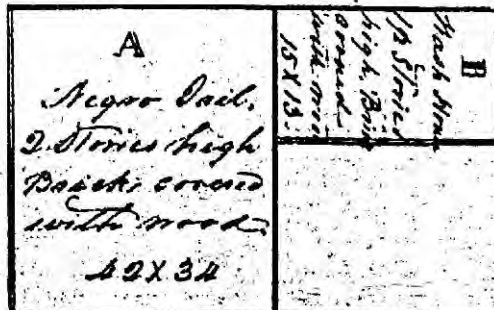
From the 1840s until Union troops seized the property in 1861, enslaved African Americans were brought to the slave jail as Bruin brokered their exchange to plantations in the Deep South. Bruin's tenure in Alexandria was distinctly different from that of his predecessors, Franklin & Armfield. Earlier slave traders arranged huge shipments of people to New Orleans and Mississippi, often sending 100 or more people at a time. This was possible because as the Virginia economy slumped, the so-called surplus slaves were readily available to fill the huge demand for labor as plantations became established in the Southern states. This demand was fueled by early losses caused by sickness as well as the magnitude of the work. As the South's cotton economy boomed and cities and towns grew, there was likely a greater demand for slaves with specialized skills, in addition to workers for the fields (Genovese 1974).

Only a handful of outward shipping manifests from the Port of Alexandria survive from the period when Bruin was in business. Of the 40 on file at the New-York Historical Society, nine represent shipments made by Joseph Bruin, and these include the years 1845 to 1849 (see Appendix A). These manifests include the names, ages, sex, and heights of the slaves being shipped, and occasionally the destination. When he shipped slaves from Alexandria, Bruin sent them on steamships to Baltimore, Richmond, Washington, or the smaller Virginia ports of Dumfries and Aquia. Sailings took place in all parts of the year. From these ports the slaves would be sent by brig or schooner as part of larger shipments to New Orleans. Bruin sent only small groups, always fewer than 20 people. The shipping

The Buildings marked A & B. described on this
 plat, are contiguous to each other & to wooden
 buildings. Those marked C & D. are also contiguous,
 to each other, & to 3 Back, covered with wood.

Joseph Bruin Proprietor

John W. ...
 Thomas Davy, Appraisers.



Little River Turnpike Road

South

Special

The

West

East

FIGURE 13: The Bruin Slave Jail Shown on a Map Drawn for an Insurance Policy in 1853

SOURCE: Alexandria Archaeology

manifest that includes members of the Edmonson family is shown in Figure 14, and the ages and sexes of all the people Bruin shipped are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Age and Sex of Persons Sold by Joseph Bruin, from Shipping Manifests

AGE	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL
0-4	6	3	9
5-10	4	1	5
11-15	13	4	17
16-20	14	8	22
21-30	6	20	26
31-40	2	3	5
41-50	.	3	3
Total	45	42	87

Source: New-York Historical Society

The nine surviving manifests that list people transported by Bruin contain a total of 87 names. About half (45) are female and half (42) are male. This surely represents only a small part of the people Bruin bought and sold, and we do not know that they are representative. The lists vary a great deal from each other. For example, a list from July 11, 1845, includes 16 people, of whom four are mothers with a total of six young children, and a list from May 2, 1848, includes 17 names, 14 of whom are men in their 20s.

Most of the people shipped were in their teens or twenties, when they had the greatest value. It appears that all the children younger than 10 were traveling with their mothers. From interviews with former slaves, several of the letters described by Stowe in *The Key* and in abolitionist newspapers, we learn that Bruin and Hill participated in one of the more loathsome specialty markets for slaves. This “fancy girl” market was frequently the subject of Northern abolitionists’ most impassioned pleas to end the practice of slavery altogether (Genovese 1974:417-419). It is also especially important in the history of Bruin’s enterprise, and is highlighted by the events surrounding the famous slave escape on the schooner *Pearl* in April 1848.

THE EDMONSONS AND THE *PEARL*

The escape on the *Pearl* was orchestrated in part by William Chaplin, a wealthy white abolitionist who arranged for use of the ship, as well as a captain and crew, and coordinated finances donated by other abolitionists. The Washington end of the operation was run by the escaping slaves themselves. The runaways — old and young, male and female, mothers with children — had worked in homes, boardinghouses, and hotels. Most were enslaved descendants of Africans brought to the Tidewater area on Liverpool slave ships to be sold to tobacco planters in Maryland and Virginia. The cooperation between blacks and whites was much remarked at the time and has helped to keep the *Pearl* story an icon of the Underground Railroad (Pacheco 2005; Ricks 2007).

There were three primary organizers within the African American community. One was Paul Jennings, Senator Daniel Webster’s butler. The legendary orator met Jennings in the White House, where he had been brought as a valet for his owner, President James Madison. Madison had died in 1836, and his widow, Dolley, returned to Washington with Jennings. By 1847 her financial affairs

MANIFEST of NEGROES, MULATTOES, and PERSONS of COLOR, taken on board the *Steamer Columbia*
of Washington wharfed *Geo. Taylor* in Master, burthen
414 ⁹⁵/₅₁ Tons, to be transported from the Port of *Alexander's Wharf*
for the purpose of being sold or disposed of as Slaves, or to be held to service or labor.

Number of Party	NAMES	SEX	AGE	HEIGHT, Feet. Inches.	Whether Negro, Mulatto, or Person of Color.	Owner's or Shipper's Name and Place of Residence.	Carrier's Name and Place of Residence.
1	<i>Lewis Curtis</i>	Male	27	5 2	Brown	<i>Joseph Brown - of Alexandria</i>	<i>Owner in Bond</i>
2	<i>Peter Dix</i>	Do	24	5 5	Black		
3	<i>Gustavus Chase</i>	Do	28	5 7	Black		
4	<i>Phillip Cundy</i>	Do	26	5 8	Black		
5	<i>Mathew Harvill</i>	Do	32	5 5	Yellow		
6	<i>Mathew Harvill</i>	Do	33	5 6	Black		
7	<i>Isaac Turner</i>	Do	21	5 7	Black		
8	<i>Perry Grace</i>	Do	21	5 7	Black		
9	<i>Winney Daily</i>	Female	22	5 1	Black		
10	<i>Sam Turner</i>	Male	36	5 7	Black		
11	<i>Madison Pitts</i>	Do	24	5 7	Copper		
12	<i>Ephraim Edmonson</i>	Do	32	5 7	Copper		
13	<i>John Edmonson</i>	Do	27	5 10	Copper		
14	<i>Sam Edmonson</i>	Do	31	5 9	Yellow		
15	<i>Nicholas Edmonson</i>	Do	25	5 9	Black		
16	<i>Mary Edmonson</i>	Female	17	5 6	Yellow		
17	<i>Emily Edmonson</i>	Do	15	5 1	Yellow		

Joseph Brown

FIGURE 14: Shipping Manifest for the *Columbia*, May 2, 1848

SOURCE: New-York Historical Society

were in such disorder that she sold Jennings to an agent for \$200 (Pacheco 2005; Painter 1916). Webster later purchased Jennings for \$120 and freed him on condition that Jennings would repay the purchase price at the rate of \$8 a month. At the time of the attempted escape, he still owed Webster a considerable sum (Pacheco 2005; Ricks 2007).

The second black conspirator was Daniel Bell, who was the free husband of a slave family and is credited with financing the venture to bring his wife and children to freedom. Bell apparently was engaged in litigation over his family's legal status but feared ultimately losing the case or running out of money. Such cases often went to court, when heirs contested wills that diminished their inheritance by freeing slaves (Pacheco 2005).

The third man was a "hired-out" slave named Samuel Edmonson, whose family plays the central role in this story. (The name was sometimes spelled Edmondson.) He and five of his 13 brothers and sisters planned to board the *Pearl*. His sisters, Mary and Emily, ages 14 and 16, eventually became famous figures among abolitionists (Figure 15).

Two days before departure, three white men brought the *Pearl* to a secluded spot near the Seventh Street Wharf. Daniel Drayton, who chartered the small schooner for \$100, later wrote in his memoirs that he always believed in the nobility of the cause although he was paid for his services. Drayton was in charge of arranging for the "cargo." Captain Edward Sayres, owner of the *Pearl*, was in charge of the ship and its one-man crew, a young sailor and cook named Chester English (Painter 1916).

To reach freedom, the *Pearl* would have to travel undetected more than 100 miles down the Potomac to the Chesapeake Bay, then another 120 miles up the bay, across the Delaware Canal and along the Delaware River to New Jersey, a free state.

The 77 escapees boarded the schooner *Pearl* in Washington on April 15, 1848, and made their way down the river by night, but their plan was exposed and a white posse went after them in a steamer and caught them near the mouth of the Potomac. The *Pearl* was towed back to Washington. When it passed the wharves at Alexandria, the slaves were displayed in chains to crowds of angry whites. The male slaves were manacled, as were Drayton and Sayres, who were charged with theft and illegal transportation of slaves, and all were marched across Pennsylvania Avenue to the city jail (Drayton 1855; Painter 1916).

Women and children were left unfettered. Mary and Emily Edmonson walked behind their brothers with heads high and arms around each other's waists. When the procession reached Gannon's slave market, its owner lunged at Daniel Drayton and cut his ear with a knife. Other people tried to get at Sayres (Drayton 1855; Pacheco 2005; Painter 1916). In the growing panic the guards hailed a cab and bundled the two white prisoners off to jail. Members of the crowd concluded that the culprit must be Gamaliel Bailey, editor of *The New Era*, a moderate abolitionist newspaper recently relocated to Washington in a building across from the U.S. Patent Office (now the National Portrait Gallery and Museum of American Art). About 1,000 people gathered in front of the newspaper, demanding that it be closed immediately, debating whether to lynch Bailey, and hurling rocks and brickbats. Thus began the three-day standoff that became known as the Washington Riot of 1848 (Pacheco 2005).



FIGURE 15: The Edmonson Sisters after Winning Their Freedom

SOURCE: *The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washington, DC*

Drayton and Sayres awaited prosecution by Philip Barton Key, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia and son of Francis Scott Key, author of the national anthem. The two were charged with 77 counts of theft and 77 counts of illegal transportation of slaves. Neither could meet his bond of \$77,000, \$1,000 for every slave. Drayton and Sayres, widely admired in the black community, were pardoned by President Millard Fillmore after serving four years and four months (Drayton 1855; Pacheco 2005; Painter 1916).

Most of the slaves who were caught on the *Pearl* were then sold by their owners. This was commonly the fate of runaways, whose owners used the threat of separation from family and familiarity to control “troublemakers” and to set an example for the remaining enslaved community. Some people who knew the Edmonson family rushed to help. The woman who had hired Mary unsuccessfully attempted to buy her. The Edmonson siblings were all purchased by Bruin & Hill. Bruin was particularly interested in the Edmonson sisters and had in fact tried to buy them from their owner years before the *Pearl* incident. Stowe writes that in the midst of the events after the attempted escape on the *Pearl*, Joseph Bruin admitted having “had his eye upon the (Edmonson) family for twelve years, and had the promise of them should they ever be sold” (Stowe 1853:160). There is no explanation as to why the family attracted Bruin’s attention.

Because of the fame of the *Pearl*, abolitionists in the north immediately began trying to raise money to purchase some of the runaways before they were sold to the south. The Edmonson sisters were attractive, light-skinned mulattoes, and everyone knew that in New Orleans they would likely be sold as prostitutes. The threat of this “sale by a human flesh dealer of Christian girls,” as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher put it, aroused great indignation among abolitionists, and purchasing the sisters’ freedom became the focus of a campaign that included sermons, rallies, and letters published in the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*. The Edmonsons’ father, Paul Edmonson, had earlier purchased his freedom and become active in abolitionist circles, and he organized and spoke at fund raisers himself. An offer of \$1,000 was made for one of the girls, but Bruin refused it, certain that he could get more in New Orleans.

Stowe recounts the harrowing journey of the Edmonson sisters from Alexandria to Baltimore via steamship, where they were “thrown into a slave-pen kept by a partner of Bruin and Hill” (Stowe 1853:160; Stowe’s entire account of this incident and her involvement is printed in Appendix E). They were kept in this slave pen in for three weeks, and eventually forced aboard the brig *Union* with 40 or so other slaves. They were placed in the custody of a man identified only as “Wilson, a partner of Bruin and Hill, who had the charge of the slaves at this prison” (Stowe 1853:161).

By the time the Edmonsons arrived in New Orleans, a yellow fever outbreak was erupting into an epidemic. Few Louisiana planters were buying slaves since the majority were from the Upper South and not “seasoned.” It must have been apparent that the *Pearl* escapees were unlikely to sell and were at risk of contracting yellow fever and dying, which would constitute a total financial loss for all the traders involved.

Bruin and Hill had the Edmonsons brought back to Baltimore, although they cited quite a different reason in their statement to Paul Edmonson and the abolitionist community at large (box, above).

Alexandria, Virginia September 5 1848

The bearer, Paul Edmondson, is the father of two girls, Mary Jane and Emily Catharine Edmondson. These girls have been purchased by us, and once sent to the south; and, upon the positive assurance that the money for them would be raised if they were brought back, they were returned...”

They go on to explain the conditions under which they are prepared to release the Edmonsons, and end by warning that they will be sent south again if the money for their release is not raised within the designated time. At that point Bruin and Hill had evidently severed their connection with the trader in Baltimore who organized transportation by ship (Stowe 1853) and intended to send the next group of slaves south in a coffle. This apparently become standard practice for the firm after the events of 1848.

Paul Edmonson, Emily and Mary's father, continued his tireless campaign to free his daughters. Armed with letters from supporters, he went to the New York offices of the Anti-Slavery Society, where he was sent to discuss his situation with Reverend Beecher. Beecher's church members in Brooklyn raised the necessary funds to purchase the girls' freedom. Emily and her sister Mary were liberated on November 4, 1848.

The Edmonson sisters were not the only female slaves who were threatened with a life of sexual slavery through Bruin's business. It was a threat he was nearly able to carry out in the tragic case of Emily Russell, another young woman who was sold to Bruin in 1850. She wrote a letter to her mother, Mrs. Nancy Cartwright, prior to her removal to the South (Blassingame 1977):

Alexandria, Virginia, Jan. 22 1850

My dear Mother, I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines to inform you that I am in Bruin's jail, and aunt Sally and all her children, and aunt Hagar and all her children, and grandmother is almost crazy. My dear mother, will you please come as soon as you can? I expect to go away very shortly. Oh mother! My dear mother! Come now and see your distressed and heartbroken daughter once more. Mother! My dear mother! Do not forsake me; for I feel desolate! Please come now.

Your daughter,
Emily Russell

Shortly thereafter, the following letter (Blassingame 1977) was sent to Bruin:

New York, Jan. 28 1850

Mr. Joseph Bruin.

Sir; Mrs. Nancy Cartwright has learned that you have come into possession of her daughter Emily, as well as her two sisters, Sally and Hagar, with their children. Emily supposes that you design to send them to a southern market; but, from what I know of you, I have no idea that you prefer to do so (other things being equal) against the wishes of such a mother as Nancy is. Will you tell me, by return of mail, at what price you will sell Emily Russell to her mother, and how long you would give her to make up that amount? Also, at what price you hold her sisters and their children? I shall confidently expect a reply from you immediately; and, in the mean time, that you will not dispose of them.

William Harned, 61 John St.

Bruin wrote back to Harned but offered Mrs. Cartwright only eight days to raise the money to buy back her daughter, her sisters, and their children. He demanded \$5,300 for Sally, Hagar, and their children, and \$1,800 for Emily. The reply, from Bruin & Hill in Alexandria, dated January 31, 1850 (*The Liberator*, Feb. 15 1850, in Blassingame 1977), reads:

All I have to say about the matter, is that we paid very high for the negroes, and cannot afford to sell the girl Emily for less than EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. This may seem a high price to you, but cotton being very high, consequently slaves are high. We have two or three offers for Emily from gentlemen from the South. She is said to be the finest looking woman in this country.... We expect to start South with the negroes on the 8th of February, and if you intend to do any thing, you had better do it soon.

Mrs. Cartwright and Mr. Harned were unable to raise the money. Harned travelled to Alexandria to try to persuade Bruin to negotiate but was unsuccessful. The entire family was sent south in a coffle, and Emily Russell died on the journey while walking through Georgia.

The stories of Emily Russell and the Edmonsons make it clear that while Bruin was willing to treat abolitionists as paying customers (under extraordinary circumstances), he was not willing to make any outstanding effort to accommodate them; indeed, it was quite contrary to his interests to do so. He clearly felt that even the enormous risk of sending people overland by coffle would result in a larger reward than he could expect from abolitionists, although they had met his demands in the past. Although only two cases can be documented through primary sources, it seems clear that Bruin reaped a substantial profit by selling attractive young women in New Orleans. If there was any doubt that Bruin was sufficiently ruthless to sell young women away from their families and into some form of sexual slavery, surely the case of Emily Russell dispels that uncertainty.

Despite a willingness to commit such horrific acts, Bruin's reputation was clearly important to him, and its significance is reflected in several of his actions and contemporary descriptions of his behavior. William Harned, the lawyer who represented Emily Russell's mother, described Bruin as "a middle-aged man, all smiles and politeness; very intelligent, and altogether woefully belying his profession" (Armistead 1853:10). Harriet Beecher Stowe, who plainly deplored Bruin's actions in the case of the Edmonson sisters, nonetheless comes remarkably close to excusing Bruin's behavior, remarking that he was "such a man as never would have been found in the profession of slave-dealer, had not the most respectable and religious part of the community defended the right to buy and sell" (Stowe 1853:165). She adds that Bruin had been hurt by the attacks on his character by her father, Reverend Beecher. Mary Kay Ricks arrived at a similar conclusion about Bruin in her book, *Escape on the Pearl*: "Joseph Bruin cultivated the appearance and manner of a gentleman, someone of religion and culture, and believed he was a slave dealer by profession, not by definition" (Ricks 2007:181).

Bruin sought to differentiate himself from the other well-known and long-established slave dealers in the mid-Atlantic, like Hope Slatter and Joseph Donovan in Baltimore. Stowe's account of the Edmonsons' travails indicates that unlike Donovan, he did not speak coarsely to them or forbid them from engaging in prayer. When the sisters returned from New Orleans, Bruin did not return them to the slave jail but made accommodations for them in his own private residence next door. In that way the Edmonsons came to know Bruin's youngest daughter, and to work for their freedom from within the confines of their prison, however comfortable it may have been.

Bruin continued to believe that he was kinder and more considerate than other slave traders, in spite of the conversation he had a few years later with William Harned, in which he refused to sell Emily Russell to her mother. According to Harned, Bruin even added that he was “glad” the abolitionists could not raise his exorbitant price for Emily, since “I don’t want to send her north; I prefer that she should go to the south” (Armistead 1853:10). In spite of his elegant deportment, Harned later described Bruin as “heartless beyond expression” (Armistead 1853:10).

In addition to protesting perceived slights against his character and maintaining polished manners, Bruin commissioned portraits of himself, his wife, Martha, and his mother, Mary Willson Bruin, from the itinerant painter John Toole, a portraitist widely known for his depictions of wealthy and influential Virginians. These paintings are recorded in the Smithsonian American Art Museum’s Inventories of American Painting and Sculpture database, but remain in the possession of members of the Bruin family and have not been reproduced or digitized. The fact of their existence is sufficient to illustrate that Bruin pursued not only a successful, independent business that furnished him and his family with wealth and comfort, but all the visible trappings that would communicate his success to his neighbors and peers.

The trade in slaves obviously affected the financial lives of Joseph Bruin and his family, but they also benefited from slavery in other ways. Emily and Mary Edmonson and their brothers were required to “wash for thirteen men” during their first tenure at the slave jail, and were again “employed in washing, ironing and sewing” when they returned to Alexandria from New Orleans (Stowe 1853:160, 164). After they returned to Alexandria, but before they were finally liberated, the Edmonson sisters were compelled to sew “show dresses” from “gay calico,” in which they would be exhibited at the slave market (Stowe 1853:164). In this way they were forced to do the work of making themselves more marketable, to Bruin’s profit and their own ruin.

Despite Harriet Beecher Stowe’s assertion that Bruin was a man “of very different character from many in his trade” (clearly his genteel veneer was persuasive), he kept people in a torment of uncertainty, sometimes for very long periods of time, and benefited not only in practical terms (e.g., someone to do the washing), but also in less tangible ways. The ownership of so many slaves undoubtedly polished his reputation as a respectable member of the upper middle class. He had advanced from wandering the countryside in search of likely slaves, to an apprenticeship in an established (if fading) firm, to a successful partnership (Bruin & Hill) in approximately six years. After he dissolved his partnership with Hill in 1852, his business continued to thrive, and his fortune, as reported in the census and tax records, was considerable.

Several other factors may have influenced the nature and success of Bruin’s business. By the 1840s Alexandria was a 100-year-old city, and although plantations continued to operate in the surrounding countryside, many of the slaves available to traders were urban slaves who were accustomed to a greater amount of leeway in their daily activities than those people enslaved on farms. At the same time, the threat of being sold South was kept perpetually at the forefront of peoples’ consciousness as they witnessed coffles, slave markets, and the operation of slave jails on a daily basis. Such conditions may have led to urban slaves’ having access to greater networks for communication and potential avenues for escape, but also the very real and constant fear of being sold away from their families and communities. Slave traders like Bruin took advantage of the tradition among slave owners of selling slaves who made trouble to the Deep South as both a punishment and an instrument of control. The Virginia economy was stronger in the 1840s and 1850s than it had been

during Franklin & Armfield's heyday, but where their success was driven mostly by the simple arithmetic of supply and demand, Bruin's was fueled in large part by the peculiar and tenuous balance of power between slave owners and slaves. This complicated relationship was highlighted in Harriet Beecher Stowe's account of the incident of the *Pearl* in *The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

AFTERMATH

After helping to obtain the sisters' freedom, the congregation at Henry Ward Beecher's Brooklyn church continued to contribute money so that they could attend school. Emily overcame the oppression of slavery and championed the emancipation of slaves, working as an outspoken abolitionist alongside Frederick Douglass and others. While studying, Emily and Mary traveled in the state of New York to participate in anti-slavery rallies. Both sisters attended the protest convention in Cazenovia during the summer of 1850 to demonstrate against the Fugitive Slave Act, later passed by Congress (Figure 16). The convention, led by Frederick Douglass (shown in Figure 16 seated at right), declared all slaves to be prisoners of war and warned the nation of an unavoidable insurrection of slaves unless they were emancipated.

In 1853 Emily and Mary Edmonson attended the Young Ladies Preparatory School at Oberlin College in Ohio through the support of Reverend Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. After Mary's death from tuberculosis at the age of 20, 18-year-old Emily returned to the Washington, D.C. area and enrolled in the Normal School for Colored Girls in Washington under the tutelage of Myrtilla Miner. The school trained young African American women to become teachers. City official Walter Lennox, who in 1848 had co-authored a handbill calling for calm during the Washington Riot, published a statement in the *National Intelligencer* on May 6, 1857. Describing the school as "misguided philanthropy," he warned that "we cannot forget the events which disturbed the peace of our country some few years since, consequent upon the act of Drayton and Sayres. . . ."

By 1860 Emily was married. After living for many years in Sandy Spring, Maryland, Emily and her husband moved to Anacostia, where they became founding members of the Hillsdale community. Emily continued working in the abolitionist movement and maintained her relationship with her neighbor, Frederick Douglass. One of Emily's granddaughters is quoted as having written, "Grandma & Frederick Douglass were like sister and brother—great abolitionists. I sat on his knee in his office in the house that is now a museum in Anacostia where we were born." Emily Catherine Edmonson Fisher Johnson died on September 15, 1895 (Ricks 2007).

Joseph Bruin's name resonated among former slaves as late as the 1930s, a hundred years after he embarked on his career as a trader. Several former slaves recalled Bruin during interviews with the Federal Writer's Project. Frank Bell watched Bruin buy his uncle at the Seventh Street Wharf in the District of Columbia. Bell, born in Vienna, Virginia, in 1834, recounted the story to interviewer Claude Anderson. He described his uncle Moses Bell's career as the black overseer on a plantation owned by John Fallons. Moses Bell had run away several times, and Fallons had vowed to sell him South if he ran away again. He followed through on that promise in 1860, when Frank Bell had been hired out to a store in the city:



FIGURE 16: The Edmondsons Attending an 1850 Anti-Slavery Convention *SOURCE: Syracuse Library Special Collections*
Convention in Cazenovia, N.Y. The sisters are in bonnets in the center, one seated and one standing.

Well on dis day, August I think it was, I was working in Bacon and Brothers store, on Pennsylvania Avenue, 'tween sixth and seventh Streets, when old Marser stepped to the door an' called me, "Come on boy, an' tell your Uncle goodbye." Well I come out an' got in the wagon an' old Marser drove me down to the 7th Street Wharf, to ole Joe Bruin's omnibus where they had them. Unlce Moses was standing there chained up with 40 or 50 other slaves what had been sold along with him. They was all runaways, there was a gang of them what had tried to get to Canada. All but ten had been caught, including Uncle Moses...and all these runaways what had been sold was chained round they wrist. An' old Marser stopped beside the coffle and told me to get out [manuscript ends] [Perdue et al. 1976:27].

Fannie Brown, from Alexandria, told Faith Morris about seeing Bruin conduct a slave auction in Fredericksburg, Virginia, around 1860:

I recollec' one day I was in town an' 'cided I'd while 'way some time watchin' 'em. I went up close among de white folks gathered roun' de warehouse peepin' in through de windows to see de slaves. Den after a big crown come roun', I heard a nigger trader say, "Bruen (dat was de sellin' man), let my niggers out. I see Mr. Mellon in de crowd, an' he's a good buyer." Den old Bruen say, "Jim, come on out," Jim, a big six-foot, tall slave, come out smilin', and his shirt was took off, and den dey start zamminin' him. Dey jerked his mouth open an' look at his teeth an' den slapped him on his back, an' den dey said, "Dis is a prime nigger. Look at dese teeth." Somebody say one hundred dollars, another two hundred and so on 'till one thousand dollars was reached. Den Jim was knocked down to de highes' bidder an' was handcuffed and put in de coffle wid de other slaves dat had been sol' [Perdue et al. 1976: 60].

In 1903 one African American attested that Bruin was the best known and most feared of all the Alexandria traders, and another elderly gentleman recounted that he had been sold from Bruin's slave pen in New Orleans. In 1861, the year the Civil War began, Bruin claimed to have been in business in New Orleans for 26 years (Pacheco 2005).

It seems unjust and disappointing that such a ruthless, smooth, and plausible individual as Bruin should suffer little in the way of comeuppance in the years after the Civil War and Emancipation, but it appears that this was the case. Bruin's daughter and son-in-law were able to recover Bruin's real estate in Alexandria, which had been auctioned off after being seized by the U.S. government, and Joseph Bruin returned to 1707 Duke Street after spending most of the war in the Old Capitol Prison. Although in straitened circumstances, he was neither destitute nor without resources. By 1870 Bruin appears to have established himself as a farmer, with \$1,000 of real estate and personal property valued at \$2,559. His wife, six of his children, and several nieces and nephews lived with him, and he employed one white farm laborer and one black housekeeper. By 1880, according to the census, Joseph Bruin had taken up a new profession as a baker, and still lived with his wife in his house in Alexandria's West End. Two of his sons were working with him, and the Bruins employed one domestic servant, a "Mulatto" woman. Bruin died in 1882, and the Duke Street property was sold the following year.

However humble and harmless his later business might have been, Bruin's exploits as recorded in *The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* and his long tenure as Alexandria's most notorious "dealer in human flesh," as Reverend Beecher called him, would be his sole legacy. His reputation spread so far that he was referenced in abolitionist publications in almost every Northern state. The enslaved victims of his trade would carry their memories of him into the following century. In this way Bruin became the model of the greedy slave trader, his name known to thousands and his slave jail a monument to oppression.

VII. EXCAVATION RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The Phase III excavations on the Duke Street Lot showed that the historic ground surface was intact across a majority of the project area. During the excavations 24 test units were dug into the historic-era topsoil. Adding these 24 to the four test units dug on the Duke Street Lot during the Phase II testing, a total of 28 3x3-foot units was dug on the site. Seventeen units were dug on the 25-foot grid specified in the Resource Management Plan and the others were placed in areas of particular interest. After the topsoil had been tested, the remaining topsoil was removed with a backhoe, exposing numerous features. Many of these dated to the Bruin period. Most of the features were then excavated by hand, although a large brick cistern (Feature 16) was excavated only partially (see below) and a few postholes that were part of fence lines datable to the twentieth century were not dug. A table listing all the features identified is presented in Appendix D, and a plan of the excavations is shown on Figure 17.

The most important finds are:

- a series of postholes that appear to be the remains of a wooden structure dating to the mid-nineteenth century, possibly a barracks where slaves were kept;
- a large brick cistern, probably associated with a wash house that was attached to the standing house;
- a series of irregular pits containing brick rubble, oyster shell, and artifacts that may be the remains of a slave kitchen;
- a large deposit of animal bone associated with the slave kitchen;
- more than 6,000 artifacts, many of them dating to the mid-nineteenth century and some of them apparently associated with the slaves who resided on the site.

LANDSCAPE HISTORY

The project area consisted of the current 1707 Duke Street property, measuring 100x230 feet, less the standing brick house itself and an area directly behind it measuring about 40x90 feet, both of which will not be impacted by the planned construction. The modern Duke Street lot is only the western half of the original Bruin property as it existed in the nineteenth century. According to the 1853 Declaration of Assurance, the slave jail was situated on the western portion of the property, with a wood and brick wash house, 15x15 feet square, attached to the east side of the building (see Figure 13). The Bruins' private home, a two-story brick and wood dwelling, stood on the eastern end of the lot, with a separate kitchen and dining room attached. The standing house at 1707 Duke Street was the slave jail.

The features, deposits, and artifacts encountered on the site can be associated with different events in the history of the Duke Street lot and the distinct cultural landscapes of various phases in that history. The phases of that history are summarized below.

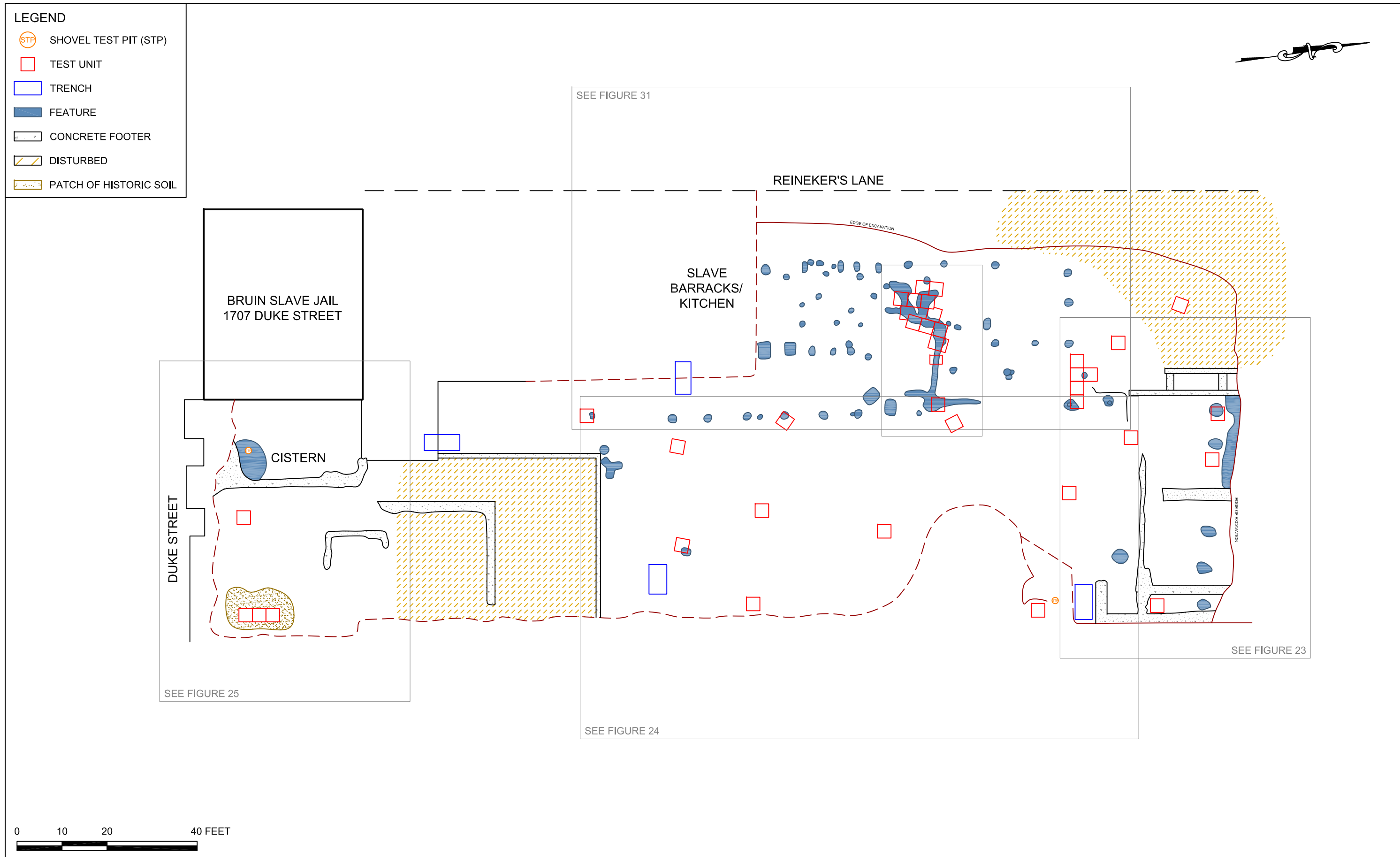


FIGURE 17: Composite Excavation Plan, Phase II and Phase III

- 1) The prehistoric period, when the area was woodlands occasionally visited by Indian hunters and gatherers.
- 2) Colonial land clearance. The Bruin site was entirely cleared and plowed before the first buildings were constructed on the site.
- 3) The West End period, 1796 to 1819. Numerous artifacts dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were recovered from the site, and these may have come from nearby properties that were part of the village of West End, established in the 1790s (Schweigert 1994). No clear evidence was found that a dwelling from this period stood in the project area; however, the large number of artifacts from before 1819 suggests that a tenant dwelling may have stood nearby, perhaps on a part of John Longden’s large property that did not become part of the modern 1707 Duke Street lot.
- 4) The John Longden period, 1819 to 1830. The house at 1707 Duke Street was built and served as home to a prominent man and his family. The only evidence of buildings dating to this period was remains of the cistern and wash house near the east side of the standing house; much of the yard may have been vacant.
- 5) Division of the Longden Estate, 1830. When John Longden died, his property was divided among his heirs. The northern boundary of the Duke Street lot was defined at that time.
- 6) The Bruin Slave Jail period, 1844 to 1861. During this period the modern lot was half of a property that extended about 200 feet to the east from the modern boundary. Joseph Bruin’s house was on the eastern half of the lot, where the Table Talk Restaurant now stands, and 1707 Duke Street was the headquarters of Bruin’s slave trading business. Structures, possibly a barracks for slaves and a kitchen, were built behind the house, and much trash related to the slaves was deposited in shallow pits around those structures.
- 7) The postwar period. After (or possibly during) the Civil War the slave barracks and kitchen were torn down, and much of the property was plowed again, presumably for a large garden. Wooden fences surrounded the lot. Joseph Bruin’s lot was split in two, and the modern dimensions of the 1707 Duke Street lot were defined.
- 8) Late nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic occupations. The house at 1707 Duke Street served as a residence until the 1960s. In the 1930s the house was hooked to city water and the cistern was filled in. Sanborn maps from the early twentieth century show frame outbuildings directly behind the house. A building was built over the cistern not long after it was filled.
- 9) The modern, commercial period. In the 1970s the lot was filled and leveled and graveled over to create parking lots, and the lots were eventually paved. The building east of the slave jail was torn down and a new structure erected in the same place, known as 1703 Duke Street. Another structure was built in the rear of the slave jail, along Reinekers Lane.

The modern commercial period is very distinct in the stratigraphy of the site (see box, right). The foundation slabs and footers of the buildings, the gravel and pavement of the parking lot, and the fill imported to the site when it was leveled are all clearly visible (Figure 18). Beneath this twentieth-century material was a dark

<p>IDEALIZED STRATIGRAPHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20th-Century Buildings ▪ 20th-Century Fill ▪ Buried “A” (“topsoil”) ▪ “Brown Layer” ▪ Sterile Subsoil

topsoil (a very dark gray clay loam), also easily visible when the pavement and fill had been removed. This topsoil was plowed after the Civil War, after a group of structures built during the slave jail period had been torn down. Beneath the plowed topsoil across much of the site was sterile subsoil; however, in the northeastern quadrant of the lot the plowed topsoil was underlain by what we called in the field the “brown layer” (a yellowish brown clay loam). This layer seemed to represent soil that had washed into a low area of the site. Before modern filling the northeastern part of the lot was as much as 3 feet lower than the parts along Duke Street, and this low area drained eastward out of the lot. The brown layer varied in thickness from 0.1 to 0.8 foot and contained mostly artifacts dating to before the Civil War. It essentially represents topsoil that was deeper than the depth reached by post-Civil War plowing, and the dramatic difference in color probably comes from coal dust and ash mingled into the upper layers.

ANALYTICAL UNITS

Although all of the material excavated during the Phase III is from the same property, it nonetheless falls into several spatial and temporal groupings. To organize the analysis and discussion of the material, several Analytical Units have therefore been defined (Table 4). Each AU corresponds either to an area of the site or to a group of related features, such as a fence line. In essence, AUs are formal devices to “lump” or combine information from discrete excavation contexts associated with the principal historical events that shaped the archaeological record. Various criteria were used to define analytical units, including spatial proximity, similarity of feature form, similarity of soil characteristics, stratigraphic relationships, and deposit dates. The greatest analytical attention was focused on the interpretation of deposits that could be most clearly associated with the site’s primary period of significance (1844 to 1861).

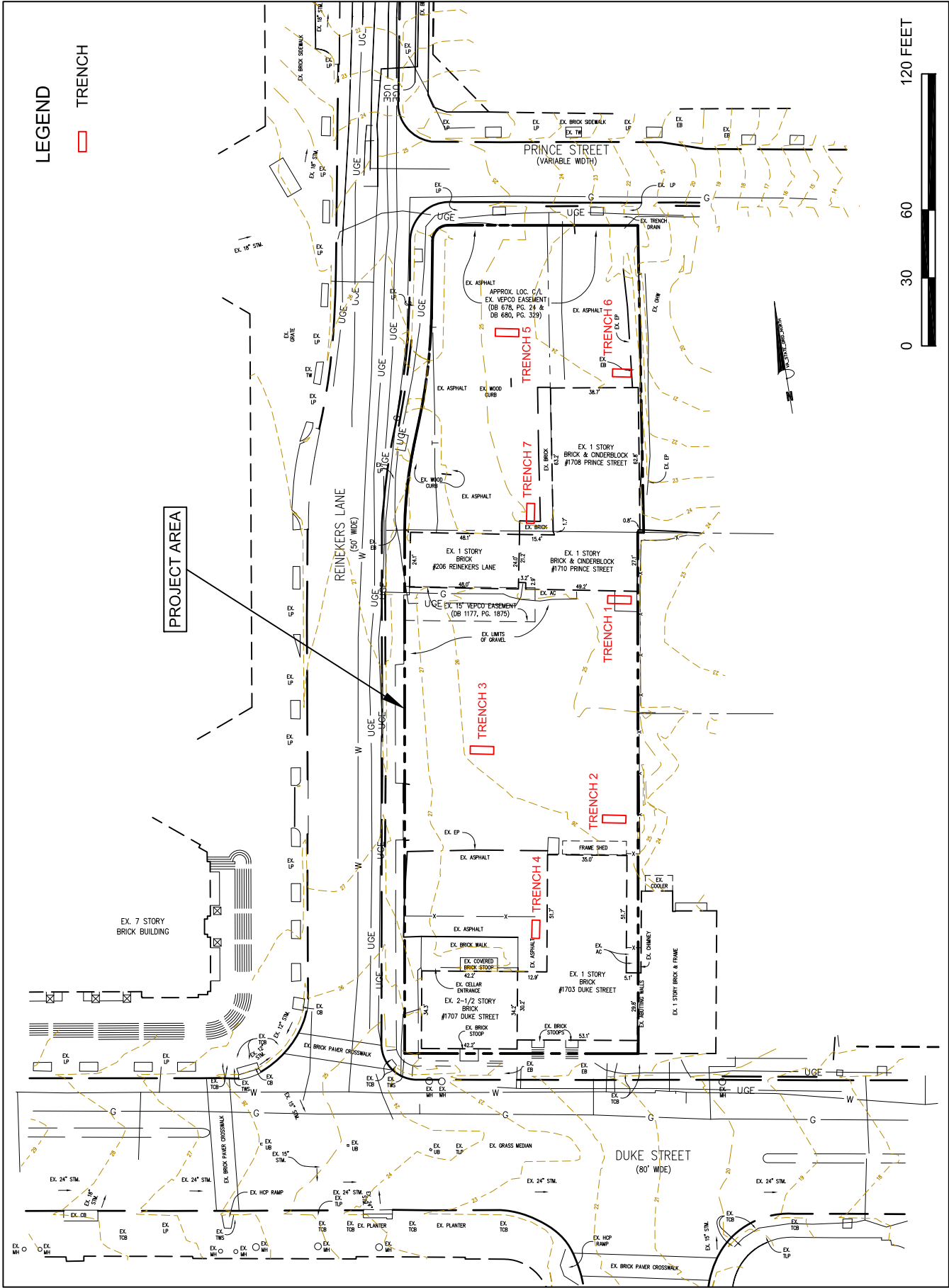
PHASE II EXCAVATIONS

Phase II testing of the site, completed in 2007, had already revealed much about the site, including the basic stratigraphy and preservation conditions. The study area included the Duke Street lot that is historically associated with the slave jail and a Prince Street lot that was not historically related to the slave jail property. During the 2007 study seven trenches were excavated across both properties with a backhoe (Figure 19). Where a buried landscape surface was identified beneath the pavement and modern fill, 3x3-foot test units were dug by hand. A buried landscape surface was in fact located on both the Prince Street and Duke Street lots. On the Prince Street lot foundations of a house built on the site around 1900 were identified. All of the artifacts recovered on the Prince Street lot seem to date to that relatively recent occupation and were clearly not associated with historic activity on the Duke Street lot, so no further work was pursued on that property.

On the Duke Street lot four trenches were excavated, and the historic ground surface was identified in all of them. The investigated area was a parking lot, mostly gravel but with some pavement close to the slave jail building. Underneath the gravel or pavement was modern fill of variable depth. In Trenches 2, 3, and 4 the historic surface was 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the current grade, but in Trench 1, near the northeast corner of the lot, the historic surface was 3.0 to 3.5 feet down (Figures 20 and 21). Before modern leveling the lot sloped down toward the northeast. In three trenches, the historic surface consisted of a very dark gray clay loam topsoil over yellowish brown clay loam subsoil.



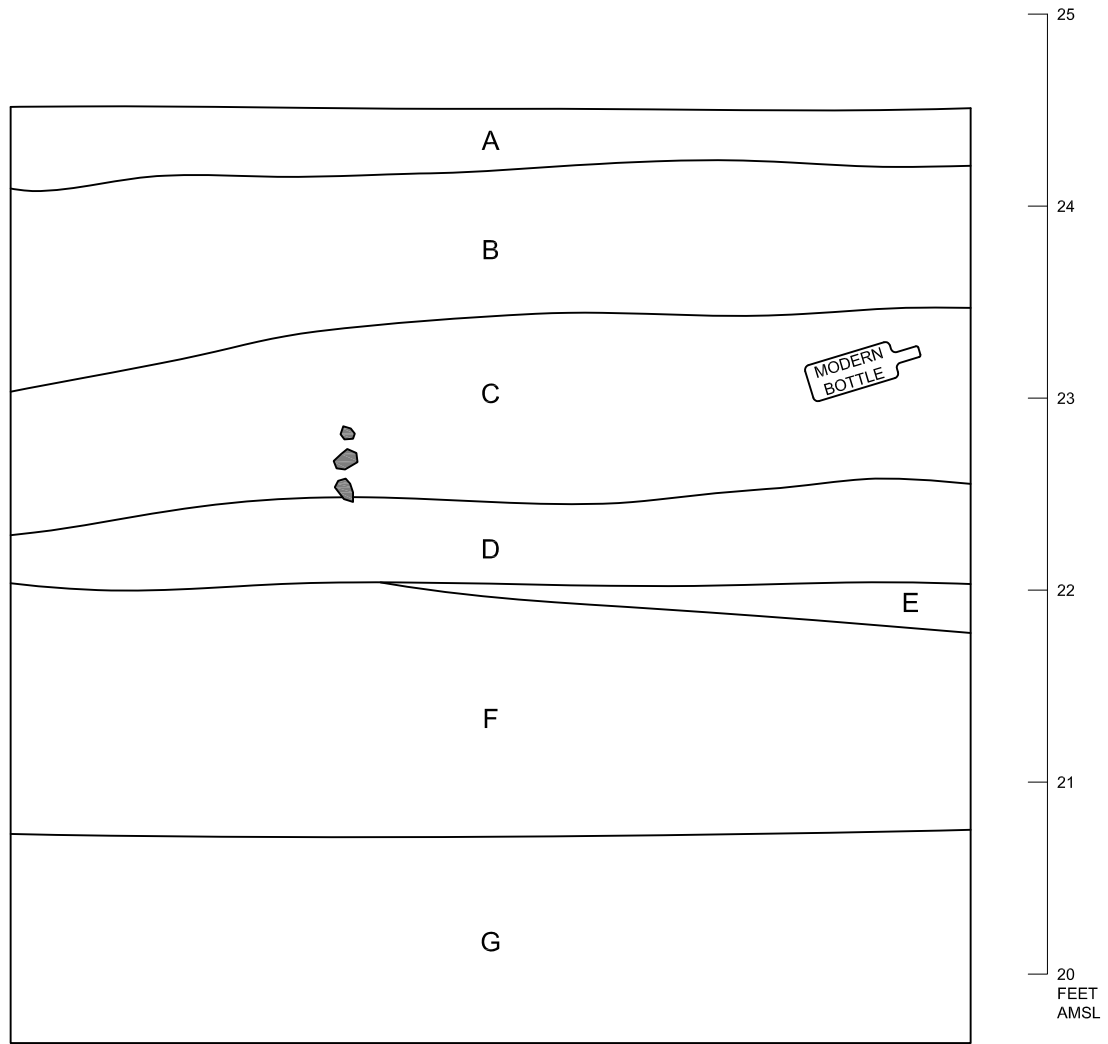
FIGURE 18: Building Footer and Twentieth-Century Fill



SOURCE: Columbia Equity Trust 2006

FIGURE 19: Phase II Excavation Plan

TRENCH 1
EAST WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

BASE OF EXCAVATION

- A GRAVEL PARKING SURFACE
- B "BANK RUN" FILL. YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/8) SAND MIXED WITH GRAVEL AND COBBLES
- C FILL. OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 4/3) CLAY LOAM MIXED WITH B
- D FILL. LIGHT OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 5/4) CLAY LOAM
- E FILL. YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/8) SANDY CLAY
- F BURIED A HORIZON / HISTORIC TOPSOIL. VERY DARK GRAY (2.5Y 3/1) CLAY LOAM
- G BURIED B HORIZON. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4) CLAY LOAM
- H SUBSOIL. BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/6) CLAY

 MODERN METAL FRAGMENTS AND WIRE

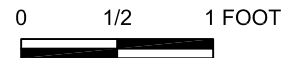


FIGURE 20: Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 1



FIGURE 21: Excavating Unit 1 in the Buried Historic Surface within Trench 1

Table 4: Summary of Analytical Units

AU	DESCRIPTION, DATING, HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION	FEATURES and UNITS
1	Rear of Duke Street Lot Features and units that were near the rear of the Duke Street lot and seem to contain a mixture of artifacts from the two properties, including early 20 th -century ceramics and glass from the Prince Street lots	
1a	Features 5 to 9, planting holes, and Feature 10, garden bed, near rear of Duke Street lot	Feas. 5-10
1b	Units near the rear of the Duke Street lot	Units 8-10
2	Vacant Yard Area Plowzone deposits in the east-central portion of the Duke Street lot, where very few features were identified	Feas. 17, 18, 20 Units 1, 2, 4, 12-14, 23-26, 28, 32
3	Southeast Corner Small patch of intact topsoil in the SE corner of the Duke Street Lot, between the slave jail and the Bruin residence; contained many small artifacts from the Longden and Bruin periods	Units 22, 29, 30
4	Cistern Large brick cistern east of the standing house, partially excavated	Fea. 16
5	Fence A Line of fence posts along Reinekers Lane, some repaired, apparently dating to the 20 th century	Feas. 31-34, 43-45, 49, 62-64
6	Slave Barracks/Kitchen The slave barracks/kitchen. Postholes, trash pits, and other features in the west-central portion of the Duke Street lot, apparently related to buildings of the slave jail period. This was further subdivided for finer analysis.	
6a	Wall A Line of large posts at 9-foot intervals, possibly part of a slave barracks	Feas. 13,15,19, 21-25, 56, 58
6b	Wall B Line of large postholes at irregular intervals, parallel to Wall A and 15 feet away, possibly part of a slave barracks or kitchen	Feas. 26, 27, 37, 38, 40, 41
6c	Kitchen/ Trash Midden Complex of shallow pits containing brick rubble, animal bones, shell, and artifacts, north of Walls A and B	Fea. 50 Units 33-40
6d	Slave Quarter Pits Pits associated with the slave quarter and dating to the mid-19 th century	Feas. 57, 59, 60, 61
6e	Slave Quarter Units Plowzone units excavated around the slave barracks/ kitchen	Units 3, 27, 31
7	North of Slave Quarter Group of postholes north of slave quarter and nearby units	
7a	Postholes north of slave quarter	Feas. 13, 14, 15
7b	Units north of slave quarter	Units 15-20
8	Miscellaneous Small Postholes Small postholes in the slave barracks but probably later in date	Feas. 28-30, 51-55
9	Disturbed Contexts A classification for artifacts from units excavated in areas of heavy 20 th -century disturbance	Units 11, 21
10	Prince Street Lots Prince Street Lot investigated during Phase II, site of two houses built in the 1890s	Fea. 4 Units 5-7

In Trench 1, however, there was an additional stratum, a dark yellowish brown clay loam between the topsoil and the subsoil. This “brown layer” contained a few nineteenth-century artifacts, and it was interpreted as soil that had washed into a former drainage during colonial times because of agriculture-related erosion.

PHASE III EXCAVATIONS

Area 1 Summary

When the Phase II testing was completed, modern buildings stood on much of the project area (see Figure 19). These buildings had concrete floor slabs and no sub-grade basements, so it was expected that the historic ground surface may have survived underneath them. These buildings had to be demolished and removed before archaeological fieldwork could begin. Because the archaeological work was dependent on the schedule for building demolition, the work was carried out in two stages. The first area to be excavated, carried out in February and March 2008, was called “Area 1,” and it encompassed an area measuring about 40x100 feet, the northernmost end of the Duke Street lot.

Area 1 included the area where Trenches 1, 5, and 6 were excavated during the Phase II survey as well as the area formerly occupied by twentieth-century buildings at 1708-1710 Prince Street. It is important to note that although the modern addresses place these buildings on Prince Street, the buildings were within the historic boundary of Joseph Bruin’s property.

When the buildings at 1708-1710 Prince Street were demolished and the concrete foundation slab was removed, no features were identified and the historic living surface was not immediately visible. Mechanical excavation to find any remnant of the historic surface began along the eastern end of the recently demolished buildings’ footprint. As the backhoe carefully scraped away layers of modern fill, it became clear that the historic ground surface had survived except where building footers had been placed. On the east side of the property, the surface was identified about 4 feet below the modern ground surface. As the fill removal proceeded westward, however, the ground surface rose, so the historic surface became apparent at a depth of only 3 feet on the western end of the building footprint. From the western end of the building block at 1708-1710 Prince Street to the property boundary along Reinekers Lane, the historic living surface was heavily disturbed by modern construction activity.

As the historic surface was exposed, 3x3-foot excavation units were placed at 25-foot intervals to sample the layer. Eight units, numbered 8-15, were excavated according to this sampling strategy. The backhoe carefully removed the historic soil layer, and the subsoil was examined for evidence of features. A total of eight features was identified in Area 1, although two of these, Feature 11 and Feature 12, were determined to be modern intrusions into the historic layer and therefore were not excavated (Features 1-4 were identified during the 2007 Phase II testing and were excavated). Features 5-10 and Units 9 and 10 are at the rear of the Duke Street property and may contain some material from historic Prince Street lot, so they were grouped into their own analytical unit (see discussion of AU 1, below). Features 13, 14, and 15 are related to the kitchen/slave quarter area to the south, so they were grouped with the other contexts associated with AU 6.

A layer of brown soil containing historic artifacts, probably the same that was identified as Stratum G in Trench 1 during the 2007 testing, was noted in the southwestern part of Area 1. Around Features 13, 14, and 15, this stratum was about 0.3 foot thick. It contained nineteenth-century artifacts and seemed to be on top of the postholes. This meant that in order to insure that all features would be exposed, the stratum had to be removed by the backhoe. Because no twentieth-century artifacts had been noted in the stratum, and because in the area of Features 13-15 it contained substantial numbers of nineteenth-century artifacts, five additional units (16 to 20) were dug to sample this stratum. Figure 22 shows the south profile of the Area 1 excavation, illustrating the site stratigraphy in this area. This profile shows the topography of Stratum G from east to west across the middle of the site.

Area 2 Summary

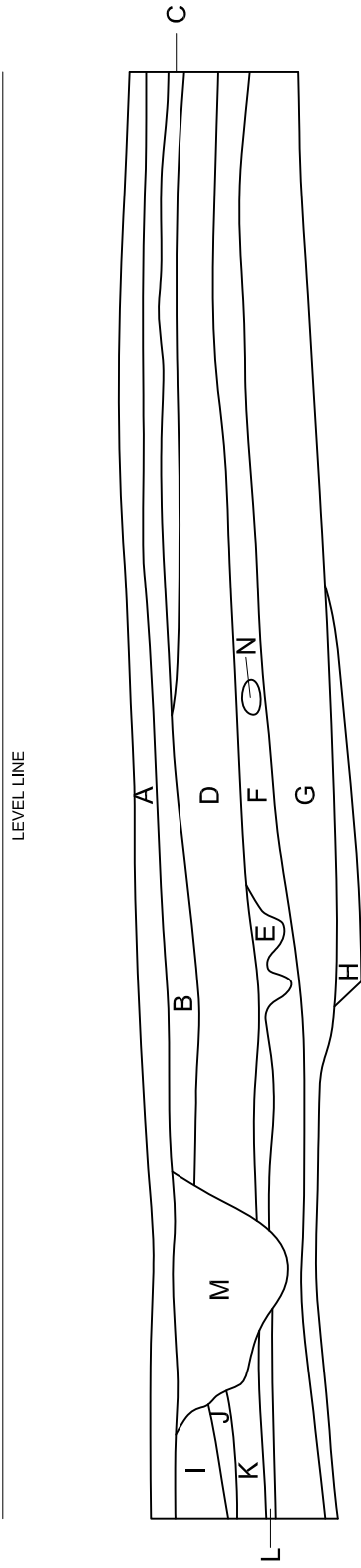
The remainder of the project area was investigated in May and June 2008, after the building at 1705 Duke Street had been removed. It was immediately apparent that disturbance underneath this building was much more extensive than under 1708-1710 Prince Street. The historic ground surface was present only in a small area in the southeast corner of the property, measuring perhaps 8x15 feet. The first test unit in this area, Unit 22, produced a large number of nineteenth-century artifacts. A larger sample of this deposit was obtained by the excavation of two additional test units, Units 29 and 30. No features were found. These three units were defined as an AU 3.

Although the historic ground surface was not present immediately next to 1707 Duke Street, a large brick cistern (Feature 16) was uncovered in this location. This feature was spatially separated from the rest of the excavations and it is discussed separately below as AU 4.

North and west of the footprint of the 1705 Duke Street building, the buried historic surface reappeared. Phase II testing had already established that the historic ground surface sloped down toward the northeast corner of the lot, and this was verified during the Phase III excavations. It was anticipated that this low-lying area might contain trash deposits, but test unit excavations showed that neither the A or B strata in this area contained notable numbers of artifacts, and that the artifacts that were present are highly fragmented as in other more elevated areas of the site. One reason for the small size of the artifacts was revealed during the backhoe excavation: plowscars were noted across most of the project area. The plowscars are all aligned with the modern lot lines and they cross over nineteenth-century features. It seems that most of the lot was turned into a large, plowed garden some time after the Civil War. This plowing probably destroyed many traces of the earlier use of the property as a slave jail.

Most of the features found during the excavation were in an area directly behind the standing house at 1707 Duke Street, 100 to 200 feet from Duke Street. In this area about 50 features were identified. Many of these were postholes for fences, but large posts that appear to have been parts of buildings, storage pits, and other features were also found. These features are interpreted as the remains of a slave quarter or barracks and kitchen dating to the Bruin period, as well as later fence lines. Within this area several distinct analytical units were defined (AUs 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, and 8) representing lines of postholes and groups of shallow pits.

SOUTH WALL OF AREA 1



LEGEND

- A GRAVEL MIXED WITH DARK GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 4/2) SILT LOAM
- B MIXED DARK GRAY (10YR 4/1) AND VERY DARK GRAY (10YR 3/1) SILT LOAM WITH ASPHALT PIECES
- C YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/8) SAND AND GRAVEL
- D DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/6) CLAY LOAM MIXED WITH DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) CLAY LOAM
- E BROWN (10YR 5/3) SAND MIXED WITH BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/6) SAND
- F HISTORIC GROUND SURFACE. VERY DARK GRAY (10YR 3/1) CLAY LOAM
- G "BROWN LAYER." BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM
- H SUBSOIL. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/6) CLAY LOAM
- I VERY DARK GRAY (10YR 3/1) SANDY LOAM WITH GRAVEL AND PLASTIC
- J DARK GRAY (10YR 4/1) CLAY LOAM
- K MIXED DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/6) AND DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) CLAY LOAM
- L BROWN (10YR 5/3) SAND
- M MIXED DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/6), DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3), AND VERY DARK GRAY (10YR 3/1) CLAY LOAM WITH ASPHALT, GRAVEL, AND CONCRETE PIECES
- N BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/8) SAND

FIGURE 22: Stratigraphic Profile across the Site, South of Area 1

PHASE III – ANALYTICAL UNITS 1 TO 4

Analytical Unit 1 – Rear of the Duke Street Lot

Although fieldwork was limited to the 1707 Duke Street property as it is now understood, remains were found along the northern edge of the lot that appeared to be related to the circa 1900 house on the Prince Street lot. It may be that at some point the Prince Street lot effectively included the northernmost 10 feet or so of the 1707 Duke Street lot. The artifacts found in this area, including Features 5-10 (AU 1a) (Table 5) are quite different from those found elsewhere on the Duke Street lot: there was much less material dating to the early nineteenth century and more from the early twentieth. The more modern material includes wire nails and broken Mason jars along with their lids and lid-liners. Fragments of a distinctive Carnival glass vessel from Feature 6 matches a fragment found in Unit 5 on the Prince Street lot. Features were also found that seem most sensibly related to that property; however, artifacts dating to the first half of the nineteenth century (such as pearlware) were also found in this area, and since the Prince Street lot was not occupied until the 1890s, these must derive from the Duke Street lot. However the material found in these units and features came to be here, it is clearly different from what was found elsewhere on the Duke Street lot, so it was analyzed as a separate analytical unit.

Table 5: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 1a, Features 5 to 10

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware		Fruit jar, aqua (1881-present)	1
Glazed	8	Bottle base, clear (1860-1915)	1
Unglazed	3	Bottle/jar glass	
Red-bodied slipware (1670-1850)	1	Clear	46
Creamware		Olive green	5
Plain (1762-1820)	10	Amber	8
Hand-painted (1765- 1815)	1	Aqua	20
Pearlware		Milk glass	1
Transfer-printed (1800-1840)	1	Tumbler, amethyst tint (1880-1915)	1
Hand-painted, blue (1775-1820)	2	Pressed glass tableware	2
Whiteware		Vessel glass, clear	13
Plain (1820-present)	32	Personal	
Decal-decorated (1880-present)	3	Porcelain doll (1850-1880)	1
Shell-edge, blue (1820-1900)	1	Architectural	
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1910)	3	Window glass	15
Transfer-printed, red (1850-1910)	1	Tile	1
Hand-painted (1820-present)	2	Nails	
Yellowware, plain (1827-1940)	5	Machine-cut or wrought	44
Hard-paste porcelain		Wire (1880-present)	9
Plain	2	Other	
Decal-decorated (1830-present)	4	Bolt	1
Transfer printed (1820-present)	1	Unidentified metal	5
Soft-paste porcelain, plain	1		
Stoneware, Albany slip (1800-1940)	5	Total	269

Beneath the footprints of the buildings at 1708-1710 Prince Street a series of very dark features was revealed (Figure 23). Features 5-9 were all circular in plan, about 2.5 feet in diameter, and they were arranged in an east-west line, parallel to Duke Street. They were evenly spaced, about 9 feet apart, with a gap in the row only where a modern building footer had penetrated the historic soil layers. Based on their size, shape, and alignment, they appear to be planting holes for bushes or small trees. The soil in each of these features was very dark grayish brown silty clay loam. This row of plantings must have been intended to mark the lot boundary. Since they were about 10 feet inside the modern boundary of the 1707 Duke Street lot, they suggest that the effective lot boundary was at some point 10 feet south of its legally defined location.

The impression that the northernmost 10 feet of the Duke Street lot were at some time considered part of the Prince Street lot is reinforced by Feature 10. Feature 10, 2.0 feet north of the line of planting holes, was roughly rectangular and measured 9 feet east-west by at least 3.5 feet north-south. It was immediately clear that only part of Feature 10 had been exposed: the feature was intruded along its north, east, and west edges by the foundation of the buildings at 1708-1710 Prince Street. The feature probably extended onto the Prince Street lot. The depth of the feature ranged from 0.5 to 0.8 foot (into subsoil), with the deepest areas resulting from plowing, which was apparent from the many plowscars that appeared in the subsoil beneath the feature. The location, shape, and size of the feature, along with its contents and the plowscars, suggest that this was a garden or small horticultural plot. The feature soil was mixed very dark grayish brown silty clay loam and brown clay loam. No plowscars were identified in any of the nearby units, and Features 5-9 showed no evidence of having been plowed: their edges were well-defined. Plowscars identified in Units 16-20 all ran north-south, and those in Feature 10 ran east-west. The differing alignments of plowing, the location of Features 5-10, and the later dates of the artifacts recovered from Features 5-10 suggest that these features are more likely related to late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century activity on the Prince Street lot, outside the historic boundaries of the Duke Street lot.

It is possible that the dramatic difference between the deposits in AU 1 and the remainder of the Duke Street lot results from changes in how the residents of 1707 Duke Street managed their yard. If the twentieth-century residents kept the area closer to the house clean and disposed of more trash around the back lot line, that would result in more twentieth-century material being found at the rear of the lot. Changes in refuse disposal patterns, however, would not explain why the trees or bushes that were once planted in Features 5 to 9 were 10 feet inside the lot line, or why the garden bed (Feature 10) seems to straddle the lot boundary.

Three test units (8-10) were dug near the northern boundary of the Duke Street Lot. The artifacts from this testing were grouped as Analytical Unit 1b (Table 6).

Features 11 and 12 were determined to be modern intrusions and were not excavated. A shovel test excavated into Feature 11 recovered wire nails, chunks of asphalt and modern soda bottle fragments (which were discarded). Close examination of Feature 12 revealed it to be a stain resulting from proximity to a large chunk of asphalt.

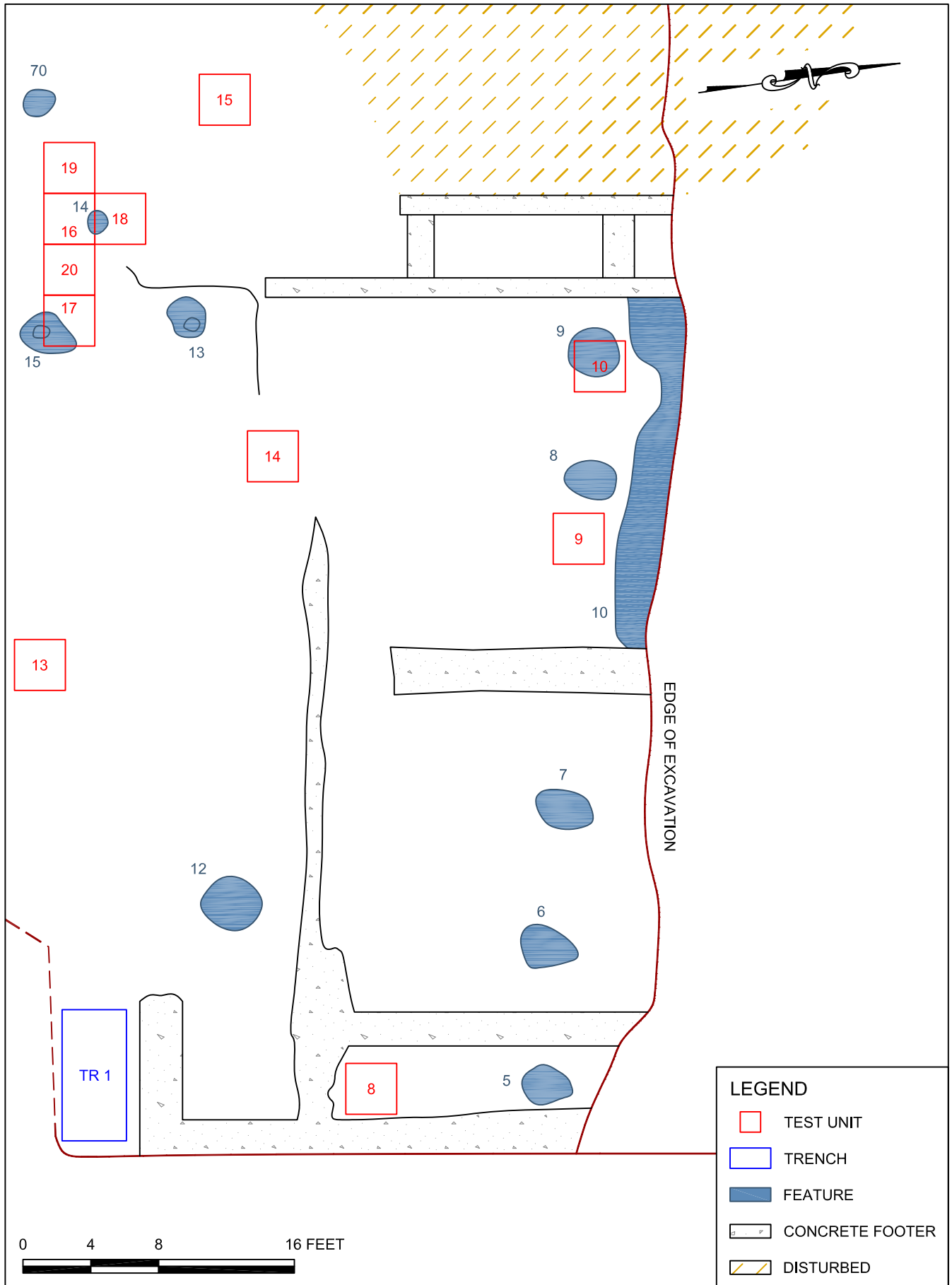


FIGURE 23: Plan of Features and Testing in Analytical Unit 1

Table 6: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 1b, Units 8-11

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Ceramics, continued	
Coarse red earthenware	8	Stoneware, black basalt (1750-1845)	1
Buff-bodied earthenware	2	Stoneware, amber bottles (1835-1910)	1
Red-bodied slipware (1670-1850)	4	Stoneware, Albany slip (1800-1940)	4
Buff-bodied slipware (1670-1795)	1	Glass	
Creamware (1762-1820)	19	Patent medicine bottle, aqua	1
Pearlware		Bottle base, clear (1915-1950)	1
Plain (1775-1840)	9	Bottle/jar glass	
Shell edge, green (1800-1840)	3	Clear	28
Transfer-printed (1800-1840)	1	Olive green	10
Flowing colors (1775-1840)	1	Amber	6
Hand-painted, blue, (1775-1820)	6	Aqua	25
Hand-painted, poly (1795-1825)	2	Amethyst tint (1880-1915)	10
Whiteware		Vessel glass, milk white	2
Plain (1820-present)	37	Lamp chimney	11
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	8	Architectural	
Transfer-printed, brown (1820-1915)	1	Window glass	39
Transfer-printed, green (1825-1915)	1	Linoleum (1937-present)	2
Hand-painted (1820-present)	1	Nails, machine-cut or wrought	43
Ironstone (1840-present)	1	Roofing slate	2
Yellowware, plain (1827-1940)	7	Other	
Oriental porcelain 1660-1860)	4	White clay tobacco pipe stems	4
Hard-paste porcelain		Kerosene lamp part	1
Plain	4	Hardware	2
Gilded band (1820-present)	1		
Hand-painted (1820-present)	1	Total	315

Analytical Unit 2 – Vacant Yard Area

In the east-central portion of the Duke Street lot, within an area measuring about 100 feet north-south by 40 feet east-west, only three small features were identified (Figure 24). Although there were patches of modern disturbance, the historic landscape was intact across much of this area, and test units were excavated to sample it. These units produced an assortment of artifacts from all periods of the site's occupation.

Of the three features identified in this area, Features 17 and 18 were both postholes and Feature 20 was an irregular pit of unknown origin.

Feature 17 appeared in the northeast corner of Unit 24, about 5 feet from the current eastern boundary of the Duke Street lot. Only about half the posthole was exposed during the excavation of the unit, so once the unit excavation was complete, the rest of the posthole was exposed and excavated. No postmold was identified, and the feature contained a few mid-nineteenth-century artifacts, including a fragment of roofing slate, a few pieces of olive bottle glass, machine-cut nails,

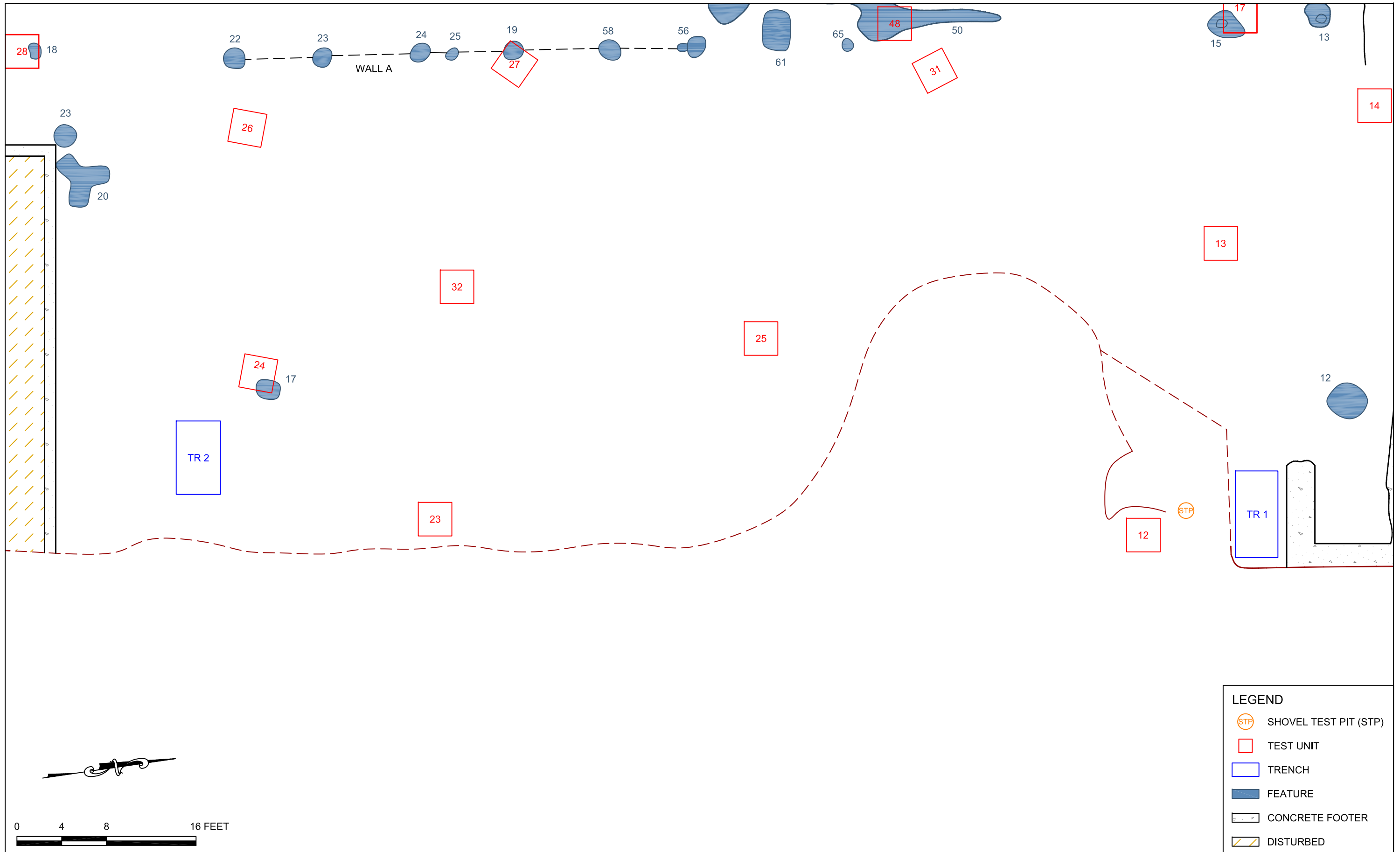


FIGURE 24: Plan of Features and Testing in Analytical Unit 2

and ceramic sherds. The posthole was roughly rectangular, and measured 0.8x1.05 feet in plan. The posthole was 1.1 feet deep. The feature fill was very dark grayish brown silty clay loam. When the buried historic surface was stripped, the area surrounding Feature 17 was examined for other, possibly related postholes, but none were identified, possibly because of disturbance in the area immediately north and west of this feature.

Feature 18 was a modern (mid-twentieth-century) posthole identified in Unit 28. In this area archaeological investigations were effectively limited to an area only 15 feet across, between the foundations of 1705 Duke Street to the east and the boundary of the project area to the west (see Figure 24) Feature 18 was rectangular and measured 0.7x0.5 foot in plan. It still contained the broken end of a wooden post set in concrete and asphalt. After it was exposed, Charles Hooff, owner of the slave jail building, informed the crew that there had been a fence (which would have included Feature 18) running east-west across this area of the property during the 1950s and 1960s.

Feature 20 was a pit only 0.5 foot from the northwest corner of the cinderblock foundation of the demolished building at 1705 Duke Street. Its shape was irregular: it had approximately the shape of the letter Y, with all the limbs of the Y roughly the same length and width. Overall, the feature measured 4.3x3.9 feet and was 0.7 foot deep at its deepest point, in the center of the Y. The feature fill was primarily a dark grayish brown silty clay loam, but it seemed to be lined around its edges with olive brown silt loam, as sometimes happens when a newly dug hole is left open during a rainstorm and some of the surrounding soil washes in. The dark color of the soil made it resemble the more modern features on the site, and it did contain coal ash; however, except for a single small piece of plastic, the artifacts appear to date to the nineteenth century.

Feature 20 contained 93 artifacts (Table 7), along with some brick pieces and coal. Among these are 14 pieces of purple transfer-printed whiteware plate and 13 pieces of another similar vessel in a slightly lighter shade of purple. Only three other sherds of purple transfer-printed ceramic were found at the site. The somewhat unusual collection of artifacts in this feature (why so much purple transfer-printed ware?) raised questions about the origin of this material, and whether this might be a

Table 7: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 2, Feature 20

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Whiteware		Unidentified bottle	
Plain (1820-present)	17	Clear	2
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1840-1900)	6	Olive	2
Transfer-printed, black (1825-1915)	5	Amber	2
Transfer-printed, purple (1825-1915)	27	Aqua	2
Ironstone		Other	
Plain (1840-present)	10	Escutcheon, brass	1
Embossed rim (1840-present)	3	Unidentified plastic (1930-present)	1
Architectural		Faunal	
Nails, cut/wrought	7	Unanalyzed bone	5
Window glass	3	Total	93

ritual deposit like those discussed below from Features 57 and 61. However, the vessels are not complete enough, or the collection distinctive enough, to support such a conclusion.

The nine test units dug across this part of the yard produced a large assemblage of artifacts (Table 8). This material spans the period from the early nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. The early artifacts include 189 sherds of refined ceramic manufactured before 1820 (167 creamware, 22 hand-painted pearlware) and a large assortment of coarse red earthenwares. Given the amount of creamware and pearlware, it could be inferred that the site occupation began as early as 1800 or even 1780. However, it is known that the house was built in 1819, so the presence of this early material presents something of a puzzle. It may be that it derives from an earlier, unknown occupation, possibly a tenant house, that stood either on this property or nearby before 1820. However, much of this material might also represent old, unfashionable dishes that would have been given to slaves.

Analytical Unit 3 – Southeast Corner of the Property, Units 22, 29, and 30

Most of the area beneath the modern buildings at 1705 Duke Street was graded or otherwise disturbed. However, a small area of the natural landscape surface was identified near the southeast corner of the Duke Street property, measuring about 8x15 feet (Figure 25). Unit 22, excavated in this area, produced a rather large number of artifacts dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century, so two additional test units (29 and 30) were then dug adjacent to it. A sewer line and other utility lines surrounded the small soil remnant, and it was impossible to expose the subsoil mechanically, since there was a risk the backhoe would damage one of these utilities. The three units removed the majority of the intact landscape surface, and no features were identified in the units.

Eleven sherds were found from a set of dishes transfer-printed with flowing colors, a style that was very popular in the 1850s (Table 9). These may represent some of the Bruin family's better china. The large quantity of creamware (1762-1820) provides further evidence that a tenant residence stood somewhere nearby before 1707 Duke Street was built in 1819. Since more creamware was found in the eastern part of the project area (AUs 2 and 3) than in the west, that residence may have stood somewhere to the east.

Analytical Unit 4 – Feature 16, the Cistern

Excavation

The demolition of 1703 Duke Street, which was directly adjacent to 1707 Duke Street on its east side, exposed the concrete footers of an earlier twentieth-century building. Removal of the concrete floor from that earlier building and 1.5 feet of gravel exposed about half of a brick cistern. The other half of the cistern was covered in poured concrete, which varied in thickness from 0.4 foot to 1.5 feet. The construction of at least two twentieth-century buildings on the east side of the slave jail had almost completely erased all traces of historic activity in the area, except the below-ground portion of the cistern.

The cistern has an interior diameter of 10 feet, and the depth is estimated to be at least 9 feet, which would provide a storage capacity of more than 700 gallons of water. The interior is divided by a brick partition wall which would have served to separate incoming water from filtered water. Based

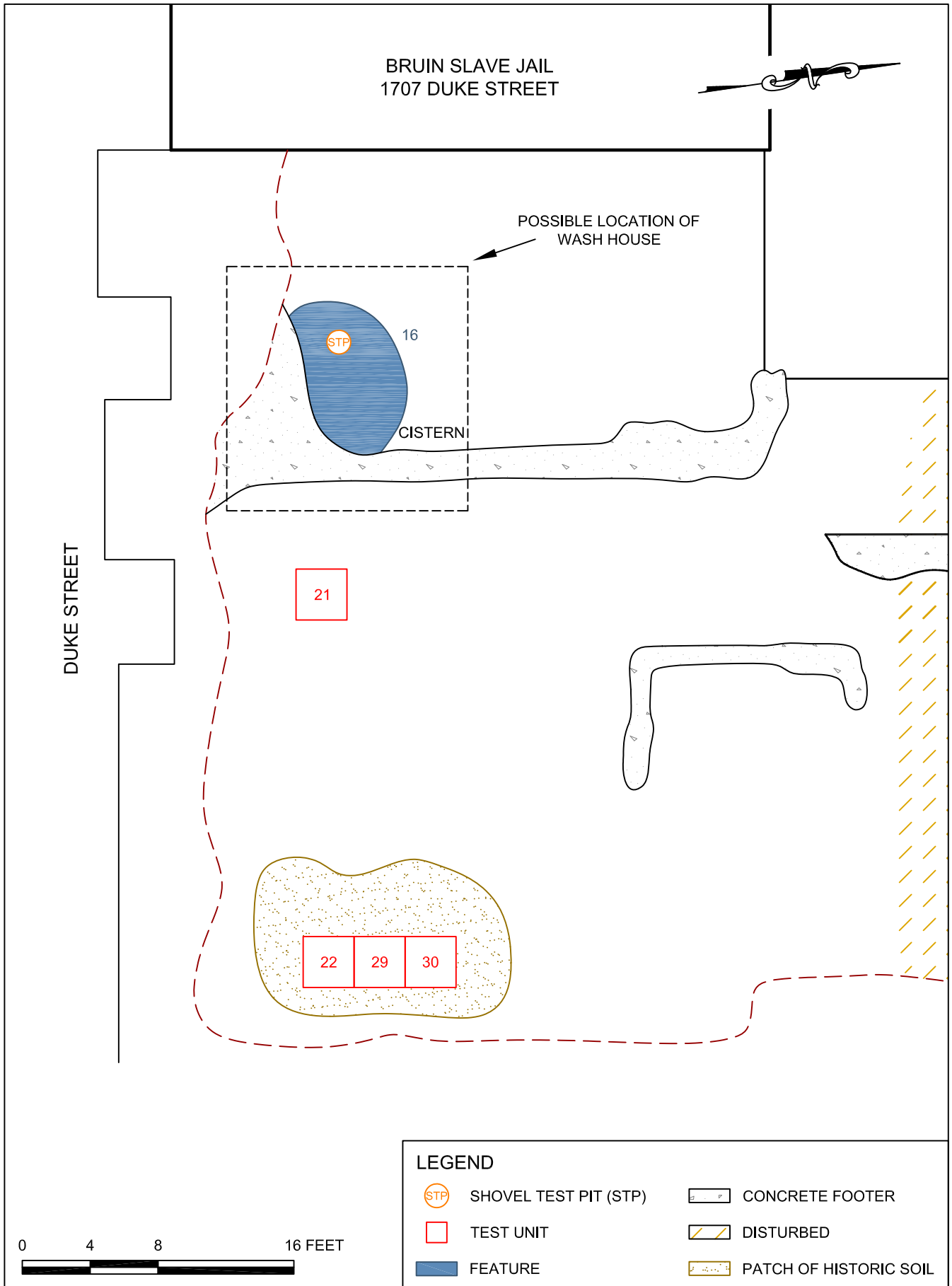


FIGURE 25: Plan of Excavations in Analytical Unit 3

Table 8: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 2, Vacant Yard Area, Including Feature 20

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	80	Wine/liquor bottle, olive	5
Red-bodied slipware with light slip interior, yellow glaze	4	Soda bottle, green (1904-present)	1
Black Basalt stoneware (1750-1845)	1	Beer bottle, amber (1860-1915)	20
Creamware		Bottle/jar glass	
Plain (1762-1820)	167	Clear	61
Dipped, Mocha (1770-1860)	3	Olive green	67
Hand-painted (1765-1815)	1	Amber	53
Pearlware		Aqua	155
Plain (1775-1840)	55	Aqua finish (1892-present)	1
Dipped (1790-1890)	3	Green	4
Hand-painted, blue (1775-1820)	17	Amethyst tint (1880-1915)	10
Hand-painted, poly. (1795-1820)	5	Cobalt blue	2
Shell edge, blue (1775-1840)	7	Light blue	1
Shell edge, green (1800-1840)	2	Lamp chimney	7
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1775-1840)	3	Stemware, foot	1
Transfer-printed (1800-1840)	7	Stemware, bowl	2
Whiteware		Vessel glass, curved	
Plain (1820-present)	221	Clear	11
Shell-edge (1820-1900)	4	Milk glass	8
Hand-painted (1820-present)	12	Personal	
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1910)	45	Button, plain small china (1850-present)	2
Transfer-printed, other (1825-1910)	8	Button, one-piece brass	1
Transfer-printed, purple (1825-1915)	27	Comb, hard rubber (1851-present)	1
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1840-1900)	15	Glass paperweight (1880-1915)	1
Decal-decorated (1880-present)	1	Graphite pencil	1
Dipped (1820-1900)	3	Limestone marble	1
Yellowware		Porcelain figurine	1
Plain (1827-1940)	8	Tobacco Pipes	
Dipped (1827-1940)	1	White clay pipe stem , 5/64"	5
Rockingham Glaze (1812-1940)	5	White clay pipe stem , 6/64"	2
Hard-paste porcelain		White clay pipe stem	1
Plain	11	White clay pipe bowl fragment	4
Decal-decorated (1830-present)	4	Architectural	
Hand-painted (1820-present)	1	Window glass	217
Soft-paste porcelain		Brick	9
Plain	10	Tile	4
Decal-decorated (1830-present)	1	Nails	
Oriental porcelain (1660-1860)	8	Machine-cut or wrought	472
Oriental porcelain	2	Tack, machine-cut or wrought	1
Ironstone, plain (1840-present)	27	Wire (1880-present)	1
Stoneware		Cut spike (1830-present)	1
Amber bottle (1835-1910)	3	Miscellaneous	
Misc. bottle (1820-1910)	1	Escutcheon plate	1
Gray salt-glazed	9	Hardware	4
Gray salt-glazed, handpainted	1	Unidentified metal	12
Albany slip (1800-1940)	2	Unidentified plastic (1930-present)	3
Bristol slip (1835-present)	1	Upholstery tack	1
		Faunal	
		Unanalyzed bone	133
		Total	2074

Table 9: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 3

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	35	Wine bottle glass, olive	7
Red-bodied slipware, light slip and yellow glaze interior, exterior unglazed	4	Bottle glass	
Buff-bodied coarse earthenware	1	Clear	5
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	51	Olive green	23
Pearlware		Amber	3
Plain (1775-1840)	25	Aqua	35
Dipped (1790-1890)	2	Amethyst (1880-1915)	1
Shell-edge, green (1775-1840)	1	Cobalt blue	1
Shell-edge, blue (1775-1840)	4	Vessel glass, clear	11
Hand-painted, blue (1775-1820)	3	Vessel glass, white	1
Hand-painted, poly. (1795-1820)	2	Lamp chimney	6
Transfer-printed blue (1800-1840)	1	Personal	
Whiteware		Buttons	
Plain (1820-present)	118	Brass, 1-piece	1
Shell-edge, blue (1820-1900)	3	Bone	2
Hand-painted (1820-present)	3	Pressed glass (1840-present)	1
Transfer-printed, blue (1815-1910)	23	Unidentified	1
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1840-1900)	11	Slate pencil	1
Transfer-printed, other (1825-1910)	2	Tobacco Pipes	
Sponged (1820-1930)	3	White clay pipe stem 5/64"	3
Embossed rims (1820-present)	4	White clay pipe stem 5/64", decorated	1
Dipped (1820-1900)	4	White clay pipe stem 6/64"	1
Yellowware		White clay pipe stem 7/64"	1
Plain (1827-1940)	13	White clay pipe stem, unmeasurable	2
Dipped (1827-1940)	4	White clay pipe bowl fragment	3
Hard-paste porcelain		Architectural	
Plain	6	Window glass	61
Decal-decorated (1830-present)	1	Brick	1
Oriental porcelain (1660-1860)	5	Unidentified nails	248
Ironstone		Miscellaneous	
Plain (1840-present)	6	Unidentified metal	17
Plain (1842-1851)	2	Unidentified plastic (1930-present)	
Embossed rim (1840-present)	1	Chain	1
Stoneware		Bolt	1
Albany slip (1800-1940)	3	Faunal	
English brown	1	Unanalyzed bone	119
Brown slat-glazed	2		
Gray salt-glazed	3	Total	905

on similar features, the water supply would have entered the cistern on one side of the cistern and passed to the other side through a filter at the base of the partition wall. A pump to draw water would have been located on the opposite side of the cistern from the intake or supply pipe. The interior wall was covered with a thin layer of mortar, a parging that would have acted as a seal to make the vessel watertight.

The fill in the cistern consists mostly of coal ash, mixed with artifacts from the 1920s and 1930s. The initial excavation of a single deep shovel test near the center of the feature (Figure 26) was abandoned at a depth of 3.0 feet when it began to fill with water.

Various courses of action were considered at the point, including various options for excavation and *in situ* preservation. While the various alternatives were considered, the cistern was covered and no further excavation was carried out. In early September 2008 it was decided that the concrete should be removed from the cistern, and as much of the fill as possible should be removed within OSHA restrictions, to see if the bottom depth of the cistern could be determined. At that time a construction crew used a small pneumatic chipping hammer to remove the concrete from the cistern, exposing a larger area of the cistern (Figure 27). Concrete removal proceeded as far as possible without compromising the integrity of the cistern, but this operation was complicated by the presence of concrete rebar that penetrated the cistern. Then the archaeological crew returned to excavate as much of the fill from the cistern as they safely could, in an attempt to locate the base of the cistern chamber. The cistern was excavated to a depth of 4 feet below ground surface, and a small probe was used to try to feel a solid base beneath the remaining fill. No clear determination as to the cistern's depth could be made as there were many chunks of mortar and concrete as well as voids within the fill. The probe encountered obstructions at a variety of depths, and in several places it sank easily to its full length of 5 feet. It is clear that the cistern is at least 9 feet deep, and likely deeper, but the unstable and irregular fill made it impossible to determine the depth precisely. The excavation was backfilled, and the cistern has been left unexcavated for the time being. Excavation around the cistern was monitored in March 2009, but no new discoveries were made.

During the October 2009 stabilization and restoration of the feature, the conservators excavated shovel tests to determine the condition of the structure and to attempt to determine its depth and the nature of the filtration system. These tests reached a depth of 6 feet below the extant rim of the cistern, but did not reach the floor of the structure or its filtration system. During these excavations a total of 20 intact glass bottles was recovered (Hollis 2009), which were later cataloged as part of the site collection. The bottles from the cistern (Table 10) include an assortment of alcoholic beverage, food/condiment, and medicine forms that are quite common in household assemblages. One unusual example was a food colorant or dye. Most of the glass vessels have datable embossments or makers' marks that allow the filling/abandonment of the feature to be dated to the early twentieth century.

Interpretation

A similar cistern was uncovered in 2002 at 909 Cameron Street and was examined by Steven Shephard and Fran Bromberg from Alexandria Archaeology (Figure 28). This cistern was 10 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep, with an intact brick dome. At the apex of the dome was an iron cylinder, 1.5 feet in diameter, which was closed by an iron cover. The interior was "parged" (covered with a thin layer of mortar). There was a narrow interior wall, slightly off center, that separated the cistern



FIGURE 26: Cistern Excavation in Progress



FIGURE 27: Cistern after Removal of Overlying Concrete, September 2008



FIGURE 28: Cistern on Cameron Street in Alexandria, with an Intact Brick Dome

SOURCE: Alexandria Archaeology

Table 10: Glass Bottles from Analytical Unit 4, Cistern

BOTTLE TYPE	DATE RANGE	REMARKS
Liquor	1924-present	Embossed "ONE QUART"; "CAPACITY ONE QUART/ 905 inside <Diamond Glass Co>/ 5"
Wine/Liquor		embossed "S B & G CO/ 2" on base
Liquor Flask	1904-present	Embossed "B3" on base
Liquor Flask	1924-present	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. maker's mark
Food Bottle/Jar	1891-1925	Embossed "JUNKET/ COLORS// CHR. HANSEN'S/ LABORATORY// LITTLE FALLS, N.Y."; food colorant/ dye
Food Bottle/Jar		Probably oil
Food Bottle/Jar	1860-1925	Probably oil
Food Bottle/Jar	1880-1915	Probably oil
Extract Bottle	1904-present	Embossed "HIRES/ HOUSEHOLD EXTRACT// FOR HOME USE// MANUFACTURED BY/ THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO// PHILADELPHIA, PA./ U.S.A."
Mustard Jar	1915-present	Embossed "IT'S FRENCH'S"; "DESIGN PAT'D FEB. 23-15/ 6" on base
Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Jar	1876-1958	Embossed "HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO./ INC./ PHILADELPHIA."
Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Jar	1904-present	6 vessels; one faintly embossed "OD" on base; one embossed "C18/ 3S" on base; one embossed "PEPTOGENIC/ MILK POWDER"; "FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER/ NEW YORK" on base; one embossed "1" on base
Medicine Bottle/Jar	1911-1929	2 vessels; embossed "3vi" and graduations; "6 <Owens Bottle Co> 5" on base
Medicine Bottle/Jar	1915-1950	embossed "F/ 21/ S" on base
Medicine Bottle/Jar	1916-1929	3 vessels; one embossed "30/ PHENOLAX/ WAFERS/ UPJOHN"; "<Illinois Glass Co>" on base; two embossed "3viii" ; "<Illinois Glass Co.>" on base
Unidentified Bottle/Jar		Unidentifiable body sherd, aquamarine color

into two separate chambers. A wooden filter connected the chambers. Water flowed into the cistern on one side of the wall and was removed from the other, so the filter removed sediment and other foreign material from the water before it was pumped up. Other cisterns had more elaborate filtration systems. A cistern uncovered at a nineteenth-century commercial bakery in Alexandria had a separate filtration chamber with layers of coarse sand, small gravel, and wood chips through which the water passed before entering the main chamber (Cuddy et al. 2006:10-31).

The cistern at 1707 Duke Street must once have closely resembled the Cameron Street cistern. It is about the same size, it is "parged," and has an interior dividing wall. However, the Duke Street cistern has apparently lost its original dome.

The cistern at 1707 Duke Street was built some time in the 1820 to 1853 period. It seems probable that it was built before 1844, when the house served as the residence of a prominent family, rather than under Bruin's ownership, when the house was the headquarters of a business enterprise.

The 1853 Declaration of Assurance issued to Joseph Bruin by his insurers depicts a wash house adjoining the slave jail building (see Figure 13), but the drawing does not appear to be accurate. It is both drawn and verbally described as being contiguous with the slave jail, but its dimensions, 15x15 feet, describe a square building. As drawn on the map, it appears to be distinctly rectangular. Further, the slave jail itself is drawn with its longer walls (42 feet) running north-south and the shorter wall fronting Duke Street (east-west). The building is actually situated with the 42-foot sides running parallel to Duke Street. The map does not appear to be drawn to scale. The orientations, sizes, and arrangements of the buildings as depicted on the map are therefore somewhat uncertain, but it seems reasonably clear that the only known structure (as of 1853) dating to the Bruin occupation that could possibly be located in the location of the cistern would be the wash house.

The cistern was presumably associated with the wash house, probably directly underneath it. The wash house would have required large amounts of water on a daily basis, and the cistern would most likely have been set up so that a pipe from the roof of the wash house would channel water into the cistern, while a pump inside the wash house would provide water on demand for the washing activities inside. The location of the cistern supports the hypothesis that the wash house was attached to the southern portion of the east wall of the slave jail.

When the building at 1705 Duke Street, which adjoined 1707 Duke Street from 1958 to 2008, was demolished, the east wall of the slave jail was exposed for the first time in a half-century (Figure 29). Two doors and a small window were revealed when the walls of 1705 Duke Street were peeled away from the former slave jail's east wall. Also visible in the brickwork of the wall is a silhouette of a structure that once adjoined the slave jail. In Sanborn fire insurance maps from 1901 and 1941, a small extension is depicted, projecting out about 5 or 6 feet from the slave jail's east wall (Figure 30). This small extension may have been a short hyphen, to which the wash house had been attached.

This arrangement of cistern and wash house was standard practice in the mid-nineteenth century. Home economy manuals from the period indicate that rain barrels or other water catchers could be used to supply water to a wash house, although the water could easily be contaminated, and the time spent ferrying the water from outdoor barrels to the interior of the wash house reduced the efficiency of the operation (Webster and Parkes 1855). *Miss Leslie's Lady's House-Book: a Manual of Domestic Economy*, published in 1850, recommends a cistern to ensure that an "abundance of water" is always on hand, in order to get clothes really clean. The 1855 edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy* instructs that cisterns be built in all wash houses, either on the roof or beneath the floor (Leslie 1850; Webster and Parkes 1855). It also instructs, as do several other similar publications, that a laundry be built adjoining the wash house. The wash house would be equipped with a ready water supply as well as a heat source (perhaps the wash house shared one of the slave jail's four chimneys?), and sufficient copper wash tubs, mangles, and other devices and supplies for washing clothes. The laundry was used for drying, ironing, folding and starching of clothing. No laundry building is listed on the Declaration of Assurance. This does not necessarily indicate that no such building existed, merely that if it did, it was uninsured under Bruin's policy.

Although none of the historic ground surface was left in this area, and the cistern is the only structural element remaining of Bruin's wash house, the location is historically significant because of Harriett Beecher Stowe's account of the Edmonson sisters' incarceration at the slave jail. As described above, the sisters were compelled to "wash for thirteen men" during their first stop at the



FIGURE 29: South Wall of 1707 Duke Street, with Doors

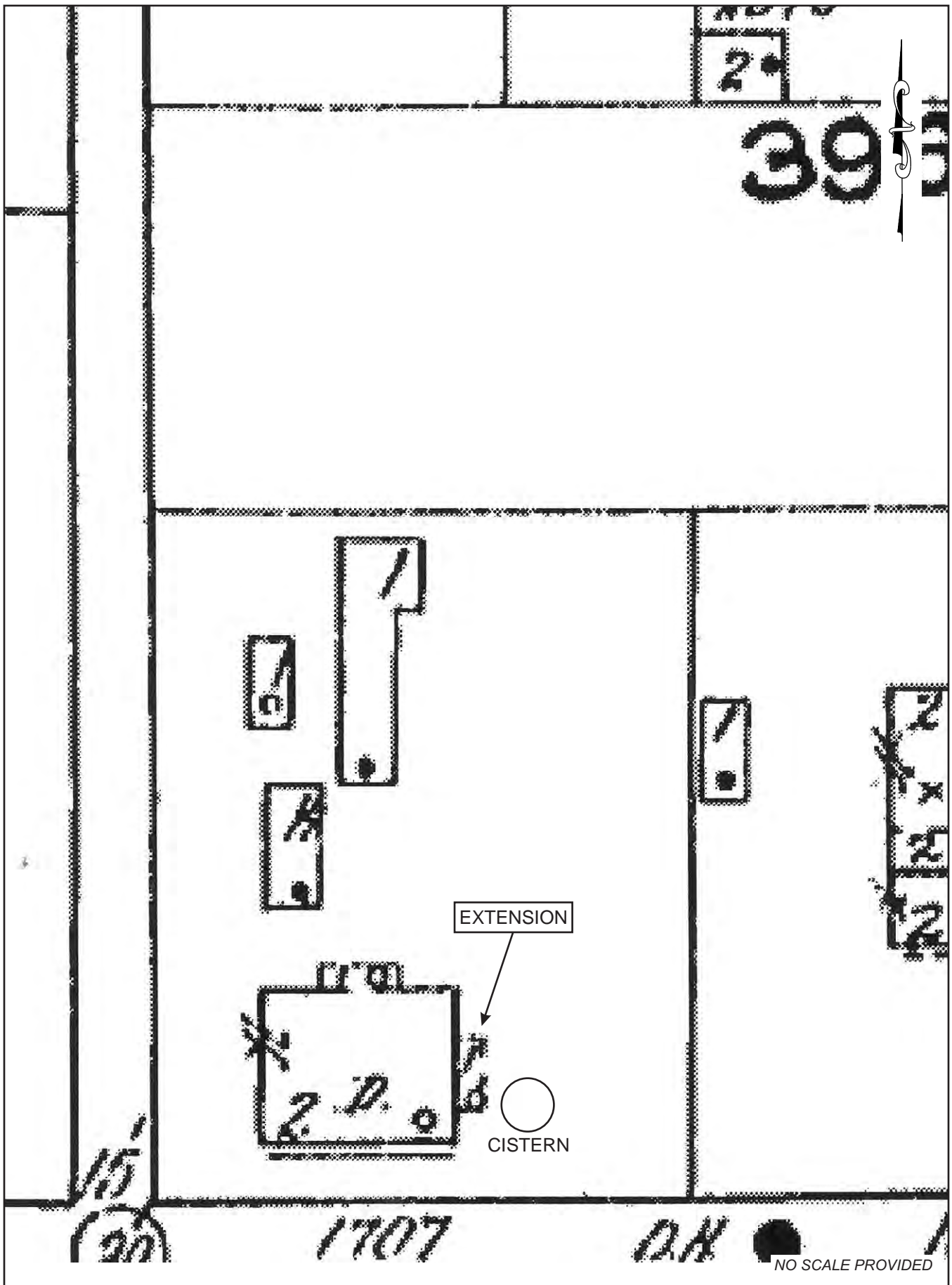


FIGURE 30: 1921 Sanborn Map Showing the Extension toward the Cistern

SOURCE: Alexandria Archaeology

slave jail, and were again “employed in washing, ironing and sewing” when they returned to Alexandria from New Orleans (Stowe 1853:160, 164). It would appear that the cistern is the last physical remnant of the workplace where Emily and Mary Edmonson toiled with their brothers while waiting for word of their fate.

It may be that the second door in the slave jail’s east wall led to a laundry building that also adjoined the wash house, a possibility made stronger by the historical evidence. The account in Beecher Stowe’s *Key* also provides a significant clue: the girls work included *ironing* and *sewing*, work that would have taken place in a laundry rather than a wash house. The wash house, with its huge sinks, boilers, and copious amounts of steam, was unsuitable for any other kind of work. In a space measuring only 15 feet square, there would have been no room for any other activities. An attached laundry building would be the sensible place for such activities as drying, ironing, folding, and repairing clothes and linens.

PHASE III –THE SLAVE QUARTER

Most of the features identified during the excavations were located in the western half of the lot, directly behind the standing house (Figure 31). The contrast between the expanse of bare, yellowish brown subsoil to the east and the numerous postholes and other pits in the western area was dramatic. The large number of features in this area (about 50) presented serious problems of interpretation, and the situation is still not fully understood. This area was plowed sometime after the Civil War, destroying stratigraphic evidence that could have been used to sort out features of different periods. However, there is enough evidence to state, with a high degree of confidence, that structures of some kind stood here in the Bruin period. These structures probably consisted of a wooden slave barracks and a kitchen with a brick hearth and chimney.

Analytical Unit 5, Post-Civil War Fence Line

A number of the postholes in the slave quarter area could be resolved into a fence line running parallel to Reinekers Lane, about 15 feet away from the modern curb. Several of these posts had been repaired, evidence that this fence line was maintained for decades. Features 31, 32, 44, 49, 62, 63, and 64 were all very similar, and they were spaced at 8-foot intervals (see Figure 31). They were all very dark because they were mixed with a large amount of black coal ash. The presence of coal ash seemed to distinguish antebellum from post-Civil War features on the site, so these appeared at first glance to be rather modern. This inference was supported by the recovery of a beer or soda bottle base datable to between 1860 and 1915 from the posthole fill (not the postmold) of Feature 31 (Table 11). It seems clear that at least Features 31, 32, 44, 49, and 62 represent a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century fence. It is not known why a fence would be built and maintained 10 feet inside the boundary of the property.

In the line of these regularly spaced posts are other postholes. Feature 45 was very similar to the others and it was exactly halfway between Features 44 and 49, so it may be related. Features 33, 34, 35, and 43 were much smaller and not exactly in line with the others, so they may not be related to the fence.

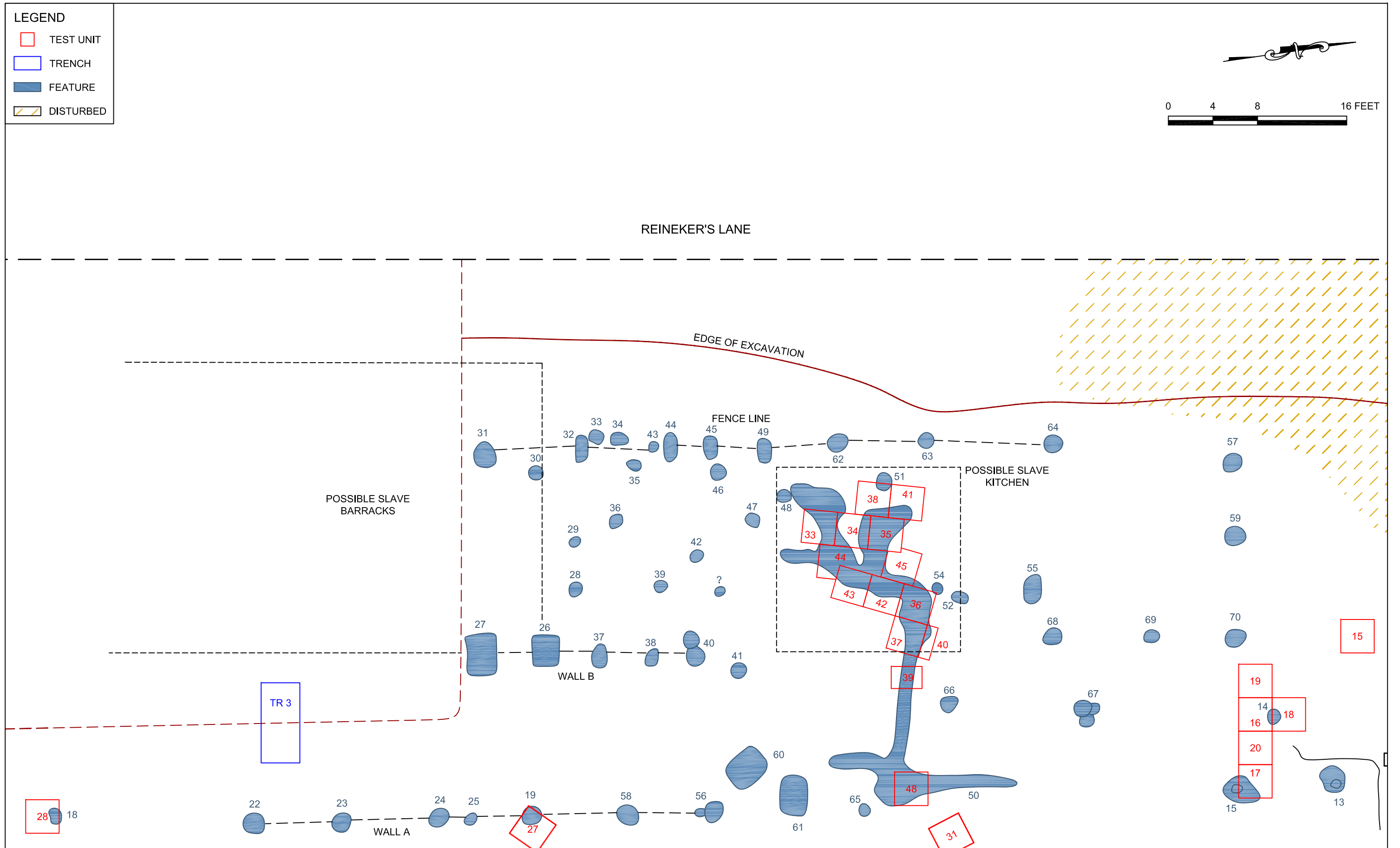


FIGURE 31: Plan of Features and Excavations in the Slave Quarter Area

Table 11: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 5, Fence A

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	2	Wine bottle glass, olive	2
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	2	Bottle glass, aqua, 1860-1915	1
Pearlware, plain (1775-1840)	1	Bottle glass, aqua	3
Whiteware		Bottle glass, olive	9
Plain (1820-2000)	3	Architectural	
Dipped (1820-1900)	1	Window glass	2
Yellowware, embossed (1827-1940)	1	Nails, unidentified	83
Other		Total	
Unidentified metal	21		131

Analytical Unit 6, Slave Barracks and Kitchen

Wall A: Features 19, 22, 23, 24, 56, and 58 (AU 6a)

Features 19, 22, 23, 24, 56, and 58 are all postholes, and they form a line at 8-foot intervals running north-south along the east side of the slave barracks area. They are all relatively large, about 2.5 feet in diameter, and roughly round. They are all well over a foot in depth from the “top” (the point at which its presence was noted) to clean yellowish-brown subsoil. The soil excavated from all of these features consisted of mixed olive brown silt loam and olive yellow silty clay loam with many small fragments of brick, mortar, and oyster shell. No coal ash is present, and artifacts were rather sparse. All of the recovered artifacts could date to the Bruin period; the *terminus post quem* for Wall A is 1820 (Table 12). Where postmolds were visible, they were round and measured about 0.5 foot in diameter. These postholes were placed at precise 8-foot intervals, in a line running north-south. They were all excavated to approximately the same depth, around 28 feet amsl. Judging from the size and the care that was taken to place each post at the same depth, it appears that these posts were structural. It was quite common to build and raise one long wall of a post structure as a unit,

Table 12: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 6a, Wall A

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
White salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805)	1	Unidentified bottle	
Whiteware		Clear	1
Plain (1820-present)	19	Aqua	3
Transfer-printed, clobbered/filled (1820-1915)	5	Curved vessel glass	
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1840-1900)	1	Clear	1
Transfer-printed, brown (1825-1915)	11	Milk glass	2
Hand-painted (1820-present)	4	Architectural	
Stoneware with Albany slip and hand-painted decoration (1800-1910)	9	Window glass	2
Personal		Cut/wrought nails	67
Bone button	1	Spike	1
		Faunal	
		Unanalyzed bone	13
		Total	
			141

and this required that the postholes all have the same bottom elevation. If Wall A is one side of a building, it would have been about 40 feet long.

Wall A may have been one side of a building used as housing for slaves. The brick building at 1707 Duke Street was known to serve as a slave “warehouse,” but it may have been insufficient if Bruin purchased a larger number of slaves. In addition to the purchase and sale of slaves, he also advertised that he boarded slaves at the rate of 25 cents per day. It seems probable that he required additional space for so many people.

The major difficulty with interpreting Wall A as one side of a building is that there is no corresponding side either to the east or the west. No features were noted to the east. To the west there is a line of postholes, Features 26, 27, 37, 38, 40, and 41 (see below), parallel to the northern portion of Wall A and about 15 feet away. However, that line of postholes is diverse, and none of them looks exactly like the postholes in Wall A. One possibility is that Wall A represents an addition made to a standing building, or even a sort of porch. That standing building, which might have been supported on shallow brick or stone foundations that have been destroyed by plowing, would have provided support for the other side of the roof.

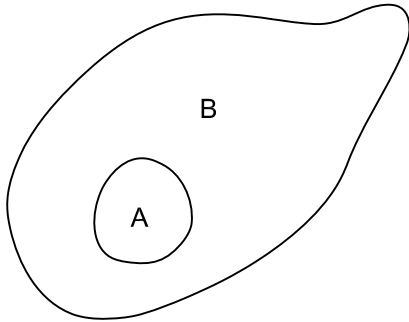
It is also possible that Wall A represents a fence, although it is not connected to anything at either end and seems very well built for a simple fence. But considering that the property was a slave jail, perhaps a tall, well-built fence was essential, and such a fence could also have served to separate the slave quarters from the Bruin residence to the east.

Wall B: Features 26, 27, 37, 38, 40, 41 (AU 6b)

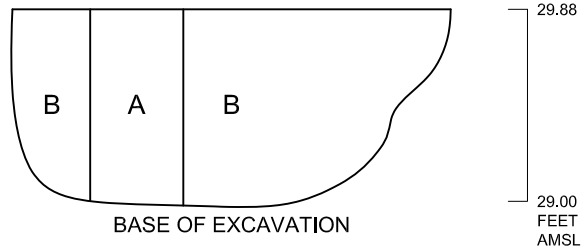
Wall B is a line of postholes parallel to and 15 feet away from Wall A. Judging from their location, they would appear to represent the other side of the building; however, they have various sizes and shapes, and none of them matches the very consistent holes of Wall A. They are also at rather uneven intervals. Feature 26 is about 6 feet from Feature 27, Feature 37 about 5 feet from Feature 26, Feature 38 about 5 feet from Feature 37, Feature 40 about 4 feet from Feature 38, and Feature 41 about 4 feet from Feature 40.

Features 26 and 27 are both quite large, rectangular pits. Feature 26 measured about 2.5 feet east-west by 2.0 feet north-south. The soil was a mix of yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown silt and silty clay loams, with small amounts of brick, oyster shell, and wood charcoal and a handful of early nineteenth-century artifacts. It was about 1.2 feet deep, with nearly straight sides and a flat bottom. In the center was a disturbed area that appeared to represent a hole left by the removal of a large post (Figure 32). Feature 27 was even larger, about 2.5 feet north-south by 3.5 feet east-west. It also had straight sides and a flat bottom, and the soil was also similar. The elevation of the bottom of the hole was about 0.1 foot deeper than the bottom of Feature 26. No postmold was noted in the feature. Judging from their size and shape, Features 26 and 27 might seem to be some kind of storage pits, but since they were obviously filled with the soil that had just been dug out of them, this cannot be the case, and postholes remains the best explanation. The artifacts from the two features are also similar, except that Feature 27 yielded 66 badly rusted nails (Table 13). The material from all of the features in Wall B is quite early, with a *terminus post quem* of 1820 and 21 sherds of pearlware as

FEATURE 23, WALL A
PLAN VIEW



PROFILE FACING NORTHWEST



LEGEND

- A POSTMOLD. MIX OF VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 3/2) AND YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILT LOAM WITH CHARCOAL
- B POSTHOLE. MIX OF YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6), LIGHT OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 5/6) AND VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 3/2) SILT LOAM



FIGURE 32: Plan and Profile of Feature 23, Wall A

Table 13: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 6, Wall B

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	2	Bottle glass, aqua	1
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	7	Bottle glass, olive green	5
Oriental porcelain (1660-1860)	1	Tobacco Pipes	
Pearlware		White clay pipe stem 5/64"	1
Plain (1775-1840)	11	White clay bowl fragment	1
Dipped (1790-1890)	1	Architectural	
Hand-painted, brown (1775-1820)	1	Window glass	8
Shell edge, green (1775-1840)	1	Brick	1
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1775-1840)	7	Nails, cut/wrought	88
Whiteware, transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	1	Other	
		Miscellaneous iron	7
		Total	144

compared to only one of whiteware. The presence of so many nails within this feature, which themselves date to rather early in the history of the site, suggests that wooden buildings stood in this area from the time the house was built in the late 1810s.

Features 37 and 38 were much smaller and shallower than Features 25 and 27. Features 37 and 38 were rectangular, 1.5x1 feet, approximately 1 foot deep from the base of the buried Stratum A. The feature fill was identical to that in Feature 27, with the same inclusions and similar artifacts.

Feature 40 was cut through by a coal-ash-stained (and therefore post-Civil War) pit that destroyed much of the feature. What remained was roughly circular, about 2.0 feet in diameter, with fill resembling that in the other postholes of Wall B.

Feature 50 (AU 6c)

Feature 50 is located in the northeastern part of the site, at the north end of the possible slave barracks. At first it appeared to be a large shell midden within Stratum B, the "brown layer." Oyster and clam shells had been present in nearly every excavation across the entire site but never in significant quantities. It was unusual to find an intact oyster or clam half-shell in a 3x3-foot test unit, and although small shell fragments were present in the soil, the concentration was consistent across the site.

The concentration of shells identified as Feature 50 was concentrated within a 10x10-foot area and consisted mostly of intact clam and oyster shells, along with a brown silt loam that contained artifacts. In order to identify the boundaries of the feature, first shovels and then trowels were used to find clear boundaries. This proved challenging, as the shape revealed by the scraping was irregular. Rather than trying to bisect the large, amorphous feature, several test units were placed in various locations on Feature 50 to obtain a spatially representative sample (Figure 33).

Unit 33, the first unit excavated on Feature 50, revealed that the oyster shell pile was about 0.3 foot thick and was in a shallow, U-shaped trench. Unit 34, excavated immediately north of 33, uncovered

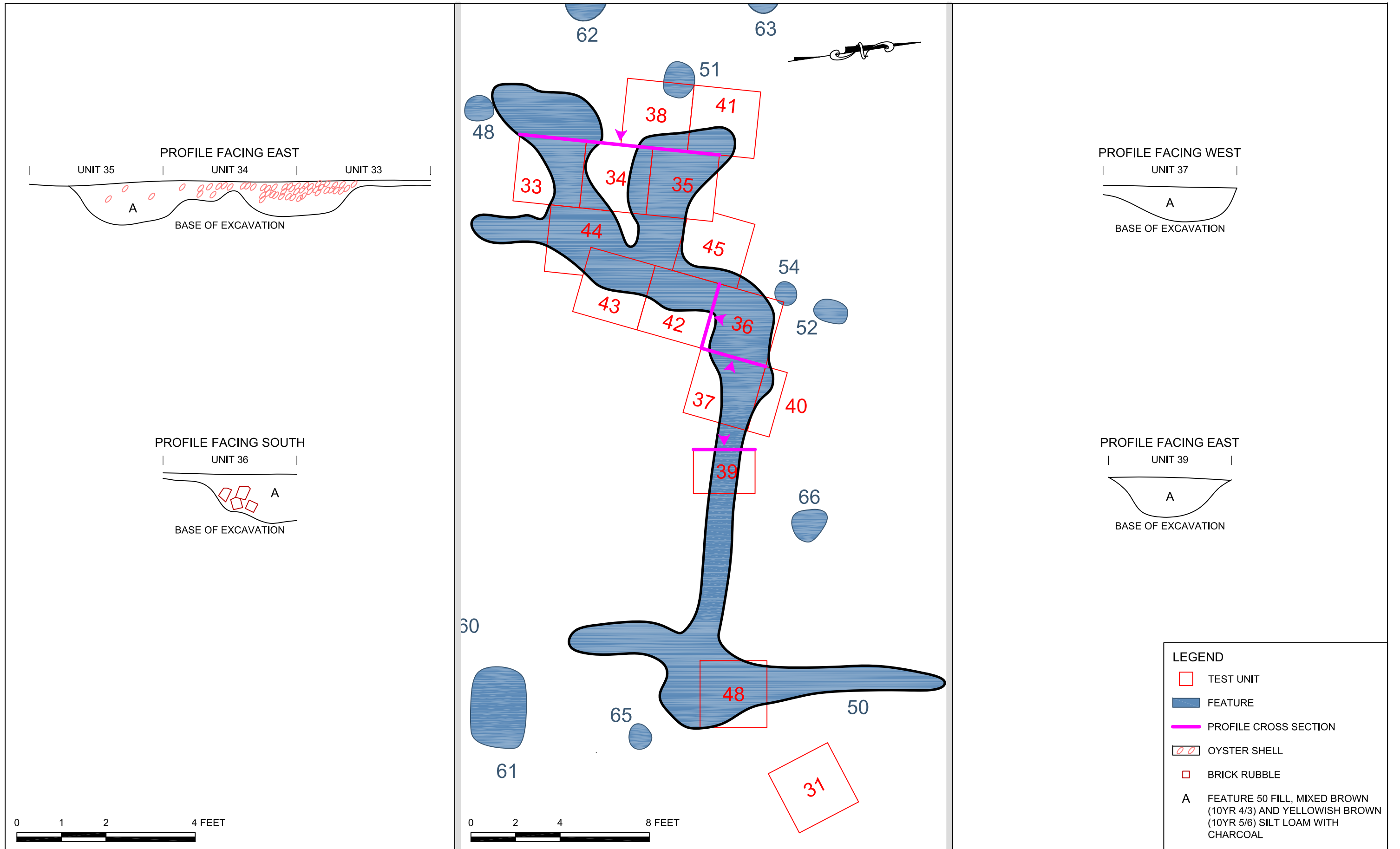


FIGURE 33: Plan and Profiles of Feature 50

what appeared to be a builder's trench containing brick rubble, oyster and clam shells, animal bone, and a very small amount of brown silt loam (Figure 34). As more units were excavated to follow the feature, however, it became clear that it could not be an intact builder's trench for a foundation because of its curving, irregular shape. Further units, particularly 37, 40, and 39, revealed that a relatively well-defined drainage branched off from the main body of Feature 50 and ran eastward, toward the old drainage that ran east off the property near Trench 1.

Feature 50 contained over 900 pieces of animal bone, thousands of oyster and clam shells, hundreds of machine-cut nails, a substantial quantity of relatively intact bricks with mortar and plaster, and a great deal of coal and charcoal. Otherwise the artifact assemblage is rather small, and much of it is highly fragmented ceramics that were probably redeposited into the feature fill from surface deposits rather than placed directly into the feature (Figures 35 and 36; Table 14). Most of the artifacts date to the mid-nineteenth century. The exceptions are a small piece of plastic and two wire nails. Given that Feature 50 was so amorphous and some of its boundaries so gradual, the presence of a few intrusive artifacts within the feature fill is not surprising, and on the whole the feature seems to date to the 1850s. One tightly dated artifact from the feature is a piece of gray stoneware bearing the mark of Alexandria potter B.C. Milburn, probably made between 1844 and 1871 (Walker et al. 1992:94) (Figure 37).

It remains unclear what Feature 50 actually was. Similar large, irregular pits have been found on other nineteenth-century sites, sometimes underneath or immediately outside buildings. For example, a pit as much as 15 feet across and 2.0 feet deep was found underneath the slave quarter at the Brawner Farm near Manassas (Bedell 2006:52-56). It has been suggested that these pits were dug by pigs or dogs who excavated resting places for themselves under the floors of buildings, but this seems rather unlikely in the case of the slave jail. The large amount of brick found in the feature surely suggests that a structure with brick foundations or a brick chimney stood nearby. There is no clear evidence of either foundations or a chimney, but the area was plowed after the Civil War, and in antebellum Virginia many slave quarters and other outbuildings were supported on brick piers or other flimsy foundations that are obliterated by even shallow plowing. Feature 50 is certainly related in some way to water flow. It extends quite naturally into a drainage ditch running downhill toward the eastern side of the property. Indeed, it may represent nothing more than a muddy mire where brick rubble and other refuse were discarded.

Features 57 and 59 (AU 6d)

Features 57 and 59 were located in the northwestern corner of Area 2, due west of Feature 15. They are shallow (0.5 foot deep from the base of the buried Stratum A), oval pits, each measuring about 1x1.4 feet, containing a mixture of olive brown and light olive brown silty clay loam. Feature 57 is 5 feet west of Feature 59 and contained a single sherd of willow-patterned pearlware and 209 pieces of chicken bone. This seems to represent an entire single chicken, minus its head. Feature 59 contained only a single piece of willow-patterned pearlware, very similar to the piece found in Feature 57.

Features 60 and 61: Storage Pits (AU 6d)

Features 60 and 61 were both slightly irregular rectangles, measuring about 2.5x3 feet (Figure 38). The tops of the features manifested as dark patches (the fill was light olive brown silt loam) against



FIGURE 34: Excavation Unit within Feature 50, Showing Concentrations of Brick and Oyster Shell

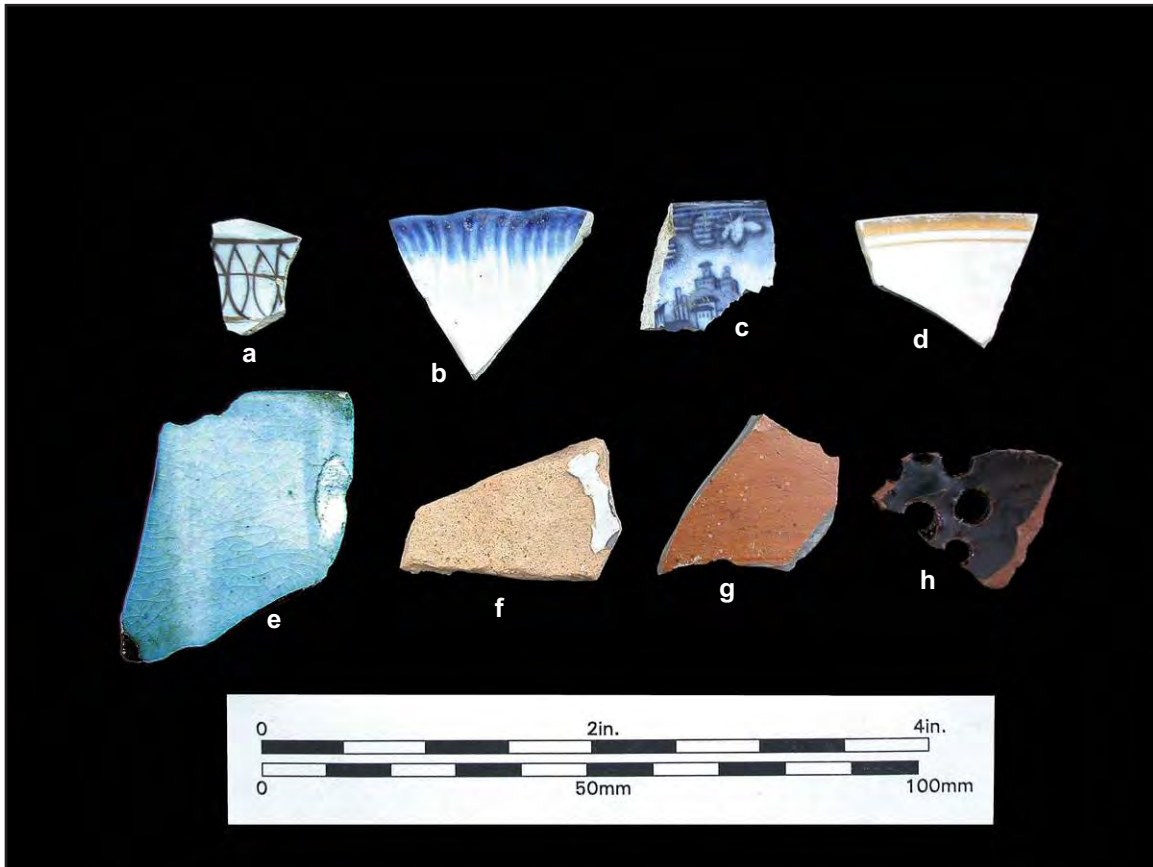


FIGURE 35: Ceramics from Feature 50

- a Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Brown (1795-1820), Unit 39, Stratum A, Cat. No. 115
- b Whiteware, Shell Edge Blue (1820-1850), Unit 34, Stratum A, Cat. No. 105
- c Whiteware, Transfer-Printed Black (1820-1915), Unit 48, Stratum A, Cat. No. 123
- d Soft-Paste Porcelain with Gilded Band (1850-present), Unit 36, Stratum A, Cat. No. 111
- e Ironstone, Plain Paneled, Unit 48, Stratum A, Cat. No. 123
- f Red-Bodied Delftware with White Glaze and Purple Decoration, Unit 36, Stratum A, Cat. No. 111
- g Stoneware, Amber Bottle (1835-1910), Unit 42, Stratum A, Cat. No. 119
- h Coarse Red Earthenware with Black Glaze, Unit 34, Stratum A, Cat. No. 106



FIGURE 36: Personal Artifacts from Feature 50

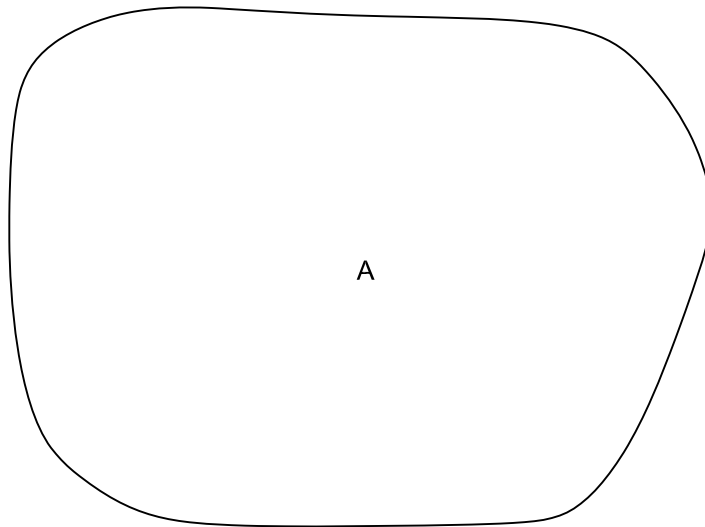
- a Plain Small China Button (1850-present), Unit 34, Stratum A, Cat. No. 105
- b Hard Rubber Comb (1851-present), Unit 33, Stratum A, Cat. No. 104
- c Slate Pencil, Unit 38, Stratum A, Cat. No. 114
- d Handmade Glass Marble (1846-1925), Unit 45, Stratum A, Cat. No. 122
- e Clay Marble, Unit 37, Stratum A, Cat. No. 112
- f 1809 US Half Penny, Unit 38, Stratum A, Cat. No. 114
- g Tobacco Pipe Stem with Spur, Unit 34, Stratum A, Cat. No. 106



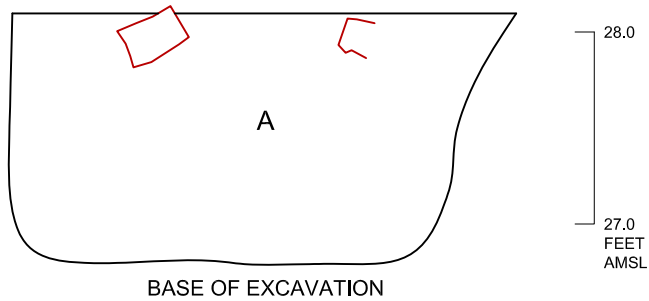
FIGURE 37: B.C. Milburn Maker's Mark from Feature 50

a Unit 35, Stratum A, Cat. No. 107

FEATURE 61
PLAN VIEW



WEST WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

A FEATURE 61 FILL, MIX OF LIGHT OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 5/4) AND BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/6) SILT LOAM

 BRICK

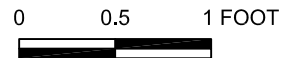


FIGURE 38: Plan and Profile of Feature 61, Possible Storage Pit

Table 14: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 6c, Feature 50

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	6	Bottle glass	
Miscellaneous refined earthenwares		Clear	6
Red-bodied with white tin glaze	1	Olive green	17
Buff body, yellow glaze	1	Amber	1
Creamware		Aqua	6
Plain (1762-1820)	6	Vessel glass, clear, melted	16
Dipped, Mocha (1770-1860)	2	Stemware, foot	1
Pearlware		Unidentified tableware	2
Plain (1775-1840)	1	Personal	
Dipped (1790-1890)	1	Button, plain small china (1850-present)	1
Hand-painted, blue (1775-1820)	1	Comb, hard rubber (1851-present)	1
Hand-painted, brown (1795-1820)	1	US Half Penny (1809)	1
Whiteware		Slate pencil	1
Plain (1820-present)	20	Clay marble	1
Shell-edge, blue (1820-1900)	3	Handmade glass marble (1846-1924)	1
Hand-painted (1820-present)	1	Tobacco Pipes	
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1910)	2	White clay pipe stem 5/64"	2
Transfer-printed, black (1825-1910)	1	White clay pipe stem with round heel	1
Yellowware		Brass buckle	1
Plain (1827-1940)	1	Architectural	
Rockingham/Bennington (1812-1920)	1	Window glass	17
Hard-paste porcelain		Brick	3
Plain	1	Mortar	3
Decal-decorated (1830-present)	2	Nails	
Gilded band (1820-present)	1	Machine-cut or wrought	585
Soft-paste porcelain		Wire (1880-present)	2
Plain	2	Cut spike (1830-present)	2
Gilded band (1850-present)	1	Analyzed Faunal	
Underglaze wash	1	Cow	1094
Oriental porcelain (1660-1860)	1	Goat	533
Ironstone		Sheep	51
Plain (1840-present)	5	Sheep/Goat	86
Paneled (1840-1870)	1	Pig	20
Stoneware		Dog	33
Amber bottle (1835-1910)	4	Rat/Unidentified Rodent	25
Misc. bottle (1800-1930)	1	Cat	3
Gray salt-glazed	4	Large mammal	91
Gray salt-glazed (1841-1877)	1	Medium mammal	618
Albany slip (1800-1940)	5	Small mammal	11
Miscellaneous		Total	3390
Unidentified metal	73		
Unidentified plastic (1930-present)	1		
Bolt	1		

the lighter yellowish-brown clay subsoil. Both pits measured slightly over a foot in depth from the base of the buried Stratum A. The top 0.4 foot contained bricks, brick fragments, mortar, and plaster. Feature 60 contained a rather small deposit of artifacts with some animal bone (Table 15). These appeared to be storage pits. The use of in-ground storage pits was common among African Americans from their first arrival in the new world to the late nineteenth century. According to Patricia Samford (2007:9), by the time the slave jail was in operation, such pits were almost always dug outside houses rather than inside them.

Table 15: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 6e, Feature 60

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Architectural	
Whiteware		Window glass	1
Plain (1820-present)	2	Unidentified nail	31
Dipped (1820-present)	1	Mortar	1
Transfer-printed, blue (1815-1910)	2	Analyzed Faunal	
Hard-paste porcelain, plain	1	Cow	16
Glass		Goat	6
Soda bottle, aqua	1	Pig	1
Unidentified bottle		Large Mammal	2
Clear	1	Medium Mammal	21
Aqua	2	Chicken	40
Molded vessel glass, clear	1	Unidentified bird	8
Personal		Total	139
Button, plain small china (1850-present)	1		

Beneath the architectural debris Feature 61 contained an unusually intact collection of large glass fragments, ceramics, bones, and a button (Table 16). This includes three nearly complete ceramic vessels: an ironstone dish, a shallow sponged pearlware saucer, and a glazed redware sugar mold. A patent medicine bottle, a perfume bottle, and a large fragment of etched glass, probably from a bowl,

Table 16: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 6d, Feature 61

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Red earthenware sugar mold, clear glaze w/ brown spiral decoration (one vessel)	24	Patent medicine bottle, aqua (1810-1880) (one vessel)	2
Ironstone dish, embossed rim (1845-1870) (one vessel)	22	Perfume bottle, aqua	1
Whiteware saucer, sponged (1820-1930) (one vessel)	5	Etched glass, possibly a bowl	1
Analyzed Faunal		Curved vessel glass, clear	2
Cow	11	Lamp chimney	11
Goat	2	Miscellaneous	
Rabbit	1	Window glass	34
Rat	2	Cut/wrought nail	16
Medium Mammal	11	Unidentified metal	13
Unidentified bird	1	Total	131

were also found. This collection seems to represent a combination of the material normally present in the soil of the site, and incorporated into the pit by accident when it was filled, with a special deposit of carefully selected items. As discussed below in the conclusions, this appears to be a ritual deposit made according to the dictates of the African American spiritual and magical system known as Hoodoo.

Analytical Unit 7: North of the Slave Quarter

During the first phase of backhoe excavation, a small group of features was exposed. Features 13, 14, and 15 were all postholes. In this area the Stratum B that was referred to as the “brown layer” in the field was quite visible and it could be seen to contain numerous nineteenth-century artifacts. However, the features were beneath the brown layer and could not be seen until it was removed, which meant that the brown layer would have to be mechanically removed. In order to get a sample of the artifacts in this stratum, before that removal a group of five test units was dug around Features 13, 14, and 15. The postholes themselves were defined as AU 7a; the nearby test units included artifacts from Stratum B, which overlay the postholes, so they were defined as a separate but related AU 7b.

Features 13 and 15 contained postmolds, but Feature 14 did not. Features 13 and 15 were exactly 8 feet apart, contained similar artifacts, and each was a rough oval, measuring about 2x1.5 feet. Feature 14 was smaller, and also more circular, measuring roughly 1 foot in diameter, but all three features had a depth at bottom of exactly 26.5 feet amsl. The soil in each of these three features was a mixture of brown silty clay loam and yellowish brown clay loam. The fill in Feature 13 contained a variety of artifacts, including sherds of whiteware that date its construction to after 1820; a sherd of porcelain with a gilt band, almost certainly dating to after the Civil War, was recovered from the postmold. Feature 15 also contained whiteware (Table 17). The proximity, similarities in appearance, contents, and depths, as well as their positions relative to one another (see Figure 31), suggest that these were structural posts for a small building, although there are not enough posts to form a complete structure. The area northwest of Feature 13 was heavily disturbed, so other, similar posts might have been present in that area.

Table 17: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 7a, Features 13, 14, 15

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	2	Bottle glass, aqua	2
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	8	Bottle glass, clear	1
Pearlware		Bottle glass, amber	1
Plain (1775-1840)	5	Architectural	
Handpainted, blue (1775-1820)	1	Window glass	2
Handpainted, poly. (1795-1825)	1	Nails, unidentified	11
Whiteware		Prehistoric Artifacts	
Plain (1820-2000)	9	Quartz debitage	3
Transfer-printed, purple (1825-1915)	1	Quartzite debitage	4
Stoneware, Albany slip (1800-1910)	1	Jasper debitage	1
Tobacco Pipes		Total	
White clay bowl fragment	1		

Unit 15 was dug on the regular 25-foot grid about 8 feet northwest of Feature 14. Units 16-20 were excavated as a small block in the vicinity of Features 13, 14, and 15. Stratum A had been partially removed from Units 16, 17, 18, and 20, but Stratum B was intact in all the units. Plowscars were noted in all the units, running north-south. The plowscars were visible in the top of Stratum B.

The artifacts recovered from Units 15 to 20 are generally similar to those found in the plowzone and Stratum B (brown layer) across the site (Table 18). There was no significant difference between the dates of the material found in Strata A and B. A fragment of machine-made bottle glass (post-1904) and an 1881 U.S. penny were found in Stratum B.

Table 18: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 7b, Units 15 to 20

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	9	Bottle/jar glass	
Red-bodied slipware with light slip interior, yellow glaze (1670-1850)	1	Clear (1925-present)	1
Buff-bodied slipware (1670-1795)	1	Clear (1904-present)	1
Creamware		Clear	10
Plain (1762-1820)	27	Olive green	7
Hand-painted (1765- 1815)	1	Amber	5
Pearlware		Aqua	9
Plain (1775-1840)	9	Amethyst tint (1880-1915)	2
Dipped (1790-1890)	1	Personal	
Shell edge, blue (1800-1840)	1	US Penny (1881)	1
Hand-painted, blue (1775-1820)	5	Button, plain small china (1850-present)	1
Transfer-printed (1800-1840)	3	Comb, hard rubber (1851-present)	1
Whiteware		Marble, ceramic	1
Plain (1820-present)	55	White clay pipe stem , 5/64"	2
Hand-painted (1820-present)	3	Architectural	
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	7	Window glass	14
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1840-1900)	1	Brick	3
Transfer-printed, purple (1825-1915)	2	Tile	1
Transfer-printed, brown (1820-1915)	1	Unidentified nails	47
Ironstone (1840-present)	2	Prehistoric	
Yellowware, plain (1827-1940)	5	Quartz late-stage biface	1
Hard-paste porcelain, plain	5	Quartz debitage	4
Soft-paste porcelain, plain	1	Quartzite debitage	11
Oriental porcelain, 1660-1860	2	Other	
Oriental porcelain, undated	1	Unidentified metal	13
Stoneware, brown salt glaze	1	Faunal	
Stoneware, Albany slip (1800-1940)	4	Unanalyzed bone	19
		Total	302

Analytical Unit 8: Miscellaneous Small Features in the Slave Quarter Area

Features 28 to 30 and 51 to 55 were all small postholes within the slave quarter area that appear to date to after the Civil War. These features were visually different from the earlier features because

they contain significant amounts of black coal ash. These features averaged 1.5 to 2.0 feet long and 1.0 to 1.5 feet wide. They were for the most part similar to the postholes in Fence A (above, AU 5), but they did not fall into regular patterns. The artifacts recovered from these postholes are a mix of material from the Bruin and later periods, including machine-made bottle glass (post-1925) and large numbers of badly rusted, unidentifiable nails (Table 19).

Table 19: Artifacts from Analytical Unit 8

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
Ceramics		Glass	
Coarse red earthenware	1	Soda bottle glass, clear (1925-present)	10
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	1	Bottle finish, crown cap (1892-present)	1
Pearlware		Wine bottle glass, olive	13
Plain (1775-1840)	3	Bottle glass, aqua	1
Transfer printed, black (1775-1820)	1	Bottle glass, amber	1
Whiteware		Vessel glass, clear	2
Plain (1820-present)	2	Architectural	
Colored glaze (1820-present)	1	Window glass	9
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	4	Nails, unidentified	87
Yellowware, Rockingham (1812-1920)	1	Other	
Stoneware, Albany slip (1800-1940)	1	Crown cap closure, 1892-present	1
Stoneware bottles (1835-1910)	2	Wood	4
Tobacco Pipes		Total	147
White clay pipe stem, 5/64"	1		

Analytical Unit 9: Disturbed Contexts

Analytical Unit 9 was a catch-all designation for the material recovered from contexts that were disturbed by construction in the post-1970 commercial period. For the most part such contexts were readily apparent and so were not excavated. Unit 11 was excavated near the northwest corner of the 1707 Duke Street lot, in what first appeared to be a remnant of the buried historic surface. However, it was quickly discovered that this was only a bit of brown soil mixed into a large area of mixed fill, apparently dating to the construction of the twentieth-century commercial buildings. Unit 21 was dug just east of Feature 16, the cistern, into soils that were brown like the intact historic surface rather than yellowish brown like most of the later fill in this area. However, the soil proved to contain large amounts of crushed-rock gravel and other twentieth-century building materials.

Analytical Unit 10: Prince Street Lots

Analytical Unit 10 represents the excavations carried out on the Prince Street lots during the Phase II testing. The more than 500 artifacts from Units 5 to 7 include some nineteenth-century material, such as pearlware and coarse red earthenware. These objects may date to the Longden period, when the Prince Street lots were part of the same property as 1707 Duke Street. However, most of the artifacts recovered date to the twentieth century.

VIII. ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW OF THE ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Prehistoric Artifacts

As one would expect for a site well-removed from water, only a small amount of prehistoric material was recovered from the Bruin Slave Jail site (Table 20). This included a single late-stage quartz biface (not diagnostic), quartz and quartzite debitage, and single small fragments of jasper and rhyolite. The diversity of the raw material suggests repeated visits in different parts of prehistory. Perhaps the wet area in the northern part of the lot drew deer in the winter, and therefore hunters.

Table 20: Stone Artifacts from the Bruin Slave Jail, Site 44AX0172

ARTIFACT CLASS	RAW MATERIAL				TOTAL
	QUARTZ	QUARTZITE	JASPER	RHYOLITE	
Late-stage biface	1	.	.	.	1
Debitage					
Early Reduction Flake	1	2	.	.	3
Biface Reduction Flake	4	6	.	.	10
Flake Fragment	3	2	1	.	6
Block Shatter	5	8	.	1	14
Fire-cracked rock		1	.	.	1
Total	14	19	1	1	35

Historic Material Predating 1819

One of the most striking things about the artifacts from the Bruin Slave Jail is the amount of material dating to before the house was built in 1819. The early artifacts include a sherd of red-bodied slipware with green glaze over a white slip, a type generally dated to 1625 to 1725, and several other ceramic varieties most common in the eighteenth century (Figure 39; Table 21). Ceramics of the 1795 to 1820 period were even more common, including 333 sherds of creamware and 53 sherds of

Table 21: Early Ceramics from the Bruin Slave Jail Site

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT
Red-bodied slipware with green glaze over a white slip	1625-1725	1
English brown stoneware	1690-1775	1
Buff-bodied English slipware ("Staffordshire")	1670-1795	3
White salt-glazed stoneware	1720-1805	1
Coarse agate ware	1750-1810	1
Red-bodied Delftware, possibly American	-	1
Creamware, plain	1762-1820	330
Creamware, hand-painted	1765-1815	3
Pearlware, hand-painted, blue	1775-1820	40
Pearlware, hand-painted, brown	1795-1820	3
Pearlware, hand-painted, polychrome	1795-1825	10



FIGURE 39: Eighteenth-Century Ceramics from the Bruin Slave Jail Site

- a Red-Bodied Slipware, Green Glaze over White Slip (1625-1725), Feature 57, Stratum A, Cat. No. 131
- b Coarse Agate Ware (1750-1810), Unit 21, Stratum A, Cat. No. 42
- c White Salt-Glazed Stoneware (1720-1805), Feature 56, Stratum A, Cat No. 130
- d Nottingham Stoneware (1700-1810), Unit 31, Stratum B, Cat. No. 64
- e English Brown Stoneware (1690-1775), Unit 29, Stratum C, Cat. No. 60
- f Buff-Bodied Slipware, Trailed ("Staffordshire", 1670-1795), Unit 10, Stratum A, Cat. No. 23
- g Buff-Bodied Slipware, Trailed ("Staffordshire", 1670-1795), Unit 21, Stratum A, Cat. No. 42

hand-painted pearlware. The earliest material was not concentrated in one part of the site but scattered all across it; however, the creamware was concentrated in Test Units 1, 12, and 13. These three units produced 65, 45, and 23 sherds, respectively, for a total of 133, or 40 percent of all the early creamware found on the site. These units were in the northeast corner of the yard, in the deepest part of the old drainage. Quite likely a tenant residence stood somewhere east of the project area during the early 1800s.

Nineteenth-Century Domestic Wares

Excavations around the slave jail produced large amounts of refined ceramics dating to every part of the nineteenth century. Creamware and hand-painted pearlware represent the early years of the century, transfer-printed whiteware and mocha creamware the middle, and American or English porcelains, some with gilded rims, date to sometime after 1880. A bewildering variety of decorative techniques are represented. Transfer-printed whitewares (1820 to 1915) were found in blue, black, brown, red, green, and two shades of purple, and the design motifs include flowers, leaves, landscapes, and Chinese scenes. There are also numerous different patterns of shell-edging in green and blue, hand-painting in blue and polychrome, plates with embossed rims. Dishes that probably date to the Bruin period include a tea set in mocha pearlware (1790 to 1890, but very common from 1830 to 1850) and a set of plates and other table wares in whiteware transfer-printed with flowing colors (1840 to 1900, but not stylish after the Civil War) (Figures 40 and 41). The variously colored transfer-printed dishes also probably date to the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The antebellum owners of the site, both Longdens and Bruins, were very well supplied with teaware and tableware. There is a hint in the collection of a time when things were not so rosy, in the form of numerous undecorated whiteware dishes (1820 to present). These plain dishes include plates, bowls, and what appears to be a complete tea set. Such dishes have never been particularly fashionable, and one wonders if they were all the Bruins could afford in the hard times after the Civil War. The possibility that these dishes were purchased for the use of slaves was considered, but it seems unlikely that a tea set with creamer and sugar bowl would be for anyone other than the site's owners. Perhaps the undecorated ceramics were simply a set of vessels for everyday use.

Why were the Bruins' own dishes found behind the slave jail when they lived in the house next door? Some of them may have been handed down for use by the slaves after they became damaged or unfashionable. Also, we know that the Edmonson sisters did the Bruins' laundry when they were inmates at the slave jail, so it seems that the Bruins used at least some people who were temporarily in their jail as domestic help. Perhaps the yard immediately around the Bruins' residence was kept clean and trash disposal was generally done on the slave jail lot.

ANIMAL BONES

What the Slaves Ate

The Bruin Slave Jail excavations produced a very unusual assemblage of animal bones. Most of the test units and features on the site produced only small fragments of poorly preserved bone, which was not analyzed. Analysis was focused on a small group of features in the slave quarter area that included large numbers of well-preserved bones: Features 50, 57, 60, and 61. The overwhelming majority of the material came from Feature 50. Table 22 summarizes the faunal data from the site.

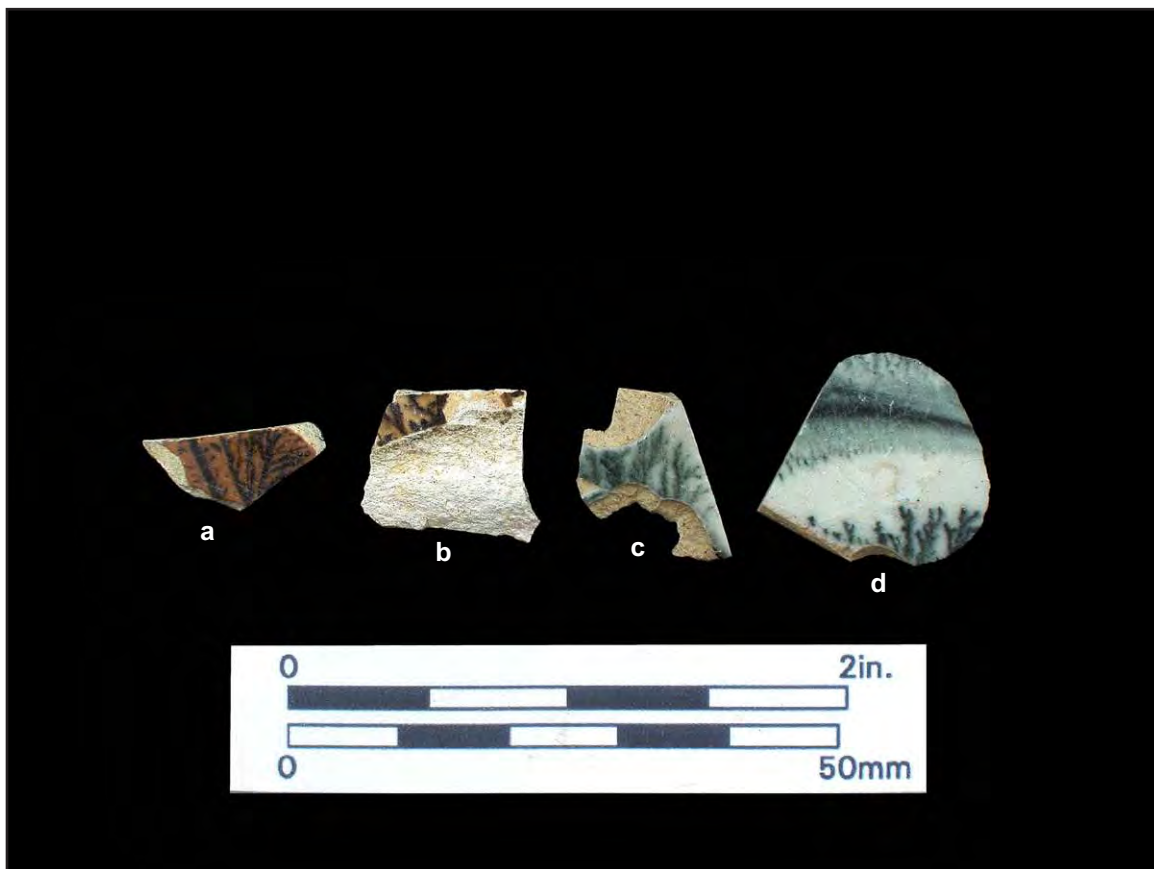


FIGURE 40: Mocha Creamware from the Bruin Slave Jail Site

- a Feature 50, Unit 48, Stratum A, Cat. No. 123
- b Unit 26, Stratum A, Cat. No. 51
- c Unit 13, Stratum A, Cat. No. 27
- d Feature 50, Unit 37, Stratum A, Cat. No. 112

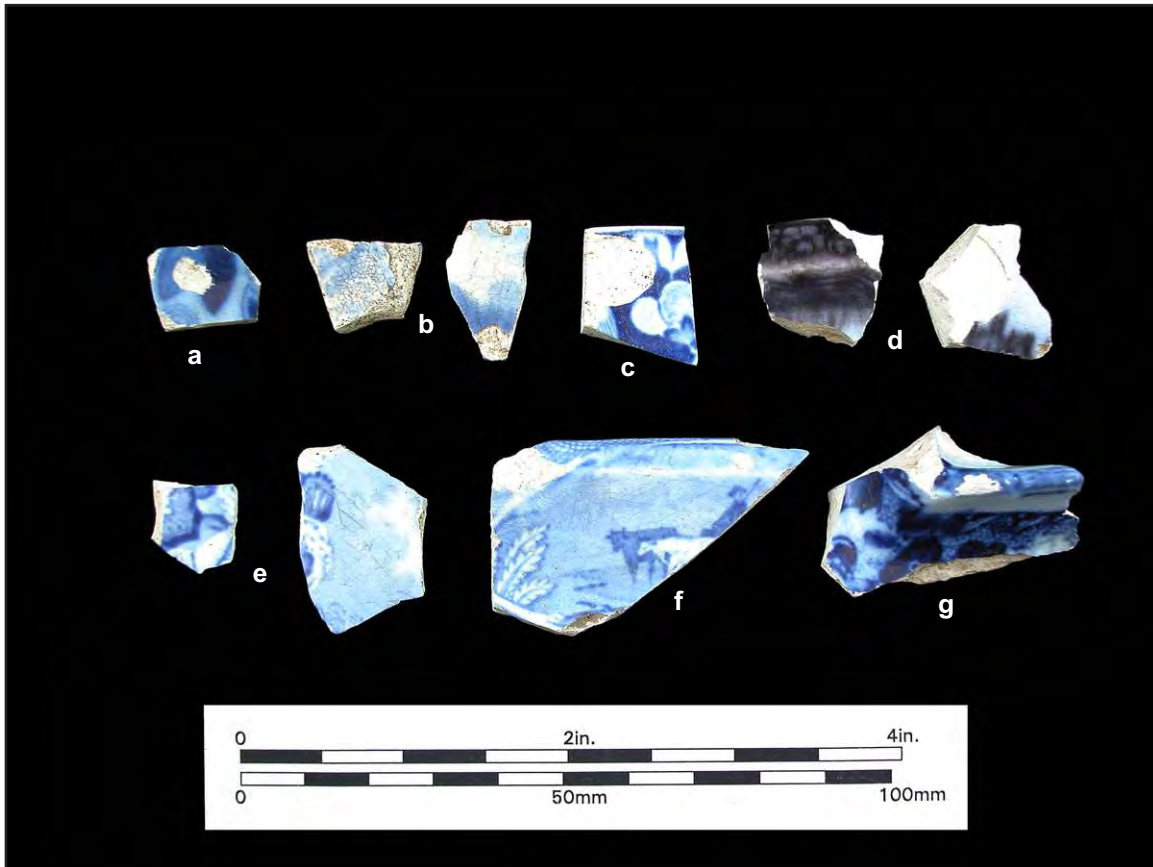


FIGURE 41: Whiteware Transfer-Printed in Flowing Colors from the Bruin Slave Jail Site

- a Unit 30, Stratum A, Cat No. 61
- b Two sherds from Unit 28, Stratum B, Cat. No. 56
- c Feature 56, Stratum A, Cat. No. 130
- d Two sherds from Unit 26, Stratum B, Cat. No. 52
- e Two sherds from Unit 30, Stratum B, Cat. No. 62
- f Feature 20, Stratum A. Cat. No. 83
- g Unit 22, Stratum B, Cat. No. 45

Raw counts of bone fragments are not very informative because a simple count of the number of pieces found would count three tiny fragments of bone as more than one large, intact specimen. The counts in Table 22 are given by “minimum number of units” (MNU), that is, the smallest number of bones that could have produced the pieces recovered in the field (Lyman 1977, 1994). Except for Feature 57, which contained only chicken bones, most of the bone was cattle or caprines (sheep or goats; it is very difficult to tell their bones apart).

Table 22: Species Summary by Feature, by Minimum Number of Bone Units (MNU), by Feature

CLASS/SPECIES/SIZE-RANGE CATEGORY	F. 50	F. 57	F. 60	F. 61	Total
Mammal					
Black Rat	24	.	.	1	25
Cat	3	.	.	.	3
Cattle	473	.	10	5	488
Sheep or Goat	336	.	6	1	343
Dog	18	.	.	.	18
Pig	11	.	1	.	12
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	1
Unidentified Rodent	1	.	.	.	1
Small Mammal	2	.	.	.	2
Medium Mammal	7	.	1	1	9
Large Mammal	2	.	.	.	2
<i>Subtotal MNU, Mammal</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	
Bird					
Chicken	1	51	15	.	67
Unidentified Bird	3	.	.	.	3
<i>Subtotal MNU, Bird</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>70</i>
TOTAL MNU	875	51	33	9	974

One immediately striking thing about the Bruin collection is the low percentage of pig remains. Pork was the characteristic meat of the South, especially for poor people, including slaves. Pork almost always outnumbers all other animals on nineteenth-century plantation sites from Maryland to Louisiana, and our documentary sources also tell us that pork was a staple of slaves’ rations. Why not at the Bruin Slave Jail? Probably because of where it is. When Bruin operated his jail, Alexandria’s West End was a major route for cattle drovers, and there were five slaughterhouses and several butchers’ shops on Duke Street (Schweigert 1994). Bruin probably did not keep pigs, and so would most likely have procured the easily available food that was driven past his jail: namely, cattle, sheep, and goats. Bruin did not buy steaks and roasts for the slaves, but cheaper cuts, leavings of the local butchers, especially feet and heads (Table 23). Since none of the bones show evidence of burning, they were probably not roasted or grilled, but cooked as part of a stew. This is in keeping with the types of bones that were found: calves’ feet, sheep’s feet and goats’ feet can all be used in a variety of soups or stews.

Sacrifice

Feature 57 was a small pit just north of the slave barracks/kitchen complex. It was very unusual as it contained a handful of small artifacts (four pieces of pottery and three nails) and the bones of an entire chicken, minus the head (Figure 42). The bones show that it was a female bird. There were no nick/cut marks on any of the bones, so it was not butchered. Apparently it was buried shortly after it was killed.



FIGURE 42: Chicken Bones from Feature 57

Table 23: Summary of Cattle and Sheep or Goat Body Parts by Feature (MNU), by Feature

SPECIES	BODY PART	F. 50	F. 60	F. 61
Cattle				
	Head	2	.	.
	Neck	3	.	.
	Rib	16	3	.
	Chuck	2	.	.
	Arm	2	.	1
	Loin	1	1	.
	Hip	1	.	.
	Thigh	2	.	.
	Foreshank	2	.	.
	Hindshank	1	.	.
	Foot	108	2	1
Total MNU, Cattle		140	6	2
Sheep/goats				
	Head	8	.	.
	Mandible	5	.	.
	Horn	2	.	.
	Neck	.	.	1
	Shoulder	2	.	.
	Hip	1	.	.
	Thigh	1	.	.
	Ankle Joint	2	.	.
	Foot	72	2	.
Total MNU, Sheep/goats		93	2	1

We do not know where all the slaves who passed through the slave jail on their way to the south came from, and so we cannot say for certain what traditions any of them observed. If the chicken was indeed sacrificed and deliberately buried, it might be related to any number of cultural practices known to be practiced in Africa and the Americas.

Animal sacrifice was and is very commonly practiced in numerous cultures throughout the continent of Africa. Birds, including chickens and guinea fowl, are some of the most common sacrificial animals. This is perhaps especially true of the Ibo and related cultures in present-day Nigeria. Chickens are routinely sacrificed to mark births, deaths, dedication of houses or other structures, purification rites, and as general sacrifice to specific deities, among other acts (Davidson 2006; Njoku 1991; Parrinder 1961).

These forms of sacrifice also occurred in the Americas, as Africans (and later their descendants) were abducted into the slave trade and transported to the Caribbean or the east coast of the Americas. For example, one early illustrated reference to chicken sacrifice as part of a greater ceremony of an “oathing and divination ritual,” was published in 1836 as a part of Richard Bridgen’s book, *West Indian Scenery with illustrations of Negro Character . . . the island of Trinidad* (cited in Chireau 2003:59). One early twentieth-century reference to chicken sacrifice was collected under the auspices of the WPA Federal Writer’s Project. In the late 1930s federal workers interviewed elderly black informants in Georgia, most of them former slaves, and their stories and descriptions of folk beliefs were collected in the 1940 book, *Drums and Shadows: Survival Studies among the Georgia Coastal Negroes*. In this volume a woman named Sarah Washington described to the interviewer the

events that occurred with the death of an individual in the community: “. . . in the old days, after the mourners had arrived, a chicken was killed. Neither Aunt Sarah nor Uncle Ben, however, knew the reason for this” (Johnson 1940:136); and also “. . .They kill a white chicken when they have set-ups to keep the spirits away” (Johnson 1940:167).

Similar rituals continue into the present day, primarily through such creolized religions or collections of beliefs and practices as Santeria or Regla de Ocha, Haitian Vodou, and Obeah, among others (Olmos and Paravisini-Gebert 2003). In particular, Santeria is a well documented example of a creolized or syncretic religion, formed in Cuba and other islands of the Caribbean, and combining elements of West African traditional religion and cosmology with Catholicism and belief in the saints (Lefever 1996). This modern practice can be directly traced to the 1700s and early 1800s, when African slaves from different cultures began to be imported into the region and exposed to Catholicism (Olmos and Paravisini-Gebert 2003).

The people who lived at the slave jail evidently did not stay very long, and the records available do not provide any information about the life histories of its denizens, and so it is impossible to say for certain who might have buried the chicken and why, but there are clearly several traditions that many of the slaves may have practiced that may have involved animal sacrifice. It may not even have been placed there by a slave at the jail; the burial might have been created by a free or enslaved resident of Alexandria, or by a family member of one of the slaves held in the jail.

IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY

The Bruin Slave Jail site contained intact features and structural remains indicating the presence of a second slave quarter and a separate kitchen for food preparation for the slaves, as well as the cistern that served the known wash house and slave jail and probably a laundry as well (Figure 43). The slave jail building itself and the wash house that once stood over the cistern were both occupied by the Edmonsons during the spring, summer, and fall of 1848 following their capture after the failed escape on the *Pearl*. A storage pit near or inside the slave quarter contained an unusual collection of artifacts that suggest a hoodoo ritual deposit, and an entire, headless chicken was found buried in another small pit nearby. The kitchen midden deposit (Feature 50) contained animal bone, ceramics, and other artifacts. Although Joseph Bruin's antebellum residence was outside the study area, just to the east, the presence of stylish ceramics dating to the 1840s and 1850s within the slave jail site show that there were close connections between the slave jail and the Bruin house.

THE SLAVE QUARTER OR BARRACKS

Feature 50, the large, amorphous pit filled largely with brick rubble, and the postholes of Walls A and B seem to be related to some kind of structure dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Since the property was used in that period as a slave jail, this structure (or structures) was probably slave-related. The two likely options are some kind of barracks building for housing slaves and a kitchen for feeding them.

It is difficult to discern a building plan from the numerous postholes found in this area. Wall A appears to be a well-defined earthfast wall 40 feet long, but Wall B, 15 feet to the north, does not really match it. The frustrations of trying to make the postholes of Walls A and B into some sort of building are familiar to archaeologists who have worked on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites. Groups of postholes that sort-of-but-not-really define rectangular structures are all too common on farm sites of this period. Figures 44 and 45 show the plans of two sites in Delaware where the excavators defined structures based on incomplete patterns of mismatched postholes (the Richard Whitehart and William Strickland plantations). It is easy enough to dismiss these reconstructions, but if these groups of posts do not represent buildings, what are they? They certainly do not appear to be fences, since they do not connect to anything or surround anything. All we can say with certainty is that it is common to find stray postholes or mismatched groups of postholes around buildings of this period.

AFRICAN AMERICAN SPIRITUAL PRACTICES AT THE SLAVE JAIL

According to the account of the Edmonsons' captivity at Bruin's jail recorded by Harriett Beecher Stowe, Bruin differentiated himself from other slave traders by permitting his inmates to engage in religious practices, such as group prayers. The Edmonsons availed themselves of this leniency on Bruin's part frequently, as they prayed for some form of aid to rescue them from their dire circumstances.

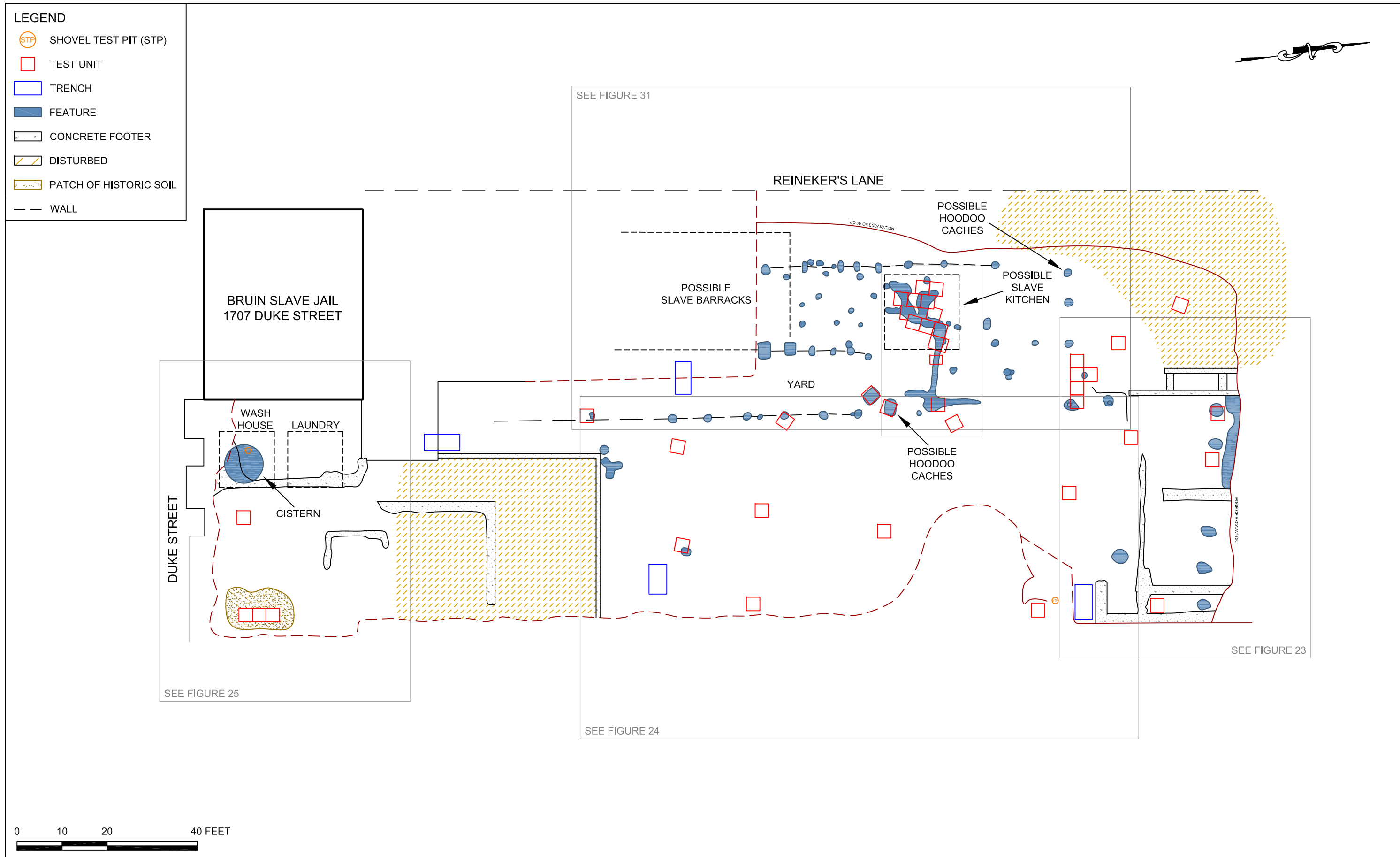


FIGURE 43: Conjectural Plan of the Slave Jail Site

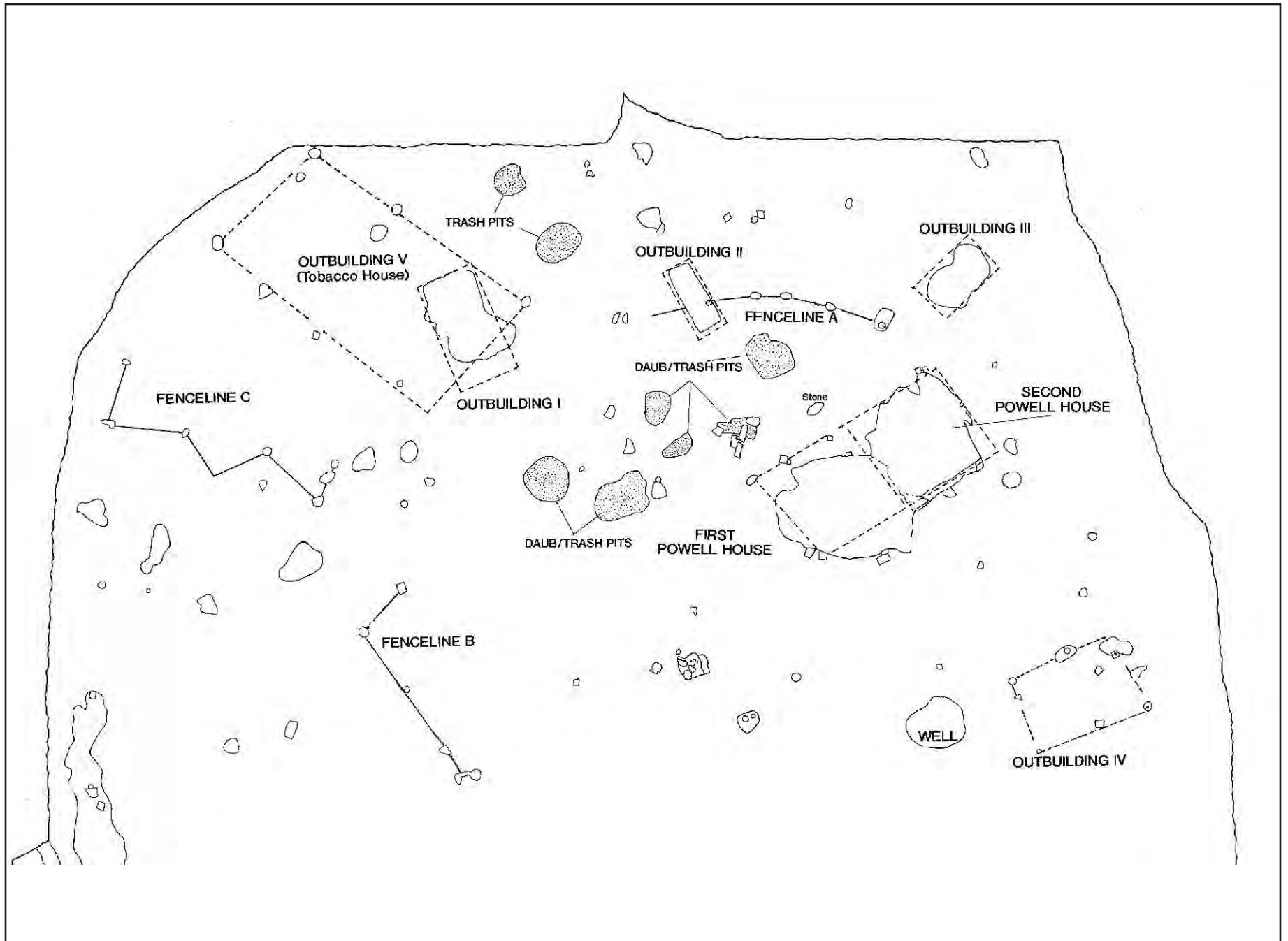


FIGURE 44: Plan of Features at the John Powell Site (7K-C-203H) Site, Dover, Delaware

SOURCE: Grettler et al. 1995

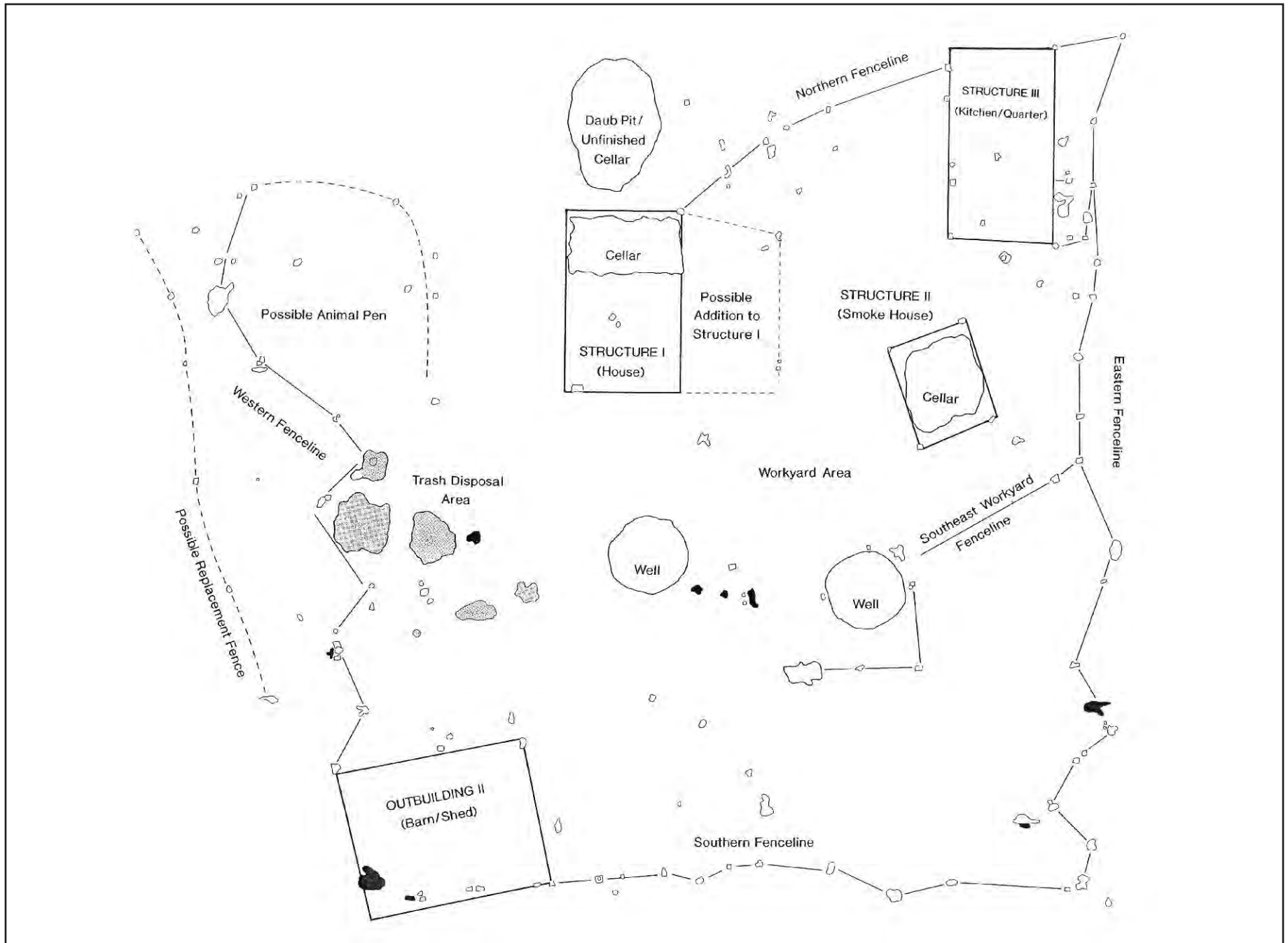


FIGURE 45: Plan of Features at the William Strickland Site, Kent County, Delaware

SOURCE: Catts et al. 1995

The Edmonsons, according to various sources, were a family of deeply held religious faith. Mary Kay Ricks wrote that “Faith was essential to the Edmonsons. They were not a family that attended church on Sunday and then gave little thought to religion for the rest of the week. They lived their faith every day and became leaders in the Black Methodist community” (Ricks 2007:137).

This was not uncommon among African Americans. Enslaved or free, African Americans placed profound value on family, religion, and, where it could be obtained, education. These values were reflected in the actions of black communities everywhere, recorded in slave narratives, plantation records, newspapers, and a variety of other sources (Raboteau 1978).

Another aspect of African American spiritual belief and practice was Hoodoo, also called conjure, or root work. Hoodoo represents beliefs about spirits that could be found in sacred places and used to cure diseases, create luck, and foretell the future, among other things. Seen as a means of taking control of everyday life, Hoodoo practice operates on the principle that everyday objects can be used to manage spirits to the advantage of the practitioner. Common examples of Hoodoo materials include bottles buried beneath doorways, pierced coins worn on the body to bring luck, and red flannel sacks filled with a variety of materials, used either to bring luck or to cause harm (Wilkie 1995, 1997).

It is important to note that Hoodoo, like the folk religious or superstitious practices of European Americans, was not seen by its practitioners as contradictory to Christian beliefs. It was also not exclusively practiced by African Americans, and it was influenced by European religion and superstition (Leone and Fry 1999; Raboteau 1978). Objects used in Hoodoo practice usually reflect concerns for safety: protection from the master or overseer, healing or “secret doctoring” (making teas, salves, and amulets to treat injury and disease), and divination were generally the intended purposes of objects used in Hoodoo (Leone and Fry 1999). Some Hoodoo conjurors were seen as evil, others as good, but most were believed to have good and evil powers in equal measure. Many conjurors incorporated Christian beliefs and rituals into their practice; these two belief systems were generally seen as complementary rather than contradictory (Raboteau 1978). Like other African-derived folk practices such as Santeria in Cuba and Voodoo in Haiti, Hoodoo mixed elements of Christianity with conjuring rituals involving herbs, dolls, pins and other everyday items bundled together as *mojos* worn on the body or buried in and around homes (Chireau 2003; Leone and Fry 1999; Raboteau 1978). The practice was frowned upon by white slave owners, so the rituals were conducted in secret and became what many scholars now see as a form of cultural resistance (Chireau 2003; Leone and Fry 1999).

Hoodoo caches, collections of carefully selected objects arranged in patterns dictated by ritual practice, have been found at numerous historical sites. The best-known of these sites are in Annapolis, Maryland. Five caches of artifacts were found at Slayton House in the historic district of Annapolis, providing evidence of the secret religious life of enslaved African Americans. The house, built in the 1770s, contained caches of pierced coins, broken glass, white buttons, black beads, straight pins, a brass ring, and pieces of bone. The Slayton House excavators studied the excavation reports of 30 different sites in Maryland and Virginia where other possible caches had been found. At most of those sites, artifact caches were found in the northeast corners of workrooms, under hearths, in root cellars, or near doorways, suggesting a pattern of burying ritual objects (Leone 1995). The striking collection of artifacts found in Feature 61, a storage pit that was either under or near the slave barracks and kitchen at the Bruin Slave Jail Site, is probably a cache of this type (Figure 46). Except for these items,

almost all of the ceramics at the slave jail were broken into small pieces, and there is no obvious reason why an intact, highly decorated sugar mold and other nearly intact items should be in this pit.

Hoodoo also served an explanatory function. Many followers of Hoodoo believed that adversity was never happenstance; it was caused by the ill will of another Hoodoo practitioner. In that way “conjure was not only a theory for explaining the mystery of evil; it was also a practice for doing something about it” (Raboteau 1978:276).

It is unlikely that there was any place where people felt the need for help, spiritual or otherwise, more than in the slave jail. Here people were on the verge of being sold away from their families and loved ones forever, to endure terrible physical and mental conditions, disease, dehumanization, and abuse at the hands of strangers in a place hundreds of miles away. In one sense the entire country was a prison for most blacks; family and community were the only refuge from the inhumanity and injustice of slavery. Being sold to Joseph Bruin meant that any source of comfort was gone and was a reminder that for slaves, there was no hope of freedom or control over one’s life. Hoodoo was a means of establishing power and control over one’s fate, and “(w)hen you have no control over your destiny at all, anything you can do to increase the notion that you can exercise some power over your environment is a benefit to your psychic health” (Perdue, quoted in Riviera 2005).

During the excavation of the Franklin and Armfield Slave Pen at 1315 Duke Street, archaeologists excavated several features that contained unusual artifacts, such as a Chinese coin dating to the Ch’ing dynasty (1736-1795), a collection of white buttons, a worked bone ring, quartz crystals, and colored glass beads (Artemel et al. 1987; Leone and Fry 1999). The archaeologists attributed these items to the use of the Slave Pen complex as a prison during the Civil War, reasoning that any possessions the slaves had would have been confiscated upon their arrival at the facility (Artemel et al. 1987:120). In their discussion of archaeological evidence of Hoodoo practice at numerous sites in Maryland and Virginia, African American folklorist Gladys Marie Fry and archaeologist Mark Leone take issue with this interpretation. The pierced disc is an important symbol in Hoodoo, and pierced coins were often worn as personal talismans. An object like the Ch’ing coin, which had a square hole in its center, could have been worn by an African American slave at the Slave Pen as a personal talisman. Unless the attribution of artifacts to the Civil War occupation was based on information not included in the site report, Leone and Fry argue, the evidence at the Franklin and Armfield Slave Pen points to a strong possibility of Hoodoo practice by the enslaved inhabitants of the prison (Leone and Fry 1999).

Hoodoo caches do not always require exotic coins or other special materials; in fact, they generally consist of everyday objects arranged in specific ways; the spell and the ritual invoked by the conjuror gave the items power (Raboteau 1978). A relatively late cache uncovered at the Adams-Kilty House in Annapolis was placed over a broken nineteenth-century sewer pipe under a brick floor in the basement kitchen of the house. The brick floor was laid in a tight herringbone pattern, so only extremely small items, such as pins, could slip through the brickwork. The brick was removed during the excavation, and immediately beneath the bricks the cache was discovered, placed in the hollow of the broken pipe. The bundle contained 40 nails, a pierced white disk with an asterisk etched on it, a piece of flat glass etched with a checkerboard pattern, a fragment of a slender glass wand, a red-glazed pottery fragment, and an earthenware handle with black-on-white decoration (Chisholm 2005). The placement of this assortment of items may have been intended to prevent spirits from entering the space through the broken pipe (Riviera 2005).

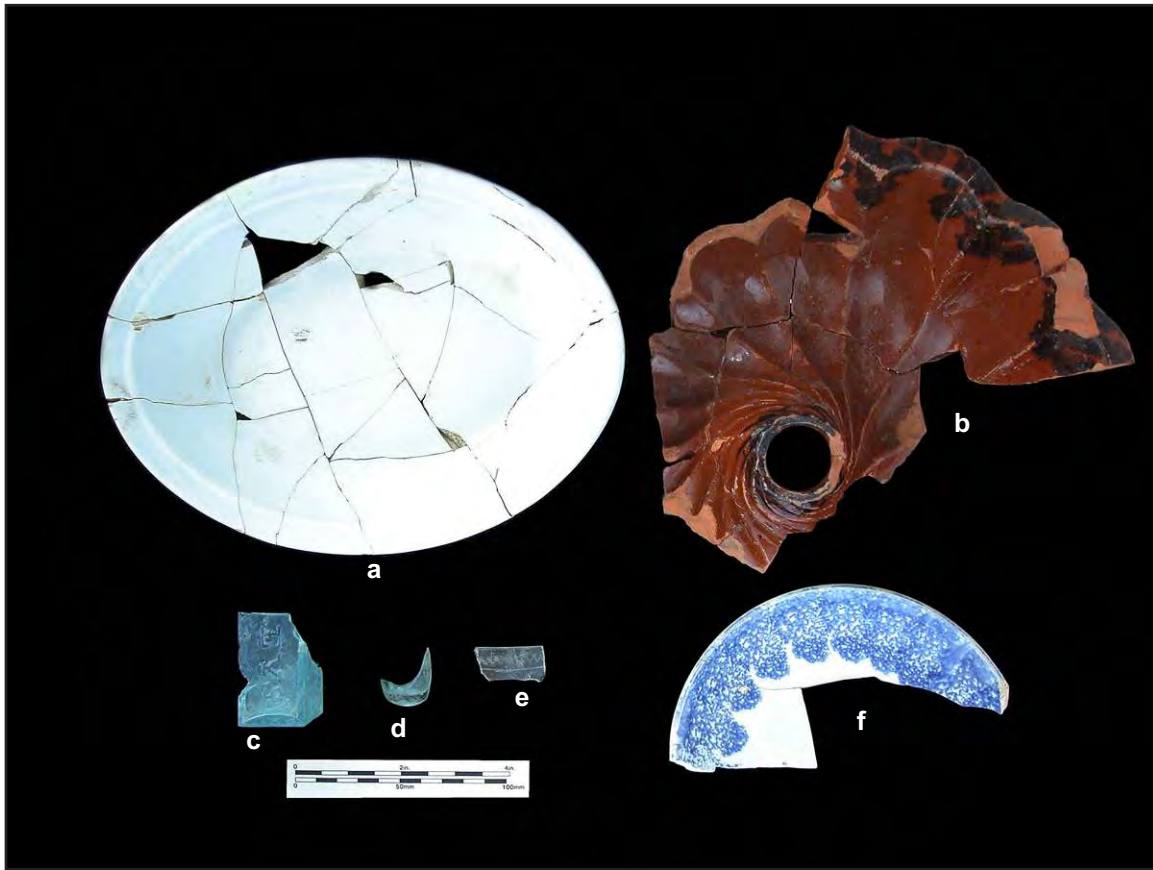


FIGURE 46: Possible Hoodoo Cache from Feature 61

- a Ironstone Dish (1845-1870), Cat. No. 135
- b Redware Sugar Mold with Clear Glaze and Dark Brown Spiral Decoration, Cat. No. 135
- c Patent Medicine Bottle (1810-1880), Cat. No. 135
- d Fragment of Perfume Bottle, Cat. No. 135
- e Fragment of Stemware with Etched Design on Rim, Cat. No. 135
- f Sponged Whiteware Plate (1820-1930), Cat. No. 135

An alternative explanation for the presence of the artifacts would be that, rather than being deliberately buried as a one-time offering, they were being kept for re-use in rituals. In that case the pit would have functioned as an underground shrine, a practice documented in several North American and West African sites (Samford 2007:157). If so, they may have been abandoned when the slaves who knew about them were all sold away.

TRASH DISPOSAL AND THE LAYOUT OF THE PROPERTY

Trash disposal patterns are an important and revealing part of the historical landscape. Trash disposal patterns are also uniquely visible in the archaeological record, and have helped reconstruct specific behaviors and attitudes of historic householders. The archaeological evidence of trash disposal patterns at the slave jail reflects casual disposal of refuse in middens throughout the site. Secondary deposits in deep features (such as privies, wells, and cisterns) were also common on nineteenth-century sites, but there is less evidence of this type of waste disposal at this site. The one deep shaft feature, the cistern (Feature 16), was not fully excavated, but the upper deposits that were sampled consisted primarily of coal ash. It was filled with sweepings from hearths or a furnace.

A sheet midden is simply a deposit of trash spread more or less evenly across a specific area of a site. The fact that animal bone, ceramics, glass, and small architectural and metal artifacts were found in every test unit and shovel test across the entire site indicates the presence of numerous sheet middens. This was a common practice from the colonial period well into the nineteenth century: trash was thrown from a building into a little-used yard, usually very close to the back of the building (Deetz 1977; South 1977). A few shovels full of soil might be thrown over particularly offensive organic remains, but it was unusual for people to dig trash pits except in extenuating circumstances (a butcher or tanner might be more likely to bury the animal remains that resulted from their respective occupations, for example). The shallow ditches in Feature 50 may have been dug because of the higher volume of occupancy at the site.

The primary evidence of both casual sheet middens at the Bruin Slave Jail was the small size of the artifacts found in both plow zone and (most) feature contexts. All historical deposits were affected by subsequent plowing and erosion. Plowing undoubtedly destroyed shallow trash deposits, mixing their contents with generalized sheet refuse. The enormous quantity of brick, nails, mortar, plaster, and other architectural materials recovered from Feature 50, along with the presence of several structural postholes surrounding the feature, indicates that Feature 50 and the collection of posthole features immediately south of Feature 50 are probably the remains of a second kitchen, dedicated to preparing food for the slaves. The shallow ditches filled with animal bones and other debris probably represent the kitchen midden, the area behind the kitchen where trash was thrown. The large structural postholes immediately south of Feature 50 formed part of the kitchen foundation itself.

Bruin's 1853 insurance policy map shows that Bruin built adjoining buildings to create functional complexes in different areas of his property. The slave jail was joined to the wash house and probably also the laundry, so the slaves in the jail could easily access these two work areas. The two (possibly three) buildings may have also shared a water supply: the cistern. The wash house may have "borrowed" one of the jail's four chimneys to heat water for the wash.

Bruin's home was spatially separated from the slave jail, and the building adjoining his house served as a dining area and kitchen, probably for himself and his family. Bruin's wife is recorded as the

owner of two female slaves in both 1850 and 1860, and these personal slaves probably resided in the family's home and performed housework and cooking exclusively for the Bruins. It seems unlikely that a person of Bruin's gentlemanly aspirations would have wanted to share a cook or a kitchen, much less a menu, with the unfortunate people living on the west side of his property. Most likely the yard behind the slave jail was separated from the Bruins' home by a substantial fence. Most of the archaeological features were concentrated in the slave quarter area, directly behind the slave jail. A plausible interpretation of the archaeological discoveries is that the area of the slave quarter was intensely used by the slaves being kept in the jail, who were housed in a wooden barracks and fed from a kitchen. The eastern part of the site, where no features were found dating to the Bruin period, served as a buffer between the slaves and the Bruins' home. It may have been an exercise or work yard, in which case there was probably a strong fence somewhere near the modern property boundary, separating this yard from the Bruins' house. However, since there is so little evidence of slave activity in the open area, the slaves may have been kept confined to the slave quarter area and to a small yard directly behind it, where the chicken sacrifice was found. In this case the row of posts we have interpreted as an earthfast wall (Wall A) might represent a strong fence separating the slaves in the jail from the Bruins' residence.

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

What have the excavations at the Bruin Slave Jail Site told us about the site's past? The presence of the cistern, closely associated with the famous Edmonson sisters and their ordeal, is certainly an important discovery. Equally interesting is the discovery that other buildings stood on the lot during the slave jail period, most likely a slave barracks and kitchen. Joseph Bruin's business outgrew the large house at 1707 Duke Street, so he needed additional space to house his slaves. The animal bones found around those buildings tell us something about how Bruin fed the slaves on his property: with low-value cuts of meat from the cattle and sheep being brought into the West End for slaughter, especially heads and feet. At other times oysters seem to have been on the menu.

Most intriguing are the hints of how some of the slaves responded to the ordeal of being sold away from their homes. We know from the Edmonsons' accounts that they sustained themselves by praying and singing hymns. The new archaeological evidence shows that others added rituals to their spiritual arsenals, drawing on their African heritage to seek hope and strength amidst their troubles. The hoodoo cache and the sacrificed chicken take us back to the dark days of the slave jail, but they are also signs of hope. The people who carried out those rituals thought that things might get better, with the help of God or the spirits. It also seems important that they were probably working together: it would have been very hard for one person to gather all of the objects that went into the hoodoo cache, carry them into the slave barracks, and bury them under the floor. Probably servants with access to the house worked together with others to make this happen. Certainly all the other inmates would have noticed what was going on, and probably all would have been invited to participate as best they could. Prayer, music, magic, and solidarity helped the victims of Bruin and the system he served to survive their ordeals and get on with their new lives as best they could.

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Appendix A

Persons Listed in the Alexandria Slave Manifests as Shipped by Joseph Bruin

Note: When included in the original document, exact dates and the destinations of the steamships are included; however, these are not present on every manifest. Also, the names of the consignees are sometimes included, and at other times the consignee is simply described as being “on board.”

1) July 11, 1845

Steamer *Powhatan* to Dumfries

Shipper: Joseph Bruin of Alexandria

Consignee: William H. Betts of Richmond

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Osborn	Male	18	5’4”	Copper
Domini	Male	16	5’2”	Copper
Jim	Male	16	5’2”	Black
Caroline	Female	18	5’5”	Copper
Melinda	Female	19	5’1”	Copper
& child, Sally	Female	1 ½		Bright Mulatto
Rachel	Female	14	4’11”	Black
Mary	Female	29	5’-	Black
& child Robert	Male	8	3’10”	Black
Fanny	Female	20	5’5”	Black
& 2 children: Scipio,	Male	3 ½	-	Black
Esther	Female	1	-	Black
Eliza	Female	30	5’1”	Black
& 3 children: Charity	Female	8	3’10”	Black
Eliza	Female	3	-	Black
Mary	Female	1	-	Black

2) August 11, 1845

Steamer *Baltimore*

Shipper: Joseph Bruin

Consignee: John Barr, on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Lewis Edwards	Male	20	5’6”	Black
James Gattis	Male	14	4’7” ½	Yellow
Julia Edwards	Female	14	4’9”	Black
Nelly Parker	Female	13	4’5” ½	Black

3) August 1845

Steamer *Augusta* of Washington traveling from Alexandria, VA, to Aquia, VA

Shipper: Joseph Bruin of Alexandria

Consignee: L.H. Knight (on board)

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Susan	Female	35	5’1” ¼	Black
Mary	Female	16	5’1” ¼	Yellow
Hannah	Female	9	4’1”	Black
Annette	Female	10	4’1” ¼	Black
William	Male	14	4’9”	Yellow

4) October 6, 1845

Steamer *Augusta* of Washington

Shipper: Henry P. Hill of Alexandria

Consignee: Owner on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Jupiter Jackson	Male	23	5’4” ½	Black
Simon	Male	25	5’3”	Black
Sarah Lewis	Female	18	5’3”	Mulatto
Letty	Female	12	4’8”	Dark Copper
Hannah	Female	14	5’ ½ “	Mulatta
Matilda	Female	18	5’3” ½	Black
Sarah	Female	14	5’-	Black

5) November 27, 1847

Steamer *Joseph Johnson*

Shipper: Joseph Bruin

Consignee: Joseph Bruin on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Jack Coombs	Male	17	5’6” ½	Black
Andrew Jackson	Male	17	5’3” ½	Black
Geo. Brooks	Male	12	4’7”	Copper
Margaret Turner	Female	16	5’2”	Black
Julia Page	Female	17	5’-	Copper
Hannah Furley	Female	16	4’10”	Copper
Amanda Weaver	Female	14	4’9”	Copper
Emily West	Female	15	4’10”	Black
Lucy Curry	Female	15	5’1”	Black

6) February 8, 1847

Steamer *Phoenix*

Shipper: Joseph Bruin

Consignee: Owner on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
John Brown	Male	27	6’0” ½	Black
James Claggett	Male	28	5’10” ½	Black
Sandy Scott	Male	23	5’8”	Brown
Sam Jackson	Male	19	5’7”	Black
Carter Monroe	Male	21	5’7”	Brown
John Ferguson	Male	32	5’5”	Brown
Isaac Welden	Male	30	5’6”	Black
Pam Burwell	Female	19	5’3”	Copper
Ann Napper	Female	17	5’2”	Black
Sally Brown	Female	15	5’2”	Black
Summerwell	Female	30	4’11”	Copper
Alice Lummond	Female	11	4’7”	Black

7) March 8, 1847

Steamer *Phoenix* to Port of Washington

Shippers: Joseph Bruin, Bruin & Hill

Consignee: Owner on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Henry Brooks	Male	19	5’6”	Mulatto
Charles Carter	Male	15	4’11”	Black
John Montgomery	Male	32	5’3”	Black
Ellen V. Shankland	Female	17	5’3”	Black
Sophia Berry & infant	Female	22	5’4”	Black
Joseph (last name illegible, possibly Banion?)	Male	19	5’5” ³ / ₄	Black

8) May 2, 1848

Steamer *Columbia*

Shipper: Joseph Bruin of Alexandria

Consignee: Owner on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
Lewis Custis	Male	28	5’2”	Brown
Peter Dix	Male	24	5’5”	Black
Gustavus Chase	Male	25	5’7”	Black
Phillip Crowley	Male	26	5’8”	Black
Maddison Marcial	Male	28	5’8”	Yellow
Matthew Marcial	Male	23	5’6”	Black
Isaac Turner	Male	21	5’7”	Black
Perry Groce	Male	22	5’7”	Black
Winney Daily	Female	22	5’1”	Black
Sam Turner	Male	26	5’9”	Black
Maddison Pitts	Male	24	5’7”	Copper
Ephraim Edmondson	Male	35	5’7”	Copper
Peter Edmondson	Male	27	5’10”	Copper
Sam Edmondson	Male	22	5’8”	Yellow
Richard Edmondson	Male	25	5’-	Black
Mary Jane Edmondson	Female	17	5’6”	Yellow
Emily Edmondson	Female	15	5’-	Yellow

9) August 9, 1849

Steamer *Baltimore*

Shipper: Joseph Bruin

Consignee: Wm. M. McCarty, on board

SLAVES

Name	Sex	Age	Height	“Whether Negroes, Mulattoes, or Persons of Color”
James Jackson	Male	50	5’10”	Black
Lavinia Jackson	Female	35	5’-	Black
Malinda Jackson	Female	5	3’6”	Black
Solomon Jackson	Male	45	5’7”	Black
Betsey Jackson	Female	30	5’4”	Black
Arthur Jackson	Male	5	3’3”	Black
Robert Jackson	Male	2	2’6”	Black
Richard Burly	Male	45	5’5”	Black
Dolly an infant	Female			Black
Thadius	Male	13	4’4” ½	Yellow
Charlotte	Female	10	3’11”	Black

Appendix B

Methods of Artifact Cataloging and Analysis Utilized Codes Artifact Inventory

METHODS OF ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS

A. LABORATORY PROCESSING

All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger's laboratory. In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil, resealable polyethylene bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags. A Field Number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field. This number appears with all the provenience information and is used throughout processing and analysis to track artifacts.

In the laboratory, provenience information on each artifact card was checked against a master list of Field Numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at that time, and a Lot Number was assigned to each provenience, according to City of Alexandria Archaeology guidelines.

Prehistoric lithics and most historic artifacts were washed in water with a soft toothbrush. Faunal material and fragile artifacts were wet-brushed with a soft natural-bristle paintbrush or were simply dry-brushed. Metal objects were cleaned using a dry toothbrush or stainless steel wire brush. All artifacts were laid out to air-dry in preparation for analysis.

During analysis, individual Specimen Numbers were assigned to artifacts within each Catalog Number. After analysis, the artifacts were re-bagged into clean, perforated 4-mil resealable polyethylene bags. Artifacts are organized sequentially first by Site Number, then by Catalog Number, and finally by Specimen Number within each Lot Number. An acid-free artifact card listing full provenience information and analytical class was included in each bag.

Artifacts were marked with provenience information following the format shown below, using black waterproof India ink on a base of Acryloid B-72 in acetone. The label was then sealed with a top coat of 10 percent Acryloid B-72 in acetone.

(State Site Number) Ex. 44AX0172
(Catalog #) - (Specimen #) 56-12

B. ANALYTICAL METHODS

All artifact analyses were conducted by the Laboratory Supervisor and/or Material Specialist(s). Faunal analysis was conducted by subconsultants, with the data being integrated into Berger's analytical database. Berger maintains an extensive comparative collection and laboratory research library to aid in making complete and accurate analyses.

Berger has developed a flexible analytical database system that fully integrates all artifacts in one database for use in data manipulation and interpretation. The computerized data management system is written using Paradox® 9, a relational database development package that runs on a Windows® platform. Each class of artifacts (historic ceramics, curved (vessel) glass, small finds/architectural, historic tobacco pipes, lithics, and faunal) has a series of attributes, sometimes unique to that class, that are recorded to describe each artifact under analysis. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information. Berger maintains a complete type and attribute coding book for each material class.

The artifact coding system employs a Type/SubType system developed by Berger's Cultural Resources Division. The format for the historic artifacts is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977), as

modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 2006). The prehistoric lithics system is based on Taylor et al. (1996), modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 2006).

The Type/SubType system is comprised of a three-letter code followed by a number (integer). The first letter of the code represents the specific Class to which that artifact belongs: C, for Historic Ceramics; G, for Curved (Vessel) Glass; S, for Small Finds/Architectural; P, for Historic Tobacco Pipes; L, for Lithics; and Z, for Faunal. The second and third letters and number represent further subdivisions of the artifact groups within the class and are defined in the below discussions for each analytical class.

Pattern (group and class) codes, based on form or material type, were assigned to each artifact entry. The pattern categories used follow the work of South (1977), as modified by Berger (2006).

The Notes field allows for individual written comments applicable to a specific entry. In general, notes are used to describe particulars of decorative motifs or unusual characteristics, or to record bibliographic references used for identification or dating. Comment codes refer to information not covered in other fields. Codes 1 through 20 apply to all analytical categories, while the remaining numbers are class-specific.

C. HISTORIC CERAMIC ANALYSIS

The ceramic tabulation provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, if present, maker's marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and descriptions of decoration motifs. The following are explanations of the variables used in the coding process.

Type/SubType. As mentioned previously, the first letter in the type codes for Historic Ceramics is always C. The second letter refers to general ware groups: E, for Coarse Earthenwares; R, for Refined Earthenwares; S, for Coarse Stonewares; F, for Refined Stonewares; P, for Porcelain; and O, for Other and Unidentified. The third letter refers to specific ware types, e.g., R, for Redware; W, for Whiteware; and L, for Gray or Buff Stoneware. The Subtype numbers refer to particular decorative treatments or named types, e.g., CRW50 – Whiteware with Blue Transfer-Printed Decoration.

Begin/End Dates. Type/Subtype may be descriptive and undated or have specific dates which are automatically assigned by the database. Sources for these dates include, but are not limited to: Cameron (1986), Denker and Denker (1985), Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland webpage (2004), Greer (1981), Ketchum (1991), Miller (1980, 1987, 1991), Noël Hume (1969), Rickard (2006), South (1977), and Wetherbee (1980, 1985). When more precise dates can be determined from maker's marks or particular decorations or forms, these fields are entered manually. Sources used for identification of Maker's Marks (Var 1) or Decoration/Motif (Var 4) include Gates & Ormerod (1982), Godden (1964), Hunter and Miller (1994), Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999), and Walker et.al. (1992).

Form (Var 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as "Tableware, Hollowware," are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. **Part (Var 7)** is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present.

D. CURVED (VESSEL) GLASS ANALYSIS

The glass artifacts from the collection were broken down, for analytical purposes, into four functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, Lighting, and Other use-categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small

Finds/Architectural materials, as discussed below. The following are explanations of the variables used in the coding process.

Type/Subtype. The first letter of the Type code for Glass is always G. The second letter denotes the functional groupings: B, for Bottle; T, for Table; L, for Lighting; and O, for Other. The third letter denotes specific function within the appropriate use category, e.g., A, for Alcohol; T, for Tumbler; L, for Lamp; and U, for Unidentified. The Subtype numbers denotes vessel form, e.g., GBA3 – Wine/Liquor Bottle; GTT12 – Tumbler/Decorated; GLL23 – Lamp Chimney; and GOU1 – Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass.

All artifacts identified as to specific function and form were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered are indicated by the coding of the appropriate fields, e.g., Base (Var 7) or Finish (Var 8).

Begin/End Date. Dating of the glass artifacts was completed according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture such as finish treatments, tooling methods, empontilling techniques, mold markings, Brand (Var 3), Maker’s Marks (Var 1), and Color (Var 9). Sources for glass dating include, but are not limited to: Jones and Sullivan (1985), Lorrain (1968), Miller and Sullivan (1984), and Toulouse (1971, 1969).

Finish (Var 8). Finish and rim type were identified as specific types within one-part (100s) and two-part (200s) categories. Common names, such as “Blob-top,” “Crown,” and “Screw,” were used when appropriate.

Base (Var 7). The majority of coded base types in the collection indicate the marks on the basal surfaces of glassware. “Snap case” indicates the lack of any markings when this device was used to hold a bottle in place while its finish was formed. Machine-made basal markings were also coded, if identifiable.

Manufacturing Technique (Var 5). Manufacturing Technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes bases, finishes, or rims) of glassware.

E. SMALL FINDS/ ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

For the small finds/architectural analysis, each artifact was identified by its group and class, Material Type (Var 3) and Part/Portion (Var 6), and received a count and/or weight. Additional information, including Characteristic (Var 5), Backmark (Var 11), and Color (Var 9), was recorded as identified for the individual artifacts. Definitions of the variables used are presented below.

Type/Subtype. The first letter of the Type code for Small Finds/Architectural is always S. The second letter denotes the group of the artifact, e.g., A, for Architecture, and the third letter denotes a class within that group, e.g., F, for Fasteners. The Subtype number denotes the specific artifact type, e.g., SAF6 – Wire Nail.

Begin/End Date. Dates for certain artifact were generated in the database based on the Type/Subtype. Other dates were entered manually and were based on various artifact characteristics. References used for dating of artifacts include but are not limited to Edwards and Wells (1993) and Luscomb (1967).

Characteristic (Var 5). A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field.

F. HISTORIC TOBACCO PIPES ANALYSIS

Pipes were identified by morphological type, Decorative Motif (Var 4), Part (Var. 7), and Stem Bore Diameter (Var 9). The analysis is designed for descriptive purpose and to generate dates whenever possible.

Type/Subtype. The first and second letters of the Type code for Historic Tobacco Pipes are PT. The third letter identifies the artifact as a stem (S) or a general white clay bowl (E). The Subtype number further indicates specific bowl shapes or stem characteristics.

G. FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The analysis of the faunal material allowed for the identification of species, Element (Var 5), any modification to the specimen (e.g., Burning [Var 7], Butchering [Var 1], etc.), and Age/Fusion (Var 4). Identifications were made by Faunal Analyst Marie-Lorraine Pipes. The complete faunal report and references can be found in the appendices.

Type/SubType. The first letter of the Type code for Faunal material is Z (for zoological). The second letter denotes the class of the animal, e.g., M, for Mammal; B, for Bird, etc. The third letter distinguishes groups with the class, e.g., D, for Domestic; W, for Wild, etc. The numeric Subtype code identifies species.

MNU. The minimum number of units is recorded. The type of unit (i.e., elements, individuals, cut marks, etc.) is identified in the Type of MNU (Var 10) field.

H. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Minimal amounts of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this project. Analysis of these items also proceeded according to a Type/Subtype for each type of material. Minimal analysis of these artifacts was undertaken, primarily to show presence of data and/or to show potential mixing of deposits.

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Utilized Codes for XE 3902/3949 Bruin Slave Jail, 1707 Duke St., Alexandria, VA Ph. II/III

Historic Ceramic

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	Vessel Number	Wear	Motif/Pattern	Form	Percent Complete	Part		Color		

Var1	Translation
319	Edwin M. Knowles China Co.
666	Jacob Furnival & Co.
743	James Edwards
903	Unidentifiable partial impressed maker's mark
904	Unidentifiable printed maker's mark
905	Unidentifiable cypher mark
925	Miscellaneous Lion & Unicorn Mark

Var4	Translation
2	Unidentifiable Motif
19	See Written Comments
101	Large Scale Floral
102	Small Scale Floral
120	Geometric - General
140	Landscape - General
200	Chinoiserie - General
238	Floral Decal with Embossed Rim
239	Stripe
244	Gilded Stripe
247	Gilded Band
551	Bands & Stripes
553	Stripe
557	Dendritic - Mocha
561	Cable or Earthworm
575	Miscellaneous Engine-Turned Motif
627	Brown Slipped, Exterior Only
628	Brown Slipped, Interior & Exterior
630	Miscellaneous Floral
675	Bristol Type Slip Both Surfaces
676	Albany Type Slip Both Surfaces
677	Albany Type Slip, Interior Only
750	Glazed Interior Only
752	Glazed Both Surfaces
753	Glazed Interior, Exterior Spalled
758	Unglazed Exterior, Interior Spalled
759	Both Surfaces Spalled
805	Pie Crust Edge
807	Dots
809	Unidentified Number of Slip Lines
820	Single Wavy Line
919	Scalloped Edge
924	Slightly Raised Small Scale Beading and Scrolls
965	Wheat Variant
970	Paneled - General
981	Shell Edge - Scalloped Rim, Curved Lines (w/o bud)
982	Shell Edge - Scalloped Rim, Straight Lines
984	Shell Edge - Unscaloped, Impressed
993	Shell Edge - General
1020	Indeterminate Molded Motif

Var9	Translation
2	Blue & Green
3	Blue, Red, & Green
4	Red & Green
6	Blue & Brown
10	White
11	Blue & White
14	Yellow, Brown & Orange
19	See Written Comments
23	Orange, Blue & Brown
24	Brown & Yellow
26	Blue & Orange
30	Red
35	Purple
36	Light Purple
37	Dark Purple
38	Mulberry
39	Olive Green
40	Green
47	Green & Brown
48	Green & Yellow
50	Blue
51	Light Blue
60	Black
61	Dark Brown
62	Brown
63	Light Brown
73	Various Shades of Brown on One Vessel
97	Unidentified - Only Shadow of Decoration Remains
104	Blue, Brown & White
105	Green & Orange
109	Gold (Gilded)

Var5	Translation
19	See Written Comments
41	Plate/Charger >10"
42	Plate 10"
45	Plate 7"
50	Plate-Unidentified Diameter
77	Unidentified Tableware, Flatware
78	Unidentified Tableware, Hollowware
79	Unidentified Tableware
98	Teacup - General
99	Saucer/Bowl (6")
101	Teacup w/ Handle
103	Coffee Cup
106	Saucer/Bowl Diameter Unknown
107	Saucer w/ Well
109	Tea Pot
119	Misc. Teawares
123	Pitcher
126	Bottle
140	Unidentified Drinking/Service Vessel
210	Other Serving Vessel
215	Bowl - Depth & Diameter Unknown
227	Shallow Bowl/Dish 6"-10"
228	Shallow Bowl/Dish-Diameter Unknown
275	Food Preparation Bowl/Pan
276	Sugar Mold
300	Jar - General
305	Jar - Wide Mouth/Curved-sided
357	Miscellaneous Storage/Serving Vessel
500	Chamber Pot
509	Misc. Sanitary Vessel
520	Flower Pot

Var7	Translation
1	Body
2	Rim
3	Base
5	Rim & Body
6	Base & Body
7	Handle
9	Rim, Body & Base
15	"Rose" of Teapot
30	Lid
45	Footring

Utilized Codes for XE 3902/3949 Bruin Slave Jail, 1707 Duke St., Alexandria, VA Ph. II/III

Glass

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	Vessel Number	Brand	Motif/Pattern	Manufacturing Technique	Percent Complete	Base	Finish	Color	Wear	Embossment/Label

Var1	Translation
1	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
3	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
5	Owens Bottle Co.
6	Illinois Glass Co.
8	Diamond Glass Co.

Var3	Translation
317	Knowlton Vacuum Jar
668	R.T. French Co.
2261	Fairchild Brothers & Foster/ NY
2267	Chris Hansen's Laboratory/ Little Falls, NY
2369	Upjohn/ Kalamazoo, MI
2372	Henry K. Wampole & Co/ Philadelphia
5108	Charles E. Hires/ Philadelphia
5130	Madiva Soda/ Washington, DC

Var4	Translation
1	Panel
3	Rib (general)
12	Facet
22	Diamond
27	Stipple
43	Rouletting
50	Multiple Motif
55	Stipple (on base and/or heel)
61	Pearl Top
62	Petal Top
92	Embossed Lettering
98	Unidentified Pressed Motif
196	Etched
249	Applied Color Label (ACL)

Var9	Translation
1	Colorless
2	Milkglass (Opaque White)
3	Emerald Green/Teal
5	Light Olive/Dark Olive Green
7	Brown/Amber/Honey
9	Aquamarine (all shades)
11	Amethyst Tint (Solarized)
12	Cobalt
13	Blue
17	Yellow
22	Opaque Green
31	Colorless/Opaque White

Var5	Translation
1	Mold-blown (mold type indeterminate)
7	Two-piece Hinged Bottom Mold
23	Machine-made (General)
24	Automatic Bottle-machine Made
50	Piece Mold - Two Part with Separate Base

Var6	Translation
2	10-25%
5	76-99%
7	Intact

Var8	Translation
122	Straight, Folded Out
140	Screw, Continuous or Interrupted
145	Prescription
146	Packer (or Packing)
147	Patent/Extract
148	Blob-top
149	Bead (for machine-made containers)
150	Short, Flat Collar
153	Short, Rounded Collar
199	Unidentified/One Part
200	Crown
201	Davis-Type
203	Double Bead (for machine-made containers)
245	Down-tooled Lip Above Rounded String Rim
247	Down-tooled Lip Above Down-tooled String Rim
350	Machine-made Three-part

Var7	Translation
1	Blowpipe
3	Sand
7	Snap Case
8	Machine Suction Scar (Owens)
9	Machine-made Valve Mark
10	Machine-made (General)
17	Pontil
20	Individual Section Machine
30	Round Base Soda
99	Unidentified

Utilized Codes for XE 3902/3949 Bruin Slave Jail, 1707 Duke St., Alexandria, VA Ph. II/III

Small Finds/Architectural

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark/Brand		Material	Decoration	Characteristic	Percent Complete			Color		BackMark

Var6	Translation
1	Whole
2	Portion/Fragment

Var3	Translation
1	Brick
2	Asbestos
6	Asphalt
32	Mortar
35	Plaster
200	Agateware
212	Porcelain
220	Stoneware
320	Glass
401	Vulcanized Rubber
402	Hard Rubber
420	Plastic
426	Vinyl
514	Bone
520	Coal
568	Shell
604	Brass
609	Copper
610	Copper Alloy
624	Ferrous Metal
631	Gold-plated
634	Lead
663	Tin
800	Slag
850	Wood
1040	Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metal
1070	Metal & Plastic
1240	Clay
1272	Graphite
1292	Limestone
1330	Slate

Cmt	Comment Trans
7	Discarded
14	Encrusted with Rust

Var9	Translation
1	Red
2	Yellow
6	Brown
10	Colorless
11	Aqua
12	Green
13	White
14	Blue
22	Black
26	Amethyst (Solarized)
29	Olive Green

Var5	Translation
23	2 Holes
25	4 Holes
26	5 Holes
83	Hexagonal
414	Common
504	Indian Head
586	Salt Glazed
703	Loop Shank
810	Painted

Pipes

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark		Use	Decoration		Percent Complete	Part		Bore Diameter	Origin	

Var4	Translation
164	Ribbing Parallel to the Stem

Var9	Translation
1	unmeasurable or not present (on bowls)
5	5/64"
6	6/64"
7	7/64"

Var7	Translation
1	Bowl
3	Stem
5	Bowl to Elbow
7	Stem to Mouthpiece

Utilized Codes for XE 3902/3949 Bruin Slave Jail, 1707 Duke St., Alexandria, VA Ph. II/III

Lithics

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Point Type		Material	Termination	Flake Scars	Condition	Modification	Platform Type	Cortex	Temporal Affiliation	Size Category

Var6	Translation
2	Broken

Var3	Translation
1	Chert
501	Jasper
511	Rhyolite
531	Quartz
551	Quartzite

Var9	Translation
1	Absent
2	Present
4	Block
5	Cobble

Var7	Translation
1	No Heating Present
2	Heating Present

Utilized Codes for XE 3902/3949 Bruin Slave Jail, 1707 Duke St., Alexandria, VA Ph. II/III

Pattern Group and Class Translations

PatGrp	Pattern Analysis Group	PatCls	Pattern Analysis Class
0	Unidentified	0	Unidentified
1	Kitchen	2	Bottles/Jars
2	Architecture	3	Tumblers/Wine Glasses
3	Furnishings	4	Tableware
5	Clothing	5	Misc. Drinking Vessels/Containers
6	Personal	7	Cookware/Cooking-Related
7	Tobacco Pipes	8	Containers/Container-Related
8	Other	9	Closures
9	Prehistoric Lithics	11	Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
11	Faunal	12	Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
13	Recreation	13	Door Parts
14	Business/Commerce	14	Electrical Related
16	Transportation	15	Plumbing/Heating/Fixtures
18	Household/Domestic	16	Misc. Building Materials/Floor Covering/Roofing Materials
19	Hardware, Tools, & Machinery	21	Lighting Related
		22	Furniture Hardware and Pieces
		23	Furniture
		31	Clothing Fasteners
		40	Coins
		43	Hygiene/Grooming/Personal Care
		44	Pharmaceutical/Medicine
		50	Personal - Other
		51	White Clay Pipes
		59	Toys
		60	Writing Related
		63	Heating Related
		64	Sewing Related
		90	Chipped Stone
		92	Cracked Rock
		93	Lithics - Other
		103	Automobile Related
		111	Miscellaneous Household Related
		114	Containers and Closures
		115	Miscellaneous Hardware
		116	Tableware/Serving
		117	Teaware
		125	Domesticated/Exploited
		126	Non-domesticated
		127	Faunal - Other

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
1	1	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CRC 0	Creamware	3	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
1	2	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
1	3	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
1	4	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
1	5	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CRW 2	Whiteware - Plain	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	98	-	5	-	-	-	1.117	-
1	6	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	77	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
1	7	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
1	8	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	CPP 30	Oriental Porcelain - Overglaze Decorated - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- -	-	-	19	79	-	2	-	97	-	1.4	wavy line with asterisk
1	9	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
1	10	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	GBA 1	Wine Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	5	-	1.2	-
1	11	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	1.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
1	12	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
1	13	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	4	1.2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
1	14	-	Grab Sample	--	-	--	9	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	4	25.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
2	1	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	35	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	2	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	3	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	4	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	4	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
2	5	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	orange flower & brown stripe
2	6	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	10	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
2	7	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	16	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	8	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	9	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	50	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	10	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	5	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
2	11	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 -	-	-	2	98	-	5	-	97	-	1.117	-
2	12	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPP 10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
2	13	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	3	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
2	14	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
2	15	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
2	16	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
2	17	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
2	18	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CES 38	Red Bodied Slipware - Light Slip Interior, Yellow Glaze Both Surfaces	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	2	-	10	-	1.4	-
2	19	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CES 38	Red Bodied Slipware - Light Slip Interior, Yellow Glaze Both Surfaces	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
2	20	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
2	21	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
2	22	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
2	23	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	14	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
2	24	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...URE..."
2	25	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
2	26	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.4	-
2	27	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	23	10.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
2	28	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAB 1	Brick	7	119.1	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-	
2	29	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	SHB 5	Slag	4	29.2	- -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-	
2	30	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	12	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
2	31	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-	
2	32	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-	
2	34	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	LDB 9	Flake Fragment	1	1.0	- -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-	
2	35	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	LUM 2	Unmodified Pebble	1	23.1	- -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.93	-	
2	36	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	LDB 10	Block Shatter	1	9.9	- -	-	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.90	-	
2	37	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	2.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
2	37	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-	
2	38	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	5	20.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
2	39	1	-	B 2	-	--	2	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-	
3	1	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	22	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	2	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	3	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRC 2	Creamware - Plain	3	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	45	-	9	-	-	-	1.4	refit	
3	4	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	11	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	5	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	6	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	98	-	3	-	50	-	1.117	-	
3	7	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	200	78	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
3	8	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
3	9	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
3	10	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
3	11	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	105	-	1.4	green leaves & orange stripes	
3	12	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	13	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 25	Whiteware - Embossed Body	1	-	1820 -	-	-	1020	78	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	14	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
3	15	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
3	16	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	2	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
3	17	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
3	18	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBA 1	Wine Bottle	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
3	19	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
3	20	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-	
3	21	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	12	7.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
3	22	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	8	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
3	23	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	SHB 5	Slag	1	41.9	- - -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-
3	24	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	SCF 47	1 pc. Construction Button	1	-	- - -	-	631	-	703	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	sleeve button; embossed "GILT"
3	25	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAP 35	Pipe Spigot	1	-	- - -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.15	-
3	26	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	7.51	-
3	27	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	1	14.6	- - -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
3	28	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	2	0.7	- - -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
3	29	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	LDB 9	Flake Fragment	1	1.0	- - -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	9.90	-
3	30	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	37	43.0	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
3	31	1	-	C 3	-	--	2	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	3	6.2	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
4	1	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	4	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
4	2	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	78	-	45	-	-	-	1.4	-
4	3	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
4	4	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
4	5	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
4	6	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 - -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
4	7	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 - -	-	-	-	77	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
4	8	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
4	9	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRK 0	Miscellaneous Refined Earthenwares	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	both surfaces spalled
4	10	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
4	11	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 61	Redware - Dark Brown Glaze	2	-	- - -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
4	12	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 61	Redware - Dark Brown Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	6	-	-	-	1.7	-
4	13	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
4	14	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	6	-	- - -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	18.111	-
4	15	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
4	16	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
4	17	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
4	18	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
4	19	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "...N..."
4	20	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GTS 2	Stemware/Foot	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	-
4	21	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GTS 9	Stemware/Bowl	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	-
4	22	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	3	-	1783 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
4	23	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	4	1.3	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
4	24	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	22	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
4	25	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	SHB 5	Slag	2	10.6	- - -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-
4	26	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	LDB 10	Block Shatter	1	8.5	- - -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
4	27	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	8	11.2	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
4	28	2	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ	4	Unanalyzed Shell	3	49.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
5	1	2	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	18.111	-
5	2	2	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
5	3	2	-	B 2	-	--	2	LDB	10	Block Shatter	1	11.5	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
5	4	2	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ	4	Unanalyzed Shell	3	16.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
6	1	2	-	B/C -	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
6	2	2	-	B/C -	-	--	2	SAB	1	Brick	1	0.8	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
6	3	2	-	B/C -	-	--	2	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
7	1	2	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP	0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	98	-	3	-	-	-	1.117	-
7	2	2	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP	50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	2	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
7	3	2	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAG	11	Broad Glass	1	0.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
8	1	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRC	0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
8	2	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRC	0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	78	-	45	-	-	-	1.4	-
8	3	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
8	4	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
8	5	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CSL	0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
8	6	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	12	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
8	7	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
8	8	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
8	9	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBA	3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	7	-	1.2	-
8	10	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
8	11	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9	-	1.2	-
8	12	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GLL	23	Lamp Chimney	3	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
8	13	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAG	11	Broad Glass	19	16.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
8	14	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAB	1	Brick	1	22.3	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
8	15	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	15	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
8	16	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	12	41.6	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
8	17	3	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZZZ	4	Unanalyzed Shell	3	79.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
9	1	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP	0	Pearlware	3	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
9	2	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP	0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
9	3	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	3	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
9	4	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
9	5	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW	70	Whiteware - Sponged	2	-	1820 1930	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	4	-	1.4	red sponging & green handpainted stars
9	6	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER	4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
9	7	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL	0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
9	8	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	CES	37	Red Bodied Slipware - Light Slip and Yellow Glaze Interior, Exterior Unglazed	2	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
9	9	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
9	10	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
9	11	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
9	12	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	2	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
9	13	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	8	7.9	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
9	14	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	15	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	2.12	-
9	15	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	7	-	2.12	-
9	16	4	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	3.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
10	1	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
10	2	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
10	3	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
10	4	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
10	5	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
10	6	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 11	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Green	2	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	-	40	-	1.4	-
10	7	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	11	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
10	8	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
10	9	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	45	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
10	10	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
10	11	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
10	12	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
10	13	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
10	14	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
10	15	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CER 0	Redware	2	-	- -	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
10	16	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	15	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
10	17	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	10	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
10	18	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "...NT"
10	19	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...SN..."
10	20	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "H"
10	21	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...E &..."
10	22	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
10	23	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	19	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
10	24	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	9	-	1.2	-
10	25	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	11	-	1.2	embossed "O. D."
10	26	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
10	27	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	SRT 56	Frozen Charlotte Doll	1	-	1850 1914	-	212	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13.59	-
10	28	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAE 5	Glass Insulator	2	-	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.14	-
10	29	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	2	-	-	-	-	1.2	-
10	30	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAG 11	Broad Glass	7	9.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	7	2.11	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
10	31	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
10	32	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
10	33	5	-	A 1	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	15	32.2	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
11	1	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
11	2	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
11	3	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
11	4	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	11	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	5	-	-	-	1.2	-
11	5	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	CFB 75	Stoneware - Miscellaneous Bottle	2	-	1800 1930	-	-	-	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-
11	6	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	embossed "...EBE..."
11	7	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...OLD..."
11	8	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...T..."
11	9	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	14	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
11	10	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	SMH 41	Rivet	1	-	- - -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19.115	-
11	11	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAB 1	Brick	1	3.3	- - -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
11	12	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAG 11	Broad Glass	5	6.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
11	13	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
11	14	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
11	15	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	25	29.8	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
11	16	5	-	B 2	-	--	10	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	7.1	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
12	1	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
12	2	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
12	3	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	101	79	-	2	-	30	-	1.4	-
12	4	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
12	5	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 77	Whiteware - Metallic Band	2	-	1820 -	-	-	244	99	-	5	-	109	-	1.117	refit
12	6	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRI 0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
12	7	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRI 0	Ironstone	2	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
12	8	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	19	-	1.4	blue, green, & yellow
12	9	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
12	10	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	17	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
12	11	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "...NI..."
12	12	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	2	-	1915 1950	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	1.2	refit; embossed "T-19-17"
12	13	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
12	14	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1.2	-
12	15	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GTT 12	Tumbler/Decorated General	2	-	- - -	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	-
12	16	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	2	-	- - -	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	iridescent orange
12	17	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	2	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
12	18	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SRM 2	Clay Marble	1	-	- - -	-	1240	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13.59	-
12	19	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SCF 75	Bone Button	1	-	- - -	-	514	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
12	20	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAH 7	Door Knob/Handle	1	-	- -	-	200	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2.13	-
12	21	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	5	26.5	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-
12	22	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	1.5	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
12	23	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAF 6	Wire Nail	12	-	1880 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
12	24	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	14	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
12	25	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAF 6	Wire Nail	2	-	1880 -	-	1040	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	two ferrous nails attached to sheet aluminum
12	26	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAF 19	Spike	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
12	27	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAP 6	Pipe/Conduit	1	-	- -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.15	-
12	28	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SOS 12	Unidentified Rubber	1	2.0	1851 -	-	402	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
12	29	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SOS 13	Unidentified Plastic	1	1.8	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	0.0	-
12	30	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SOS 13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.6	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	13	7	0.0	-
12	31	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	2	10.0	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
12	32	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	7	35.6	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
12	33	6	-	A 1	-	--	10	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	4	67.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
13	1	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
13	2	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
13	3	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
13	4	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CPJ 77	Hard Paste Porcelain - Gilded Band	1	-	1820 -	-	-	244	101	-	7	-	109	-	1.117	-
13	5	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
13	6	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	-
13	7	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-
13	8	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	11	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
13	9	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
13	10	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
13	11	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	SCF 70	Shell Button	1	-	- -	-	568	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
13	12	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	16	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
13	13	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAB 21	Plaster	1	0.7	- -	-	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
13	14	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	3	8.2	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
13	15	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	2.2	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-
13	16	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	SAT 1	Tile	4	12.8	- -	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
13	17	6	-	B 2	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	29	70.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
14	1	6	-	C 3	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	106	-	2	-	-	-	1.117	-
14	2	6	-	C 3	-	--	10	CRW 80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1880 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	2	-	1.4	-
14	3	6	-	C 3	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
14	4	6	-	C 3	-	--	10	SAF 19	Spike	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
15	1	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
15	2	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
15	3	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	123	-	7	-	50	-	1.116	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
15	4	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	GBU 1	Unidentified Bottle/Jar	1	-	1920 1964	1	-	-	24	7	9	140	1	-	1.2	embossed "<Hazel-Atlas>" on base	
15	5	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-	
15	6	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-	
15	7	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
15	8	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	0.0	-	
15	9	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	14	33.6	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
15	10	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	SAG 9	Plate Glass	1	54.5	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
15	11	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
15	12	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	SKC 4	Screw Top Lid	2	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1.9	-
15	13	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	11	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
15	14	6	-	D 4	-	--	10	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
16	1	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
16	2	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
16	3	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	CER 7	Redware - Clear Glaze w/ Dark Brown Mottling	1	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
16	4	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
16	5	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
16	6	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	GBF 1	Food Bottle/Jar	13	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	147	1	-	1.2	embossed "DAVIS O. K. BAK[ING] POWDER"	
16	7	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
16	8	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
16	9	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	0.4	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
16	10	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
16	11	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	3.1	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
16	17	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
16	18	6	-	E 5	-	--	10	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	2	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
17	1	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
17	2	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	CRK 0	Miscellaneous Refined Earthenwares	1	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	both surfaces spalled	
17	3	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	904	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	1.4	-	
17	4	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-	
17	5	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-	
17	6	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	2	2.7	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
17	7	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
17	8	7	-	A 1	-	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
18	1	4	-	--	2	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
18	2	4	-	--	2	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
18	3	4	-	--	2	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	3	3.4	-	1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	two melted
18	4	4	-	--	2	--	2	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	5	-	1790	-	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
18	5	4	-	--	2	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	32	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note		
19	1	6	-	--	4	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-		
19	2	6	-	--	4	--	10	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-		
19	3	6	-	--	4	--	10	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-		
19	4	6	-	--	4	--	10	CSL 75	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Bristol Type Slip	1	-	1835 -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	Bristol-type interior slip; light brown exterior slip	
19	5	6	-	--	4	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-		
19	6	6	-	--	4	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-	embossed "...S..."	
19	7	6	-	--	4	--	10	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-		
19	8	6	-	--	4	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	3	3.3	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-	
19	9	6	-	--	4	--	10	SAG 13	Window Glass	12	25.3	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-	
19	10	6	-	--	4	--	10	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	13	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
19	11	6	-	--	4	--	10	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	15.7	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	
19	12	6	-	--	4	--	10	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	19	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-		
19	13	6	-	--	4	--	10	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	2	82.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-		
20	1	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRY 2	Yellowware - Plain	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	228	-	9	-	-	-	1.116	-		
20	2	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CFB 75	Stoneware - Miscellaneous Bottle	2	-	1800 1930	-	-	-	126	-	6	-	-	-	1.2	-		
20	3	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	2	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-		
20	4	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CSL 3	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Handpainted Decoration	1	-	-	-	-	2	357	-	2	-	50	-	1.7	-		
20	5	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CSL 12	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip and Handpainted Decoration	1	-	1800 1910	-	-	2	357	-	2	-	50	-	1.7	-		
20	6	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CSL 3	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Handpainted Decoration	2	-	-	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-		
20	7	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CSL 3	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Handpainted Decoration	1	-	-	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-		
20	8	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-		
20	9	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-		
20	10	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	575	140	-	5	-	47	-	1.5	-	green feather band; enclosed by brown stripes, light brown band beneath	
20	11	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	30	-	1.4	-		
20	12	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	50	-	3	-	50	-	1.4	-		
20	13	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-		
20	14	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	30	-	1.4	-		
20	15	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	50	-	1	-	35	-	1.4	-		
20	16	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 84	Whiteware - Colored Glaze	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-		
20	17	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	904	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-		
20	18	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	9	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-		
20	19	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-		
20	20	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-		

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
20	21	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRW 20	Whiteware - Other Embossed Rims	1	-	1820 -	-	-	1020	500	-	5	-	-	-	18.43	-
20	22	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	106	-	2	-	-	-	1.117	-
20	23	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CPF 57	Soft Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	2	-	1830 -	-	-	102	106	-	6	-	97	-	1.117	-
20	24	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CPF 57	Soft Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	97	-	1.4	-
20	25	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	2	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
20	26	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	1	-	-	-	1.117	-
20	27	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	5	-	1.2	-
20	28	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	5	-	1.2	-
20	29	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
20	30	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
20	31	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	1	-	1880 1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	9	-	6.44	improved finish
20	32	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6.44	embossed "CHE..."
20	33	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	6	-	1904 -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	1.2	-
20	34	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	1.4	-
20	35	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	0.0	-
20	36	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBF 2	Fruit Jar/Preserves	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	9	-	1.2	-
20	37	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	GBH 99	Unidentified Household Bottle/Jar	1	-	1954 -	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	18.2	embossed "<OWENS - ILLINOIS>" on base
20	38	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAE 7	Ceramic Insulator	1	-	1885 -	-	212	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2.14	knob & tube insulator
20	39	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAF 6	Wire Nail	3	-	1880 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
20	40	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
20	41	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	10	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
20	42	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-
20	43	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAF 19	Spike	3	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
20	44	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SPO 98	Personal Other	1	-	1930 -	-	1070	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6.50	plastic bristles, copper
20	45	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	5.0	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
20	46	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAB 21	Plaster	1	-	-	-	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
20	47	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAB 76	Miscellaneous Architectural Wood	1	-	-	-	850	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
20	48	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SAB 47	Asphalt Paving	1	49.7	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
20	49	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SMH 20	Miscellaneous Wire	1	-	1831 -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-
20	50	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	SCB 5	Belt Tip	1	-	1863 1863	-	609	-	504	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
20	51	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
20	52	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	14	141.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
20	53	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
20	54	-	Grab Sample	Surf -	-	--	9	ZCS 1	Unidentified Coral	1	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
21	1	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	2	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	3	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	4	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	14	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
21	5	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
21	6	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 0	Whiteware	10	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	7	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	77	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	8	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
21	9	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	903	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
21	10	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
21	11	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	2	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
21	12	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	102	106	-	2	-	40	-	1,117	-
21	13	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRI 0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	14	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPP 10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- -	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
21	15	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
21	16	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CER 0	Redware	1	-	- -	-	-	759	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
21	17	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CES 2	Red Bodied Slipware - Trailed - General	2	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
21	18	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	2	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	melted
21	19	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-
21	20	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
21	21	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
21	22	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	7	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
21	23	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	16	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
21	24	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1915 1950	-	-	92	-	-	9	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "PATENTED"
21	25	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	10	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
21	26	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	9	-	1.2	-
21	27	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
21	28	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
21	29	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	2	-	1783 -	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
21	30	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAG 11	Broad Glass	14	6.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
21	31	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAG 13	Window Glass	10	19.8	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
21	32	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	0.9	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-
21	33	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAB 64	Roofing Slate	2	16.7	- -	-	1330	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
21	34	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SHB 1	Coal	2	3.0	- -	-	520	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-
21	36	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	12	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
21	37	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
21	38	8	-	A 1	-	--	1b	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
22	1	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
22	2	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 0	Whiteware	14	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
22	3	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 52	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Brown	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
22	4	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
22	5	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 11	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Green	3	-	1800 1840	-	-	982	77	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-
22	6	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	3	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
22	7	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
22	8	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	2	78	-	1	-	6	-	1.4	-
22	9	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
22	10	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRY 0	Yellowware	4	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
22	11	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
22	12	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
22	13	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CES 2	Red Bodied Slipware - Trailed - General	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	357	-	1	-	61	-	1.7	-
22	14	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CEH 0	Buff/White Bodied Earthenware	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
22	15	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPP 10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
22	16	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
22	17	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9	-	6.44	-
22	18	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...P..."
22	19	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
22	20	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
22	21	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
22	22	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
22	23	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
22	24	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
22	25	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SUL 40	Kerosene Lamp Parts	1	-	1852 -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3.21	possible lamp part
22	26	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAG 11	Broad Glass	3	1.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
22	27	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
22	28	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	7.51	-
22	29	9	-	A 1	-	--	1b	PTS 98	Pipe Stem - Unmeasurable Fragment	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	7.51	-
23	1	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRC 0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	2	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	3	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	4	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
23	5	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
23	6	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	239	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
23	7	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	8	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	9	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRW 0	Whiteware	8	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	10	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	11	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CSL 72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
23	12	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-
23	13	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CSB 11	Stoneware - Brown Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
23	14	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
23	15	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	2	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
23	16	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPJ 20	Hard Paste Porcelain - Overglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	98	-	2	-	97	-	1.117	-
23	17	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CPJ 77	Hard Paste Porcelain - Gilded Band	1	-	1820 -	-	-	244	98	-	2	-	109	-	1.117	-
23	18	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CES 39	Red Bodied Slipware - White Slip Interior w/ Dark Brown Splotches	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	-	41	-	2	-	62	-	1.4	-
23	19	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CEU 0	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware	1	-	1670 1795	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
23	20	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	CFN 20	Stoneware - Black Body - Black Basalts	1	-	1750 1845	-	-	575	119	-	1	-	-	-	1.117	-
23	21	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
23	22	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
23	23	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
23	24	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
23	25	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAG 11	Broad Glass	7	13.1	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
23	26	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
23	27	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SMH 56	Bracket	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19.115	-
23	28	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	SAT 58	Synthetic Floor Covering	2	-	1937 -	-	426	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
23	29	10	-	A 1	-	--	1b	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	3.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
24	1	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
24	2	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRC 20	Creamware - Other Embossed Rim	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
24	3	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRP 0	Pearlware	5	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
24	4	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
24	5	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
24	6	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
24	7	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
24	8	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRY 0	Yellowware	2	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
24	9	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
24	10	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	2	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	refit; burned
24	11	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
24	12	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
24	13	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	CEH 0	Buff/White Bodied Earthenware	1	-	- -	-	-	807	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	clear interior glaze; yellow exterior glaze with brown slip dots
24	14	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
24	15	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
24	16	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
24	17	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
24	18	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	SAG 11	Broad Glass	4	7.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
24	19	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	21	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
24	20	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	SAP 5	Plumbing Fixture	1	-	- -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.15	pipe bracket
24	21	11	-	A 1	-	--	9	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	52.7	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
25	1	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	12	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
25	2	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
25	3	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	98	-	2	-	50	-	1.117	-
25	4	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	239	98	-	2	-	48	-	1.117	-
25	5	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
25	6	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
25	7	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
25	8	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
25	9	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
25	10	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	300	-	2	-	-	-	1.8	-
25	11	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL 72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
25	12	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	3	-	1830 -	-	-	238	77	-	5	-	97	-	1.4	-
25	13	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1.2	-
25	14	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
25	15	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
25	16	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
25	17	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	14	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
25	18	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
25	19	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1.2	-
25	20	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
25	21	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 13	Window Glass	2	11.1	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
25	22	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	7	3.7	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
25	23	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
25	24	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SHB 5	Slag	1	7.6	- -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-
25	25	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SMH 48	Gasket	1	-	- -	-	401	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19.115	-
25	26	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	11	100.6	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
25	27	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SOS 13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.2	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	1	7	0.0	-
25	28	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SOS 13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.4	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	2	7	0.0	-
25	29	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	SOS 13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.2	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	13	7	0.0	-
25	30	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
25	31	12	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.4	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
26	1	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	7	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
26	2	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
26	3	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
26	4	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	8	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
26	5	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
26	6	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
26	7	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
26	8	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
26	9	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
26	10	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
26	11	12	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	5.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
27	1	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	22	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	2	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 20	Creamware - Other Embossed Rim	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	919	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	3	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 61	Creamware - Dipped - Mocha	2	-	1770 1860	-	-	557	79	-	1	-	40	-	1.4	-
27	4	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	6	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	5	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	6	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	905	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	7	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	982	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	8	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 11	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Green	2	-	1800 1840	-	-	982	77	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-
27	9	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	5	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	10	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	11	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	3	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	12	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	30	-	1.4	-
27	13	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	2	78	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	14	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	15	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	14	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	16	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	17	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	18	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
27	19	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
27	20	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	123	-	7	-	-	-	1.116	-
27	21	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
27	22	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
27	23	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	4	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
27	24	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPJ 20	Hard Paste Porcelain - Overglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	97	-	1.4	-
27	25	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBM 1	Beer Bottle	20	-	1860 1915	-	-	92	-	-	8	-	7	-	1.2	embossed "...BREWING/ [RICH]MOND, V[A]"
27	26	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
27	27	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
27	28	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
27	29	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	10	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
27	30	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
27	31	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
27	32	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	33	21.3	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
27	33	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	23	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
27	34	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 19	Spike	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
27	35	13	-	A 1	-	--	2	PTS 98	Pipe Stem - Unmeasurable Fragment	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	7.51	-
28	1	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	11	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
28	2	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 20	Creamware - Other Embossed Rim	7	-	1762 1820	-	-	919	77	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
28	3	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 30	Creamware - Overglaze Handpainted - Monochrome	1	-	1765 1810	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	-	97	-	1.4	-
28	4	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	5	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
28	5	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	3	-	1800 1840	-	-	982	50	-	5	-	-	50	-	1.4	refit
28	6	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	62	-	1.4	-
28	7	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	4	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
28	8	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
28	9	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-	
28	10	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
28	11	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
28	12	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
28	13	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
28	14	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 7	Redware - Clear Glaze w/ Dark Brown Mottling	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
28	15	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
28	16	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	2	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-	
28	17	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
28	18	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
28	19	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
28	20	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	9	5.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
28	21	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
28	22	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	30.7	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	
28	23	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	SRM 3	Limestone Marble	1	-	- -	-	1292	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13.59	-	
28	24	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7.51	-
28	25	13	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	20.2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
29	1	13	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
29	2	13	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
29	3	13	-	C 3	-	--	2	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	2	-	1660 1860	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	97	-	1.4	-
29	4	13	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
29	5	13	-	C 3	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
30	1	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
30	2	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
30	3	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
30	4	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	2	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
30	5	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	2	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
30	6	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	19	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
30	7	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	106	-	2	-	-	-	1.117	-
30	8	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	burned
30	9	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
30	10	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBC 1	Soda Bottle	1	-	1904 -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	1.2	-
30	11	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
30	12	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
30	13	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	9	-	1.2	-
30	14	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
30	15	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
30	16	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- -	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
30	17	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-
30	18	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	14	7.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
30	19	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
30	20	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 6	Wire Nail	1	-	1880 -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
30	21	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	SPH 2	Comb	1	-	1851 -	-	402	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6.43	-
30	22	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	SMH 98	Miscellaneous Hardware	1	-	- -	-	604	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19.115	brass washer or gasket
30	23	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	SUD 1	Figurine	1	-	- -	-	212	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	3.23	-
30	24	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
30	25	14	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	4.2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
31	1	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	5	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	2	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	3	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 0	Pearlware	3	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	4	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	982	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
31	5	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
31	6	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
31	7	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	14	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	8	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	9	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	19	-	1.4	mulberry transfer print; yellow & red handpainted
31	10	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	38	-	1.4	-
31	11	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	2	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
31	12	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	13	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	14	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
31	15	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CSL 72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
31	16	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CSB 0	Stoneware - Brown Salt Glazed	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
31	17	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
31	18	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRY 0	Yellowware	3	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
31	19	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "CO..."
31	20	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1925 -	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "...3 ...6."
31	21	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
31	22	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
31	23	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SPH 2	Comb	1	-	1851 -	-	402	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6.43	-
31	24	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SRM 8	Stoneware Marble	1	-	- - -	-	220	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13.59	-
31	25	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAT 1	Tile	1	-	- - -	-	212	-	83	1	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
31	26	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAG 11	Broad Glass	7	5.0	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
31	27	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAB 1	Brick	1	1.6	- - -	-	1	-	586	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
31	28	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
31	29	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	2	41.0	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
31	30	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	LBF 4	Late-Stage Biface	1	6.7	- - -	-	531	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
31	31	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	LDB 10	Block Shatter	1	12.7	- - -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
31	32	15	-	A 1	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.3	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
32	1	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	7	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
32	2	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	575	78	-	2	-	47	-	1.4	-
32	3	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRP 57	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Black with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
32	4	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
32	5	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
32	6	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
32	7	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
32	8	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRK 0	Miscellaneous Refined Earthenwares	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	burned
32	9	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CER 0	Redware	1	-	- - -	-	-	758	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
32	10	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
32	11	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	CPP 10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	79	-	3	-	50	-	1.4	-
32	12	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
32	13	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
32	14	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	2	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
32	15	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
32	16	15	-	B 2	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	3.1	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
33	1	16	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
33	2	16	-	A 1	-	--	7	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	60	-	1.7	-
33	3	16	-	A 1	-	--	7	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
33	4	16	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
33	5	16	-	A 1	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	1.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
34	1	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
34	2	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
34	3	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	2	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
34	4	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	7	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
34	5	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
34	6	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	357	-	6	-	-	-	1.7	-
34	7	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	CEU 0	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware	1	-	1670 1795	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	63	-	1.7	-
34	8	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
34	9	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
34	10	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
34	11	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAB 1	Brick	2	26.3	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
34	12	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	14	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
34	13	16	-	B 2	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	0.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
35	1	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
35	2	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
35	3	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
35	4	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
35	5	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
35	6	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	1.9	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
35	7	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	1	3.3	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
35	8	17	-	A 1	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	1.2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
36	1	17	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
36	2	17	-	B 2	-	--	7	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	1	1.0	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
37	1	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	98	-	2	-	50	-	1.117	-
37	2	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
37	3	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
37	4	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
37	5	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
37	6	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	1	-	1.2	-
37	7	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
37	8	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	1.0	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-
37	9	18	-	A 1	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
38	1	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
38	2	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	8	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
38	3	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRI 20	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	1	-	1840 -	-	-	1020	78	-	5	-	-	-	1.4	-
38	4	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRI 0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
38	5	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
38	6	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
38	7	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
38	8	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
38	9	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1904 -	-	-	55	-	-	8	-	1	-	1.2	-
38	10	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
38	11	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	1	0.3	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
38	12	18	-	B 2	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	2.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
39	1	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
39	2	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
39	3	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
39	4	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
39	5	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
39	6	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	18.111	-
39	7	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	1	-	1.2	-
39	8	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
39	9	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
39	10	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
39	11	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
39	12	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	0.8	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
39	13	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
39	14	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	LDB 10	Block Shatter	1	6.6	- -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	9.90	-
39	15	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	LDB 10	Block Shatter	2	2.4	- -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
39	16	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	LDB 10	Block Shatter	2	2.7	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9.90	-
39	17	19	-	A 1	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.8	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
40	1	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
40	2	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
40	3	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRC 37	Creamware - Underglaze Handpainted - Other	1	-	1765 1815	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
40	4	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
40	5	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	2	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
40	6	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	CES 38	Red Bodied Slipware - Light Slip Interior, Yellow Glaze Both Surfaces	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	2	-	10	-	1.4	-
40	7	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
40	8	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...J..."
40	9	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
40	10	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	SBC 5	U.S. Penny	1	-	1881 1881	-	610	-	504	1	-	-	-	-	14.40	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type SType	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
40	11	19	-	B 2	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	2	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
41	1	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRC 0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
41	2	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
41	3	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
41	4	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
41	5	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	burned
41	6	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
41	7	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	2	-	1820 -	-	-	2 79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	refit
41	8	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 52	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Brown	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2 79	-	1	-	-	62	-	1.4	-
41	9	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2 79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
41	10	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2 79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
41	11	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	2 79	-	2	-	-	30	-	1.4	-
41	12	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CRW 2	Whiteware - Plain	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	106	-	2	-	-	-	1.117	-
41	13	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752 357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
41	14	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676 357	-	7	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
41	15	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
41	16	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
41	17	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
41	18	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	SAG 11	Broad Glass	4	1.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
41	19	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	16	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
41	20	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	9	14.3	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
41	21	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
41	22	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	1	1.9	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
41	23	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	LDB 9	Flake Fragment	1	0.4	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
41	24	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	LDB 10	Block Shatter	2	20.5	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	9.90	-
41	25	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	LDB 10	Block Shatter	2	33.1	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
41	26	20	-	B 1	-	--	7	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	8	5.6	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
42	1	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRC 0	Creamware	9	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	2	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	3	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	2	-	1775 1820	-	-	2 79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
42	4	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	981 77	-	2	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
42	5	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	102 79	-	1	-	-	23	-	1.4	-
42	6	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	28	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	7	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	8	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2 79	-	2	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
42	9	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 54	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Clobbered/Filled in	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140 79	-	1	-	-	19	-	1.4	brown transfer print & handpainted red

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
42	10	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	62	-	1.4	-
42	11	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	6	-	1.4	-
42	12	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
42	13	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 70	Whiteware - Sponged	1	-	1820 1930	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	40	-	1.4	-
42	14	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	15	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	3	-	1840 -	-	-	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	16	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRI 5	Ironstone - Plain Paneled	1	-	1840 1870	-	-	970	78	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	17	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRY 0	Yellowware	2	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	7	-	-	-	1.4	refit
42	18	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CRW 25	Whiteware - Embossed Body	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	blue applique
42	19	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CPP 10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	7	-	- -	-	-	200	106	-	9	-	50	-	1.117	refit
42	20	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	21	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	5	-	-	-	18.111	-
42	22	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
42	23	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	-
42	24	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
42	25	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CEU 23	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware - Trailed	1	-	1670 1795	-	-	809	79	-	2	-	62	-	1.4	-
42	26	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CER 40	Redware - Coarse Agate Ware	1	-	1750 1810	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
42	27	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	CSL 72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
42	28	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
42	29	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
42	30	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
42	31	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
42	32	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
42	33	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
42	34	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
42	35	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	2	-	1783 -	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	etched lines
42	36	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	0.0	-
42	37	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	0.0	-
42	38	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	SAG 11	Broad Glass	6	10.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
42	39	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	88	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
42	40	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	SAE 98	Miscellaneous Electrical Hardware	1	-	- -	-	212	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.14	porcelain tube
42	41	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	11	127.9	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
42	42	21	-	A 1	-	--	9	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	23	11.4	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
43	1	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRC 0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	2	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRC 60	Creamware - Dipped - General	1	-	1770 1860	-	-	553	79	-	2	-	62	-	1.4	-
43	3	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1840 1840	-	-	984	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
43	4	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
43	5	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	11	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
43	6	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	7	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 20	Whiteware - Other Embossed Rims	1	-	1820 -	-	-	1020	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	8	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	101	-	7	-	-	-	1.117	-
43	9	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	burned
43	10	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	50	-	6	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	11	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRI 25	Ironstone - Embossed Body	1	-	1840 -	-	-	1020	103	-	7	-	-	-	1.117	-
43	12	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRI 0	Ironstone	3	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	13	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	14	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
43	15	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
43	16	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
43	17	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
43	18	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	SAG 11	Broad Glass	8	4.9	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
43	19	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	3.7	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
43	20	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	44	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
43	21	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	8	20.8	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
43	22	21	-	B 2	-	--	9	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	6	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
44	1	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
44	2	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	98	-	2	-	50	-	1.117	-
44	3	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 70	Whiteware - Sponged	1	-	1820 1930	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
44	4	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
44	5	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
44	6	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
44	7	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
44	8	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
44	9	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRY 60	Yellowware - Dipped - General	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	553	79	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
44	10	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CPJ 2	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	1	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	5	-	-	-	1.117	-
44	11	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
44	12	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CSL 72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	-
44	13	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	CSL 12	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip and Handpainted Decoration	1	-	1800 1910	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-
44	14	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
44	15	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
44	16	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	9	-	1.2	-
44	17	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
44	18	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
44	19	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	SMH 23	Chain	1	-	-	-	609	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19.115	-
44	20	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	3.0	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
44	21	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
44	22	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	6.3	- -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
44	23	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	9	91.7	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
44	24	22	-	A 1	-	--	3	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	1.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	-
45	1	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRC	0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
45	2	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP	0	Pearlware	5	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
45	3	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP	11	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Green	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-
45	4	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP	50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
45	5	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW	10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	2	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
45	6	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW	35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
45	7	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW	70	Whiteware - Sponged	2	-	1820 1930	-	-	-	106	-	6	-	30	-	1.117	-
45	8	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW	0	Whiteware	7	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
45	9	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRI	0	Ironstone	2	-	1842 1851	743	-	-	77	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	impressed "[J]AMES EDWARD[S]/ DALEHALL" over printed lion & unicorn; printed "[IRON]/ STONE/ JAMES ED[WARDS]/ DA[LEHALL]"
45	10	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRI	20	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	1	-	1840 -	-	-	1020	77	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
45	11	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRY	0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
45	12	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	2	-	-	-	18.111	-
45	13	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	3	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
45	14	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
45	15	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	0	Redware	1	-	- -	-	-	759	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
45	16	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CES	0	Red Bodied Slipware	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
45	17	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CEH	0	Buff/White Bodied Earthenware	1	-	- -	-	-	752	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	yellow glazed interior; light brown glazed exterior
45	18	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
45	19	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP	36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	19	-	1.4	blue, yellow, and green
45	20	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP	60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	561	78	-	1	-	104	-	1.4	-
45	21	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW	53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	78	-	3	-	50	-	1.4	-
45	22	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
45	23	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	68	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Exterior, Brown Interior w/ Dark Brown Speckles/Streaks	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
45	24	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
45	25	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
45	26	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	GOU	1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-
45	27	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAB	1	Brick	1	1.9	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
45	28	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAG	11	Broad Glass	4	3.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
45	29	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	44	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
45	30	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	2	45.7	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
45	31	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	1.9	- -	-	609	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
45	32	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	1.4	- -	-	609	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
45	33	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	7.51	-
45	34	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	7.51	-
45	35	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	LFC 1	Fire-cracked Rock	1	35.9	- -	-	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.92	-
45	36	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	23	60.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
45	37	22	-	B 2	-	--	3	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	16.2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
46	1	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	101	-	7	-	-	-	1.117	-
46	2	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	25	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
46	3	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	3	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
46	4	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	239	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
46	5	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
46	6	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	30	-	1.4	-
46	7	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRY 0	Yellowware	4	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
46	8	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	3	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
46	9	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	2	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
46	10	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL 75	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Bristol Type Slip	1	-	1835 -	-	-	675	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
46	11	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
46	12	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	3	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
46	13	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
46	14	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
46	15	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	1.2	-
46	16	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
46	17	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
46	18	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	3	2.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
46	19	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	18	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
46	20	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAT 1	Tile	1	5.9	- -	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
46	21	23	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	7	3.9	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
47	1	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
47	2	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
47	3	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
47	4	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
47	5	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
47	6	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
47	7	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRI 20	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	1	-	1840 -	-	-	1020	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
47	8	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
47	9	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
47	10	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
47	11	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
47	12	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
47	13	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	2.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
47	14	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	12	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	2.12	-
47	15	23	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 12	Unidentified Tack	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	2.12	-
48	1	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
48	2	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	10	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
48	3	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	3	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
48	4	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
48	5	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
48	6	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1880 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	-	97	-	1.4	-
48	7	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
48	8	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	2	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
48	9	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
48	10	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	13	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
48	11	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
48	12	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 7	Redware - Clear Glaze w/ Dark Brown Mottling	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
48	13	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	2	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
48	14	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
48	15	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
48	16	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
48	17	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...ER/...O/ [ALEXAND]RIA, VA."
48	18	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	9	-	1.2	-	
48	19	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBX 52	Glass Lid/Fruit Jar	1	-	- -	-	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "[KN]OWLTON VACU[UM]"
48	20	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	GTS 9	Stemware/Bowl	1	-	- -	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	etched floral motif
48	21	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	5	4.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
48	22	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	8	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	2.12	-
48	23	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	SPW 2	Graphite Pencil	1	-	- -	-	1272	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6.60	-
48	24	24	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	8	6.2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	-
49	1	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	3	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
49	2	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
49	3	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	2	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
49	4	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
49	5	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
49	6	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	106	-	3	-	-	-	-	1.117	-
49	7	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.7	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
49	8	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	2	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
49	9	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	CER 68	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Exterior, Brown Interior w/ Dark Brown Speckles/Streaks	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
49	10	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
49	11	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
49	12	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
49	13	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
49	14	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1.2	-
49	15	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	12	6.7	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
49	16	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	17	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
49	17	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	SMH 41	Rivet	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-	
49	18	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	7.51	-	
49	19	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	PTE 99	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape w/ Round Heel (undated)	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	7.51	-	
49	20	24	-	C 3	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	4	4.9	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
50	1	25	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
50	2	25	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	-	
50	3	25	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
50	4	25	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
50	5	25	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	2	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
50	6	25	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	4	1.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
51	1	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
51	2	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1880 1840	-	-	982	77	-	2	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
51	3	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
51	4	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 61	Creamware - Dipped - Mocha	1	-	1770 1860	-	-	557	79	-	1	-	-	62	-	1.4	-
51	5	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
51	6	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	15	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
51	7	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
51	8	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	5	-	-	-	1.4	-	
51	9	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	50	-	1.4	-
51	10	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	-	35	-	1.4	-
51	11	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 54	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Clobbered/Filled in	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	50	-	2	-	-	19	-	1.4	brown transfer print; yellow & green hand painted; molded rim
51	12	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	101	-	7	-	-	-	1.117	-	
51	13	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRY 60	Yellowware - Dipped - General	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	19	-	1.4	blue & light brown (orange) dots
51	14	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRY 76	Yellowware - Rockingham Type Glaze	2	-	1812 1920	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
51	15	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	628	126	-	2	-	-	-	1.2	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
51	16	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL	0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
51	17	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPP	10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
51	18	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
51	19	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
51	20	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
51	21	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	16	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
51	22	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1.2	-
51	23	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1.2	-
51	24	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GOU	1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-
51	25	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	GTU	1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
51	26	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	2.6	- - -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
51	27	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG	11	Broad Glass	12	5.7	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-	
51	28	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	45	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
51	29	26	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	10	10.3	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
52	1	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC	0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	2	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC	0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	3	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	4	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	5	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW	53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	4	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-	
52	6	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW	60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	553	78	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
52	7	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP	37	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Brown	1	-	1795 1820	-	-	239	79	-	2	-	62	-	1.4	-	
52	8	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW	35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-	
52	9	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRI	5	Ironstone - Plain Paneled	2	-	1840 1870	-	-	970	78	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	10	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRI	0	Ironstone	4	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	11	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRI	0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	12	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRY	76	Yellowware - Rockingham Type Glaze	3	-	1812 1920	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	13	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER	4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	-	
52	14	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
52	15	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CFB	71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-	
52	16	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPJ	0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
52	17	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GOU	1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-	
52	18	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
52	19	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
52	20	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	7	-	1.2	-	
52	21	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
52	22	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
52	23	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note				
52	24	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	GOU	1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	0.0	-	
52	25	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG	11	Broad Glass	25	10.1	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
52	26	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	43	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
52	27	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	5	16.2	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	
52	28	26	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	19	12.9	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
53	1	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	-	1.4	-	
53	2	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	9	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
53	3	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	burned	
53	4	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
53	5	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRY	0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
53	6	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CER	4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	
53	7	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-	
53	8	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
53	9	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-	
53	10	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
53	11	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAG	11	Broad Glass	1	0.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
53	12	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	24.6	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.0	-	
53	13	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	24	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
53	14	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SOS	13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.1	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	0.0	-
53	15	27	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	11	7.9	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
54	1	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
54	2	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRW	36	Whiteware - Polychrome Underglaze Handpainted Early Style	1	-	1820 1860	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	1.4	-	
54	3	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.111	-	
54	4	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	
54	5	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
54	6	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-	
54	7	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
54	8	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-	
54	9	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	SAG	11	Broad Glass	5	3.7	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
54	10	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	10	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
54	11	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	27	11.8	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
54	12	27	-	B 2	-	--	6e	ZZZ	4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	1.4	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
55	1	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC	0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
55	2	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP	0	Pearlware	3	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
55	3	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	
55	4	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	-	1.4	-	
55	5	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	-	1.4	-	
55	6	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
55	7	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
55	8	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
55	9	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
55	10	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1900 1916	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "[I]G CO"
55	11	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	1.1	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
55	12	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	61	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
55	13	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	3	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	1	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
55	14	28	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 19	Spike	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
56	1	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	2	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	3	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	4	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	4	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	5	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRP 53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	6	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	11	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	7	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	8	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	98	-	7	-	-	-	1.117	-	
56	9	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	10	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	2	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	11	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	12	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	13	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	14	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	2	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
56	15	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	23	-	1.4	-	
56	16	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CRW 11	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Green	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-	
56	17	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
56	18	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
56	19	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-	
56	20	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
56	21	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	9	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
56	22	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
56	23	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
56	24	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	9	-	1.2	-	
56	25	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	9	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
56	26	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "...UM..."
56	27	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	embossed ".../ 18..."
56	28	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	13	-	5.31	-	
56	29	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	11	9.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
56	30	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAB 2	Glazed Brick	1	55.3	- -	-	1	-	586	2	-	-	-	7	2.16	-
56	31	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	66	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
56	32	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	1	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
56	33	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	SAF 19	Spike	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
56	34	28	-	B 2	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	10	12.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
57	1	28	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	575	78	-	1	-	73	-	1.4	-
57	2	28	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 11	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Green	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-
57	3	28	-	C 3	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
57	4	28	-	C 3	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
57	5	28	-	C 3	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	1.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
58	1	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	925	-	-	77	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	2	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	5	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	3	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	10	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	4	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	5	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	45	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	6	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
58	7	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	2	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
58	8	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
58	9	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
58	10	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
58	11	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
58	12	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRY 0	Yellowware	2	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	13	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRY 60	Yellowware - Dipped - General	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	6	-	1.4	-
58	14	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	2	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
58	15	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CSL 3	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Handpainted Decoration	1	-	- -	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-
58	16	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
58	17	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
58	18	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-
58	19	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
58	20	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
58	21	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	SCF 47	1 pc. Construction Button	1	-	- -	-	631	-	703	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	impressed "OR[ANGE] COLO[UR]"
58	22	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	56.8	- -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
58	23	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	SAG 11	Broad Glass	6	2.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
58	24	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	26	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
58	25	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-
58	26	29	-	A 1	-	--	3	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	3.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
59	1	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	8	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
59	2	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
59	3	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	3	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
59	4	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	51	-	1.4	-
59	5	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	553	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
59	6	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	38	-	1.4	-
59	7	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 57	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Black	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	60	-	1.4	printed "...AY..."
59	8	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
59	9	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 20	Whiteware - Other Embossed Rims	2	-	1820 -	-	-	1020	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	10	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	31	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	11	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	2	-	1840 -	-	-	-	77	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	12	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	2	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	13	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	14	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRY 0	Yellowware	6	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	15	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRY 60	Yellowware - Dipped - General	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	551	78	-	1	-	11	-	1.4	-
59	16	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	2	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
59	17	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CPP 30	Oriental Porcelain - Overglaze Decorated - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	- -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	97	-	1.4	-
59	18	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	300	-	5	-	-	-	1.8	-
59	19	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	4	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
59	20	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-
59	21	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	300	-	6	-	-	-	1.8	-
59	22	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
59	23	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	3	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
59	24	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	CES 37	Red Bodied Slipware - Light Slip and Yellow Glaze Interior, Exterior Unglazed	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	820	41	-	5	-	-	-	1.4	pie crust edge
59	25	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
59	26	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
59	27	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
59	28	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
59	29	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1.2	-
59	30	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
59	31	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	4	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3.21	-
59	32	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	11	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
59	33	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SCF 1	Unidentified Button	1	-	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
59	34	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SCF 75	Bone Button	1	-	- -	-	514	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
59	35	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SCF 75	Bone Button	1	-	- -	-	514	-	25	2	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
59	36	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SPW 1	Slate Pencil	1	-	- -	-	1330	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6.60	-
59	37	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	5.0	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	cuprous disk, possible coin
59	38	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAG 11	Broad Glass	23	8.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
59	39	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	41	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
59	40	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
59	41	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTS 50	Pipe Stem - Measurable Marked/Decorated	1	-	- - -	-	-	164	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
59	42	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTS 98	Pipe Stem - Unmeasurable Fragment	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	7.51	-
59	43	29	-	B 2	-	--	3	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	49	38.7	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
60	1	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
60	2	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
60	3	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
60	4	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
60	5	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRW 20	Whiteware - Other Embossed Rims	2	-	1820 -	-	-	919	77	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	refit
60	6	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
60	7	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
60	8	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-
60	9	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	CFB 55	Stoneware - 'English Brown'	1	-	1690 1775	-	-	627	140	-	1	-	-	-	1.5	-
60	10	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	1	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
60	11	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
60	12	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	7.51	-
60	13	29	-	C 3	-	--	3	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	6	12.5	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
61	1	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	2	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	3	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	2	-	1800 1840	-	-	982	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	4	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 0	Pearlware	3	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	5	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	6	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	32	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	7	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	8	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	3	-	1.4	-
61	9	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	10	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	11	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	12	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	13	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	14	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	15	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	101	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	16	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	17	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
61	18	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
61	19	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
61	20	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CRY 60	Yellowware - Dipped - General	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	553	79	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
61	21	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
61	22	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
61	23	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
61	24	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	4	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
61	25	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	5	-	1783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
61	26	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
61	27	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
61	28	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
61	29	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	SAG 11	Broad Glass	11	7.1	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
61	30	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	SCF 50	Pressed Glass Button	1	-	1840	-	320	-	-	1	-	-	22	-	5.31	-
61	31	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	74	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
61	32	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	PTS 98	Pipe Stem - Unmeasurable Fragment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	7.51	-
61	33	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
61	34	30	-	A 1	-	--	3	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	12	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
62	1	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	19	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	2	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	3	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	7	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	4	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP 0	Pearlware	11	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	5	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP 10	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	981	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	6	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	553	78	-	1	-	39	-	1.4	-
62	7	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRP 50	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Blue, with Stipple	2	-	1800 1840	-	-	101	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	8	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	5	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	9	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	3	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	10	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	11	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	6	-	1840 1900	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	12	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	20	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	13	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820	-	-	-	123	-	7	-	-	-	1.116	-
62	14	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840	-	-	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	15	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CRY 0	Yellowware	3	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	16	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CPP 10	Oriental Porcelain - Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous Undated	2	-	-	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
62	17	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	3	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
62	18	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830	-	-	239	106	-	5	-	97	-	1.117	-
62	19	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
62	20	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER 68	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Exterior, Brown Interior w/ Dark Brown Speckles/Streaks	2	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
62	21	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
62	22	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
62	23	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CES	37	Red Bodied Slipware - Light Slip and Yellow Glaze Interior, Exterior Unglazed	2	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	79	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
62	24	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CSL	0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
62	25	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CSL	0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
62	26	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	CSB	0	Stoneware - Brown Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
62	27	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBA	3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1.2	-
62	28	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
62	29	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
62	30	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAG	11	Broad Glass	15	7.1	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
62	31	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	51	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
62	32	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	2.1	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	possible spoon bowl
62	33	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTS	1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-	
62	34	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	PTS	1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	7.51	-	
62	35	30	-	B 2	-	--	3	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	26	71.6	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
63	1	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	10	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
63	2	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CPF	30	Soft Paste Porcelain - Embossed	1	-	- -	-	-	1020	106	-	2	-	-	-	1.117	-
63	3	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CPF	57	Soft Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	2	-	1830 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	97	-	1.4	-
63	4	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
63	5	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRP	53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
63	6	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRY	76	Yellowware - Rockingham Type Glaze	1	-	1812 1920	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
63	7	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	2	-	-	-	18.111	refit
63	8	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
63	9	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
63	10	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
63	11	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	9	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
63	12	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
63	13	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
63	14	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAG	11	Broad Glass	8	6.9	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
63	15	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAG	13	Window Glass	2	7.3	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
63	16	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	18	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
63	17	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	STA	1	Head Light	1	-	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	16.103	-
63	18	31	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	6	3.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
64	1	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
64	2	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRW	0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
64	3	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRW	10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
64	4	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	3	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
64	5	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CRY	76	Yellowware - Rockingham Type Glaze	1	-	1812 1920	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
64	6	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	2	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
64	7	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	CFB 65	Stoneware - Nottingham	1	-	1700 1810	-	-	575	140	-	1	-	-	-	1.5	-
64	8	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
64	9	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	1934 -	-	-	249	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
64	10	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
64	11	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
64	12	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
64	13	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	13	-	5.31	-
64	14	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	SCS 20	Thimble	1	-	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5.64	impressed "8"
64	15	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	SAG 11	Broad Glass	5	3.1	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
64	16	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	9	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
64	17	31	-	B 2	-	--	6e	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	11	20.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
65	1	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CRC 0	Creamware	8	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
65	2	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CRW 0	Whiteware	11	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
65	3	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
65	4	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	101	-	7	-	-	-	1.117	-
65	5	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CRW 57	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Black	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
65	6	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	106	-	3	-	-	-	1.117	-
65	7	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-
65	8	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	7	-	-	-	1.7	-
65	9	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	18.111	-
65	10	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	CES 0	Red Bodied Slipware	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	41	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
65	11	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
65	12	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
65	13	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
65	14	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1.2	-
65	15	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	GTS 2	Stemware/Foot	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	-
65	16	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	12	-	5.31	-
65	17	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SPW 1	Slate Pencil	1	-	- -	-	1330	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6.60	-
65	18	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SCB 99	Unidentified Buckle	1	-	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
65	19	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SAG 11	Broad Glass	5	3.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
65	20	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SAB 2	Glazed Brick	1	52.9	- -	-	1	-	586	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
65	21	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	30	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
65	22	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	SHB 1	Coal	2	1.5	- -	-	520	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8.63	-
65	23	31	-	C 3	-	--	6e	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	155	197.9	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
66	1	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	2	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRP 0	Pearlware	6	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	3	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	16	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	4	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
66	5	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	4	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
66	6	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
66	7	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	2	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
66	8	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	2	-	1.4	-
66	9	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRI 0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	10	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRI 0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	11	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRI 0	Ironstone	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	12	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRI 53	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1910	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
66	13	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CRY 0	Yellowware	2	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	14	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	3	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	15	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	16	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
66	17	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CPF 57	Soft Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 -	-	-	239	106	-	6	-	97	-	1,117	-
66	18	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CFN 20	Stoneware - Black Body - Black Basalts	1	-	1750 1845	-	-	-	109	-	30	-	-	-	1,116	-
66	19	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CFB 70	Stoneware - 19th Century Style Bottles - Brown	1	-	1820 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-
66	20	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	2	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
66	21	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CSL 3	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Handpainted Decoration	1	-	- -	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-
66	22	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	2	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
66	23	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
66	24	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	-
66	25	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	13	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	18.111	-
66	26	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	9	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
66	27	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	1892 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	7	-	1.2	-
66	28	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	26	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
66	29	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	31	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
66	30	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	9	-	1.2	-
66	31	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	10	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.0	-
66	32	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	5	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	-
66	33	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	SPW 50	Paperweight	1	-	1880 1915	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	26	-	6.60	-
66	34	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	SUF 1	Upholstery Tack	1	-	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3.22	-
66	35	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAG 11	Broad Glass	20	13.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
66	36	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAT 1	Tile	3	200.9	- -	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
66	37	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	42	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
66	38	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	7.51	-
66	39	32	-	A 1	-	--	2	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	16	10.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
67	1	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CRW 53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
67	2	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
67	3	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBA 33	Wine/Liquor Flask	2	-	1880 1915	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.2	refit; embossed "LAS..."
67	4	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
67	5	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	1.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
67	6	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	19	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
67	7	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	120	2	-	1	-	-	11.127	-
67	8	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	-	-	-	-	38	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
67	9	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZMD 20	Dog	2	-	-	-	-	84	61	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
67	10	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	-	74	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
67	11	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	-	-	-	-	62	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
67	12	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	1	-	2	100	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	1/2"
67	13	37	-	A 1	-	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	1	-	2	60	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	3/8"
68	1	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	CRW 80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	2	-	1880 -	-	-	-	520	-	5	-	50	-	18.111	speckled blue glaze
68	2	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
68	3	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
68	4	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	CER 0	Redware	3	-	-	-	-	759	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
68	5	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	3	-	-	-	1.117	-
68	6	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
68	7	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "...2 TO..."
68	8	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
68	9	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
68	10	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	GTT 12	Tumbler/Decorated General	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	11	-	1.3	-
68	11	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	SAG 13	Window Glass	4	11.4	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	7	2.11	-
68	12	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.7	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	29	-	2.11	-
68	13	-	-	--	5	A 1	1a	SAF 6	Wire Nail	9	-	1880 -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
69	1	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
69	2	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
69	3	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 -	-	-	238	77	-	3	-	97	-	1.4	-
69	4	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	CPJ 2	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	1	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	6	-	-	-	1.117	-
69	5	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
69	6	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	99	-	9	-	1.2	embossed "THE"
69	7	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
69	8	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1.2	-
69	9	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
69	10	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	iridescent orange
69	11	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
69	12	-	-	--	6	A 1	1a	SAG 13	Window Glass	2	5.9	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-
70	1	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
70	2	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	107	-	3	-	-	-	1.117	-
70	3	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
70	4	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	30	-	1.4	-
70	5	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CRW 80	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1880 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	97	-	1.4	-
70	6	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
70	7	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
70	8	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
70	9	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CER 0	Redware	1	-	-	-	-	758	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
70	10	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
70	11	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
70	12	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	1.2	-
70	13	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
70	14	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
70	15	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
70	16	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	SRT 54	Porcelain Doll (Molded)	1	-	1850 1880	-	212	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	13.59	doll face
70	17	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	1.2	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-
70	18	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
70	19	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-
70	20	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	2	11.4	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
70	21	-	-	--	7	A 1	1a	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
71	1	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
71	2	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	4	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
71	3	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
71	4	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
71	5	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
71	6	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
71	7	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	3.9	-	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
71	8	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
71	9	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	SHB 5	Slag	3	43.4	-	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-
71	10	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	2	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
71	11	-	-	--	8	A 1	1a	LDB 10	Block Shatter	1	2.0	-	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
72	1	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	77	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
72	2	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
72	3	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
72	4	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
72	5	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	19	-	1.4	yellow & purple
72	6	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
72	7	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
72	8	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	embossed "...WAS..."
72	9	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Type	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
72	10	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
72	11	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	SAG	11	Broad Glass	1	0.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
72	12	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
72	13	-	-	--	9	A 1	1a	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	59.7	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
73	1	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRC	0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
73	2	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRC	36	Creamware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1765 1815	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	6	-	1.4	-
73	3	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRP	35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	2	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
73	4	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRP	57	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Black with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
73	5	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRW	0	Whiteware	12	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
73	6	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRW	0	Whiteware	4	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
73	7	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
73	8	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRW	35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
73	9	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
73	10	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
73	11	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CRY	0	Yellowware	2	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
73	12	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CPJ	26	Hard Paste Porcelain - Underglaze Transfer Printed	1	-	1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
73	13	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CPJ	57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	3	-	1830	-	-	238	77	-	2	-	97	-	1.4	-
73	14	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CER	60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
73	15	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
73	16	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
73	17	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	3	-	- -	-	-	-	520	-	1	-	-	-	18.111	-
73	18	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CES	2	Red Bodied Slipware - Trailed - General	1	-	1670 1850	-	-	809	79	-	1	-	10	-	1.4	-
73	19	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CSL	11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
73	20	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CSL	11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	300	-	2	-	-	-	1.8	-
73	21	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CSL	11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676	275	-	5	-	-	-	1.7	-
73	22	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	CSL	12	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip and Handpainted Decoration	1	-	1800 1910	-	-	630	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	unidentified impressed mark or decoration
73	23	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
73	24	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
73	25	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GBF	2	Fruit Jar/Preserves	1	-	1881	-	-	-	23	-	-	140	9	-	1.2	-
73	26	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	16	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
73	27	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GBU	2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1860 1915	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1	-	1.2	-
73	28	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
73	29	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	GOU	1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	13	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.0	-
73	30	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	SAG	11	Broad Glass	12	8.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
73	31	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	SAG	13	Window Glass	2	1.0	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
73	32	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	SAT 1	Tile	1	3.1	- - -	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
73	33	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	SAB 21	Plaster	1	0.1	- - -	-	35	-	810	2	-	-	12	-	2.16	-
73	34	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	29	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
73	35	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	13.9	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
73	36	-	-	--	10	A 1	1a	LDB 9	Flake Fragment	1	0.1	- - -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
74	1	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
74	2	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
74	3	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	7	-	-	-	1.7	-
74	4	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
74	5	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
74	6	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
74	7	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
74	8	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
74	9	-	-	--	11	A 1	9	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	19.115	-
75	1	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
75	2	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
75	3	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
75	4	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795 1825	-	-	2	78	-	1	-	26	-	1.4	-
75	5	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	CRW 0	Whiteware	6	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
75	6	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	CPF 77	Soft Paste Porcelain - Gilded Band	1	-	1850 -	-	-	247	77	-	2	-	109	-	1.4	-
75	7	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
75	8	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
75	9	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.0	-
75	10	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
75	11	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.3	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
75	12	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	LDB 2	Early Reduction Flake	1	14.8	- - -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
75	13	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	LDB 2	Early Reduction Flake	1	3.8	- - -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	9.90	-
75	14	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	LDB 3	Biface Reduction Flake	1	0.7	- - -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
75	15	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	LDB 9	Flake Fragment	1	0.2	- - -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
75	16	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	LDB 9	Flake Fragment	1	0.4	- - -	-	501	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	9.90	-
75	17	-	-	--	13	A 1	6a	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	3	5.1	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
76	1	16	-	A 1	14	--	7a	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
76	2	16	-	A 1	14	--	7a	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	1.5	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
77	1	18	-	--	14	A 1	7a	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.5	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
78	1	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CRC 0	Creamware	4	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
78	2	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
78	3	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
78	4	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Type	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
78	5	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CRW	0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
78	6	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CRW	55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	35	-	1.4	-
78	7	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CER	60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
78	8	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	5	-	-	-	1.7	-
78	9	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	CSL	12	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip and Handpainted Decoration	1	-	1800 1910	-	-	2	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-
78	10	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
78	11	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	SAG	11	Broad Glass	1	0.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
78	12	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
78	13	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	PTE	98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
78	14	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	LDB	3	Biface Reduction Flake	2	1.7	- -	-	531	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9.90	-
78	15	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	LDB	2	Early Reduction Flake	1	5.7	- -	-	551	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	9.90	-
78	16	17	-	A 1	15	--	7a	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	3	1.7	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
79	1	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	CRW	20	Whiteware - Other Embossed Rims	10	-	1900 1948	319	-	924	42	-	9	-	-	-	1.4	printed "VITREOUS/ EDWIN M. KNOWLES/ CHINA CO/ ... 61-10" (Gates & Ormerod, 1982:99)
79	2	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	77	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
79	3	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	CRW	70	Whiteware - Sponged	1	-	1820 1930	-	-	-	78	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-
79	4	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	GBA	32	Liquor Flask	1	-	1904 -	-	-	-	24	7	8	245	1	-	1.2	embossed "B3" on base
79	5	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
79	6	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	SAT	1	Tile	1	36.8	- -	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
79	7	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	SDC	15	Misc. Metal Can	20	-	- -	-	663	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	18.114	-
79	8	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	7.7	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
79	9	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	SHB	5	Slag	1	110.3	- -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	8.63	-
79	10	-	-	--	16	A 1	4	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	3.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
80	1	-	-	--	16	--	4	GBA	3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	24	-	10	-	7	-	1.2	embossed "S B & G CO/ 2" on base
80	2	-	-	--	16	--	4	GBA	32	Liquor Flask	35	-	1924 -	8	-	-	24	-	8	245	1	-	1.2	-
80	3	-	-	--	16	--	4	SDC	15	Misc. Metal Can	28	-	- -	-	663	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	18.114	-
81	1	28	-	--	18	A 1	2	SOS	13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.2	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	6	7	0.0	-
81	2	28	-	--	18	A 1	2	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	2	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
82	1	27	-	--	19	A 1	6a	CRW	2	Whiteware - Plain	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	106	-	9	-	-	-	1.117	-
82	2	27	-	--	19	A 1	6a	SAG	11	Broad Glass	2	0.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
82	3	27	-	--	19	A 1	6a	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
82	4	27	-	--	19	A 1	6a	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	5	5.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
83	1	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	140	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
83	2	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	5	-	1840 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
83	3	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	57	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Black	5	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	50	-	9	-	60	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
83	4	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	13	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	36	-	1.4	-
83	5	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	14	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	50	-	5	-	37	-	1.4	-
83	6	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	14	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
83	7	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
83	8	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
83	9	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	904	-	-	77	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
83	10	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRI	0	Ironstone	10	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
83	11	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRI	20	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	1	-	1840 -	-	-	1020	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
83	12	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	CRI	20	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	2	-	1840 -	-	-	1020	215	-	9	-	-	-	1.116	-
83	13	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
83	14	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
83	15	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
83	16	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
83	17	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	SAH	3	Escutcheon	1	-	-	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.13	-
83	18	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.12	-
83	19	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	SAG	11	Broad Glass	3	2.3	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
83	20	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	SHB	1	Coal	1	0.1	-	-	520	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8.63	-
83	21	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	SOS	13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.1	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
83	22	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	5	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
83	23	-	-	--	20	A 1	2	ZZZ	4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
84	1	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	CRW	0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
84	2	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	CSL	72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
84	3	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
84	4	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	SAG	11	Broad Glass	8	9.9	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
84	5	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
84	6	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	2	5.0	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
84	7	-	-	--	21	A 1	6a	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
85	1	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	CRW	54	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Clobbered/Filled in	5	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	98	-	5	-	2	-	1.117	green transfer print & blue handpainted
85	2	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	6	-	-	-	1.4	-
85	3	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
85	4	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
85	5	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	GOU	1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.0	-
85	6	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	SCF	75	Bone Button	1	-	-	-	514	-	26	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
85	7	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	14	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
85	8	-	-	--	22	A 1	6a	SAF	19	Spike	1	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
86	1	-	-	--	23	A 1	6a	CRW	0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
86	2	-	-	--	23	A 1	6a	CRW	0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
86	3	-	-	--	23	A 1	6a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	17	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
86	4	-	-	--	23	A 1	6a	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	3	3.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
87	1	-	-	--	24	A 1	6a	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	2	-	1820 -	-	-	239	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
87	2	-	-	--	24	A 1	6a	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	2	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
87	3	-	-	--	24	A 1	6a	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
87	4	-	-	--	24	A 1	6a	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
87	5	-	-	--	24	A 1	6a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	9	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
88	1	-	-	--	26	A 1	6b	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
88	2	-	-	--	26	A 1	6b	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
88	3	-	-	--	26	A 1	6b	SAB 1	Brick	1	0.4	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
88	4	-	-	--	26	A 1	6b	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.11	-
88	5	-	-	--	26	A 1	6b	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	5	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
88	6	-	-	--	26	A 1	6b	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	19.115	-
89	1	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	CRP 37	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Brown	1	-	1795 1820	-	-	239	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
89	2	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	CRP 53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
89	3	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
89	4	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
89	5	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
89	6	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	SAG 11	Broad Glass	3	0.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
89	7	-	-	--	26	B 2	6b	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	3	3.9	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
90	1	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
90	2	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	CRP 11	Pearlware - Shell Edge - Green	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	993	79	-	2	-	40	-	1.4	-
90	3	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	CRP 53	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	6	-	1775 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
90	4	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	CRP 0	Pearlware	7	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
90	5	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
90	6	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	1.9	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
90	7	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	66	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
90	8	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	SMH 70	Bolt	3	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	19.115	-
90	9	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	PTE 98	Pipe Bowl - Unidentified Shape Bowl	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7.51	-
90	10	-	-	--	27	A 1	6b	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	20.1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
91	1	-	-	--	28	A 1	8	CRP 57	Pearlware - Transfer Printed - Black with Stipple	1	-	1800 1840	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	-
91	2	-	-	--	28	A 1	8	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	1892 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	9	-	1.2	-
91	3	-	-	--	28	A 1	8	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	1.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
91	4	-	-	--	28	A 1	8	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	11	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
91	5	-	-	--	28	A 1	8	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	7.51	-
91	6	-	-	--	28	A 1	8	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	12.6	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
92	1	-	-	--	29	A 1	8	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	2	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
93	1	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
93	2	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
93	3	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
93	4	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	CRW 84	Whiteware - Colored Glaze	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-	
93	5	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
93	6	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	CRP 0	Pearlware	2	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
93	7	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-	
93	8	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.0	-	
93	9	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	SAG 11	Broad Glass	6	3.0	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-	
93	10	-	-	--	30	A 1	8	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
94	1	-	-	--	31	A 1	5	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.6	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-	
94	2	-	-	--	31	A 1	5	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	11	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
94	3	-	-	--	31	A 1	5	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	5	11.0	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	
95	1	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
95	2	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
95	3	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	19	-	1.4	-	yellow, brown, & possibly blue
95	4	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
95	5	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
95	6	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	7	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
95	7	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Base	1	-	1860 1915	-	-	92	50	-	7	-	9	-	1.2	-	beer or soda, embossed "WASH[INGTON]/ D. C."
95	8	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	SAG 13	Window Glass	1	0.4	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	7	2.11	-	
95	9	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	47	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
95	10	-	-	--	31	B 2	5	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	6	21.8	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-		
96	1	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
96	2	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	CRY 25	Yellowware - Embossed Body Sherds	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	1020	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
96	3	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
96	4	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1.2	-	
96	5	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	5	-	1.2	-	
96	6	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.0	-	
96	7	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	18.2	- -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	lead tube
96	8	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	8	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-	
96	9	-	-	--	32	A 1	5	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	4	35.5	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	
97	1	-	-	--	32	A 2	5	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	20.4	- -	-	634	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-	lead tube
97	2	-	-	--	32	A 2	5	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	6	2.9	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-		
98	1	-	-	--	32	B 3	5	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
98	2	-	-	--	32	B 3	5	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
98	3	-	-	--	32	B 3	5	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
98	4	-	-	--	32	B 3	5	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
98	5	-	-	--	32	B 3	5	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	17	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
98	6	-	-	--	32	B 3	5	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	10	54.5	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	-
99	1	-	-	--	33	A 1	5	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
99	2	-	-	--	33	A 1	5	GBA 3	Wine/Liquor Bottle	10	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
99	3	-	-	--	33	A 1	5	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	35	0.0	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
99	4	-	-	--	33	A 1	5	SOS 6	Unidentified Wood	4	1.2	- - -	-	850	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	0.0	burnt wood
99	5	-	-	--	33	A 1	5	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.9	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	-
100	1	-	-	--	33	A 2	5	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
100	2	-	-	--	33	A 2	5	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
101	1	-	-	--	36	A 1	-	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
101	2	-	-	--	36	A 1	-	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
102	1	-	-	--	37	A 1	Wall B	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
102	2	-	-	--	37	A 1	Wall B	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.8	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	-
103	1	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
103	2	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	575	79	-	1	-	47	-	1.4	-
103	3	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
103	4	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	CER 61	Redware - Dark Brown Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	6	-	-	-	1.7	-
103	5	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
103	6	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
103	7	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	0.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
103	8	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	14	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
103	9	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
103	10	-	-	--	38	A 1	Wall B	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	6	8.4	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	-
104	1	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
104	2	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
104	3	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SPH 2	Comb	1	-	1851 -	-	402	-	-	2	-	-	-	6.43	-	-
104	4	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	1.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
104	5	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	17	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
104	6	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	1	-	11.127	-	-
104	7	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	61	5	-	1	-	11.127	-	-
104	8	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	51	-	-	32	3	-	-	-	11.125	-	-
104	9	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	11.125	-	-
104	10	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	11.127	possibly pig	
104	11	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	11.125	-	-
104	12	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	11.125	-	-
104	13	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	11.125	-	-
104	14	33	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	4	-	-	-	11.125	-	-
105	1	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	1	-	1820 1850	-	-	981	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
105	2	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
105	3	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
105	4	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SCB 99	Unidentified Buckle	1	-	-	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
105	5	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
105	6	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	62	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
105	7	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	42	173.8	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
105	8	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	9	-	-	1	-	-	38	41	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	9	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	10	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	11	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	-	95	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	12	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	-	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	13	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	12	-	-	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	14	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	15	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
105	16	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
105	17	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	-	-	-	2	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	18	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	7	-	-	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	19	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	12	-	-	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	20	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	8	-	2	104	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	hacked distal end
105	21	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	-	-	-	2	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	22	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	84	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	23	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	1	-	-	34	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	3/4" thick
105	24	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	-	-	-	87	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
105	25	34	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	7	-	-	3	-	-	62	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	1	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CER 60	Redware - Black Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	752	109	-	15	-	-	-	1.116	-
106	2	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	5	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
106	3	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	PTS 14	Pipe Stem - Measurable with Round Heel	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
106	4	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	5	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	4	-	-	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	6	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	7	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	8	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	9	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	87	84	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	3/4-2 years
106	10	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	11	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	10	-	-	-	-	49	7	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	12	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	13	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
106	14	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	-	-	-	2	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	15	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	-	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
106	16	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	-	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
106	17	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	103	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult
106	18	34	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	6	-	- - -	-	-	2	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
107	1	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	300	-	6	-	-	-	1.8	impressed "1 1/2 / B. C. MILBURN/ ALEX A." circa 1841-1877 (Walker et. al. 1992:94)
107	2	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 - - -	-	-	-	109	-	15	-	-	-	1.116	-
107	3	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 - - -	-	-	102	101	-	1	-	97	-	1.117	-
107	4	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
107	5	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1.2	-
107	6	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GOU 2	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass/Melted	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
107	7	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SHB 5	Slag	2	7.8	- - -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8.63	-
107	8	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	12	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
107	9	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
107	10	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	- - -	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
107	11	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	7	-	- - -	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
107	12	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
107	13	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	15	30	12	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
107	14	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	4	-	- - -	-	-	78	84	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	distal metacarpus epiphysis, 1st phalange
107	15	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
107	16	35	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	1	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820 - - -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
108	2	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	13	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
108	3	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	- - -	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	4	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- - -	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	5	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	- - -	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	6	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	9	-	- - -	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	7	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- - -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	8	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	9	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- - -	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	10	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	11	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	74	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	12	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- - -	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
108	13	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	9	-	- - -	-	-	43	1	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	max
108	14	35	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	9	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
109	1	36	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CSB 11	Stoneware - Brown Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
109	2	36	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GOU 2	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass/Melted	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
109	3	36	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	10	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
110	1	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
110	2	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
110	3	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
110	4	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-	
110	5	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-	
110	6	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	12	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
110	7	36	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	- -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	60	-	11.127	-	
111	1	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
111	2	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-	
111	3	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	CPP 0	Oriental Porcelain	1	-	1660 1860	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
111	4	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	CPF 77	Soft Paste Porcelain - Gilded Band	1	-	1850 -	-	-	244	79	-	2	-	109	-	1.4	-	
111	5	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	CRD 45	Delftware - Other Red Bodied	1	-	- -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	35	-	1.4	-	red bodied; white glaze with purple decoration
111	6	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
111	7	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-	
111	8	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	GOU 2	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass/Melted	11	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-	
111	9	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	37	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
111	10	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	SAF 19	Spike	2	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
111	11	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	14	-	- -	-	-	71	84	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	metacarpus; 1,2,3 phalanges
111	12	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- -	-	-	78	84	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	1,2 phalanges
111	13	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	10	-	- -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
111	14	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	8	-	-	34	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	wing removed
111	15	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	18	70	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	16	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	19	-	86	64	1	-	-	10	-	11.125	-	
111	17	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- -	51	-	15	36	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	chuck
111	18	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- -	8	-	-	38	3	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
111	19	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	- -	-	-	83	60	11	1	10	-	-	11.125	-	
111	20	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	7	-	- -	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	21	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- -	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	boiled
111	22	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	88	-	- -	-	-	2	85	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	23	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	21	-	- -	-	-	2	75	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	24	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	- -	-	-	2	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	25	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	- -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	adult, lefts
111	26	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	-	67	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	27	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	-	64	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	rudimentary
111	28	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	- -	-	-	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
111	29	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	-	85	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	adult
111	30	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	4	-	- -	-	-	15	100	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-	
111	31	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	5	-	- -	-	-	-	89	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-	
111	32	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	60	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
111	33	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	2	-	- -	-	-	-	107	5	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
111	34	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
111	35	36	-	A 3	50	--	6c	ZMZ 2	Small Mammal	1	-	- -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	1	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
112	2	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRC 61	Creamware - Dipped - Mocha	1	-	1770 1860	-	-	557	79	-	1	-	40	-	1.4	-
112	3	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRY 76	Yellowware - Rockingham Type Glaze	1	-	1812 1920	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
112	4	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
112	5	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CPJ 57	Hard Paste Porcelain - Decal - Overglaze	1	-	1830 -	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	97	-	1.4	-
112	6	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CFB 75	Stoneware - Miscellaneous Bottle	1	-	1800 1930	-	-	-	126	-	6	-	-	-	1.2	-
112	7	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
112	8	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GTS 2	Stemware/Foot	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	-
112	9	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- -	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
112	10	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SRM 2	Clay Marble	1	-	- -	-	1240	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13.59	-
112	11	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	1.5	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
112	12	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	34	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
112	13	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SHB 1	Coal	2	3.1	- -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8.63	-
112	14	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	12	46.2	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
112	15	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-
112	16	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- -	-	-	5	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	hooves and sesamoids
112	17	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	84	75	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	18	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	84	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	19	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	2	104	4	-	10	-	-	11.125	boiled
112	20	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	6	-	- -	-	-	2	85	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	21	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	6	-	- -	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	22	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	- -	-	-	-	79	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	23	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	5	68	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	24	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	-	85	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	ancillary
112	25	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	50	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	26	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	2	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	27	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	5	-	- -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	28	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	3	-	- -	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	29	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	74	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	30	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- -	-	-	-	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	31	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	2	-	- -	-	-	75	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	32	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	3	-	- -	-	-	-	86	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	33	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMR 1	Unidentified Rodent	1	-	- -	-	-	15	60	6	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
112	34	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	- -	-	-	82	112	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	35	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	4	-	- -	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	36	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	2	-	- -	-	-	78	77	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
112	37	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	85	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	38	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	38	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	39	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	62	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	40	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	7	-	- - -	-	-	-	31	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	41	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	100	5	-	-	60	-	11.125	possibly butchered
112	42	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	2	-	- - -	-	-	78	61	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	43	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	102	5	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	44	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	3	-	- - -	-	-	82	101	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	45	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
112	46	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	4	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	47	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	106	5	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	48	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	50	5	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	49	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZAZ 1	Unidentified Bone	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	50	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	50	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	51	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	95	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
112	52	37	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	20	-	- - -	-	-	49	1	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	max
113	1	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- - -	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
113	2	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GOU 2	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass/Melted	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
113	3	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
113	4	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	24	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
113	5	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZZZ 4	Unanalyzed Shell	1	5.7	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
113	5	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	3	-	2	104	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	boiled
113	6	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	12	-	- - -	-	-	2	85	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	7	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	6	-	- - -	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	8	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	- - -	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	9	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult
113	10	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	- - -	-	-	2	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	11	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	51	-	15	33	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	beef
113	12	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
113	13	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	14	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	15	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- - -	-	-	77	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	16	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	17	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
113	18	38	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
114	1	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
114	2	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
114	3	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CPJ 77	Hard Paste Porcelain - Gilded Band	1	-	1820	-	-	244	79	-	1	-	109	-	1.4	-
114	4	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
114	5	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	78	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
114	6	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
114	7	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
114	8	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SBC 17	U.S. Half Penny	1	-	1809 1809	-	610	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14.40	-	
114	9	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SPW 1	Slate Pencil	1	-	-	-	1330	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6.60	-	
114	10	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.2	-	1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
114	11	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	14	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
114	12	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SHB 5	Slag	1	-	-	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8.63	-	
114	13	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAB 20	Mortar	1	5.7	-	-	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	
114	14	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	PTS 1	Pipe Stem - Measurable	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	7.51	-	
114	15	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	worn bare	
114	16	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	orbital	
114	17	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	1	95	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
114	18	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	37	-	-	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	includes 7 whole	
114	19	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	9	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	20	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	7	-	-	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	21	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	4	-	-	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	22	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	18	-	-	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	23	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	2	-	-	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	24	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	14	-	-	-	-	54	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	25	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	21	-	-	-	-	98	6	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	26	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	57	-	-	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	27	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	68	-	-	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	28	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	68	-	-	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	29	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	50	3	-	-	-	11.125	3/4"; illustrated cur # 109	
114	30	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	-	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	31	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	117	-	-	-	-	-	85	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	32	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult	
114	33	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 10	Cat	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult	
114	34	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 10	Cat	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	35	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 10	Cat	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	36	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 2	Small Mammal	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
114	37	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	hinge	
114	38	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	2	79	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
114	39	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	2	64	5	-	-	-	-	11.125	ancillary	
114	40	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	150	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
114	41	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	2	-	-	-	-	2	60	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	boiled	
114	42	38	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	-	-	-	78	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	1	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
115	2	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRP 37	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Brown	1	-	1795 1820	-	-	120	79	-	1	-	73	-	1.4	-	
115	3	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRP 60	Pearlware - Dipped - General	1	-	1790 1890	-	-	575	79	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-	
115	4	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRI 0	Ironstone	2	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
115	5	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-	
115	6	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	102	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
115	7	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	11	69.1	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-	
115	8	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	2	104	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	boiled	
115	9	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	-	12	-	15	34	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	10	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	84	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	11	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	5	63	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	scaphoid	
115	12	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	2	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	13	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	-	-	-	2	78	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	14	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	2	79	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	3rd digit	
115	15	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	6	-	-	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	16	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	-	3	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
115	17	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	5	-	-	-	-	-	38	6	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
115	18	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	3	-	-	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
115	19	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	-	-	-	52	11	70	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	20	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.126	-	
115	21	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	2	-	-	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
115	22	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	orbit	
115	23	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	50	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
115	24	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	25	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
115	25	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	26	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	78	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	27	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	-	-	-	-	74	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	28	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	1	-	-	-	-	-	77	5	-	10	-	-	11.125	-	
115	29	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	30	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	1	-	-	999	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
115	31	39	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	17	-	-	-	-	49	9	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
116	1	40	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
116	2	40	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.3	-	1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
116	3	40	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
117	1	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-	
117	2	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GOU 2	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass/Melted	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-	
117	3	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	26	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-	
117	4	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	-	-	-	4	104	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	cooked	
117	5	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	14	-	-	-	-	5	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
117	6	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
117	7	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	75	10	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
117	8	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 20	Dog	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	74	8	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
117	9	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	- - -	-	-	15	100	1	1	-	-	-	11.126	-
117	10	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	- - -	1	-	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	5/8"
117	11	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	50	5	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
117	12	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	7	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
117	13	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	5	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
117	14	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
117	15	40	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- - -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	1	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
118	2	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	11	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
118	3	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	5	-	- - -	-	-	-	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	4	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- - -	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	5	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	6	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	17	-	- - -	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	7	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- - -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	8	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	8	-	- - -	-	-	54	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	9	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	5	-	- - -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
118	10	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	- - -	-	-	15	30	12	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
118	11	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- - -	8	-	-	998	3	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
118	12	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	48	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
118	13	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	13	-	- - -	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	14	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	10	-	- - -	-	-	2	77	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	15	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	50	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
118	16	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	79	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	17	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	- - -	-	-	2	85	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	ancillary
118	18	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	26	-	- - -	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	19	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	15	-	- - -	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	20	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	- - -	-	-	2	64	5	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	21	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	104	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	22	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- - -	-	-	2	85	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
118	23	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	17	-	- - -	-	-	2	85	5	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
118	24	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	8	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	bass. occipital
118	25	41	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	18	-	- - -	-	-	98	6	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
119	1	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
119	2	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
119	3	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
119	4	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820 -	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note	
119	5	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	50	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-	
119	6	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CRI 2	Ironstone - Plain	1	-	1840 -	-	-	-	123	-	7	-	-	-	1.116	-	
119	7	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CPF 70	Soft Paste Porcelain - Underglaze Wash	1	-	-	-	-	244	79	-	2	-	109	-	1.4	-	
119	8	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	-	-	-	-	520	-	2	-	-	-	18.111	-	
119	9	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	2	-	-	-	1.7	-	
119	10	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-	
119	11	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-	
119	12	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAB 1	Brick	1	2.0	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	
119	13	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	1.3	-	1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
119	14	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	60	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
119	15	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	SMH 70	Bolt	1	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	19.115	-
119	16	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	14	-	-	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	17	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 30	Sheep/Goat	2	-	-	-	-	-	74	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	18	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	6	-	-	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	19	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	13	-	-	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	20	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	6	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	21	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	-	-	-	78	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	right	
119	22	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	left	
119	23	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	84	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	left	
119	24	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	-	-	-	84	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	right	
119	25	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	9	-	-	-	1	-	38	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult	
119	26	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	12	-	-	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	27	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	-	-	-	2	104	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	28	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	38	-	-	-	-	2	85	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	29	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	-	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	30	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 2	Small Mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	104	1	-	-	-	-	11.127	possibly dog	
119	31	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	15	30	12	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	32	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	2	62	5	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	33	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	-	63	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult; lunate	
119	34	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-	
119	35	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	4	-	-	-	-	-	50	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	36	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-	
119	37	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	-	-	-	-	107	6	-	-	-	-	11.126	-	
119	38	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	-	-	1	-	91	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	3/4"	
119	39	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	50	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	40	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	1	-	92	100	8	-	-	-	11.125	caput	
119	41	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	
119	42	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	12	-	-	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-	

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
119	43	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	19	-	-	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
119	44	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	34	-	-	-	-	49	1	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	with erupting horn
119	45	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
119	46	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	8	-	-	-	-	49	7	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
119	47	42	-	A 2	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	50	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	1	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
120	2	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	2	-	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
120	3	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
120	4	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAB 20	Mortar	2	15.5	-	-	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
120	5	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	21	-	-	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
120	6	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	2	-	-	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	7	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	2	-	-	-	-	15	30	12	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	8	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	7	-	-	-	-	-	50	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	9	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	1	-	11.127	-
120	10	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	1	-	-	1	-	-	999	3	1	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	11	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	5	-	-	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	one broken
120	12	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	3	-	-	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	13	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	3	-	-	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	one broken
120	14	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	6	-	-	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	two broken
120	15	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	7	-	-	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	one broken
120	16	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	1	-	-	1	-	93	100	8	-	-	-	-	11.125	illustrated cut # 432
120	17	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	5	-	-	-	-	54	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	18	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	-	-	-	80	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	19	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	-	-	-	2	50	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	20	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	2	-	-	-	-	93	61	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	21	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	60	-	11.126	-
120	22	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	8	-	-	36	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	23	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	75	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	24	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	50	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	25	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	54	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	26	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	-	-	-	2	79	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	27	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	2	-	-	-	-	-	107	2	-	-	-	-	11.126	one burned
120	28	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 2	Small Mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	6	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
120	29	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	11	-	-	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	30	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	-	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	31	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	10	-	-	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	32	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 35	Sheep	1	-	-	60	-	-	50	9	-	-	-	-	11.125	illustrated cut # 101
120	33	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	-	-	-	73	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
120	34	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	-	51	-	-	32	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
120	35	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	41	-	- -	-	-	98	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	horn base attached
120	36	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	- -	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	may have a bullet hole
120	37	43	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	12	-	- -	-	-	2	85	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	1	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	crossmended with Cat. 122-1
121	2	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	3	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-
121	3	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	753	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
121	4	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRK 0	Miscellaneous Refined Earthenwares	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	possible yellowware with Rockingham glaze
121	5	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	9	-	1.2	-
121	6	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
121	7	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.3	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
121	8	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	45	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
121	9	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	3	32.8	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
121	10	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- -	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
121	11	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	75	10	71	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	12	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	7	-	- -	-	-	49	7	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	13	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	14	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	9	-	- -	-	-	2	85	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	15	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	9	-	- -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
121	16	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	10	-	- -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
121	17	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	14	-	- -	-	-	-	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	18	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	2	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	19	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	51	-	-	34	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	illustrated cut # 15
121	20	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	- -	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	21	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- -	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	22	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	8	-	-	43	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	23	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	12	-	-	49	60	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	24	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	4	-	- -	-	-	77	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	25	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	8	-	- -	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	26	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	77	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	27	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	16	-	- -	-	-	87	75	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	28	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	9	-	- -	-	-	-	77	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	29	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	22	-	- -	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
121	30	44	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	8	-	- -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	one with pathology
122	1	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CSL 0	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	3	-	-	-	1.7	crossmended with Cat. 121-1
122	2	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
122	3	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
122	4	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	CPF 0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	-	-	1.4	-
122	5	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SRM 1	Handmade Glass Marble	1	-	1846 1925	-	320	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	13.59	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
122	6	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAG 11	Broad Glass	2	1.2	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
122	7	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAB 1	Brick	1	8.6	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
122	8	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	56	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
122	9	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	SAF 6	Wire Nail	2	-	1880 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
122	10	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	8	-	2	60	9	-	-	-	-	11.125	boiled
122	11	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	89	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
122	12	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	107	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
122	13	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	2	-	- -	-	-	-	100	4	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
122	14	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	-	64	6	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	15	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	2	61	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	16	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	1	-	- -	-	-	-	120	2	3	-	-	-	11.127	-
122	17	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- -	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
122	18	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	- -	-	-	2	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	19	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	51	-	-	34	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	20	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	10	-	- -	-	-	2	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	21	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	26	-	- -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
122	22	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	11	-	- -	-	-	49	6	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	23	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	24	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	25	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	3	-	2	100	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	26	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	- -	-	-	5	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	one whole
122	27	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	- -	-	-	-	62	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	28	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	4	-	- -	-	-	84	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	29	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	8	-	- -	-	-	2	75	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	30	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	5	-	- -	-	-	77	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	31	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 40	Goat	4	-	- -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	32	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	- -	-	-	2	64	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	33	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	2	104	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
122	34	45	-	A 1	50	--	6c	ZMD 70	Cow	36	-	- -	-	-	2	85	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	1	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
123	2	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRC 61	Creamware - Dipped - Mocha	1	-	1770 1860	-	-	557	79	-	1	-	40	-	1.4	-
123	3	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRW 10	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	2	-	1820 1900	-	-	993	77	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
123	4	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRW 57	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Black	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	79	-	2	-	60	-	1.4	-
123	5	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRW 0	Whiteware	5	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
123	6	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	30	-	-	-	1.4	-
123	7	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	123	-	7	-	-	-	1.116	-
123	8	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRW 2	Whiteware - Plain	2	-	1820 -	-	-	-	509	-	6	-	-	-	18.43	refit; probably sanitary - related
123	9	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRI 5	Ironstone - Plain Paneled	1	-	1840 1870	-	-	970	78	-	5	-	-	-	1.4	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
123	10	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CPF 2	Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	1.117	-
123	11	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CRY 0	Yellowware	1	-	1827 1940	-	-	-	357	-	6	-	-	-	1.7	-
123	12	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	CSL 11	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	4	-	1800 1940	-	-	677	305	-	9	-	-	-	1.8	refit
123	13	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
123	14	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- -	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
123	15	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	SOS 13	Unidentified Plastic	1	0.6	1930 -	-	420	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.0	flat with hand-made scoring
123	16	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	SAG 11	Broad Glass	5	2.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
123	17	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	SHB 5	Slag	2	1.0	- -	-	800	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8.63	-
123	18	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	20	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
123	19	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	5	21.6	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
123	20	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	53	-	- -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
123	21	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	3	-	- -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
123	22	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	2	-	- -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	adult
123	23	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	37	-	- -	-	-	2	104	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	24	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	8	-	-	101	5	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	25	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	2	74	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	26	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	-	112	7	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	27	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	91	112	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	28	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	- -	1	-	1	50	41	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	29	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	-	36	25	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	30	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	31	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	32	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	5	-	- -	-	-	77	74	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	33	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	-	-	78	75	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	articulates with above
123	34	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	6	-	- -	-	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	35	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 40	Goat	58	-	- -	-	-	58	1	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
123	36	48	-	A 1	50	--	6e	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	- -	1	-	93	60	8	-	-	-	-	11.125	illustrated cut # 124
124	1	-	-	--	50	A 1	6c	SAB 1	Brick	1	,801.0	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
125	1	38	-	A 1	51	--	8	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-
125	2	38	-	A 1	51	--	8	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	2.0	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
125	3	38	-	A 1	51	--	8	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
125	4	38	-	A 1	51	--	8	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	43	76.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
126	1	-	-	--	52	A 1	8	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
126	2	-	-	--	52	A 1	8	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	7.3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
127	1	-	-	--	53	A 1	8	CFB 71	Stoneware - 19th Century Bottles - Amber/Honey	1	-	1835 1910	-	-	627	126	-	1	-	-	-	1.2	-
127	2	-	-	--	53	A 1	8	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type	Style	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
127	3	-	-	--	53	A 1	8	GBC	1	Soda Bottle	10	-	1925 -	-	5130	92	24	-	-	200	1	-	1.2	embossed "MADIVA/ CONTENTS 6 FL. OZ./ WASHINGTON, D. C."
127	4	-	-	--	53	A 1	8	SKC	26	Crown Cap Closure	1	-	1892 -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1.9	-
127	5	-	-	--	53	A 1	8	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	5	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
127	6	-	-	--	53	A 1	8	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	8	8.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
128	1	-	-	--	55	A 1	8	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
128	2	-	-	--	55	A 1	8	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
128	3	-	-	--	55	A 1	8	CSL	72	Stoneware - Buff Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
128	4	-	-	--	55	A 1	8	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
128	5	-	-	--	55	A 1	8	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	2	4.8	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
129	1	-	-	--	55	B 2	-	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
129	2	-	-	--	55	B 2	-	CRK	0	Miscellaneous Refined Earthenwares	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	possible yellowware with Rockingham glaze
129	3	-	-	--	55	B 2	-	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.2	-
129	4	-	-	--	55	B 2	-	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
129	5	-	-	--	55	B 2	-	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	6	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
129	6	-	-	--	55	B 2	-	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	8	8.0	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
130	1	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	CSL	12	Stoneware - Gray Salt Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip and Handpainted Decoration	9	-	1800 1910	-	-	630	357	-	1	-	50	-	1.7	-
130	2	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	CRW	0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
130	3	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	CRW	2	Whiteware - Plain	8	-	1820 -	-	-	-	215	-	6	-	-	-	1.116	large vessel, possible chamber pot
130	4	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	CRW	55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	11	-	1825 1915	-	-	140	210	-	30	-	30	-	1.116	serving dish or bowl
130	5	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	CFT	0	Stoneware - White Salt Glazed	1	-	1720 1805	-	-	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
130	6	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	7	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
130	7	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	CRW	53	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1	-	1840 1900	-	-	102	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
130	8	-	-	--	56	A 1	6a	ZZZ	3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	3.4	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
131	1	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	CRW	50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	2	-	50	-	1.4	-
131	2	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	CRP	0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
131	3	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	CPF	0	Soft Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
131	4	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	CES	30	Red Bodied Slipware - Green Glaze over White Slip	1	-	1625 1725	-	-	805	357	-	2	-	39	-	1.7	white slip on interior & exterior; olive green glaze exterior only
131	5	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	SAF	7	Unidentified Nail	3	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
131	6	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD	9	Chicken	2	-	- -	-	-	-	60	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	7	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD	9	Chicken	3	-	- -	-	-	-	51	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	8	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD	9	Chicken	1	-	- -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	9	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD	9	Chicken	4	-	- -	-	-	-	61	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	10	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD	9	Chicken	4	-	- -	-	-	-	62	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	11	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD	9	Chicken	5	-	- -	-	-	-	89	2	1	-	-	-	11.125	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type SType	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
131	12	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	4	-	- -	-	-	-	49	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	13	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	5	-	- -	-	-	-	38	2	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	14	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	2	-	- -	-	-	-	65	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	15	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	9	-	- -	-	-	-	30	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	16	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	7	-	- -	-	-	-	106	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	medullary bone
131	17	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	4	-	- -	-	-	-	50	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	19	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	3	-	- -	-	-	-	52	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	19	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	3	-	- -	-	-	-	109	7	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	20	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	4	-	- -	-	-	-	100	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	21	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	3	-	- -	-	-	-	39	4	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	22	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	11	-	- -	-	-	-	77	1	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	23	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	- -	-	-	-	63	1	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	24	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	- -	-	-	-	103	1	1	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	25	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	112	-	- -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
131	26	-	-	--	57	A 1	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	21	-	- -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.125	medullary bone
132	1	-	-	--	58	A 1	6a	CRW 2	Whiteware - Plain	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	2	-	-	-	1.4	-
132	2	-	-	--	58	A 1	6a	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	13	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
132	3	-	-	--	58	A 1	6a	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	8	16.5	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
133	1	-	-	--	59	--	6d	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	200	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
134	1	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	CRW 2	Whiteware - Plain	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	.	possible chamber pot
134	2	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
134	3	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	102	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
134	4	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
134	5	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	CRW 60	Whiteware - Dipped - General	1	-	1820 1900	-	-	2	78	-	1	-	62	-	1.4	-
134	6	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	CPJ 0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	- -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
134	7	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	2	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
134	8	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	GBC 1	Soda Bottle	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	9	-	1.2	-
134	9	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
134	10	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- -	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.4	-
134	11	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	SCF 54	Plain Small China Button	1	-	1850 -	-	212	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	5.31	-
134	12	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	SAB 20	Mortar	1	3.8	- -	-	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.16	-
134	13	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	SAG 11	Broad Glass	1	0.3	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
134	14	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	31	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
134	15	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- -	8	-	-	104	8	1	3	-	-	11.125	-
134	16	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 60	Pig	1	-	- -	3	-	-	50	5	-	3	-	-	11.125	-
134	17	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	-	-	5	85	5	1	1	-	-	11.125	-
134	18	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	- -	-	-	2	85	5	-	1	-	-	11.125	-
134	19	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 40	Goat	3	-	- -	-	-	-	78	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	20	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- -	3	-	-	38	5	-	-	-	-	11.125	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
134	21	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMZ 5	Large Mammal	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
134	22	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	87	85	11	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	23	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 40	Goat	1	-	- - -	-	-	78	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	24	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	50	2	-	-	60	-	11.127	-
134	25	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
134	26	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	50	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	27	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	77	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	28	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	65	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	29	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	62	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	30	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	52	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	31	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	109	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	32	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	- - -	-	-	5	119	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	33	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	6	-	- - -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
134	34	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
134	35	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	61	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	36	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	2	-	- - -	3	-	-	106	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	37	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	6	-	- - -	-	-	-	100	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	38	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	102	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	39	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZBD 9	Chicken	14	-	- - -	-	-	-	39	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	40	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	19	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
134	41	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	60	-	-	36	25	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	42	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	12	-	15	36	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
134	43	46	-	A 1	60	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	7	-	- - -	51	-	-	34	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
135	1	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	CER 8	Redware - Clear Glaze w/ Dark Brown Decoration	24	-	- - -	-	-	752	276	-	9	-	-	-	1.7	10 inch diameter; molded spiral "Turk's cap" motif; stamped "8"
135	2	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	CRI 20	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	22	-	1845 1870	666	-	965	227	-	9	-	-	-	1.116	printed "IRONSTONE CHINA/ J. F." under lion and unicorn mark
135	3	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	CRW 70	Whiteware - Sponged	4	-	1820 1930	-	-	-	107	-	9	-	50	-	1.117	-
135	4	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	2	-	1810 1880	-	-	92	7	-	7	-	9	-	6.44	embossed "...EYS// ...RE"
135	5	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	GBP 3	Vial	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6.44	-
135	6	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	GTS 9	Stemware/Bowl	1	-	- - -	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	saw tooth & straight line motif at rim
135	7	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	GLL 23	Lamp Chimney	12	-	1783 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3.21	-
135	8	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	GOU 1	Unidentified Curved/Vessel Glass	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0.0	-
135	9	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	16	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	2.12	-
135	10	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	SAG 11	Broad Glass	34	164.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
135	11	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	13	321.2	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	0.0	-
135	12	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	CRW 70	Whiteware - Sponged	1	-	1820 1930	-	-	-	78	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
135	13	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMW 15	Rabbit	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	61	4	-	-	-	-	11.125	-

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
135	14	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	60	-	11.127	-
135	15	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMD 40	Goat	2	-	- - -	12	-	-	33	3	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
135	16	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZBZ 1	Unidentified Bird	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
135	17	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMR 22	Brown Rat	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	107	2	-	-	-	-	11.126	-
135	18	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	4	-	-	-	11.127	-
135	19	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
135	20	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMZ 4	Medium Mammal	3	-	- - -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
135	21	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	74	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
135	22	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	2	75	10	-	-	-	-	11.125	do not articulate
135	23	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	5	-	- - -	-	-	2	60	6	-	-	-	-	11.125	boiled
135	24	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	3	-	- - -	-	-	2	85	4	-	1	-	-	11.125	ancillary
135	25	47	-	A 1	61	--	6d	ZMD 70	Cow	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	79	1	-	-	-	-	11.125	-
136	1	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	-	1.4	-
136	2	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 50	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	50	-	1.4	-
136	3	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	CRW 57	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Black	1	-	1820 1915	-	-	140	79	-	1	-	60	-	1.4	refit
136	4	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	2	-	- - -	-	-	752	357	-	1	-	-	-	1.7	-
136	5	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	GBU 3	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Finish	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	9	-	1.2	-
136	6	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1.2	-
136	7	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Jar-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.2	-
136	8	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	GTS 9	Stemware/Bowl	1	-	- - -	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.3	etched stripe
136	9	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	SAG 11	Broad Glass	4	1.8	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	2.11	-
136	10	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	SAF 7	Unidentified Nail	4	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2.12	-
136	11	-	STP J1	B 2	-	--	9	ZZZ 3	Unanalyzed Bone	1	0.6	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.127	-
137	1	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1916 1929	6	2369	92	24	7	8	149	1	-	6.44	embossed "30/ PHENOLAX/ WAFERS/ UPJOHN"; "<Illinois Glass Co>" on base
137	2	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBF 1	Food Bottle/Jar	1	-	1891 1925	-	2267	92	50	7	7	153	1	-	1.2	embossed "JUNKET/ COLORS// CHR. HANSEN'S/ LABORATORY// LITTLE FALLS, N.Y."; food colorant/ dye
137	3	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBF 13	Extract (Genuine) Bottle	1	-	1904 -	-	5108	92	24	7	8	147	1	-	1.2	embossed "HIRES/ HOUSEHOLD EXTRACT// FOR HOME USE// MANUFACTURED BY/ THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO.// PHILADELPHIA, PA./ U.S.A."
137	4	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBF 9	Mustard Jar	1	-	1915 -	-	668	92	24	7	8	140	1	-	1.2	embossed "IT'S FRENCH'S"; "DESIGN PAT'D FEB. 23-15/ 6" on base
137	5	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1904 -	-	-	-	24	7	8	149	7	-	6.44	embossed "C18/ 3S" on base
137	6	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1915 1950	-	-	-	24	7	10	149	7	-	6.44	embossed "F/ 21/ S" on base
137	7	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1904 -	-	2261	92	24	7	8	140	7	-	6.44	embossed "PEPTOGENIC/ MILK POWDER"; "FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER/ NEW YORK" on base

Cat	Spec	Unit	Other	Str Lev	Fea	FStr FLv	AU	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Cmt	Ptn	Note
137	8	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBF 1	Food Bottle/Jar	1	-	- -	-	-	-	1	2	-	147	1	-	1.2	probably oil
137	9	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBF 1	Food Bottle/Jar	1	-	1860 1925	-	-	-	50	5	99	146	9	-	1.2	probably oil
137	10	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	1	-	1876 1958	-	2372	92	50	7	7	147	1	-	6.44	embossed "HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO./ INC./ PHILADELPHIA."
137	11	-	Resto Area 1	--	16	--	4	GBF 1	Food Bottle/Jar	10	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	50	5	7	147	11	-	1.2	refit; probably oil
138	1	-	Resto Area 3	--	16	--	4	GBA 2	Liquor Bottle	1	-	1924 -	8	-	92	24	5	8	350	1	-	1.2	embossed "ONE QUART"; "CAPACITY ONE QUART/ 905 inside <Diamond Glass Co>/ 5"
138	2	-	Resto Area 3	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1916 1929	6	-	92	24	7	8	350	1	-	6.44	embossed "3viii"; "<Illinois Glass Co.>" on base
138	3	-	Resto Area 3	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1911 1929	5	-	92	24	7	8	350	1	-	6.44	embossed "3vi" and graduations; "6 <Owens Bottle Co> 5" on base
138	4	-	Resto Area 3	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1916 1929	6	-	92	24	7	8	350	1	-	6.44	embossed "3iv"; "8S <Illinois Glass Co>" on base
138	5	-	Resto Area 3	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1911 1929	5	-	92	24	7	8	350	1	-	6.44	embossed "3ii" and graduations; "6<Owens Bottle Co> 3" on base
138	6	-	Resto Area 3	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1904 -	-	-	-	24	7	8	150	1	-	6.44	-
139	1	-	Resto Area 4	--	16	--	4	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	1	-	1904 -	-	-	1	24	7	8	147	1	-	6.44	-
139	2	-	Resto Area 4	--	16	--	4	GBP 7	Medicine Bottle/Jar	1	-	1904 -	-	-	-	24	7	8	145	1	-	6.44	embossed "1" on base
139	3	-	Resto Area 4	--	16	--	4	GBP 6	Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug Bottle/Jar	1	-	1904 -	-	-	-	24	5	99	145	1	-	6.44	faintly embossed "OD" on base

Appendix C
Faunal Report

THE BRUIN SLAVE JAIL FAUNAL REPORT

Marie-Lorraine Pipes

INTRODUCTION

The Bruin Slave Jail faunal remains presented a unique composition of bone refuse not typically associated with the diet of slaves. Consisting primarily of a large midden, the faunal assemblage was composed of a large volume of calves and caprine feet along with very small quantities of other meat cuts. While pig's feet are a common food associated with southern cooking, especially African American diet, the high repetition of these calves feet and caprine knuckles was an unusual association. This unique deposit, if considered in terms of the social context of foods provided for the enslaved occupants of the jail, might in fact have been deliberate on the part of the owner the reasons for which are a subject for speculation. The small amounts of other bone refuse might relate to the jailers diet or represent rare variations in the foods consumed by slaves.

METHODOLOGY

Each bone specimen was identified by species when possible, otherwise by class and size range category. For the purposes of this report, large mammal is equivalent in size to cattle and medium mammal is equivalent in size to pig and sheep. Table C-1 summarizes the faunal assemblage by deposit, Class, Species and Size-range Category. This table presents two counts, the Total Number of bone Fragments (TNF) and the Minimum Number of bone Units (MNU). In brief, the TNF count serves as a curation tool, indicating the absolute number of bone fragments for a given row of data. The MNU count is an adjusted bone count based on the number of actual skeletal elements represented for a given species for a given row of data. Not all rows of data received an adjusted bone count (MNU), as its application was used only when one or more skeletal elements were identified. For example, a crushed pig scapula consisting of 12 bone fragments would be tallied as 12 TNF, and receive an adjusted count of 1 MNU.

Each bone specimen was further identified by skeletal element, portion, and age at death, when possible. All apparent bone modifications were recorded. The term "bone modification" means the physical alteration of the original appearance of a skeletal element either by human, animal or natural agent. Bone modifications at this site included butcher marks, gnaw marks, and heat exposure. Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative skeletal type collection and the use of references including but not limited to: Brown and Gustafson (1979), Cornwall (1956), Lyman (1977), Olsen (1964), Pipes (1995), Schmid (1972) and Ubaldi and Grossman (1987). Figures C1-C3 indicate the meat cut designations discussed in the report for beef, pork and mutton.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

Table C-1 summarizes faunal remains by Feature and Unit, and by species. With the exception of Feature 50 all other deposits within the area under consideration yielded small deposits.

Feature 50 was most remarkable for yielding a very large concentration calves and caprine feet. Table C-2 summarizes body part distributions for cattle and caprine by feature and unit. The table indicates there were 108 calves feet and 71 sheep feet. The feet for both species were composed of metacarpi, metatarsi, proximal, middle and distal phalanges. In addition, sesamoids and ankle bones

were present. The calves feet appeared light and porous, and were fragile. The carpine feet included fused and unfused elements signifying the presence of immature and older individuals. These elements were dense and well preserved. Very few butcher marks, knicks or slice marks were observed on any the foot elements. Other cattle remains included veal and beef meat cuts. Veal cuts included a head, mandible and shanks from both the fore and hind limbs. Beef cuts included a head, mandible, stews from the neck and brisket, steaks from the loin, rib, chuck, and sirloin. At least one adult foot was also present. The term caprine was used to represent sheep and goat remains because there were at least four goat skull identified based on horns. However, it is most likely that the majority of the feet recovered are those of sheep. In this deposit the difference is irrelevant. In addition to caprine feet, skulls and mandibles, there was a small range of caprine meat cuts. These included roasts from the chuck, leg-end leg, and loin.

Feature 50 also contained a fair range of other species and types of bones. A small number of elements belonged to a few other species including black rat, dog cat and pig. Unidentified bird was also present in low numbers and was indicated by longbone fragments. Black rat was represented by a minimum of four partial individuals. Dog consisted of a disarticulated individual consisting forelimbs, hindlimbs, mandible, feet and a rib. The femur appeared to exhibit cut marks suggesting it might have butchered. This individual was aged at 1 ½ years or more at death. Three elements from a cat were recovered. Based on the size two distinct mandibles there was a neonate and an older cat indicated. The third element found was a maxillary fragment. Pig was represented mainly by hams from the forelimb including four picnic hams and two Boston butt hams. In addition, three teeth indicated the presence of one head and a two mandibles, a phalange pointed to a foot, and last an immature humerus revealed the presence of at least one neonate. Meat cuts exhibited a range of butcher marks including saw, cleaver and chop marks. Gnaw marks were virtually absent as was evidence of burning.

Feature 57 differed from the other deposits in this area in that it consisted entirely of chicken remains. This deposit represented the remains of a single individual. The presence of medullary inside the longbones indicated that it was an egg-layer signaling the presence of a female bird. No nicks or cut marks were observed on any of the elements. However, many of the elements appeared to have been exposed to heat or else stained chemically.

Feature 60 consisted of cattle, caprine, pig, rat and chicken. Chicken was the most abundant species. A minimum of one individual was represented by skeletal elements from wing, breast, back, thigh, leg and foot. Cattle was the second most frequent species. Cattle was composed of a limited range of beef cuts including steaks from the loin and rib. In addition, two metapodials were present, one from a calf, the other from an adult. Caprine remains were third most frequent. The consisted of two metapodia and four phalanges. Last, one pork cut was present a ham from the Boston butt. A small number of specimens were gnawed. Butcher marks included saw and cleaver marks.

Feature 61 included caprine, cattle, black rat, and rabbit. Caprine remains included a butchered stew meat from the neck. Cattle remains included a arm roast from a calf showing signs of boiling and at least two calves feet. Rabbit consisted of a lower forearm. One unidentified bird longbone was also present.

Unit 37 yielded a small deposit very different in most ways from Feature 50. It consisted of chicken, dog, caprine and cattle remains. Chicken was represented by a wing element, caprine by a phalange, dog by a rib and lower forearm and cattle by two steaks from the round and arm. Steakbones exhibited saw marks. It is possible that the dog remains area part of the dog skeleton found in Feature 50.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A comparison of the Bruin assemblage with other faunal assemblages associated with slave diet as well as a scan of African American traditional recipes did not reveal many similarities (Crader 1990, Otto and Burns 1983, Mitchell 1997). African American recipes indicated that pig's feet and ham hocks were commonly consumed by slaves. Calves feet and caprine knuckles were not mentioned once (Mitchell 1997).

The excavation of a slave cabin at Kingsley Plantation on Ft. George Island, Florida also demonstrated a prevalence of pork remains. Slave diet was supplemented with fish, small game and reptiles as well as birds. Chickens were apparently raised by slaves as well (Otto and Burns 1983). Crader analyzed the faunal remains from Monticello and found discrepancies between house slave and field slave diets. The most common species and meat cuts associated with slave diet were pork cuts including cuts from the head, rib, hind legs and feet. While cattle feet and sheep knuckles were found they were present in extremely low frequencies Crader found though that one deposit which was associated house slaves had a higher percentage of beef and that pig's feet were virtually absent. This was interpreted as evidence of a slave social hierarchy reflected in food patterns (Crader 1990).

A review of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century recipes intended for white households however yielded recipes requiring calves feet in order to make neets feet pie and calve's feet jelly (Leslie 1828, Simons 1796). A review of late nineteenth and early twentieth century upper class salad recipes were replete with recipes using an aspic base, tinted appropriately for each dish and frequently made with veal shins and feet (Hill 1919). Modern day southern cookbooks still abound gelatin based recipes for vegetable, shellfish and fruit salads though Jell-o has successfully replaced the isinglass for setting (Plains Jr. Woman's Club 1976/77).

At the Bruin site, the five deposits recovered within the area were only superficially similar. Feature 57 aside, the predominance of cattle suggested they were similar. However, the range of skeletal elements differed significantly which may signify differences in terms of who generated the refuse deposits. Table C-2 summarizes cattle and caprines body parts. As there were few pork cuts pig has been omitted from the table. However, it should be noted that one of the most common foods associated with slaves, pig's feet, was absent but one for one toe bone. The occasional other foods identified may not represent slave meals but instead may have been generated by the men who ran the slave jail and who may have eaten meals at the jail as well. These other foods are better cuts of meat but still not expensive cuts.

This information highlights the unique configuration of the faunal from the Bruin slave jail excavation. Traditional slave food did not regularly include large quantities of veal or caprine feet. The foods reflected at this site were highly repetitive, representing a very limited menu or foods. The jail functioned very differently from other places in society where slaves lived as opposed to being held temporarily while they were sold and shipped out. The principle reason was probably due to the

highly specialized nature of the slave jail, its transient nature, and the clientele for which the slaves were intended. Gelatin-based foods are extremely high in protein and collagen. The consumption of gelatin-based foods has been a home remedy for glossy hair and beautiful nails. It may be that the jail keepers were aware of this nutritional benefit and fed slaves gelatin-based foods for that reason (Bouchez 2006). Whatever the reason, calves and caprine feet were unusual foods to feed slaves and their presence in high frequencies signals a unique event took place at the jail.

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Table C-1: Species Summary by Unit and Feature, by Total Number of Bone Fragments (TNF) and Minimum Number of Bone Units (MNU)

Class/Species/Size-range Category	F. 50	F. 57	F. 60	F. 61	U. 37	Total
	MNU	MNU	MNU	MNU	MNU	MNU
Mammal						
Black Rat	24	.	.	1	.	25
Cat	3	.	.	.	.	3
Cattle	471	.	10	5	2	488
Caprines	335	.	6	1	1	343
Dog	16	.	.	.	2	18
Pig	11	.	1	.	.	12
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	.	1
Unidentified Rodent	1	.	.	.	.	1
Small Mammal	2	.	.	.	.	2
Medium Mammal	7	.	1	1	.	9
Large Mammal	2	.	.	.	.	2
<i>Subtotal MNU</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	
Bird						
Chicken	.	51	15	.	1	67
Unidentified Bird	3	.	.	.	.	3
<i>Subtotal MNU</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>70</i>
TOTAL MNU	875	51	33	9	6	974

Table C-2: Summary of Cattle and Caprine Body Parts by Feature and Unit (MNU)

Species	Body Part	F. 50	F. 60	F. 61	U. 37
		MNU	MNU	MNU	MNU
Cattle					
	Head	2	.	.	.
	Neck	3	.	.	.
	Rib	16	3	.	.
	Chuck	2	.	.	.
	Arm	1	.	1	1
	Loin	1	1	.	.
	Hip	1	.	.	.
	Thigh	1	.	.	1
	Foreshank	2	.	.	.
	Hindshank	1	.	.	.
	Foot	108	2	1	.
	<i>Total MNU</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Caprine					
	Head	8	.	.	.
	Mandible	5	.	.	.
	Horn	2	.	.	.
	Neck	.	.	1	.
	Shoulder	2	.	.	.
	Hip	1	.	.	.
	Thigh	1	.	.	.
	Ankle Joint	2	.	.	.
	Foot	71	2	.	1
	<i>Total MNU</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

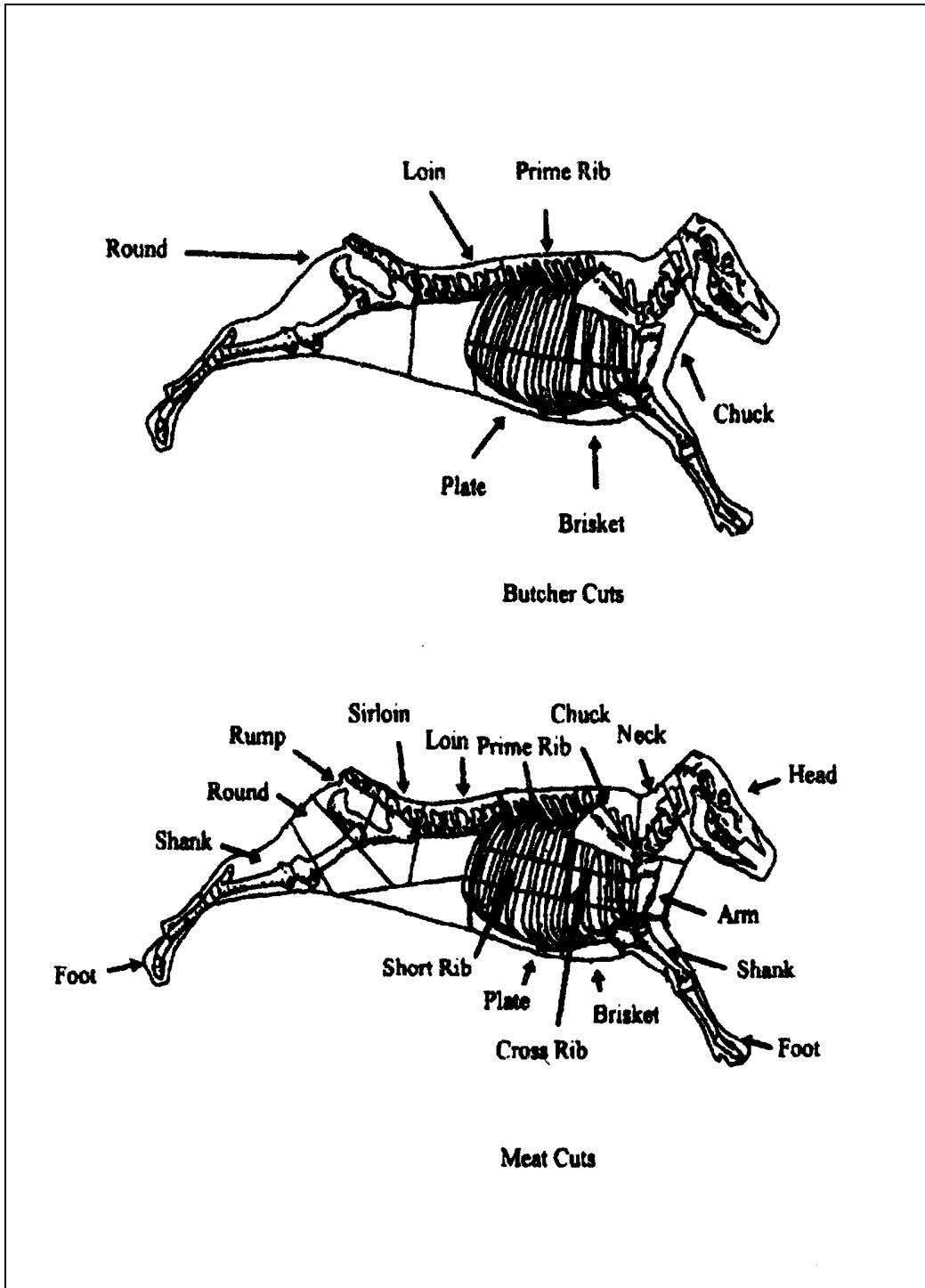


FIGURE C-1: Cattle/Beef Secondary Butcher Cuts and Primary Meat Cuts

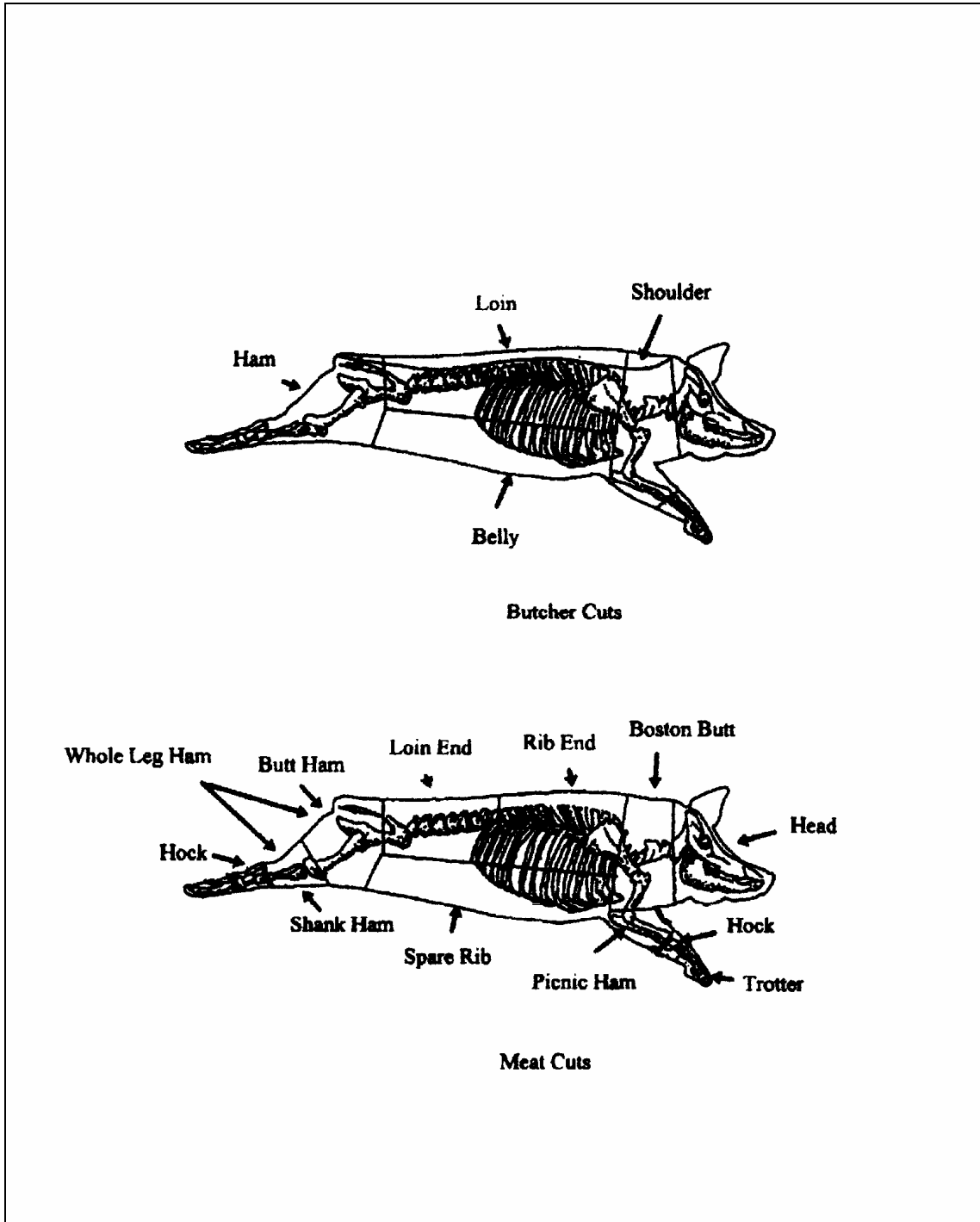


FIGURE C-2: Pig/Pork Secondary Butcher Cuts and Primary Meat Cuts

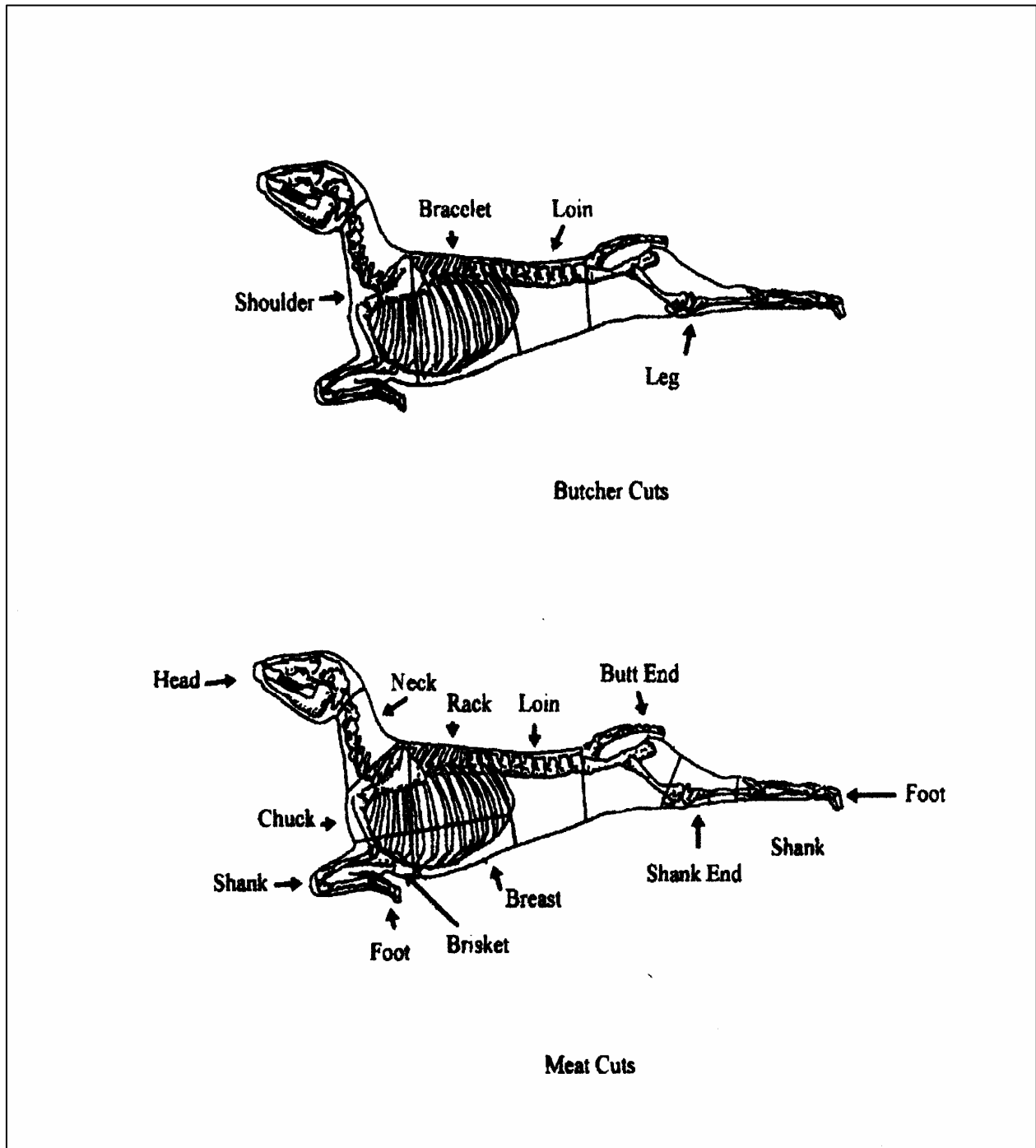


FIGURE C-3: Sheep/Mutton Secondary Butcher Cuts and Primary Meat Cuts

Appendix D

Feature Inventory

FEATURE INVENTORY, SITE 44AX0172

Feat. No.	Description (ft)	Date	Location	Remarks	Top/Basal Elevations (ft amsl)	
1	Shallow circular pit; possible post hole	Mid-Late 19 th century	Unit 2, Trench 2	Excavated in Phase II	26.5	26.0
2	Shallow, linear feature; possible drain	Unknown	Unit 4, Trench 4	Excavated in Phase II	30.1	29.7
3	Shallow, linear feature; possible drain	Unknown	Unit 4, Trench 4	Excavated in Phase II	30.2	29.9
4	Brick foundation	Late 19 th , early 20 th century	Unit 6, Trench 6	Excavated, but was in the Prince St. Lot. Likely related to Features 5-10.	28.9	27.2
5	Posthole, 1.9x2.2, oval	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Area 1, northern edge	Features 4-10 all contain similar artifacts and appear to be spatially related. Excavated.	23.8	21.8
6	Posthole, 1.5x1.7, oval	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Area 1, northern edge	Features 4-10 all contain similar artifacts and appear to be spatially related. Excavated.	24.1	22.1
7	Posthole, 2.8x1.9, oval	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Area 1, northern edge	Features 4-10 all contain similar artifacts and appear to be spatially related. Excavated.	24.75	22.6
8	Posthole, 2.5x2.1, oval	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Area 1, northern edge	Features 4-10 all contain similar artifacts and appear to be spatially related. Excavated.	25.1	24.8
9	Posthole, 1.9x1.8, oval	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Area 1, northern edge	Features 4-10 all contain similar artifacts and appear to be spatially related. Excavated.	25.1	24.8
10	Garden, 8.9x3.25, rectangular	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Area 1, northern edge	Features 4-10 all contain similar artifacts and appear to be spatially related. Excavated. 8.9x3.2 feet	25.1	24.2
11	Unknown, 10x15, rectangular	20 th century	Area 1, SE corner	Modern disturbance related to construction; tested with a Shovel Test (STP "Feature 11"), no artifacts recovered	23.1	21.0
12	Unknown, 4.2x3.5, oval	20 th century	Area 1, SE corner	Soil stain related to asphalt pouring; not excavated.		
13	Posthole and Postmold, 2.0x1.5, oval	19 th century	Area 1, SW corner	Excavated. Corresponds in size, shape, artifacts, & color with Feature 15 in Unit 17. The two postholes are exactly 8 feet apart.	24.8	22.5
14	Posthole, 0.9x0.8, oval	19 th century	Area 1, SW corner, Unit 16	Excavated. Smaller and shallower than Features 13 and 15, though it is near both of these.	24.8	22.4
15	Posthole, 1.95x2.3	19 th century	Area 1, SW corner, Unit 17	Excavated. Clearly related to Feature 13.	23.6	22.4
16	Cistern, 10 feet in diameter, circular	19 th century	SW Corner of Area 2, about 9' east of 1707 Duke Street	Shovel Test excavated into fill.	21.18	
17	Posthole, 1.05x0.85, oval	19 th century	Area 2, Unit 24	Excavated	26.0	25.4
18	Posthole and Postmold, 0.7x0.5, oval	20 th century	Area 2, Unit 28	Mid-20 th century; excavated.	27.2	25.75

FEATURE INVENTORY, SITE 44AX0172

Feat. No.	Description (ft)	Date	Location	Remarks	Top/Basal Elevations (ft amsl)	
19	Posthole and Postmold, 2.3x2.5, oval	19 th century	Area 2, Unit 27	Excavated. Likely related to Features 21-25, 56, and 58.	29.9	27.1
20	Midden/ Subfloor Pit, 3.9x4.3, roughly Y-shaped	19 th century	Area 2, Just north of NW corner of 1703 Duke St.	Excavated.	29.88	29.58
21	Posthole, 1.55x1.6, oval	19 th century	Just north of NW corner of 1703 Duke St.	Excavated. Features 19, 21-25, 56 and 58 are all large, round postholes that are in line with one another, and are exactly eight feet apart. They were all dug to the same depth.	30.04	28.3
22	Posthole, 1.6x1.7, oval	19 th century	Between 1703/1707 Duke St., running north-south	Excavated. Features 19, 21-25, 56 and 58 are all large, round postholes that are in line with one another, and are exactly 8 feet apart. They were all dug to the same depth.	30.24	28.3
23	Posthole, 1.3x2.1, oval	19 th century	Between 1703/1707 Duke St., running north-south	Excavated. Features 19, 21-25, 56, and 58 are all large, round postholes that are in line with one another, and are exactly 8 feet apart. They were all dug to the same depth.	29.9	28.3
24	Posthole, 1.7x1.7, oval	19 th century	Between 1703/1707 Duke St., running north-south	Excavated. Features 19, 21-25, 56, and 58 are all large, round postholes that are in line with one another, and are exactly 8 feet apart. They were all dug to the same depth.	30.0	26.5
25	Posthole, 0.65x0.65, circular	19 th century	Between 1703/1707 Duke St., running north-south	Excavated. Features 19, 21-25, 56, and 58 are all large, round postholes that are in line with one another, and are exactly 8 feet apart. They were all dug to the same depth.	30.0	27.82
26	Posthole and Postmold, 2x2, square	19 th century	About 80 feet North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated	29.0	25.3
27	Posthole and Postmold, 2.5x3.5, rectangular	19 th century	About 80 feet North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated.	30.4	28.8
28	Posthole and Postmold, 1.4x1.85, rectangular	19 th century	About 80 feet North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated.	30.4	29.2
29	Postmold, 0.6x0.75, oval	Unknown 19 th century (?)	North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated. No visible posthole.	30.5	30.1
30	Posthole 1.2x1.35, oval	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated.	30.7	29.4
31	Posthole and Postmold, 1.8x1.9, oval	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated.	31.1	29.5

FEATURE INVENTORY, SITE 44AX0172

Feat. No.	Description (ft)	Date	Location	Remarks	Top/Basal Elevations (ft amsl)	
32	Posthole and Postmold, 1.4x2.4, rectangular	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot.	Excavated. 32, 33, 34, 44, and 45 all appear to be part of a fenceline.	30.9	29.1
33	Posthole and Postmold, 1.1x1.7, rectangular/D-shaped	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot.	Excavated. Cuts into Feature 32 – apparently re-installing a post?	28.6	27.9
34	Posthole and Postmold, 0.75x1.05, rectangular	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot.	Excavated. Rectangular. 32, 33, 34, 44, and 45 all appear to be part of a fenceline.	31.1	30.9
35	Modern intrusion, "divot." 0.5x0.5, rectangle	No artifacts – but soil in posthole is modern.	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Very shallow, only 1" deep.	30.8	30.7
36	Posthole and Postmold, 0.85x1.4, rectangular	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Rectangular posthole	30.5	30.1
37	Posthole and Postmold, 1.0x1.4, "D"-shaped	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Rectangular posthole	30.1	28.2
38	Posthole and Postmold, 2.0x2.3, oval	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Rectangular posthole	28.2	27.4
39	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
40	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
41	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
42	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
43	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
44	Posthole and Postmold	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
45	Posthole and Postmold	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
46	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		

FEATURE INVENTORY, SITE 44AX0172

Feat. No.	Description (ft)	Date	Location	Remarks	Top/Basal Elevations (ft amsl)	
47	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
48	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
49	Probable posthole	Unknown	North of 1707 Duke St., along western edge of lot	Unexcavated		
50	Kitchen/ Drainage Ditch, shape extremely irregular	19 th century	North of 1707 Duke St.	Excavated in several units (33-44, 48).		
51	Posthole and postmold, 1.3x1.8, oval	19 th -20 th century	Unit 38	Postdates Feature 50, but unclear exactly how modern it is.	28.3	27.8
52	Posthole, 0.8x0.9, rectangular	20 th century	NW corner of Unit 36	Excavated; contained fragments of asbestos tile.	29.0	26.4
53	Posthole, 0.55x0.55, square	Modern/20 th century	Unit 43	Excavated.	28.3	26.7
54	Unassigned					
55	Posthole and Postmold, 1.3x1.8, rectangular	19 th century	North of slave jail	Excavated.	27.9	26.5
56	Posthole, 1.8x2.3, rectangular	19 th century (?)	North of slave jail	Excavated: no postmold was identified, but there were two postholes, with a second, shallower posthole cutting into the first, deeper posthole. Part of the line of postholes that includes 19, 21-25, and 58.	28.1	27.8
57	Chicken Burial, 1.0x1.4, oval	19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Shallow (less than 0.5') pit which contained one piece of willow-pattern pearlware (as well as three other sherds) and the remains of an entire chicken.	26.9	26.5
58	Posthole, 1.3x1.4, oval	19 th century (?)	North of 1707 Duke Street	Excavated: no postmold was identified. Part of the line of postholes that includes 19, 21-25, and 56.	28.1	27.7
59	Shallow pit, 1.05x1.1, oval	19 th century (?)	NW corner of excavation	Excavated. Was 0.8' deep, circular, and contained only a single piece of willow-pattern pearlware very similar to one found in Feature 57.	26.6	25.8
60	Subfloor pit, 3x3, rectangular	19 th century	Unit 46	Excavated	28.12	27.1
61	Subfloor pit, 3x3, rectangular	19 th century	Unit 47	Excavated	28.1	26.8
62	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		

FEATURE INVENTORY, SITE 44AX0172

Feat. No.	Description (ft)	Date	Location	Remarks	Top/Basal Elevations (ft amsl)	
63	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
64	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
65	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
66	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
67	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
68	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
69	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		
70	Posthole	Probably 19 th century	NW corner of excavation	Unexcavated		

Appendix E

Extract from *The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Transcription from <<<http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/uncletom/key/kyhp.html>>>

CHAPTER IV.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

WHAT is it that constitutes the vital force of the institution of slavery in this country? Slavery being an unnatural and unhealthful condition of society, being a most wasteful and impoverishing mode of cultivating the soil, would speedily run itself out in a community, and become so unprofitable as to fall into disuse, were it not kept alive by some unnatural process.

What has that process been in America? Why has that healing course of nature which cured this awful wound in all the Northern States stopped short on Mason and Dixon's line? In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, slave labour long ago impoverished the soil almost beyond recovery, and became entirely unprofitable. In all these States it is well known that the question of emancipation has been urgently presented. It has been discussed in legislatures, and Southern men have poured forth on the institution of slavery such anathemas as only Southern men can pour forth. All that has ever been said of it at the North has been said in fourfold thunders in these Southern discussions. The State of Kentucky once came within one vote, in her legislature, of taking measures for gradual emancipation. The State of Virginia has come almost equally near; and Maryland has long been waiting at the door. There was a time when no one doubted that all these States would soon be free States; and what is now the reason that they are not? Why are these discussions now silenced, and why does this noble determination now retrograde? The answer is in a word. It is the extension of slave territory, the opening of a great Southern slave-market, and the organisation of a great internal slave-trade, that has arrested the progress of emancipation.

While these States were beginning to look upon the slave as one who might possibly yet become a man, while they meditated giving to him and his wife and children the inestimable blessings of liberty, this great Southern slave-mart was opened. It began by the addition of Missouri as slave territory, and the votes of two Northern men were those which decided this great question. Then, by the assent and concurrence of Northern men, came in all the immense acquisition of slave territory which now opens so boundless a market to tempt the avarice and cupidity of the Northern slave-raising States.

This acquisition of territory has deferred perhaps for indefinite ages the emancipation of a race. It has condemned to sorrow and heart-breaking separation, to groans and wailings, hundreds of thousands of slave families; it has built, through all the Southern States, slave warehouses, with all their ghastly furnishings of gags, and thumb-screws, and cowhides; it has organised unnumbered slave-coffles, clanking their chains and filing in mournful march through this land of liberty.

This accession of slave territory hardened the heart of the master. It changed what was before, in comparison, a kindly relation, into the most horrible and inhuman of trades.

The planter whose slaves had grown up around him, and whom he had learned to look upon almost as men and women, saw on every sable forehead now nothing but its market value. This man was a thousand dollars, and this eight hundred. The black baby in its mother's arms was a

hundred-dollar bill, and nothing more. All those nobler traits of mind and heart which should have made the slave a brother, became only so many stamps on his merchandise. Is the slave intelligent?—Good! that raises his price two hundred dollars. Is he conscientious and faithful? Good! stamp it down in his certificate; it's worth two hundred dollars more. Is he religious? Does that Holy Spirit of God, whose name we mention with reverence and fear, make that despised form His temple?—Let that also be put down in the estimate of his market value, and the gift of the Holy Ghost shall be sold for money. Is he a minister of God?—Nevertheless, he has his price in the market. From the church and from the communion-table the Christian brother and sister are taken to make up the slave-coffle. And woman, with her tenderness, her gentleness, her beauty—woman, to whom mixed blood of the black and the white have given graces perilous for a slave—what is her accursed lot in this dreadful commerce? The next few chapters will disclose facts on this subject which ought to wring the heart of every Christian mother, if, indeed, she be worthy of that holiest name.

But we will not deal in assertions merely. We have stated the thing to be proved; let us show the facts which prove it.

The existence of this fearful traffic is known to many, the particulars and dreadful extent of it realised but by few.

Let us enter a little more particularly on them. The slave- exporting States are Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri. These are slave-raising States, and the others are slave-consuming States. We have shown, in the preceding chapters, the kind of advertisements which are usual in those States; but as we wish to produce on the minds of our readers something of the impression which has been produced on our own mind by their multiplicity and abundance, we shall add a few more here. For the State of VIRGINIA, see all the following:

Kanawha Republican, Oct. 20, 1852, Charleston, Va. At the head—Liberty, with a banner, “*Drapeau sans Tache.*”

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few young NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. A few lines addressed to him through the Post Office, Kanawha C. H., or a personal application, will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 20, '53.—3t. JAS. L. FICKLIN.

Alexandria Gazette, Oct. 28:

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I wish to purchase immediately, for the South, any number of NEGROES from 10 to 30 years of age, for which I will pay the very highest cash price. All communications promptly attended to.

West End, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 26.—tf. JOSEPH BRUIN.

Lynchburg Virginian, Nov. 18:

NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber, having located in Lynchburg, is giving the highest cash prices for negroes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Those having negroes for sale may find it to their interest to call on him at the Washington Hotel, Lynchburg, or address him by letter.

All communications will receive prompt attention.

J. B. MC LENDON.

Nov. 5.—dly.

Rockingham, Register, Nov. 13:

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I wish to purchase a number of NEGROES of both sexes and all ages, for the Southern market, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Letters addressed to me at Winchester, Virginia, will be promptly attended to.

H. J. MC DANIEL, Agent for Wm. Crow.

Nov. 24, 1846.—tf.

Richmond Whig, Nov. 16:

**PULLIAM AND DAVIS,
AUCTIONEERS FOR THE SALE OF NEGROES.**

D. M. PULLIAM. HECTOR DAVIS.

The subscribers continue to sell Negroes, at their office, on Wall-street. From their experience in the business they can safely insure the highest prices for all negroes intrusted to their care. They will make sales of negroes in estates, and would say to Commissioners, Executors, and Administrators, that they will make their sales on favourable terms. They are prepared to board and lodge negroes comfortably at 25 cents. per day.

NOTICE—CASH FOR SLAVES.

Those who wish to sell slaves in Buckingham and the adjacent counties in Virginia, by application to ANDERSON D. ABRAHAM, Sr., or his son, ANDERSON D. ABRAHAM, Jr., they will find sale, at the highest cash prices, for one hundred and fifty to two hundred slaves. One or the other of the above parties will be found, for the next eight months, at their residence in the aforesaid county and State. Address ANDERSON D. ABRAHAM, Sr., Maysville Post Office, White Oak Grove, Buckingham County, Va.

Winchester Republican, June 29, 1852:

NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber, having located himself in Winchester, Va., wishes to purchase a large number of SLAVES of both sexes, for which he will give the highest price in cash. Persons wishing to dispose of Slaves will find it to their advantage to give him a call before selling.

All communications addressed to him at the Taylor Hotel, Winchester, Va., will meet with prompt attention.

ELIJAH MC DOWEL, Agent for B. M. and Wm. L. Campbell, Of Baltimore.

Dec. 27, 1851.—1y.

For MARYLAND.

Port Tobacco Times, October, 1852:

SLAVES WANTED.

The subscriber is permanently located at MIDDLEVILLE, Charles County (immediately on the road from Port Tobacco to Allen's Fresh), where he will be pleased to buy any SLAVES that are for sale. The extreme value will be given at all times, and liberal commissions paid for information leading to a purchase. Apply personally, or by letter addressed to Allen's Fresh, Charles County.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

Middleville, April 14, 1852.

Cambridge (Md.) Democrat, October 27., 1852:

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to inform the slaveholders of Dorchester and the adjacent counties that I am again in the market. Persons having negroes that are slaves for life to dispose of will find it to their interest to see me before they sell, as I am determined to pay the highest price in cash that the Southern market will justify. I can be found at A. HALL'S Hotel, in Easton, where I will remain until the first day of July next. Communications addressed to me at Easton, or information given to Wm. Bell, in Cambridge, will meet with prompt attention.

I will be at John Bradshaw's Hotel, in Cambridge, every Monday.

Oct. 6, 1852.—3m. WM. HARKER.

The Westminster Carroltonian, October 22, 1852:

TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase 25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. All communications addressed to me in Baltimore will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 2.—tf. LEWIS WINTERS.

For TENNESSEE the following:—

Nashville True Whig, October 20, '52:

FOR SALE.

21 likely Negroes, of different ages.

Oct. 6. A. A. MC LEAN, Gen. Agent.

WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, a Negro man, Carpenter, and will give a good price.

Oct. 6. A. A. MC LEAN, Gen. Agent.

Nashville Gazette, October 22:

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL likely girls from 10 to 18 years old, a woman 24, a very valuable woman 25 years old, with three very likely children.

Oct. 16, 1852. WILLIAMS & GLOVER, A. B. U.

WANTED.

I want to purchase Twenty-five LIKELY NEGROES, between the ages of 18 and 25 years, male and female, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

Oct. 20. A. A. MC LEAN, Cherry-street.

The Memphis Daily Eagle and Enquirer:

FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES WANTED.

We will pay the highest cash price for all good negroes offered. We invite all those having negroes for sale to call on us at our mart, opposite the lower steam-boat landing. We will also have a large lot of Virginia negroes for sale in the fall. We have as safe a jail as any in the country, where we can keep negroes safe for those that wish them kept.

je 13—d & w. BOLTON, DICKINS & Co.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

A good bargain will be given in about 400 acres of Land; 200 acres are in a fine state of cultivation, fronting the railroad about ten miles from Memphis. Together with 18 or 20 likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Good time will be given on a portion of the purchase money.

Oct. 18.—1m. J. M. PROVINÉ.

Clarksville Chronicle, December 3, 1852:

NEGROES WANTED.

We wish to hire 25 good steam-boat hands for the New Orleans and Louisville trade. We will pay very full prices for the season, commencing about the 15th November.

MC CLURE & CROZIER, Agents. S. B. Bellpoor.

Sept. 10, 1852.—1m.

MISSOURI:

The *Daily St. Louis Times*, October 14, 1852:

REUBEN BARTLETT,

On Chesnut, between Sixth and Seventh streets, near the city jail, will pay the highest price in cash for all good negroes offered. There are also other buyers to be found in the office very anxious to purchase, who will pay the highest prices given in cash.

Negroes boarded at the lowest rates.

je 15—6m.

NEGROES.

BLAKELY and McAFEE having dissolved copartnership by mutual consent, the subscriber will at all times pay the highest cash prices for negroes of every description. Will also attend to the sale of negroes on commission, having a jail and yard fitted up expressly for boarding them.

Negroes for sale at all times.

3 A. B. MC AFEE, 93 Olive-street.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES WANTED.

Having just returned from Kentucky, I wish to purchase, as soon as possible, one hundred likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, for which I will pay at all times from fifty to one hundred dollars on the head more money than any other trading man in the city of St. Louis, or the State of Missouri. I can at all times be found at Barnum's City Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

je 12d&wly. JOHN MATTINGLY.

From another St. Louis paper:—

NEGROES WANTED.

I will pay at all times the highest price in cash for all good negroes offered. I am buying for the Memphis and Louisiana markets, and can afford to pay, and will pay, as high as any trading man in this State. All those having negroes to sell will do well to give me a call at No. 210, corner of Sixth and Wash streets, St. Louis, Mo.

THOS. DICKINS,
of the firm of Bolton, Dickins, & Co.

o18—6m*

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES WANTED.

Having just returned from Kentucky, I wish to purchase one hundred likely negroes, consisting of men and women, boys and girls, for which I will pay in cash from fifty to one hundred dollars more than any other trading man in the city of St. Louis or the State of Missouri. I can at all times be found at Barnum's City Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN MATTINGLY.

je 14d&wly

B. M. LYNCH,

No. 104, Locust St., St. Louis, Missouri,

Is prepared to pay the highest prices in cash for good and likely negroes, or will furnish boarding for others, in comfortable quarters and under secure fastenings. He will also attend to the sale and purchase of negroes on commission.

Negroes for sale at all times.

&w

We ask you, Christian reader, we beg you to think, what sort of scenes are going on in Virginia under these advertisements? You see that they are carefully worded so as to take only the young people; and they are only a specimen of the standing season advertisements, which are among the most common things in the Virginia papers. A succeeding chapter will open to the reader the interior of these slave-prisons, and show him something of the daily incidents of this kind of trade. Now, let us look at the corresponding advertisements in the Southern States. The coffles made up in Virginia and other States are thus announced in the Southern market.

From the *Natchez* (Mississippi) *Free Trader*, November 20:—

NEGROES FOR SALE.

The undersigned have just arrived, direct from Richmond, Va., with a large and likely lot of Negroes, consisting of Field Hands, House Servants, Seamstresses, Cooks, Washers and Ironers, a first-rate brick mason, and other mechanics, which they now offer for sale at the Forks of the Road, near Natchez (Miss.), on the most accommodating terms.

They will continue to receive fresh supplies from Richmond, Va., during the season, and will be able to furnish to any order any description of negroes sold in Richmond.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 20—6m.

MATTHEWS, BRANTON, & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEGROES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ROBERT S. ADAMS & MOSES J. WICKS have this day associated themselves under the name and style of ADAMS & WICKS, for the purpose of buying and selling Negroes, in the city of Aberdeen, and elsewhere. They have an agent who has been purchasing Negroes for them in the Old States for the last two months. One of the firm, Robert S. Adams, leaves this day for North Carolina and Virginia, and will buy a large number of negroes for this market. They will keep at their depot in Aberdeen, during the coming fall and winter, a large lot of choice Negroes, which they will sell low for cash, or for bills on Mobile.

ROBERT S. ADAMS,

MOSES J. WICKS.

Aberdeen, Miss., May 7, 1852.

SLAVES! SLAVES! SLAVES!

FRESH ARRIVALS WEEKLY.—Having established ourselves at the Forks of the Road, near Natchez, for a term of years, we have now on hand, and intend to keep throughout the entire year, a large and well selected stock of Negroes, consisting of field-hands, house-servants, mechanics, cooks, seamstresses, washers, ironers, &c., which we can sell, and will sell, as low or lower than any other house here or in New Orleans.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call on us before making purchases elsewhere, as our regular arrivals will keep us supplied with a good and general assortment. Our terms are liberal. Give us a call.

GRIFFIN & PULLUM.

Natchez, Oct. 16, 1852.—6m

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I have just returned to my stand, at the Forks of the Road, with fifty likely young NEGROES for sale.

Sept. 22.

R. H. ELAM.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully state to the public that he has leased the stand in the Forks of the Road, near Natchez, for a term of years, and that he intends to keep a large lot of NEGROES on hand during the year. He will sell as low or lower than any other trader at this place or in New Orleans.

He has just arrived from Virginia, with a very likely lot of field men and women and house-servants, three cooks, a carpenter, and a fine buggy horse, and a saddle-horse and carryall. Call and see.

THOS. G. JAMES.

Daily Orleanian, October 19, 1852:—

W. F. TANNEHILL.

No. 159, GRAIER STREET.

SLAVES! SLAVES! SLAVES!

Constantly on hand, bought and sold on commission, at most reasonable prices.—Field hands, cooks, washers and ironers, and general house-servants. City references given, if required.

Oct. 14.

DEPOT D'ESCLAVES.

DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

No. 68, RUE BARONNE.

WM. F. TANNEHILL & Co. ont constamment en mains un assortiment complet d'ESCLAVES bien choisis A VENDRE. Aussi, vente et achat d'esclaves par commission.

Nous avons actuellement en mains un grand nombre de NEGRES à louer aux mois, parmi lesquels se trouvent des jeunes gargons, domestiques de maison, cuisinières, blanchisseuses et repasseuses, nourices, &c.

REFERENCES.

Wright, Williams, & Co.

Moon, Titus, & Co.

Williams, Phillips, & Co.

S. O. Nelson & Co.

Moses Greenwood.

E. W. Diggs. 3ms.

New Orleans Daily Crescent, October 21, 1852:—

SLAVES.

JAMES WHITE, No. 73, Baronne-street, New Orleans, will give strict attention to receiving, boarding, and selling SLAVES consigned to him. He will also buy and sell on commission.

References: Messrs. Robson & Allen, McRea, Coffman & Co., Pregram, Bryan & Co.

Sept. 23.

NEGROES WANTED.

Fifteen or twenty good Negro Men wanted to go on a Plantation. The best of wages will be given until the 1st of January, 1853.

Apply to

THOMAS G. MACKEY & Co.,

5, Canal-street, corner of Magazine, up stairs.

Sept. 11.

From another number of the *Mississippi Free Trader* is taken the following:—

NEGROES.

The undersigned would respectfully state to the public that he has a lot of about forty-five now on hand, having this day received a lot of twenty-five direct from Virginia, two or three good cooks, a carriage driver, a good house boy, a fiddler, a fine seamstress, and a likely lot of field men and women; all of whom he will sell at a small profit. He wishes to close out and go on to Virginia after a lot for the fall trade. Call and see.

THOMAS G. JAMES.

The slave-raising business of the Northern States has been variously alluded to and recognised, both in the business statistics of the States, and occasionally in the speeches of patriotic men, who have justly mourned over it as a degradation to their country. In 1841 the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society addressed to the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society some inquiries on the internal American slave-trade.

A laboured investigation was made at the time, the results of which were published in London; and from that volume are made the following extracts:

The *Virginia Times* (a weekly newspaper, published at Wheeling, Virginia) estimates, in 1836, the number of slaves exported for sale from that State alone, during “the twelve months preceding,” at forty thousand, the aggregate value of whom is computed at twenty-four millions of dollars.

Allowing for Virginia one-half of the whole exportation during the period in question, and we have the appalling sum total of eighty thousand slaves exported in a single year from the breeding States. We cannot decide with certainty what proportion of the above number was furnished by each of the breeding States, but Maryland ranks next to Virginia in point of numbers, North Carolina follows Maryland, Kentucky North Carolina, then Tennessee and Delaware.

The *Natchez (Mississippi) Courier* says, that “the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas imported two hundred and fifty thousand slaves from the more Northern States in the year 1836.”

This seems absolutely incredible, but it probably includes all the slaves introduced by the immigration of their masters. The following, from the *Virginia Times*, confirms this supposition. In the same paragraph, which is referred to under the second query, it is said—

“We have heard intelligent men estimate the number of slaves exported from Virginia within the last twelve months at a hundred and twenty thousand, each slave averaging at least six hundred dollars, making an aggregate of seventy-two million dollars. Of the number of slaves exported not more than *one-third* have been sold, the others having been carried by their masters, who have removed.

Assuming one-third to be the proportion of the sold, there are more than eighty thousand imported for sale into the four States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas. Supposing one-half of eighty thousand to be sold into the other buying States—South Carolina, Georgia, and the territory of Florida—and we are brought to the conclusion that more than a hundred and twenty thousand slaves were, for some years previous to the great pecuniary pressure in 1837, exported from the breeding to the consuming States.

The *Baltimore American* gives the following from a Mississippi paper of 1837:—

“The report made by the Committee of the citizens of Mobile, appointed at their meeting held on the 1st instant, on the subject of the existing pecuniary pressure, states, that so large has been the return of slave labour, that purchases by Alabama of that species of property from other States, since 1833, have amounted to about ten million dollars annually.”

“Dealing in slaves,” says the *Baltimore* (Maryland) *Register*, of 1829, “has become a large business; establishments are made in several places in Maryland and Virginia, at which they are sold like cattle. These places of deposit are strongly built, and well supplied with iron thumbscrews and gags, and ornamented with cowskins and other whips, oftentimes bloody.”

Professor Dew, now President of the University of William and Mary, in Virginia, in his review of the debate in the Virginia Legislature, in 1831-32, says (p. 120):—

“A full equivalent being left in the place of the slave (the purchase-money), this emigration becomes an advantage to the State, and does not check the black population as much as at first view we might imagine, because it furnishes every inducement to the master to attend to the negroes, to encourage, breeding, and to cause the greatest number possible to be raised.” Again, “Virginia is, in fact, a negro-raising State for the other States.”

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, in his speech before the Virginia Legislature, in January, 1832, said—

“The superior usefulness of the slaves in the South will constitute an effectual demand, which will remove them from our limits. We shall send them from our State, because it will be our interest to do so; but gentlemen are alarmed lest the markets of other States be closed against the introduction of our slaves. Sir, the demand for slave labour must increase,” &c.

In the debates of the Virginia Convention, in 1829, Judge Upsher said—

“The value of slaves, as an article of property, depends much on the state of the market abroad. In this view it is the value of the land abroad; and not of land here, which furnishes the ratio. Nothing is more fluctuating than the value of slaves. A late law of Louisiana reduced their value twenty-five per cent, in two hours after its passage was known. If it should be our lot, as I trust it will be, to acquire the country of Texas, their price will rise again.”

Hon. Philip Doddridge, of Virginia, in his speech in the Virginia Convention, in 1829 (Debates, p. 89), said—

“The acquisition of Texas will greatly enhance the value of the property in question (Virginia slaves).”

Rev. Dr. Graham, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, at a colonisation meeting held at that place in the fall of 1837, said—

“There were nearly seven thousand slaves offered in New Orleans market last winter. From Virginia alone six thousand were annually sent to the South, and from Virginia and North Carolina there had gone to the South, in the last twenty years, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SLAVES.”

Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in his speech before the Colonisation Society, in 1829, says—

“It is believed that nowhere in the farming portion of the United States would slave labour be generally employed if the proprietor were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price of the Southern market, which keeps it up in his own.”

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, of October 12th, 1835, contains a letter from a Virginian, whom the editor calls “a very good and sensible man;” asserting that twenty thousand slaves had been driven to the South from Virginia that year, but little more than three-fourths of which had then elapsed.

Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, in his speech in the legislature of that State, January 18, 1831 (see *Richmond Whig*), says—

“It has always (perhaps erroneously) been considered, by steady and old-fashioned people, that the owner of land had a reasonable right to its annual profits; the owner of orchards to their annual fruits; the owner of brood mares to their product, and the owner of female slaves to their increase. We have not the fine-spun intelligence nor legal acumen to discover the technical distinctions drawn by gentlemen (that is, the distinction between female slaves and brood mares). The legal maxim of *partus sequitur ventrem* is coeval with the existence of the right of property itself, and is founded in wisdom and justice. It is on the justice and inviolability of this maxim that the master foregoes the service of the female slave, has her nursed and attended during the period of her gestation, and raises the helpless infant offspring. The value of the property justifies the expense, and I do not hesitate to say that in its increase consists much of our wealth.”

Can any comment on the state of public sentiment produced by slavery equal the simple reading of this extract, if we remember that it was spoken in the Virginian legislature? One would think the cold cheek of Washington would redden in its grave for shame, that his native State had sunk so low. That there were Virginian hearts to feel this disgrace is evident from the following reply of Mr. Faulkner to Mr. Gholson, in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1832. See *Richmond Whig*:—

“But he (Mr. Gholson) has laboured to show that the abolition of slavery would be impolitic, because your slaves constitute the entire wealth of the State, all the productive capacity Virginia possesses; and, sir, as things are, I believe he is correct. He says that the slaves constitute the entire available wealth of Eastern Virginia. Is it true that for two hundred years the only increase in the wealth and resources of Virginia has been a remnant of the natural increase of this miserable race? Can it be that on this increase she places her sole dependence? Until I heard these declarations, I had not fully conceived the horrible extent of this evil. These gentlemen state the fact, which the history and present aspect of the commonwealth but too well sustain. What, sir! have you lived for two hundred years without personal effort or productive industry, in extravagance and indolence, sustained alone by the return from the sales of the increase of slaves, and retaining merely such a number as your now impoverished lands can sustain as STOCK?”

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, in the Virginian legislature, used the following language (“Liberty Bell,” p. 20):

“I agree with gentlemen in the necessity of arming the State for internal defence. I will unite with them in any effort to restore confidence to the public mind, and to conduce to the sense of the safety of our wives and our children. Yet, Sir, I must ask upon whom is to fall the burden of this defence? Not upon the lordly masters of their hundred slaves, who will never turn out except to retire with their families when danger threatens. No, sir; it is to fall upon the less wealthy class of our citizens, chiefly upon the non-slaveholder. I have known patrols turned out where there was not a slaveholder among them; and this is the practice of the country. I have slept in times of alarm quiet in bed, without having a thought of care, while these individuals, owning none of this property themselves, were patrolling under a compulsory process, for a pittance of seventy-five cents per twelve hours, the very curtilage of my house, and guarding that property which was alike dangerous to them and myself. After all, this is but an expedient. As this population becomes more numerous, it becomes less productive. Your guard must be increased, until finally its profits will not pay for the expense of its subjection. Slavery has the effect of lessening the free population of a country.

“The gentleman has spoken of the increase of the female slaves being a part of the profit. It is admitted; but no great evil can be averted, no good attained, without some inconvenience. It may be questioned how far it is desirable to foster and encourage this branch of profit. It is a practice, and an increasing practice, in parts of Virginia, to rear slaves for market. How can an honourable mind, a patriot, and a lover of his country, bear to see this Ancient Dominion, rendered illustrious by the noble devotion and patriotism of

her sons in the cause of liberty, converted into one grand menagerie, where men are to be reared for the market, like oxen for the shambles? Is it better, is it not worse, than the slave-trade—that trade which enlisted the labour of the good and wise of every creed, and every clime, to abolish it? The trader receives the slave, a stranger in language, aspect, and manners, from the merchant who has brought him from the interior. The ties of father, mother, husband, and child, have all been rent in twain; before he receives him, his soul has become callous. But here, sir, individuals whom the master has known from infancy, whom he has seen sporting in the innocent gambols of childhood who have been accustomed to look to him for protection, he tears from the mother arms and sells into a strange country among strange people, subject to cruel taskmasters.

“He has attempted to justify slavery here because it exists in Africa, and has stated that it exists all over the world. Upon the same principle, he could justify Mahometanism, with its plurality of wives, petty wars for plunder, robbery, and murder, or any other of the abominations and enormities of savage tribes. Does slavery exist in any part of civilised Europe?—No, sir, in no part of it.”

The calculations in the volume from which we have been quoting are made in the year 1841. Since that time the area of the Southern slave-market has been doubled, and the trade has undergone a proportional increase. Southern papers are full of its advertisements. It is, in fact, the great trade of the country. From the single port of Baltimore, in the last two years, a thousand and thirty-three slaves have been shipped to the Southern market, as is apparent from the following report of the custom-house officer:—

ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of VESSELS cleared in the District of BALTIMORE for Southern Ports, having Slaves on Board, from January 1, 1851, to November 20, 1852.

Date.	Denomina's.	Names of Vessels.	Where Bound.	Nos.
1851.				
January 6	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	16
" 10	"	"	"	6
" 11	Bark,	Elizabeth,	New Orleans,	92
" 14	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	9
" 17	"	"	"	6
" 20	Bark,	Cora,	New Orleans,	14
February 6	"	E. H. Chapin,	"	31
" 8	"	Sarah Bridge,	"	34
" 12	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	5
" 24	Schooner,	H. A. Barling,	New Orleans,	37
" 26	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	3
" 28	"	"	"	42
March 10	Ship,	Edward Everett,	New Orleans,	20
" 21	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	11
" 19	Bark,	Baltimore,	Savannah,	13
April 1	Sloop,	Herald,	Norfolk, Va.	7
" 2	Brig,	Waverley,	New Orleans,	31
" 18	Sloop,	Baltimore,	Arquia Creek, Va.	4
" 23	Ship,	Charles,	New Orleans,	25
" 28	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	5
May 15	"	Herald,	"	27
" 17	Schooner,	Brilliant,	Charleston,	1
June 10	Sloop,	Herald,	Norfolk, Va.	3
" 16	"	Georgia,	"	4
" 20	Schooner,	Truth,	Charleston,	5

" 21	Ship,	Herman,	New Orleans,	10
July 19	Schooner,	Aurora, S.,	Charleston,	1
Septmbr. 6	Bark,	Kirkwood,	New Orleans,	2
October 4	"	Abbott Lord,	"	1
" 11	"	Elizabeth.	"	70
" 18	Ship,	Edward Everett,	"	12
" 20	Sloop,	Georgia,	Norfolk, Va.	1
Novem. 13	Ship,	Eliza F. Mason,	Nor Orleans,	57
" 18	Bark	Mary Broughtons,	"	47
Decem. 4	Ship,	Timoleon,	"	22
" 18	Schooner,	H. A. Barling,	"	45
1852.				
January 5	Bark,	Southerner,	"	52
February 7	Ship,	Nathan Hooper,	"	51
" 21	"	Dumbarton,	"	22
March 27	Sloop,	Palmetto,	Charleston,	36
" 4	"	Jewess,	Norfolk, Va.	34
April 24	"	Pahnetto,	Charleston,	8
" 25	Bark,	Abbott Lord,	New Orleans,	36
May 15	Ship,	Charles,	"	2
June 12	Sloop,	Pampero,	"	4
July 3	"	Palmetto,	Charleston,	1
" 6	"	Herald,	Norfolk, Va.	7
" 6	"	Maryland,	Arquia Creek, Va.	4
Septmb. 14	"	North Carolina,	Norfolk, Va.	15
" 23	Ship,	America,	New Orleans,	1
October 15	"	Brandywine,	"	6
" 18	Sloop,	Isabel,	Charleston,	1
" 28	Schooner,	Maryland,	"	12
" 29	"	H. M. Gambrell,	Savannah,	11
Novem. 1	Ship,	Jane Henderson,	New Orleans,	18
" 6	Sloop,	Palmetto,	Charleston,	3
				1033

If we look back to the advertisements we shall see that the traders take only the younger ones, between the ages of ten and thirty. But this is only one port, and only one mode of exporting; for multitudes of them are sent in coffles over land; and yet Mr. J. Thornton Randolph represents the negroes of Virginia as living in pastoral security, smoking their pipes under their own vines and fig-trees, the venerable patriarch of the flock declaring that "he nebber hab hear such a thing as a nigger sold to Georgia all his life, unless dat nigger did something berry bad."

An affecting picture of the consequences of this traffic upon both master and slave is drawn by the committee of the volume from which we have quoted.

The writer cannot conclude this chapter better than by the language which they have used:—

This system bears with extreme severity upon the slave. It subjects him to a perpetual fear of being sold to the "soul-driver," which to the slave is the realisation of all conceivable woes and horrors, more dreaded than death. An awful apprehension of this fate haunts the poor sufferer by day and night, from his cradle to his grave. SUSPENSE hangs like a thunder-cloud over his head.

He knows that there is not a passing hour, whether he wakes or sleeps, which may not be THE LAST that he shall spend with his wife and children. Every day or week some acquaintance is snatched from his side, and thus the consciousness of his own danger is kept continually awake. "Surely my turn will come next," is his harrowing conviction; for he knows that he was reared for this, as the ox for the yoke, or the sheep for the slaughter. In this aspect, the slave's condition is truly indescribable. Suspense, even when it relates to an event of no great moment, and "endureth but for a night," is hard to bear. But when it broods over all, absolutely all that is dear, chilling the present with its deep shade, and casting its awful gloom over the future, it must break the heart! Such is the suspense under which every slave in the breeding State lives. It poisons all his little lot of bliss. If a father, he cannot go forth to his toil without bidding a mental farewell to his wife and children. He cannot return, weary and worn, from the field, with any certainty that he shall not find his home robbed and desolate. Nor can he seek his bed of straw and rags without the frightful misgiving that his wife may be torn from his arms before morning. Should a white stranger approach his master's mansion, he fears that the soul-driver has come, and awaits in terror the overseer's mandate, "You are sold; follow that man." There is no being on earth whom the slaves of the breeding States regard with so much horror as the trader. He is to them what the prowling kidnapper is to their less wretched brethren in the wilds of Africa. The master knows this, and that there is no punishment so effectual to secure labour, or deter from misconduct, as the threat of being delivered to the soul-driver.¹

Another consequence of this system is the prevalence of licentiousness. This is indeed one of the foul features of slavery everywhere; but it is especially prevalent and indiscriminate where slave-breeding is conducted as a business. It grows directly out of the system, and is inseparable from it. * * * The pecuniary inducement to general pollution must be very strong, since the larger the slave increase the greater the master's gains, and especially since the *mixed blood* demands a considerable *higher price than the pure black*.

The remainder of the extract contains specifications too dreadful to be quoted. We can only refer the reader to the volume, p. 13.

The poets of America, true to the holy soul of their divine art, have shed over some of the horrid realities of this trade the pathetic light of poetry. Longfellow and Whittier have told us, in verses beautiful as strung pearls, yet sorrowful as a mother's tears, some of the incidents of this unnatural and ghastly traffic. For the sake of a common humanity, let us hope that the first extract describes no *common event*.

THE QUADROON GIRL.

The Slaver in the broad lagoon
Lay moored with idle sail;
He waited for the rising moon,
And for the evening gale.

Under the shore his boat was tied,
And all her listless crew

^{*1} This horribly expressive appellation is in common use among the slaves of the breeding states.

Watched the grey alligator slide
Into the still bayou.

Odours of orange-flowers and spice
Reached them, from time to time,
Like airs that breathe from Paradise
Upon a world of crime.

The Planter, under his roof of thatch,
Smoked thoughtfully and slow;
The Slaver's thumb was on the latch,
He seemed in haste to go.

He said, "My ship at anchor rides
In yonder broad lagoon;
I only wait the evening tides,
And the rising of the moon."

Before them, with her face upraised,
In timid attitude,
Like one half curious, half amazed,
A Quadroon maiden stood.

Her eyes were large and full of light,
Her arms and neck were bare;
No garment she wore save a kirtle bright,
And her own long raven hair.

And on her lips there played a smile
As holy, meek, and faint,
As lights in some cathedral aisle
The features of a saint.

"The soil is barren, the farm is old,"
The thoughtful Planter said;
Then looked upon the Slaver's gold,
And then upon the maid.

His heart within him was at strife
With such accursed gains;
For he knew whose passions gave her life,
Whose blood ran in her veins.

But the voice of nature was too weak;
He took the glittering gold!
Then pale as death grew the maiden's cheek

Her hands as icy cold.

The Slaver led her from the door,
He led her by the hand,
To be his slave and paramour
In a strange and distant land!

THE FAREWELL

OF A VIRGINIA SLAVE MOTHER TO HER DAUGHTERS, SOLD INTO SOUTHERN BONDAGE.

GONE, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
Where the slave-whip ceaseless swings,
Where the noisome insect stings
Where the fever demon strews
Poison with the falling dews,
Where the sickly sunbeams glare
Through the hot and misty air—
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
There no mother's eye is near them,
There no mother's ear can hear them;
Never, when the torturing lash
Seams their back with many a gash,
Shall a mother's kindness bless them,
Or a mother's arms caress them.
Gone, gone,&c.

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
Oh, when weary, sad, and slow,
From the fields at night they go,
Faint with toil, and racked with pain,
To their cheerless homes again—
There no brother's voice shall greet them,
There no father's welcome meet them.
Gone, gone,&c.

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
From the tree whose shadow lay
On their childhood's place of play;
From the cool spring where they drank;
Rock, and hill, and rivulet bank;
From the solemn house of prayer,
And the holy counsels there—
Gone, gone, &c.

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone;
Toiling through the weary day,
And at night the spoiler's prey.
Oh, that they had earlier died,
Sleeping calmly, side by side,
Where the tyrant's power is o'er,
And the fetter galls no more!
Gone, gone, &c.

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
By the holy love He beareth,
By the bruised reed He spareth,
Oh, may He, to whom alone
All their cruel wrongs are known,
Still their hope and refuge prove,
With a more than mother's love!
Gone, gone, &c.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The following extract from a letter of Dr. Bailey, in the *Era*, 1847, presents a view of this subject more creditable to some Virginia families. May the number that refuse to part with slaves, except by emancipation, increase!

The sale of slaves to the South is carried to a great extent. The slaveholders do not, as far as I can learn, raise them for that special purpose. But, here is a man with a score of slaves, located on an exhausted plantation. It must furnish support for all; but, while they increase, its capacity of supply decreases. The result is, he must emancipate or sell. But he has fallen into debt, and he sells to relieve himself from debt, and also from an excess of mouths. Or, he requires money to educate his children; or, his negroes are sold under execution. From these and other causes, large numbers of slaves are continually disappearing from the State, so that the next census will undoubtedly show a marked diminution of the slave population.

The season for this trade is generally from November to April; and some estimate that the average number of slaves passing the southern railroad weekly, during that period of six months, is at least 200. A slave-trader told me that he had known 100 pass in a single night. But this is only one route. Large

numbers were sent off westwardly, and also by sea, coastwise. The Davises, in Petersburg, are the great slave-dealers. They are Jews, who came to that place many years ago as poor peddlers; and, I am informed, are members of a family which has its representatives in Philadelphia, New York, &c. These men are always in the market, giving the highest price for slaves. During the summer and fall they buy them up at low prices, trim, shave, wash them, fatten them so that they may look sleek, and sell them to great profit. It might not be unprofitable to inquire how much Northern capital, and what firms in some of the Northern cities, are connected with this detestable business.

There are many planters here who cannot be persuaded to sell their slaves. They have far more than they can find work for, and could at any time obtain a high price for them. The temptation is strong, for they want more money and fewer dependants. But they resist it, and nothing can induce them to part with a single slave, though they know that they would be greatly the gainers in a pecuniary sense were they to sell one-half of them. Such men are too good to be slave-holders. Would that they might see it their duty to go one step further, and become emancipators! The majority of this class of planters are religious men, and this is the class to which generally are to be referred the various cases of emancipation by will, of which from time to time we hear accounts.

CHAPTER V.

SELECT INCIDENTS OF LAWFUL TRADE, OR FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

THE atrocious and sacrilegious system of breeding human beings for sale, and trading them like cattle in the market, fails to produce the impression on the mind that it ought to produce, because it is lost in generalities.

It is like the account of a great battle, in which we learn, in round numbers, that ten thousand were killed and wounded, and throw the paper by without a thought.

So, when we read of sixty or eighty thousand human beings being raised yearly and sold in the market, it passes through the mind, but leaves no definite trace.

Sterne says that when he would realise the miseries of captivity, he had to turn his mind from the idea of hundreds of thousands languishing in dungeons, and bring before himself the picture of one poor, solitary captive pining in his cell. In like manner, we cannot give any idea of the horribly cruel and demoralising effect of this trade, except by presenting facts in detail, each fact being a specimen of a class of facts.

For a specimen of the public sentiment, and the kind of morals and manners which this breeding and trading system produces, both in slaves and in their owners, the writer gives the following extracts from a recent letter of a friend in one of the Southern States.

DEAR MRS. S—, The sable goddess who presides over our bed and wash-stand is such a queer specimen of her race, that I would give a good deal to have you see her. Her whole appearance, as she goes giggling and curtsying about, is perfectly comical, and would lead a stranger to think her really deficient in intellect. This is, however, by no means the case. During our two months' acquaintance with her, we have seen many indications of sterling good sense, that would do credit to many a white person with ten times her advantages.

She is disposed to be very communicative; seems to feel that she has a claim upon our sympathy, in the very fact that we come from the North; and we could undoubtedly gain no little knowledge of the practical workings of the "peculiar institution," if we thought proper to hold any protracted conversation with her. This, however, would insure a visit from the authorities, requesting us to leave town in the next train of cars; so we are forced to content ourselves with gleaning a few items now and then, taking care to appear quite indifferent to her story, and to cut it short by despatching her on some trifling errand; being equally careful, however, to note down her peculiar expressions as soon as she has disappeared. A copy of these I have thought you would like to see, especially as illustrating the views of the marriage institution, which is a necessary result of the great human property relation system.

A Southern lady, who thinks "negro sentiment" very much exaggerated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," assures us that domestic attachments cannot be very strong where one man will have two or three wives and families on as many different plantations (!) And the lady of our hotel tells us of her cook having received a message from her husband, that he has another wife, and she may get another husband, with perfect indifference; simply expressing a hope that "she won't find another here during the next month, as she must then be sent to her owner, in Georgia, and would be unwilling to go." And yet, both of these ladies

are quite religious, and highly resent any insinuation that the moral character of the slaves is not far above that of the free negroes at the North.

With Violet's story, I will also enclose that one of our waiters, in which I think you will be interested.

Violet's father and mother both died, as she says, "fore I had any sense," leaving eleven children; all scattered. "To sabe my life, Missis, couldn't tell dis yer night where one of dem is. Massa lib in Charleston. My first husband—when we was young—nice man; he had seven children; den he sold off to Florida—neber hear from him 'gain. Ole folks die. Oh, dat's be my boderation, Missis—when ole people be dead, den we be scattered all 'bout. Den I sold up here—now hab 'noder husband—hab four children up here. I lib bery easy when my young husband 'libe—and we had children bery fast. But now dese yer ones tight fellers. Massa don't 'low us to raise noting; no pig, no goat, no dog, no noting; won't allow us raise a bit of corn. We has to do jist de best we can. Dey don't gib us a single grain but jist two homespun frocks—no coat 't all.

"Can't go to meetin', 'cause, Missis, get dis work done—den get dinner. In summer, I goes ebery Sunday ebening; but dese yer short days, time done get dinner dishes washed, den time get supper. Gen'lly goes Baptist church."

"Do your people usually go there?"

"Dere bees tree shares ob dem; Methodist gang, Baptist gang, 'Piscopal gang. Last summer, used to hab right smart* meetins in our yard, Sunday night. Massa Johnson preach to us. Den he said couldn't hab two meetins; we might go to church."

"Why?"

"Gracious knows. I lubs to go to meetin allers—'specially when dere's good preaching. Lubs to hab people talk good to me. Likes to hab people read to me, too. 'Cause don't b'long to church, no reason why I shan't."

"Does your master like to have others read to you?"

"He won't hinder; I an't bound tell him when folks reads to me. I hab my soul to sabe—he hab his soul to sabe. Our owners won't stand few minutes and read to us; dey tink it too great honour; dey's bery hard on us. Brack preachers sometimes talk good to us and pray wid us; and pray a heap for DEM too.

"I jest done hab great quarrel wid Dinah, down in de kitchen. I tells Dinah, 'De way you goes on spile all de women's character.' She say she didn't care, she do what she please wid herself. Dinah, she slip away somehow from her first husband, and hab 'noder child by Sambo (he b'long to Massa D.); so she and her first husband dey fall out somehow. Dese yer men, yer know, is so queer, Missis, dey don't neber like sich tings.

"Ye know, Missis, tings we lub, we don't like anybody else hab 'em. Such a ting as dat, Missis, tetch your heart so, ef you don't mind, 'twill fret you almost to death. Ef my husband was to slip away from me, Missis, dat ar way, it ud wake me right up. I'm brack, but I wouldn't do so to my husband, neider. What I hide behind de curtain now, I can't hide it behind de curtain when I stand before God—de whole world know it den.

* *Right smart of* – that is, a great many of – an idiom of Anglo-Ethiopia

“Dinah's (second) husband say what she do for her first husband noting to him, —now, my husband don't feel so. He say he wouldn't do as Daniel do—he would 'nt buy tings for de oder children—dem as has de children might buy de tings for dem. Well, so dere dey is.—Dinah's first husband come up wheneber he can, to see his children; and Sambo, he come up to see his child, and gib Dinah tings for it.

“You know, Missis, Massa hab no nigger but me and one yellow girl, when he bought me and my four children. Well, den Massa, he want me to breed; so he say, 'Violet, you must take some nigger here in C.'

“Den I say, No, Massa, I can't take any here.' 'Den he say, 'You must, Violet;' 'cause you see he want me breed for him; so he say plenty young fellers here, but I say I can't hab any ob dem. Well, den, Missis, he go down Virginia, and he bring up two niggers—and dey was pretty ole men—and Missis say, 'One of dem's for you, Violet;' but I say, 'No, Missis, I can't take one of dem, 'cause I don't lub 'em, and I can't hab one I don't lub.' Den Massa, he say, 'You must take one of dese—and den, ef you can't lub him you must find somebody else you can lub.' Den I say, 'O, no, Massa! I can't do dat—I can't hab one ebery day.' Well, den, by-and-by, Massa he buy tree more, and den Missis say, 'Now, Violet, ones dem is for you.' I say, 'I do' no—maybe I can't lub one dem neider;' but she say, 'You must hab one ob dese.' Well, so Sam and I we lib along two year—he watchin' my ways, and I watchin' his ways.

“At last, one night, we was standin' by de wood-pile togeder, and de moon bery shine, and I do' no how 'twas, Missis, he answer me, he want a wife, but he didn't know where he get one. I say, plenty girls in G. He say, 'Yes—but maybe I shan't find any I like so well as you.' Den I say maybe he wouldn't like my ways, cause I'se an ole woman, and I hab four children by my first husband; and anybody marry me, must be jest kind to dem children as dey was to me, else I couldn't lub him. Den he say, 'Ef he had a woman 't had children'—mind you, he didn't say me—he would be jest as kind to de children as he was to de moder, and dat's 'cordin to how she do by him.' Well, so we went on from one ting to anoder, till at last we say we'd take one anoder, and so we've libed togeder eber since—and I's had four children by him—and he neber slip away from me, nor I from him.”

“How are you married in your yard?”

“We jest takes one anoder—we asks de white folks' leave—and den takes one anoder. Some folks, dey's married by de book; but den, what's de use? Dere's my fus husband, we'se married by de book, and he sold way off to Florida, and I's here. Dey wants to do what dey please wid us, so dey don't want us to be married. Dey don't care what we does, so we jest makes money for dem.

“My fus husband—he young, and he bery kind to me—O Missis, he bery kind indeed. He set up all night and work, so as to make me comfortable. O, we got 'long bery well when I had him; but he sold way off Florida, and, sence then, Missis, I jest gone to noting. Dese yer white people dey hab here, dey won't 'low us noting—noting at all—jest gibs us food, and two suits a year—a broad stripe and a narrow stripe; you'll see 'em, Missis.”

And we did “see 'em;” for Violet brought us the “narrow stripe,” with a request that we would fit it for her. There was just enough to cover her, but no hooks and eyes, cotton, or even lining; these extras she must get as she can; and yet her master receives from our host eight dollars per month for her services. We asked how she got the “broad stripe” made up.

“O Missis, my husband—he working now out on de farm—so he hab 'lowance four pounds bacon and one peck of meal ebery week; so he stinge heself, so as to gib me four pounds bacon to pay for making my frock.”

[Query.—Are there any husbands in refined circles who would do more than this?]

Once, finding us all three busily writing, Violet stood for some moments silently watching the mysterious motion of our pens, and then, in a tone of deepest sadness, said—

“O! dat be great comfort, Missis. You can write to your friends all 'bout ebery ting, and so hab dem write to you. Our people can't do so. Wheder dey be 'live or dead, we can't neber know—only sometimes we hears dey be dead.”

What more expressive comment on the cruel laws that forbid the slave to be taught to write!

The history of the serving-man is thus given:

George's father and mother belonged to somebody in Florida. During the war, two older sisters got on board an English vessel, and went to Halifax. His mother was very anxious to go with them, and take the whole family; but her husband persuaded her to wait till the next ship sailed, when he thought he should be able to go too. By this delay an opportunity of escape was lost, and the whole family were soon after sold for debt. George, one sister, and their mother were bought by the same man. He says, “My old boss cry powerful when she (the mother) die; say he'd rather lost two thousand dollars. She was part Indian—hair straight as yourn—and she was white as dat ar pillow.” George married a woman in another yard. He gave this reason for it:— “Cause, when a man sees his wife 'bused, he can't help feelin' it. When he hears his wife's 'bused, 'tan't like as how it is when he sees it. Then I can fadge for her better than when she's in my own yard.” This wife was sold up country, but after some years became “lame and sick—couldn't do much—so her Massa gabe her her time, and paid her fare to G.”—[The sick and infirm are always provided for, you know.]—“Hadn't seen her for tree years,” said George; “but soon as I heard of it, went right down—hired a house, and got some one to take care ob her—and used to go to see her ebery tree months.” He is a mechanic, and worked sometimes all night to earn money to do this. His master asks twenty dollars per month for his services, and allows him fifty cents per week for clothes, &c. J. says, if he could only save, by working nights, money enough to buy himself, he would get some one he could trust to buy him; “den work hard as eber, till I could buy my children, den I'd get away from dis yer.”

“Where?”

“Oh! Philadelphia—New York—somewhere North.”

“Why, you'd freeze to death!”

“Oh, no, Missis, I can bear cold. I want to go where I can belong to myself, and do as I want to.”

The following communication has been given to the writer by Captain Austin Barse, ship-master in Boston. Mr. Barse is a native of Barnstable, Cape Cod. He is well known to our Boston citizens and merchants:

I am a native of the State of Massachusetts. Between the years 1818 and 1830, I was, from time to time, mate on board of different vessels engaged in the coasting-trade on the coast of South Carolina.

It is well known that many New England vessels are in the habit of spending their winters on the southern coast in pursuit of this business. Our vessels used to run up the rivers for the rough rice and cotton of the plantations, which we took to Charleston.

We often carried gangs of slaves to the plantations, as they had been ordered. These slaves were generally collected by slave-traders in the slave-pens in Charleston—brought there by various causes, such as the death of owners and the division of estates, which threw them into the market. Some were sent as punishment for insubordination, or because the domestic establishment was too large, or because persons moving to the North or West preferred selling their slaves to the trouble of carrying them. We had on board our vessels, from time to time, numbers of these slaves—sometimes two or three, and sometimes as high as seventy or eighty. They were separated from their families and connexions with as little concern as calves and pigs are selected out of a lot of domestic animals.

Our vessels used to lie in a place called Poor Man's Hole, not far from the city. We used to allow the relations and friends of the slaves to come on board and stay all night with their friends, before the vessel sailed.

In the morning it used to be my business to pull off the hatches and warn them that it was time to separate; and the shrieks and heart-rending cries at these times were enough to make anybody's heart ache.

In the year 1828, while mate of the brig "Milton," from Boston, bound to New Orleans, the following incident occurred, which I shall never forget:—

The traders brought on board four quadroon men in handcuffs, to be stowed away for the New Orleans market. An old negro woman, more than eighty years of age, came screaming after them, "My son, O my son, my son!" She seemed almost frantic, and when we had got more than a mile out in the harbour we heard her screaming yet.

When we got into the Gulf Stream, I came to the men, and took off their handcuffs. They were resolute fellows, and they told me that I would see that they would never live to be slaves in New Orleans. One of the men was a carpenter, and one a blacksmith. We brought them into New Orleans, and consigned them over to the agent. The agent told the captain afterwards that in forty-eight hours after they came to New Orleans they were all dead men, having every one killed themselves, as they said they should. One of them, I know, was bought for a fireman on the steamer "Post Boy," that went down to the Balize. He jumped over, and was drowned.

The others—one was sold to a blacksmith, and one to a carpenter. The particulars of their death I didn't know, only that the agent told the captain that they were all dead.

There was a plantation at Coosahatchie, back of Charleston, S. C., kept by a widow lady, who owned eighty negroes. She sent to Charleston, and bought a quadroon girl, very nearly white, for her son. We carried her up. She was more delicate than our other slaves, so that she was not put with them, but was carried up in the cabin.

I have been on the rice-plantations on the river, and seen the cultivation of the rice. In the fall of the year, the plantation hands, both men and women, work all the time above their knees in water in the rice-ditches, pulling out the grass, to fit the ground for sowing the rice. Hands sold here from the city, having been bred mostly to house-labour, find this very severe. The plantations are so deadly that white people cannot remain on them during the summer time, except at a risk of life. The proprietors and their families are there only through the winter, and the slaves are left in the summer entirely under the care of the overseers. Such overseers as I saw were generally a brutal, gambling, drinking set.

I have seen slavery, in the course of my wanderings, in almost all the countries in the world. I have been to Algiers, and seen slavery there. I have seen slavery in Smyrna, among the Turks. I was in Smyrna when our American consul ransomed a beautiful Greek girl in the slave-market. I saw her come aboard the brig "Suffolk," when she came on board to be sent to America for her education. I have seen slavery in the Spanish and French ports, though I have not been on their plantations.

My opinion is, that American slavery, as I have seen it in the internal slave-trade, as I have seen it on the rice and sugar plantations, and in the city of New Orleans, is full as bad as slavery in any country of the world, heathen or Christian. People who go for visits or pleasure through the Southern States cannot possibly know those things which can be seen of slavery by shipmasters who run up into the back plantation of countries, and who transport the slaves and produce of plantations.

In my past days the system of slavery was not much discussed. I saw these things as others did, without interference. Because I no longer think it right to see these things in silence, I trade no more south of Mason & Dixon's line.

AUSTIN BEARSE.

The following account was given to the writer by Lewis Hayden. Hayden was a fugitive slave, who escaped from Kentucky by the assistance of a young lady named Delia Webster, and a man named Calvin Fairbanks. Both were imprisoned. Lewis Hayden has earned his own character as a free citizen of Boston, where he can find an abundance of vouchers for his character.

I belonged to the Rev. Adam Runkin, a Presbyterian minister in Lexington, Kentucky.

My mother was of mixed blood—white and Indian. She married my father when he was working in a bagging factory near by. After a while my father's owner moved off and took my father with him, which broke up the marriage. She was a very handsome woman. My master kept a large dairy, and she was the milk-woman. Lexington was a small town in those days, and the dairy was in the town. Back of the college was the masonic lodge. A man who belonged to the lodge saw my mother when she was about her work. He made proposals of a base nature to her. When she would have nothing to say to him, he told her that she need not be so independent, for if money could buy her, he would have her. My mother told old mistress, and begged that master might not sell her. But he did sell her. My mother had a high spirit, being part Indian. She would not consent to live with this man, as he wished; and he sent her to prison, and had her flogged, and punished her in various ways, so that at last she began to have crazy turns. When I read in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" about Cassy, it put me in mind of my mother, and I wanted to tell Mrs. S— about her. She tried to kill herself several times, once with a knife and once by hanging. She had long, straight black hair, but after this it all turned white, like an old person's. When she had her raving turns, she always talked about her children. The jailer told the owner that if he would let her go to her children, perhaps she would get quiet. They let her out one time, and she came to the place where we were. I might have been seven or eight years old—don't know my age exactly. I was not at home when she came. I came in and found her in one of the cabins near the kitchen. She sprung and caught my arms, and seemed going to break them, and then said, "I'll fix *you* so they'll never get you!" I screamed, for I thought she was going to kill me; they came in and took me away. They tied her, and carried her off. Sometimes, when she was in her right mind, she used to tell me what things they had done to her. At last her owner sold her, for a small sum, to a man named Lackey. While with him she had another husband and several children. After a while this husband either died or was sold, I do not remember which. The man then sold her to another person, named Bryant. My own father's owner now came and lived in the neighbourhood of this man, and brought my mother with him. He had had another wife and family of children where he had

been living. He and my mother came together again, and finished their days together. My mother almost recovered her mind in her last days.

I never saw anything in Kentucky which made me suppose that ministers or professors of religion considered it any more wrong to separate the families of slaves by sale than to separate any domestic animals.

There may be ministers and professors of religion who think it is wrong, but I never met with them. My master was a minister, and yet he sold my mother, as I have related.

When he was going to leave Kentucky for Pennsylvania, he sold all my brothers and sisters at auction. I stood by and saw them sold. When I was just going up on to the block, he swapped me off for a pair of carriage-horses. I looked at those horses with strange feelings. I had indulged hopes that master would take me into Pennsylvania with him, and I should get free. How I looked at those horses, and walked round them, and thought for *them* I was sold!

It was commonly reported that my master had said in the pulpit that there was no more harm in separating a family of slaves than a litter of pigs. I did not hear him say it, and so cannot say whether this is true or not.

It may seem strange, but it is a fact. I had more sympathy and kind advice, in my efforts to get my freedom, from gamblers and no doubt the other, and such sort of men, than Christians.

Some of the gamblers were very kind to me.

I never knew a slave-trader that did not seem to think, in his heart, that the trade was a bad one. I knew a great many of them, such as Neal, McAnn, Cobb, Stone, Pulliam, and Davis, &c. They were like Haley—they meant to repent when they got through.

Intelligent coloured people in my circle of acquaintance, as a general thing, felt no security whatever for their family ties. Some, it is true, who belonged to rich families, felt some security; but those of us who looked deeper, and knew how many were not rich that seemed so, and saw how fast money slipped away, were always miserable. The trader was all around, the slave-pen at hand, and we did not know what time any of us might be in it. Then there were the rice-swamps, and the sugar and cotton plantations; we had had them held before us as terrors, by our masters and mistresses, all our lives. We knew about them all; and when a friend was carried off, why, it was the same as death, for we could not write or hear, and never expected to see them again.

I have one child who is buried in Kentucky, and that grave is pleasant to think of. I've got another that is sold nobody knows where, and that I never can bear to think of.

LEWIS HAYDEN.

The next history is a long one, and part of it transpired in a most public manner, in the face of our whole community.

The history includes in it the whole account of that memorable capture of the *Pearl*, which produced such a sensation in Washington in the year 1848. The author, however, will preface it with a short history of a slave-woman who had six children embarked in that ill-fated enterprise.

CHAPTER VI.

MILLY EDMONDSON is an aged woman, now upwards of seventy. She has received the slave's inheritance of entire ignorance. She cannot read a letter of a book, nor write her own name; but the writer must say that she was never so impressed with any representation of the Christian religion as that which was made to her in the language and appearance of this woman during the few interviews that she had with her. The circumstances of the interviews will be detailed at length in the course of the story.

Milly is above the middle height, of a large, full figure. She dresses with the greatest attention to neatness. A plain Methodist cap shades her face, and the plain white Methodist handkerchief is folded across the bosom. A well-preserved stuff gown, and clean white apron, with a white pocket-handkerchief pinned to her side, completes the inventory of the costume in which the writer usually saw her. She is a mulatto, and must once have been a very handsome one. Her eyes and smile are still uncommonly beautiful, but there are deep-wrought lines of patient sorrow and weary endurance on her face, which tell that this lovely and noble-hearted woman has been all her life a slave.

Milly Edmondson was kept by her owners and allowed to live with her husband, with the express understanding and agreement that her service and value was to consist in bringing up her own children to be sold in the slave-market. Her legal owner was a maiden lady of feeble capacity, who was set aside by the decision of Court as incompetent to manage her affairs.

The estate—that is to say, Milly Edmondson and her children—was placed in the care of a guardian. It appears that Milly's poor, infirm mistress was fond of her, and that Milly exercised over her much of that ascendancy which a strong mind holds over a weak one. Milly's husband, Paul Edmondson, was a free man. A little of her history, as she related it to the writer, will now be given in her own words:

“Her mistress,” she said, “was always kind to her, 'poor thing!' but then she hadn't *speret* ever to speak for herself, and her friends wouldn't let her have her own way. It always laid on my mind,” she said, “that I was a slave. When I wan't more than fourteen years old, Missis was doing some work one day that she thought she couldn't trust me with, and she says to me, 'Milly, now you see it's I that am the slave, and not you.' I says to her, 'Ah, Missis, I am a poor slave for all that.' I's sorry afterwards I said it, for I thought it seemed to hurt her feelings.

“Well, after a while, when I got engaged to Paul, I loved Paul very much; but I thought it wan't right to bring children into the world to be slaves, and I told our folks that I was never going to marry, though I did love Paul. But that wan't to be allowed,” she said, with a mysterious air.

“What do you mean?” said I.

“Well, they told me I must marry, or I should be turned out of the church—so it was,” she added, with a significant nod.

“Well, Paul and me, we was married, and we was happy enough, if it hadn't been for that; but when our first child was born, I says to him, 'There 'tis, now, Paul, our troubles is begun; this child isn't ours.' And every child I had, it grew worse and worse. 'Oh, Paul,' says I, 'what a thing it is to have children that isn't ours!' Paul he says to me, 'Milly, my dear, if they be God's children, it an't so much matter whether they be ours or no; they may be heirs of the kingdom, Milly, for all that.' Well, when Paul's mistress died, she set him free, and he got him a little place out about fourteen miles from Washington; and they let me live out there with him, and take home my tasks; for they had that confidence in me that they always know'd that what I said I'd do was as good done as if they'd seen it done. I had mostly sewing; sometimes a shirt to make in a day—it was coarse like, you know—or a pair of sheets, or some such; but, whatever 'twas, I always got it done. Then I had all my house-work and babies to take care of; and many's the time, after ten o'clock, I've took my children's clothes and washed 'em all out and ironed 'em late in the night, 'cause I couldn't never bear to see my children dirty—always wanted to see 'em sweet and clean, and I brought 'em up and taught 'em the very best ways I was able. But nobody knows what I suffered. I never see a white man come on to the place that I didn't think, 'There, now, he's coming to look at my children;' and when I saw any white man going by, I've called in my children and hid 'em, for fear he'd see 'em and want to buy 'em.

Oh, ma'am, mine's been a long sorrow, a long sorrow! I've borne this heavy cross a great many years!”

“But,” said I, “the Lord has been with you.”

She answered, with very strong emphasis, “Ma'am, if the Lord hadn't held me up, I shouldn't have been alive this day. Oh, sometimes my heart's been so heavy, it seemed as if I *must* die; and then I've been to the throne of grace, and when I'd poured out all my sorrows there, I came away *light*, and felt that I could live a little longer!”

This language is exactly her own. She had often a forcible and peculiarly beautiful manner of expressing herself, which impressed what she said strongly.

Paul and Milly Edmondson were both devout communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, and the testimony to their blamelessness of life and the consistence of their piety is unanimous from all who know them. In their simple cottage, made respectable by neatness and order, and hallowed by morning and evening prayer, they trained up their children, to the best of their poor ability, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to be sold in the slave-market. They thought themselves only too happy, as one after another arrived at the age when they were to be sold, that they were hired to families in their vicinity, and not thrown into the trader's pen to be drafted for the dreaded Southern market!

The mother, feeling with a constant but repressed anguish the weary burden of slavery which lay upon her, was accustomed, as she told the writer, thus to warn her daughters:—

“Now, girls, don't you never come to the sorrows that I have. Don't you never marry till you get your liberty. Don't you marry to be mothers to *children that an't your own*.”

As a result of this education, some of her older daughters, in connexion with the young men to whom they were engaged, raised the sum necessary to pay for their freedom before they were married. One of these young women, at the time that she paid for her freedom, was in such feeble health that the physician told her that she could not live many months, and advised her to keep the money, and apply it to making herself as comfortable as she could.

She answered, "If I had only two hours to live, I would pay down that money to die free."

If this was setting an extravagant value on liberty, it is not for an American to say so.

All the sons and daughters of this family were distinguished both for their physical and mental developments, and therefore were priced exceedingly high in the market. The whole family, rated by the market prices which have been paid for certain members of it, might be estimated as an estate of 15,000 dollars. They were distinguished for intelligence, honesty, and faithfulness, but, above all, for the most devoted attachment to each other. These children, thus intelligent, were all held as slaves in the city of Washington, the very capital where our national government is conducted. Of course, the high estimate which their own mother taught them to place upon liberty was in the way of being constantly strengthened and reinforced by such addresses, celebrations, and speeches, on the subject of liberty, as every one knows are constantly being made, on one occasion or another, in our national capital.

On the 13th day of April, the little schooner "Pearl," commanded by Daniel Drayton, came to anchor in the Potomac River, at Washington.

The news had just arrived of a revolution in France, and the establishment of a democratic Government, and all Washington was turning out to celebrate the triumph of Liberty.

The trees in the avenue were fancifully hung with many-coloured lanterns—drums beat, bands of music played, the houses of the President and other high officials were illuminated, and men, women, and children were all turned out to see the procession, and to join in the shouts of liberty that rent the air. Of course, all the slaves of the city, lively, fanciful, and sympathetic, most excitable as they are by music and by dazzling spectacles, were everywhere listening, seeing, and rejoicing, in ignorant joy. All the heads of departments, senators, representatives, and dignitaries of all kinds, marched in procession to an open space on Pennsylvania Avenue, and there delivered congratulatory addresses on the progress of universal freedom. With unheard-of imprudence, the most earnest defenders of slave-holding institutions poured down on the listening crowd both of black and white, bond and free, the most inflammatory and incendiary sentiments. Such, for example, as the following language of Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee:—

We do not, indeed, propagate our principles with the sword of power; but there is one sense in which we are propagandists. We cannot help being so. Our example is contagious. In the section of this great country where I live, on the banks of the mighty Mississippi river, we have the true emblem of the tree of liberty. There you may see the giant cotton-wood spreading his branches widely to the winds of heaven. Sometimes the current lays bare his roots, and you behold them extending far around, and penetrating to an immense depth in the soil. When the season of maturity comes, the air is filled with a cotton-like substance, which floats in every direction, bearing on its light wings the living seeds of the mighty tree.

Thus the seeds of freedom have emanated from the tree of our liberties; they fill the air; they are wafted to every part of the habitable globe; and even in the barren sands of tyranny they are destined to take root. The tree of liberty will spring up everywhere, and nations shall recline in its shade.

Senator Foote, of Mississippi, also used this language:—

Such has been the extraordinary course of events in France and Europe, within the last two months, that the more deliberately we survey the scene which has been spread out before us, and the more rigidly we scrutinise the conduct of its actors, the more confident does our conviction become that the glorious work which has been so well begun cannot possibly fail of complete accomplishment; that the age of TYRANTS AND SLAVERY is rapidly drawing to a close; and that the happy period to be signalled by the universal emancipation of man from the fetters of civil oppression, and the recognition in all countries of the great principles of popular sovereignty, equality, and BROTHERHOOD, at this moment visibly commencing.

Will any one be surprised, after this, that seventy-seven of the most intelligent young slaves, male and female, in Washington city, honestly taking Mr. Foote and his brother senators at their word, and believing that the age of tyrants and slavery was drawing to a close, banded together, and made an effort to obtain their part in this reign of universal brotherhood?

The schooner “Pearl” was lying in the harbour, and Captain Drayton was found to have the heart of a man. Perhaps he, too, had listened to the addresses on Pennsylvania Avenue, and thought in the innocence of his heart, that a man who really *did* something to promote universal emancipation, was no worse than the men who only made speeches about it.

At any rate, Drayton was persuaded to allow these seventy-seven slaves to secrete themselves in the hold of his vessel, and among them were six children of Paul and Milly Edmondson. The incidents of the rest of the narrative will now be given as obtained from Mary and Emily Edmondson, by the lady in whose family they have been placed by the writer for an education.

Some few preliminaries may be necessary in order to understand the account.

A respectable coloured man, by the name of Daniel Bell, who had purchased his own freedom, resided in the city of Washington. His wife, with her eight children, were set free by her master, when on his death-bed. The heirs endeavoured to break the will, on the ground that he was not of sound mind at the time of its preparation. The magistrate, however, before whom it was executed, by his own personal knowledge of the competence of the man at the time, was enabled to defeat their purpose; the family, therefore, lived as free for some years. On the death of this magistrate, the heirs again brought the case into Court, and as it seemed likely to be decided against the family, they resolved to secure their legal rights by flight, and engaged passage on board the vessel of Captain Drayton. Many of their associates and friends, stirred up, perhaps, by the recent demonstrations in favour of liberty, begged leave to accompany them in their flight. The seeds of the cotton-wood were flying everywhere, and springing up in all hearts; so that, on the eventful evening of the 15th of April, 1848, not less than seventy-seven men, women, and children, with beating hearts and anxious secrecy, stowed themselves away in the hold of the little schooner, and Captain Drayton was so wicked that he could not, for the life of him, say “Nay” to one of them.

Richard Edmondson had long sought to buy his liberty; had toiled for it early and late; but the price set upon him was so high that he despaired of ever earning it. On this evening he and his three brothers thought, as the reign of universal brotherhood had begun, and the reign of tyrants and slavery come to an end, that they would take to themselves and their sisters that sacred gift of liberty, which all Washington had been informed, two evenings before, it was the peculiar province of America to give to all nations. Their two sisters, aged sixteen and fourteen, were hired out in families in the city. On this evening Samuel Edmondson called at the house where Emily lived, and told her of the projected plan.

“But what will mother think?” said Emily.

“Don't stop to think of her; she would rather we'd be free than to spend time to talk about her.”

“Well, then, if Mary will go, I will.”

The girls give as a reason for wishing to escape, that though they had never suffered hardships or been treated unkindly, yet they knew they were liable at any time to be sold into rigorous bondage, and separated far from all they loved.

They then all went on board the “Pearl,” which was lying a little way off from the place where vessels usually anchor. There they found a company of slaves, seventy-seven in number.

At twelve o'clock at night the silent wings of the little schooner were spread, and with her weight of fear and mystery she glided out into the stream. A fresh breeze sprang up, and by eleven o'clock next night they had sailed two hundred miles from Washington, and began to think that liberty was gained. They anchored in a place called Cornfield Harbour, intending to wait for daylight. All laid down to sleep in peaceful security, lulled by the gentle rock of the vessel and the rippling of the waters.

But at two o'clock at night they were roused by terrible noises on deck, scuffling, screaming, swearing, and groaning. A steamer had pursued and overtaken them, and the little schooner was boarded by an infuriated set of armed men. In a moment, the captain, mate, and all the crew, were seized and bound, amid oaths and dreadful threats. As they, swearing and yelling, tore open the hatches on the defenceless prisoners below, Richard Edmondson stepped forward, and in a calm voice said to them, “Gentlemen, do yourselves no harm, for we are all here.” With this exception, all was still among the slaves as despair could make it; not a word was spoken in the whole company. The men were all bound and placed on board the steamer; the woman were left on board the schooner, to be towed after.

The explanation of their capture was this:—In the morning after they had sailed, many families in Washington found their slaves missing, and the event created as great an excitement as the emancipation of France had, two days before. At that time they had listened in the most complacent manner to the announcement that the reign of slavery was near its close, because they had not the slightest idea that the language meant anything; and they were utterly confounded by this practical application of it. More than a hundred men, mounted upon horses, determined to push out into the country, in pursuit of these new disciples of the doctrine of

universal emancipation. Here a coloured man, by the name of Judson Diggs, betrayed the whole plot. He had been provoked, because, after having taken a poor woman, with her luggage, down to the boat, she was unable to pay the twenty-five cents that he demanded. So he told these admirers of universal brotherhood that they need not ride into the country, as their slaves had sailed down the river, and were far enough off by this time. A steamer was immediately manned by two hundred armed men, and away they went in pursuit.

When the cortege arrived with the captured slaves, there was a most furious excitement in the city. The men were driven through the streets bound with ropes, two and two. Showers of taunts and jeers rained upon them from all sides. One man asked one of the girls if she “didn't feel pretty to be caught running away,” and another asked her “if she wasn't sorry.” She answered, “No, if it was to do again to-morrow, she would do the same.” The man turned to a bystander and said—“Han't she got good spunk?”

But the most vehement excitement was against Drayton and Sayres, the captain and mate of the vessel. Ruffians armed with dirk-knives and pistols crowded around them, with the most horrid threats. One of them struck so near Drayton as to cut his ear, which Emily noticed as bleeding. Meanwhile there mingled in the crowd multitudes of the relatives of the captives, who, looking on them as so many doomed victims, bewildered and lamented them. A brother-in-law of the Edmondsons was so overcome when he saw them that he fainted away and fell down in the street, and was carried home insensible. The sorrowful news spread to the cottage of Paul and Milly Edmondson; and knowing that all their children were now probably doomed to the Southern market, they gave themselves up to sorrow. “Oh, what a day that was!” said the old mother, when describing that scene to the writer. “Never a morsel of anything could I put into my mouth. Paul and me, we fasted and prayed before the Lord, night and day, for our poor children!”

The whole public sentiment of the community was roused to the most intense indignation. It was repeated from mouth to mouth that they had been kindly treated and never abused; and what could have induced them to try to get their liberty? All that Mr. Stanton had said of the insensible influence of American institutions, and all his pretty similes about the cotton-wood seeds, seemed entirely to have escaped the memory of the community, and they could see nothing but the most unheard-of depravity in the attempt of these people to secure freedom. It was strenuously advised by many that their owners should not forgive them—that no mercy should be shown; but that they should be thrown into the hands of the traders, forthwith, for the Southern market—that Siberia of the irresponsible despots of America.

When all the prisoners were lodged in jail, the owners came to make oath to their property, and the property also was required to make oath to their owners. Among them came the married sisters of Mary and Emily, but were not allowed to enter the prison. The girls looked through the iron grates of the third-storey windows, and saw their sisters standing below in the yard weeping.

The guardian of the Edmondsons, who acted in the place of the real owner, apparently touched with their sorrow, promised their family and friends, who were anxious to purchase them, if possible, that they should have an opportunity the next morning. Perhaps he intended at the time to give them one; but, as Bruin and Hill, the keepers of the large slave warehouse in Alexandria,

offered him four thousand five hundred dollars for the six children, they were irrevocably sold before the next morning. Bruin would listen to no terms which any of their friends could propose. The lady with whom Mary had lived offered a thousand dollars for her, but Bruin refused, saying he could get double that sum in the New Orleans market. He said he had had his eye upon the family for twelve years, and had the promise of them should they ever be sold.

While the girls remained in the prison they had no beds nor chairs, and only one blanket each, though the nights were chilly; but understanding that the rooms below, where their brothers were confined, were still colder, and that no blankets were given them, they sent their own down to them. In the morning they were allowed to go down into the yard for a few moments; and then they used to run to the window of their brothers' room, to bid them good morning, and kiss them through the grate.

At ten o'clock, Thursday night, the brothers were handcuffed, and, with their sisters, taken into carriages by their new owners, driven to Alexandria, and put into a prison called a Georgia Pen. The girls were put into a large room alone, in total darkness, without bed or blanket, where they spent the night in sobs and tears, in utter ignorance of their brothers' fate. At eight o'clock in the morning they were called to breakfast, when, to their great comfort, they found their four brothers all in the same prison.

They remained here about four weeks, being usually permitted by day to stay below with their brothers, and at night to return to their own rooms. Their brothers had great anxieties about them, fearing they would be sold South. Samuel, in particular, felt very sadly, as he had been the principal actor in getting them away. He often said he would gladly *die* for them, if that would save them from the fate he feared. He used to weep a great deal, though he endeavoured to restrain his tears in their presence.

While in the slave-prison they were required to wash for thirteen men, though their brothers performed a great share of the labour. Before they left, their size and height were measured by their owners. At length they were again taken out, the brothers handcuffed, and all put on board a steamboat, where were about forty slaves, mostly men, and taken to Baltimore. The voyage occupied one day and a night. When arrived in Baltimore, they were thrown into a slave-pen kept by a partner of Bruin and Hill. He was a man of coarse habits, constantly using the most profane language, and grossly obscene and insulting in his remarks to women. Here they were forbidden to pray together, as they had previously been accustomed to do. But, by rising very early in the morning, they secured to themselves a little interval which they could employ, uninterrupted, in this manner. They, with four or five other women in the prison, used to meet together before daybreak to spread their sorrows before the Refuge of the afflicted; and in these prayers the hard-hearted slave-dealer was daily remembered. The brothers of Mary and Emily were very gentle and tender in their treatment of their sisters, which had an influence upon other men in their company.

At this place they became acquainted with Aunt Rachel, a most godly woman, about middle age, who had been sold into the prison away from her husband. The poor husband used often to come to the prison and beg the trader to sell her to *his* owners, who he thought were willing to

purchase her, if the price was not too high. But he was driven off with brutal threats and curses. They remained in Baltimore about three weeks.

The friends in Washington, though hitherto unsuccessful in their efforts to redeem the family, were still exerting themselves in their behalf; and one evening a message was received from them by telegraph, stating that a person would arrive in the morning train of cars prepared to bargain for the family, and that a part of the money was now ready. But the trader was inexorable; and in the morning, an hour before the cars were to arrive, they were all put on board the brig "Union," ready to sail for New Orleans. The messenger came, and brought nine hundred dollars in money, the gift of a grandson of John Jacob Astor. This was finally appropriated to the ransom of Richard Edmondson, as his wife and children were said to be suffering in Washington; and the trader would not sell the girls to them upon any consideration, nor would he even suffer Richard to be brought back from the brig, which had not yet sailed. The bargain was, however made, and the money deposited in Baltimore.

On this brig the eleven women were put in one small apartment, and the thirty or forty men in an adjoining one. Emily was very sea-sick most of the time, and her brothers feared she would die. They used to come and carry her out on deck and back again, buy little comforts for their sisters, and take all possible care of them.

Frequently head-winds blew them back, so that they made very slow progress; and in their prayer-meetings, which they held every night, they used to pray that head-winds might blow them to New York; and one of the sailors declared that if they could get within one hundred miles of New York, and the slaves would stand by him, he would make way with the captain, and pilot them into New York himself.

When they arrived near Key West, they hoisted a signal for a pilot, the captain being aware of the dangers of the place, and yet not knowing how to avoid them. As the pilot-boat approached, the slaves were all fastened below, and a heavy canvas thrown over the grated hatchway door, which entirely excluded all circulation of air, and almost produced suffocation. The captain and pilot had a long talk about the price, and some altercation ensued, the captain not being willing to give the price demanded by the pilot; during which time there was great suffering below. The women became so exhausted that they were mostly helpless; and the situation of the men was not much better, though they managed with a stick to break some holes through the canvass on their side, so as to let in a little air, but a few only of the strongest could get there to enjoy it. Some of them shouted for help as long as their strength would permit; and at length, after what seemed to them an almost interminable interview, the pilot left, refusing to assist them; the canvas was removed, and the brig obliged to turn tack, and take another course. Then one after another, as they got air and strength, crawled out on deck. Mary and Emily were carried out by their brothers as soon as they were able to do it.

Soon after this the stock of provisions ran low, and the water failed, so that the slaves were restricted to a gill a day. The sailors were allowed a quart each, and often gave a pint of it to one of the Edmondsons for their sisters; and they divided it with the other women, as they always did every nice thing they got in such ways.

The day they arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi a terrible storm arose, and the waves rolled mountain high, so that, when the pilot-boat approached, it would sometimes seem to be entirely swallowed by the waves, and again it would emerge, and again appear wholly buried. At length they were towed into and up the river by a steamer, and there, for the first time, saw cotton plantations, and gangs of slaves at work on them. They arrived at New Orleans in the night, and about ten the next day were landed and marched to what they called the show-rooms, and, going out into the yard, saw a great many men and women sitting around, with such sad faces that Emily soon began to cry, upon which an overseer stepped up and struck her on the chin, and bade her "stop crying, or he would give her something to cry about." Then pointing, he told her "there was the calaboose, where they whipped those who did not behave themselves." As soon as he turned away, a slave-woman came and told her to look cheerful, if she possibly could, as it would be far better for her. One of her brothers soon came to inquire what the woman had been saying to her; and when informed, encouraged Emily to follow the advice, and endeavoured to profit by it himself.

That night all the four brothers had their hair cut close, their moustaches shaved off, and their usual clothing exchanged for a blue jacket and pants, all of which so altered their appearance that at first their sisters did not know them. Then, for three successive days, they were all obliged to stand in an open porch fronting the street, for passers-by to look at, except, when one was tired out, she might go in for a little time, and another take her place. Whenever buyers called, they were paraded in the auction-room in rows, exposed to coarse jokes and taunts. When any one took a liking to any girl in the company, he would call her to him, take hold of her, open her mouth, look at her teeth, and handle her person rudely, frequently making obscene remarks; and she must stand and bear it, without resistance. Mary and Emily complained to their brothers that they could not submit to such treatment. They conversed about it with Wilson, a partner of Bruin and Hill, who had the charge of the slaves at this prison. After this they were treated with more decency.

Another brother of the girls, named Hamilton, had been a slave in or near New Orleans for sixteen years, and had just purchased his own freedom for one thousand dollars; having once before earned that sum for himself, and then had it taken from him. Richard being now really free, as the money was deposited in Baltimore for his ransom, found him out the next day after their arrival at New Orleans, and brought him to the prison to see his brothers and sisters. The meeting was over-poweringly affecting.

He had never before seen his sister Emily, as he had been sold away from his parents before her birth.

The girls' lodging-room was occupied at night by about twenty or thirty women, who all slept on the bare floor, with only a blanket each. After a few days, word was received (which was *really incorrect*), that half the money had been raised for the redemption of Mary and Emily. After this they were allowed, upon their brothers' earnest request, to go to their free brother's house and spend their nights, and return in the mornings, as they had suffered greatly from the mosquitos and other insects, and their feet were swollen and sore.

While at this prison some horrible cases of cruelty came to their knowledge, and some of them under their own observation. Two persons, one woman and one boy, were whipped to death in the prison while they were there, though they were not in the same pen, or owned by the same trader, as themselves.

None of the slaves were allowed to sleep in the day-time, and sometimes little children sitting or standing idle all day would become so sleepy as not to be able to hold up their eyelids; but, if they were caught thus by the overseer, they were cruelly beaten. Mary and Emily used to watch the little ones, and let them sleep until they heard the overseers coming, and then spring and rouse them in a moment.

One young woman, who had been sold by the traders for the worst of purposes, was returned, not being fortunate (?) enough to suit her purchaser; and, as is their custom in such cases, was most cruelly flogged—so much so that some of her flesh mortified, and her life was despaired of. When Mary and Emily first arrived at New Orleans they saw and conversed with her. She was then just beginning to sit up; was quite small, and very fine-looking, with beautiful straight hair, which was formerly long, but had been cut off short by her brutal tormentors.

The overseer who flogged her said, in their hearing, that he would never flog another girl in that way—it was too much for any one to bear. They suggest that perhaps the reason why he promised this was because he was obliged to be her nurse, and of course saw her sufferings. She was from Alexandria, but they have forgotten her name.

One young man and woman of their company in the prison, who were engaged to be married, and were sold to different owners, felt so distressed at their separation that they could not or did not labour well; and the young man was soon sent back, with the complaint that he would not answer the purpose. Of course, the money was to be refunded, and he flogged. He was condemned to be flogged each night for a week; and, after about two hundred lashes by the overseer, each one of the male slaves in the prison was required to come and lay on five lashes with all his strength, upon penalty of being flogged himself. The young woman, too, was soon sent there, with a note from her new mistress, requesting that she might be whipped a certain number of lashes, and enclosing the money to pay for it; which request was readily complied with.

While in New Orleans they saw gangs of women cleaning the streets, chained together, some with a heavy iron ball attached to the chain; a form of punishment frequently resorted to for household servants who had displeased their mistresses.

Hamilton Edmondson, the brother who had purchased his own freedom, made great efforts to get good homes for his brothers and sisters in New Orleans, so that they need not be far separated from each other. One day Mr. Wilson, the overseer, took Samuel away with him in a carriage, and returned without him. The brothers and sisters soon found that he was sold, and gone they knew not whither; but they were not allowed to weep, or even look sad, upon pain of severe punishment. The next day, however, to their great joy, he came to the prison himself, and told them he had a good home in the city with an Englishman, who had paid a thousand dollars for him.

After remaining about three weeks in this prison, the Edmondsons were told that in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever in the city, together with their not being acclimated, it was deemed dangerous for them to remain there longer; and, besides this, purchasers were loth to give good prices under these circumstances. Some of the slaves in the pen were already sick; some of them old, poor, or dirty, and for these reasons greatly exposed to sickness. Richard Edmondson had already been ransomed, and must be sent back; and, upon the whole, it was thought best to fit out and send off a gang to Baltimore without delay.

The Edmondsons received these tidings with joyful hearts, for they had not yet been undeceived with regard to the raising of the money for their ransom. Their brother who was free procured for them many comforts for the voyage, such as a mattress, blankets, sheets, and different kinds of food and drink; and, accompanied to the vessel by their friends there, they embarked on the brig "Union" just at night, and were towed out of the river. The brig had nearly a full cargo of cotton, molasses, sugar, &c., and, of course, the space for the slaves was exceedingly limited. The place allotted the females was a little, close, filthy room, perhaps eight or ten feet square, filled with cotton within two or three feet of the top of the room, except the space directly under the hatchway door. Richard Edmondson kept his sisters upon deck with him, though without a shelter; prepared their food himself, made up their bed at night on the top of barrels, or wherever he could find a place, and then slept by their side. Sometimes a storm would arise in the middle of the night, when he would spring up and wake them, and, gathering up their bed and bedding, conduct them to a little kind of a pantry, where they could all three just stand, till the storm passed away. Sometimes he contrived to make a temporary shelter for them out of bits of boards, or something else on deck.

After a voyage of sixteen days, they arrived at Baltimore, fully expecting that their days of slavery were numbered. Here they were conducted back to the same old prison from which they had been taken a few weeks before, though they supposed it would be but for an hour or two. Presently Mr. Bigelow, of Washington, came for Richard. When the girls found that they were not to be set free too, their grief and disappointment were unspeakable. But they were *separated*—Richard to go to his home, his wife and children, and they to remain in the slave-prison. Wearisome days and nights again rolled on. In the mornings they were obliged to march round the yard to the music of fiddles, banjoes, &c.; in the daytime they washed and ironed for the male slaves, slept some, and wept a great deal. After a few weeks their father came to visit them, accompanied by their sister.

His object was partly to ascertain what were the very lowest terms upon which their keeper would sell the girls, as he indulged a faint hope that in some way or other the money might be raised, if time enough were allowed. The trader declared he should soon send them to some other slave-market, but he would wait two weeks, and, if the friends could raise the money in that time, they might have them.

The night their father and sister spent in the prison with them, he lay in the room over their heads; and they could hear him groan all night, while their sister was weeping by their side. None of them closed their eyes in sleep.

In the morning came again the wearisome routine of the slave-prison. Old Paul walked quietly into the yard, and sat down to see the poor slaves marched around. He had never seen his daughters in such circumstances before, and his feelings quite overcame him. The yard was narrow, and the girls, as they walked by him, almost brushing him with their clothes, could just hear him groaning within himself, "O my children! my children!" After the breakfast, which none of them were able to eat, they parted with sad hearts, the father begging the keeper to send them to New Orleans, if the money could not be raised, as perhaps their brothers there might secure for them kind masters.

Two or three weeks afterwards Bruin and Hill visited the prison, dissolved partnership with the trader, settled accounts, and took the Edmondsons again in their own possession.

The girls were roused about eleven o'clock at night, after they had fallen asleep, and told to get up directly, and prepare for going home. They had learned that the word of a slaveholder is not to be trusted, and feared they were going to be sent to Richmond, Virginia, as there had been talk of it. They were soon on their way in the cars with Bruin, and arrived at Washington at a little past midnight.

Their hearts throbbed high when, after these long months of weary captivity, they found themselves once more in the city where were their brothers, sisters, and parents. But they were permitted to see none of them, and were put into a carriage and driven immediately to the slave-prison at Alexandria, where, about two o'clock at night, they found themselves in the same forlorn old room in which they had begun their term of captivity!

This was the latter part of August. Again they were employed in washing, ironing, and sewing by day, and always locked up by night. Sometimes they were allowed to sew in Bruin's house, and even to eat there. After they had been in Alexandria two or three weeks, their eldest married sister, not having heard from them for some time, came to see Bruin, to learn, if possible, something of their fate; and her surprise and joy were great to see them once more, even there. After a few weeks their old father came again to see them. Hopeless as the idea of their emancipation seemed, he still clung to it. He had had some encouragement of assistance in Washington, and he purposed to go North to see if anything could be done there; and he was anxious to obtain from Bruin what were the very lowest possible terms for which he would sell the girls. Bruin drew up his terms in the following document, which we subjoin:—

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 5, 1848.

The bearer, Paul Edmondson, is the father of two girls, Mary Jane and Emily Catherine Edmondson. These girls have been purchased by us, and once sent to the South; and, upon the positive assurance that the money for them would be raised if they were brought back, they were returned. Nothing, it appears, has as yet been done in this respect by those who promised, and we are on the very eve of sending them South the second time; and we are candid in saying that, if they go again, we will not regard any promises made in relation to them. The father wishes to raise money to pay for them; and intends to appeal to the liberality of the humane and the good to aid him, and has requested us to state in writing the conditions upon which we will sell his daughters.

We expect to start our servants to the South in a few days; if the sum of twelve hundred (1200) dollars be raised and paid to us in fifteen days, or we be assured of that sum, then we will retain them for twenty-

five days more, to give an opportunity for the raising of the other thousand and fifty (1050) dollars; otherwise we shall be compelled to send them along with our other servants.

BRUIN AND HILL.

Paul took his papers, and parted from his daughters sorrowfully. After this, the time to the girls dragged on in heavy suspense. Constantly they looked for letter or message, and prayed to God to raise them up a deliverer from some quarter. But day after day and week after week passed, and the dreaded time drew near. The preliminaries for fitting up the gang for South Carolina commenced. Gay calico was bought for them to make up into “show dresses,” in which they were to be exhibited on sale. They made them up with far sadder feelings than they would have sewed on their own shrouds. Hope had almost died out of their bosoms. A few days before the gang were to be sent off, their sister made them a sad farewell visit. They mingled their prayers and tears, and the girls made up little tokens of remembrance to send by her as parting gifts to their brothers and sisters, and aged father and mother; and with a farewell sadder than that of a death-bed, the sisters parted.

The evening before the coffle was to start drew on. Mary and Emily went to the house to bid Bruin's family good-bye. Bruin had a little daughter who had been a pet and favourite with the girls. She clung round them, cried, and begged them not to go. Emily told her that if she wished to have them stay, she must go and ask her father. Away ran the little pleader, full of her errand; and was so very earnest in her importunities, that he, to pacify her, said he would consent to their remaining, if his partner, Captain Hill, would do so. At this time Bruin, hearing Mary crying aloud in the prison, went up to see her. With all the earnestness of despair, she made her last appeal to his feelings. She begged him to make the case his own, to think of his own dear little daughter—what if she were exposed to be torn away from every friend on earth, and cut off from all hope of redemption, at the very moment, too, when deliverance was expected! Bruin was not absolutely a man of stone, and this agonising appeal brought tears to his eyes. He gave some encouragement that, if Hill would consent, they need not be sent off with the gang. A sleepless night followed, spent in weeping, groaning, and prayer. Morning at last dawned; and, according to orders received the day before, they prepared themselves to go, and even put on their bonnets and shawls, and stood ready for the word to be given. When the very last tear of hope was shed, and they were going out to join the gang, Bruin's heart relented. He called them to him, and told them they might remain! Oh, how glad were their hearts made by this, as they might *now* hope on a little longer! Either the entreaties of little Martha or Mary's plea with Bruin had prevailed.

Soon the gang was started on foot—men, women, and children, two and two, the men all handcuffed together, the right wrist of one to the left wrist of the other, and a chain passing through the middle from the handcuffs of one couple to those of the next. The women and children walked in the same manner throughout, handcuffed or chained. Drivers went before and at the side, to take up those who were sick or lame. They were obliged to set off *singing!* accompanied with fiddles and banjos!—“*For they that carried us away captive required of us a song, and they that wasted us required of us mirth.*” And this is a scene of daily occurrence in a Christian country! and Christian ministers say that the right to do these things is *given by God himself!!*

Meanwhile poor old Paul Edmondson went northward to supplicate aid. Any one who should have travelled in the cars at that time might have seen a venerable-looking black man, all whose

air and attitude indicated a patient humility, and who seemed to carry a weight of overwhelming sorrow, like one who had long been acquainted with grief. That man was Paul Edmondson.

Alone, friendless, unknown, and, worst of all, black, he came into the great bustling city of New York, to see if there was any one there who could give him twenty-five hundred dollars to buy his daughters with. Can anybody realise what a poor man's feelings are, who visits a great, bustling, rich city, alone and unknown, for such an object? The writer has now, in a letter from a slave father and husband who was visiting Portland on a similar errand, a touching expression of it:

I walked all day, till I was tired and discouraged. O! Mrs. S——, when I see so many people who seem to have so many more things than they want or know what to do with, and then think that I have worked hard, till I am past forty, all my life, and don't own even my own wife and children, it makes me feel sick and discouraged!

So sick at heart and discouraged felt Paul Edmondson. He went to the Anti-Slavery Office, and made his case known. The sum was such a large one, and seemed to many so exorbitant, that though they pitied the poor father, they were disheartened about raising it. They wrote to Washington to authenticate the particulars of the story, and wrote to Bruin and Hill to see if there could be any reduction of price. Meanwhile the poor old man looked sadly from one adviser to another. He was recommended to go to the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and tell his story. He inquired his way to his door—ascended the steps to ring the door-bell, but his heart failed him: he sat down on the steps, weeping!

There Mr. Beecher found him. He took him in, and inquired his story. There was to be a public meeting that night to raise money. The hapless father begged him to go and plead for his children. He did go, and spoke as if he were pleading for his own father and sisters. Other clergymen followed in the same strain, the meeting became enthusiastic, and the money was raised on the spot, and poor old Paul laid his head that night on a grateful pillow—not to sleep, but to give thanks!

Meanwhile the girls had been dragging on anxious days in the slave-prison. They were employed in sewing for Bruin's family, staying sometimes in the prison, and sometimes in the house.

It is to be stated here that Mr. Bruin is a man of very different character from many in his trade. He is such a man as never would have been found in the profession of a slave-trader, had not the most respectable and religious part of the community defended the right to buy and sell, as being conferred by God himself. It is a fact, with regard to this man, that he was one of the earliest subscribers to the *National Era*, in the District of Columbia; and when a certain individual there brought himself into great peril by assisting fugitive slaves, and there was no one found to go bail for him, Mr. Bruin came forward and performed this kindness.

While we abhor the horrible system and the horrible trade with our whole soul, there is no harm, we suppose, in wishing that such a man had a better occupation. Yet we cannot forbear reminding all such that, when we come to give our account at the judgment-seat of Christ, every man must speak *for himself alone*; and that Christ will not accept as an apology for sin the word

of all the ministers and all the synods in the country. He has given fair warning, “Beware of false prophets;” and if people will not beware of them, their blood is upon their own heads.

The girls, while under Mr. Bruin's care, were treated with as much kindness and consideration as could possibly consist with the design of selling them. There is no doubt that Bruin was personally friendly to them, and really wished most earnestly that they might be ransomed; but then he did not see how he was to lose two thousand five hundred dollars. He had just the same difficulty on this subject that some New York members of churches have had, when they have had slaves brought into their hands as security for Southern debts. He was sorry for them, and wished them well, and hoped Providence would provide for them when they were sold, but still he could not afford to lose his money; and while such men remain elders and communicants in churches in New York, we must not be surprised that there remain slave-traders in Alexandria.

It is one great art of the enemy of souls to lead men to compound for their participation in one branch of sin by their righteous horror of another. The slave-trader has been the general scape-goat on whom all parties have vented their indignation, while buying of him and selling to him.

There is an awful warning given in the fiftieth Psalm to those who in word have professed religion and in deed consented to iniquity, where from the judgment-seat Christ is represented as thus addressing them:—“What hast *thou* to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant into thy mouth, seeing thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee? When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him, and hast been partaker with adulterers.”

One thing is certain, that all who do these things, openly or secretly, must, at last, make up their account with a Judge who is no respecter of persons, and who will just as soon condemn an elder in the church for slave-trading as a professed trader; nay, He may make it more tolerable for the Sodom and Gomorrah of the trade than for them—for it may be, if the trader had the means of grace that they have had, that he would have repented long ago.

But to return to our history.—The girls were sitting sewing near the open window of their cage, when Emily said to Mary, “There, Mary, is that white man we have seen from the North.” They both looked, and in a moment more saw their own dear father. They sprang and ran through the house and the office, and into the street, shouting as they ran, followed by Bruin, who said he thought the girls were crazy. In a moment they were in their father's arms, but observed that he trembled exceedingly, and that his voice was unsteady. They eagerly inquired if the money was raised for their ransom. Afraid of exciting their hopes too soon, before their free papers were signed, he said he would talk with them soon, and went into the office with Mr. Bruin and Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Bruin professed himself sincerely glad, as undoubtedly he was, that they had brought the money; but seemed much hurt by the manner in which he had been spoken of by the Rev. H. W. Beecher at the liberation meeting in New York, thinking it hard that no difference should be made between him and other traders, when he had shown himself so much more considerate and humane than the great body of them. He, however, counted over the money and signed the papers with great good will, taking out a five-dollar gold piece for each of the girls, as a parting present.

The affair took longer than they supposed, and the time seemed an age to the poor girls, who were anxiously walking up and down outside the room, in ignorance of their fate. Could their father have brought the money? Why did he tremble so? Could he have failed of the money, at last? Or could it be that their dear mother was dead, for they had heard that she was very ill!

At length a messenger came shouting to them, "You are free, you are free!" Emily thinks she sprang nearly to the ceiling overhead. They jumped, clapped their hands, laughed and shouted aloud. Soon their father came to them, embraced them tenderly, and attempted to quiet them, and told them to prepare themselves to go and see their mother. This they did they know not how, but with considerable help from the family, who all seemed to rejoice in their joy. Their father procured a carriage to take them to the wharf, and, with joy overflowing all bounds, they bade a most affectionate farewell to each member of the family, not even omitting Bruin himself. The "good that there is in human nature" for once had the upper hand, and all were moved to tears of sympathetic joy. Their father, with subdued tenderness, made great efforts to soothe their tumultuous feelings, and at length partially succeeded. When they arrived at Washington, a carriage was ready to take them to their sister's house. People of every rank and description came running together to get a sight of them. Their brothers caught them up in their arms, and ran about with them, almost frantic with joy. Their aged and venerated mother, raised up from a sick-bed by the stimulus of the glad news, was there, weeping and giving thanks to God. Refreshments were prepared in their sister's house for all who called, and amid greetings and rejoicings, tears and gladness, prayers and thanksgivings, but without sleep, the night passed away, and the morning of November 4, 1848, dawned upon them free and happy.

This last spring, during the month of May, as the writer has already intimated, the aged mother of the Edmondson family came on to New York, and the reason of her coming may be thus briefly explained. She had still one other daughter, the guide and support of her feeble age, or, as she calls her, in her own expressive language, "the last drop of blood in her heart." She had also a son, twenty-one years of age, still a slave on a neighbouring plantation. The infirm woman in whose name the estate was held was supposed to be drawing near to death, and the poor parents were distressed with the fear that, in case of this event, their two remaining children would be sold for the purpose of dividing the estate, and thus thrown into the dreaded Southern market. No one can realise what a constant horror the slave-prisons and the slave-traders are to all the unfortunate families in the vicinity. Everything for which other parents look on their children with pleasure and pride is to these poor souls a source of anxiety and dismay, because it renders the child so much more a merchantable article.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the light in Paul and Milly's cottage was overshadowed by this terrible idea.

The guardians of these children had given their father a written promise to sell them to him for a certain sum, and by hard begging he had acquired a hundred dollars towards the twelve hundred which were necessary. But he was now confined to his bed with sickness. After pouring out earnest prayer to the Helper of the helpless, Milly says, one day she said to Paul, "I tell ye, Paul, I'm going up to New York myself, to see if I can't get that money."

“Paul says to me, 'Why, Milly dear, how can you? Ye an't fit to be off the bed, and ye's never in the cars in your life.'

“Never you fear, Paul,' says I; 'I shall go trusting in the Lord; and the Lord, He'll take me, and He'll bring me, that I know.'

“So I went to the cars and got a white man to put me aboard; and, sure enough, there I found two Bethel ministers; and one set one side o' me, and one set the other, all the way; and they got me my tickets, and looked after my things, and did everything for me. There didn't anything happen to me all the way. Sometimes, when I went to set down in the sitting-rooms, people looked at me and moved off so scornful! Well, I thought, I wish the Lord would give you a better mind.”

Emily and Mary, who had been at school in New York State, came to the city to meet their mother, and they brought her directly to the Rev. Henry W. Beecher's house, where the writer then was.

The writer remembers now the scene when she first met this mother and daughters. It must be recollected that they had not seen each other before for four years. One was sitting each side the mother, holding her hand; and the air of pride and filial affection with which they presented her was touching to behold. After being presented to the writer, she again sat down between them, took a hand of each, and looked very earnestly first on one and then on the other; and then looking up, said, with a smile, “Oh, these children! how they do lie round our hearts!”

She then explained to the writer all her sorrows and anxieties for the younger children. “Now, madam,” she says, “that man that keeps the great trading-house at Alexandria, *that man*, ” she said with a strong, indignant expression, “has sent to know if there's any more of my children to be sold. That man said he wanted to see *me!* Yes, ma'am, he said he'd give twenty dollars to see me. I wouldn't see him if he'd give me a hundred! He sent for me to come and see him when he had my daughters in his prison. I wouldn't go to see him; I didn't want to see them there!”

The two daughters, Emily and Mary, here became very much excited, and broke out in some very natural but bitter language against all slaveholders. “Hush, children! you must forgive your enemies,” she said. “But they're so wicked!” said the girls. “Ah, children, you must hate—the *sin*, but love the *sinner*.” “Well,” said one of the girls, “mother, if I was taken again and made a slave of, I'd kill myself.” “I trust not, child; that would be wicked.” “But, mother, I *should*; I know I never could bear it.” “Bear it, my child!” she answered, “it's they that bears the sorrow here is they that has the glories there.”

There was a deep, indescribable pathos of voice and manner as she said these words; a solemnity and force, and yet a sweetness, that can never be forgotten.

This poor slave-mother, whose whole life had been one long outrage on her holiest feelings; who had been kept from the power to read God's Word, whose whole pilgrimage had been made one day of sorrow by the injustice of a Christian nation, she had yet learned to solve the highest

problem of Christian ethics, and to do what so few reformers can do—hate the *sin*, but love the *sinner!*

A great deal of interest was excited among the ladies in Brooklyn by this history. Several large meetings were held in different parlours, in which the old mother related her history with great simplicity and pathos, and a subscription for the redemption of the remaining two of her family, was soon on foot. It may be interesting to know that the subscription-list was headed by the lovely and benevolent Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.

Some of the ladies who listened to this touching story were so much interested in Mrs. Edmondson personally, they wished to have her daguerreotype taken, both that they might be strengthened and refreshed by the sight of her placid countenance, and that they might see the beauty of true goodness beaming there.

She accordingly went to the rooms with them, with all the simplicity of a little child. “Oh,” said she to one of the ladies, “you can't think how happy it's made me to get here, where everybody is *so kind* to me! Why, last night, when I went home, I was so happy I couldn't sleep. I had to go and tell my Saviour, over and over again, how happy I was.”

A lady spoke to her about reading something. “Law bless you, honey! I can't read a letter.”

“Then,” said another lady, “how have you learned so much of God and heavenly things?”

“Well, 'pears like a *gift* from above.”

“Can you have the Bible read to you?”

“Why, yes; Paul, he reads a little, but then he has so much work all day, and when he gets home at night he's so tired! and his eyes is bad. But the *Sperit* teaches us.”

“Do you go much to meeting?”

“Not much now, we live so far. In winter I can't never. But, oh! what meetings I have had, alone in the corner—my Saviour and only me!” The smile with which these words were spoken was a thing to be remembered. A little girl, daughter of one of the ladies, made some rather severe remarks about somebody in the daguerreotype rooms, and her mother checked her.

The old lady looked up, with her placid smile. “That puts me in mind,” she said, “of what I heard a preacher say once. 'My friends,' says he, 'if you know of anything that will make a brother's heart glad, *run quick and tell it*; but if it is some- thing that will only cause a sigh, bottle it up, bottle it up!' Oh, I often tell my children, 'Bottle it up, bottle it up!' ”

When the writer came to part with the old lady, she said to her, “Well, good-bye, my dear friend; remember and pray for me.”

“Pray for *you!*” she said, earnestly. “Indeed I shall; I can't help it.” She then, raising her finger, said, in an emphatic tone, peculiar to the old of her race, “Tell you what: we never gets no good bread ourselves till we begins *to ask for our brethren.*”

The writer takes this opportunity to inform all those friends, in different parts of the country, who generously contributed for the redemption of these children, that they are *at last free!*

The following extract from the letter of a lady in Washington may be interesting to them:—

I have seen the Edmondson parents—Paul and his wife Milly. I have seen the free Edmondsons—mother, son, and daughter—the very day after the great era of free life commenced, while yet the inspiration was on them, while the mother's face was all light and love, the father's eyes moistened and glistening with tears, the son calm in conscious manhood and responsibility, the daughter (not more than fifteen years old, I think) smiling a delightful appreciation of joy in the present and hope in the future, thus suddenly and completely unfolded.

Thus have we finished the account of one of the families who were taken on board the “Pearl.” We have another history to give, to which we cannot promise so fortunate a termination.

CHAPTER VII.

AMONG those unfortunates guilty of loving freedom too well was a beautiful young quadroon girl, named Emily Russell, whose mother is now living in New York. The writer has seen and conversed with her. She is a pious woman, highly esteemed and respected, a member of a Christian church.

By the avails of her own industry she purchased her freedom, and also redeemed from bondage some of her children. Emily was a resident of Washington, D. C., a place which belongs not to any State, but to the United States; and there, under the laws of the United States, she was held as a slave. She was of a gentle disposition and amiable manners; she had been early touched with a sense of religious things, and was on the very point of uniting herself with a Christian church; but her heart yearned after her widowed mother and after freedom, and so, on the fatal night when all the other poor victims sought the *Pearl*, the child Emily went also among them.

How they were taken has already been told. The sin of the poor girl was inexpiable. Because she longed for her mother's arms and for liberty, she could not be forgiven. Nothing would do for such a sin, but to throw her into the hands of the trader. She also was thrown into Bruin and Hill's gaol, in Alexandria. Her poor mother in New York received the following letter from her. Read it, Christian mother, and think what if your daughter had written it to you!—

To Mrs. Nancy Cartwright, New York.

Alexandria, Jan. 22, 1850.

MY DEAR MOTHER—I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines, to inform you that I am in Bruin's Jail, and Aunt Sally and all of her children, and Aunt Hagar and all her children, and grandmother is almost crazy. My dear mother, will you please to come on as soon as you can? I expect to go away very shortly. O mother! my dear mother! come now and see your distressed and heart-broken daughter once more. Mother! my dear mother! do not forsake me, for I feel desolate! Please to come now.

Your daughter,
EMILY RUSSELL.

P.S.—If you do not come as far as Alexandria, come to Washington, and do what you can.

That letter, blotted and tear-soiled, was brought by this poor washerwoman to some Christian friends in New York, and shown to them. “What do you suppose they will ask for her?” was her question. All that she had—her little house, her little furniture, her small earnings—all these poor Nancy was willing to throw in; but all these were but as a drop to the bucket.

The first thing to be done, then, was to ascertain what Emily could be redeemed for; and, as it may be an interesting item of American trade, we give the reply of the traders in full:—

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—When I received your letter I had not bought the negroes you spoke of, but since that time I have bought them. All I have to say about the matter is, that we paid very high for the negroes, and cannot afford to sell the girl Emily for less than EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. This may seem a high price to you, but, cotton being very high, consequently slaves are high. We have two or three offers for Emily from gentlemen from the South. She is said to be the finest-looking woman in this country. As for Hagar and her seven children, we will take two thousand five hundred dollars for them. Sally and her

four children, we will take for them two thousand eight hundred dollars. You may seem a little surprised at the difference in prices, but the difference in the negroes makes the difference in price. We expect to start South with the negroes on the 8th February, and if you intend to do anything, you had better do it soon.

Yours respectfully,
BRUIN AND HILL.

This letter came to New York before the case of the Edmondsons had called the attention of the community to this subject. The enormous price asked entirely discouraged effort, and before anything of importance was done they heard that the coffle had departed, with Emily in it.

Hear, O heavens! and give ear, O earth! Let it be known, in all the countries of the earth, that the price of a beautiful Christian girl in America, when she is set up to be sold to a life of shame, is from EIGHTEEN HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS; and yet, judicatories in the church of Christ have said, in solemn conclave, that AMERICAN SLAVERY AS IT IS IS NO EVIL!*

From the table of the Sacrament and from the sanctuary of the church of Christ this girl was torn away, because her beauty was a saleable article in the slave-market in New Orleans!

Perhaps some Northern apologist for slavery will say she was

kindly treated here—not handcuffed by the wrist to a chain, and forced to walk, as articles less choice are; that a waggon was provided, and that she rode; and that food abundant was given her to eat, and that her clothing was warm and comfortable, and therefore no harm was done. We have heard it told us, again and again, that there is no harm in slavery, if one is only warm enough, and full-fed, and comfortable. It is true that the slave-woman has no protection from the foulest dishonour and the utmost insult that can be offered to womanhood—none whatever in law or gospel; but so long as she has enough to eat and wear, our Christian fathers and mothers tell us it is not so bad!

Poor Emily could not think so. There was no eye to pity, and none to help. The food of her accursed lot did not nourish her; the warmest clothing could not keep the chill of slavery from her heart. In the middle of the overland passage, sick, weary, heart-broken, the child laid her down and died. By that lonely pillow there was no mother; but there was one Friend, who loveth at all times, who is closer than a brother. Could our eyes be touched by the seal of faith, where others see only the lonely wilderness and the dying girl, we, perhaps, should see one closed in celestial beauty, waiting for that short agony to be over, that He might redeem her from all iniquity, and present her faultless before the presence of his Grace with exceeding joy.

Even the hard-hearted trader was touched with her sad fate, and we are credibly informed that he said he was sorry he had taken her.

* The words of the Georgia Annual Conference: Resolved, “That slavery, *as it exists* in the United States, is not a moral evil.”

Bruin and Hill wrote to New York that the girl Emily was dead. The Quaker, William Harned, went with the letter, to break the news to her mother. Since she had given up all hope of redeeming her daughter from the dreadful doom to which she had been sold, the helpless mother had drooped like a stricken woman. She no longer lifted up her head, or seemed to take any interest in life.

When Mr. Harned called on her, she asked eagerly,

“Have you heard anything from my daughter?”

“Yes, I have,” was the reply—“a letter from Bruin and Hill.”

“And what is the news?”

He thought best to give a direct answer—“*Emily is dead.*”

The poor mother clasped her hands, and, looking upwards, said, “The Lord be thanked! He has heard my prayers at last!”

And, now, will it be said this is an exceptional case—it happens one time in a thousand? Though we know that this is the foulest of falsehoods, and that the case is only a specimen of what is acting every day in the American slave-trade, yet, for argument's sake, let us, for once, admit it to be true. If only once in this nation, under the protection of our law, a Christian girl had been torn from the altar and the communion-table, and sold to foulest shame and dishonour, would that have been a light sin? Does not Christ say, “Inasmuch as ye have done it unto *one of the least* of these, ye have done it unto me?” Oh, words of woe for thee, America! words of woe for thee, church of Christ! Hast thou trod them under foot and trampled them in the dust so long that Christ has forgotten them? In the day of judgment everyone of these words shall rise up, living and burning, as accusing angels to witness against thee. Art thou, O church of Christ! praying daily, “Thy kingdom come?” Darest thou pray, “Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly?” Oh, what if He should come? What if the Lord, whom ye seek, should *suddenly* come into his temple? If his soul was stirred within him when he found within his temple of old those that changed money, and sold sheep, and oxen, and doves, what will he say now, when he finds them selling body, blood, and bones of his own people? And is the Christian church, which justifies this enormous system—which has used the awful name of her Redeemer to sanction the buying, selling, and trading in the souls of men—is this church the bride of Christ? Is she one with Christ, even as Christ is one with the Father? Oh, bitter mockery! Does this church believe that every Christian's body is a temple of the Holy Ghost? Or does she think those solemn words were idle breath, when, a thousand times, every day and week, in the midst of her, is this temple set up and sold at auction, to be bought by any godless, blasphemous man who has money to pay for it!

As to poor Daniel Bell and his family, whose contested claim to freedom was the beginning of the whole trouble, a few members of it were redeemed, and the rest were plunged into the abyss of slavery. It would seem as if this event, like the sinking of a ship, drew into its Maelstrom the fate of every unfortunate being who was in its vicinity. A poor, honest, hard-working slave-man,

of the name of Thomas Duckett, had a wife who was on board the *Pearl*. Tom was supposed to know the men who countenanced the enterprise, and his master, therefore, determined to sell him. He brought him to Washington for the purpose. Some in Washington doubted his legal right to bring a slave from Maryland for the purpose of selling him, and commenced legal proceedings to test the matter. While they were pending, the counsel for the master told the men who brought action against his client, that Tom was anxious to be sold; that he preferred being sold to the man who had purchased his wife and children rather than to have his liberty. It was well known that Tom did not wish to be separated from his family, and the friends here, confiding in the representation made to them, consented to withdraw the proceedings.

Some time after this they received letters from poor Tom Duckett, dated ninety miles above New Orleans, complaining sadly of his condition, and making piteous appeals to hear from them respecting his wife and children. Upon inquiry, nothing could be learned respecting them. They had been sold and gone—sold and gone—no one knew whither; and as a punishment to Tom for his contumacy in refusing to give the name of the man who had projected the expedition of the *Pearl*, he was denied the privilege of going off the place, and was not allowed to talk with the other servants, his master fearing a conspiracy. In one of his letters he says, “I have seen more trouble here in one day than I have in all my life.” In another, “I would be glad to hear from her (his wife), but I should be more glad to hear of her death than for her to come here.”

In his distress, Tom wrote a letter to Mr. Bigelow, of Washington. People who are not in the habit of getting such documents have no idea of them. We give a *fac simile* of Tom's letter, with all its poor spelling, all its ignorance, helplessness, and misery.

February 18 1856

Mr Bejelow dear son
I write to you to let
you know how I am get-
ting on a long hard times
how I have not had one
open to go out side of the
place since I have
been on, et I put my
trust in the Lord to
help me I long to hear from
you all I write to hear
from you all Mr Bejelow
I hope you will not for

me you no it was not
 my felt that I am
 hear of hope you will
 nam me to Mr Gaden
 Mr chaplen Mr Baly
 to help me out of it
 if be less that if I would
 mak the les move to get
 that it could be I en
 vlong to hear from my
 family how the ar get on
 a long you will ples
 to writ to me fast
 to let me no how the
 ar get on a long you can
 writ to me if I remain
 yours your most obedt servant

Thomas Duckert
you can Iedrec
you let tensto thomas
Duck in car of Mr
sara ul I have is in
luisana nar by a dler
of is for god sake let
me hear from you all
my wife and children
an not dit of my mine
day nor night

TOM DUCKET'S LETTER.

[*February 18, 1852.*

Mr. BIGELOW.—DEAR SIR,—I write to let you know how I am getting along. Hard times here. I have not had one hour to go outside the place since I have been on it. I put my trust in the Lord to help me. I long to hear from you all. I written to hear from you all. Mr. Bigelow, I hope you will not forget me. You know it was not my fault that I am here. I hope you will name me to Mr. Geden, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Bailey, to help me out of it. I believe that if they would make the least move to it that it could be done. I long to hear from my family how they are getting along. You will please to write to me just to let me know how they are getting along. You can write to me.

I remain your humble servant,

THOMAS DUCKET.

You can direct your letters to Thomas Ducket, in care of Mr. Samuel T. Harrison, Louisiana, near Bayou Goula. For God's sake, let me hear from you all My wife and children are not out of my mind, day nor night.]