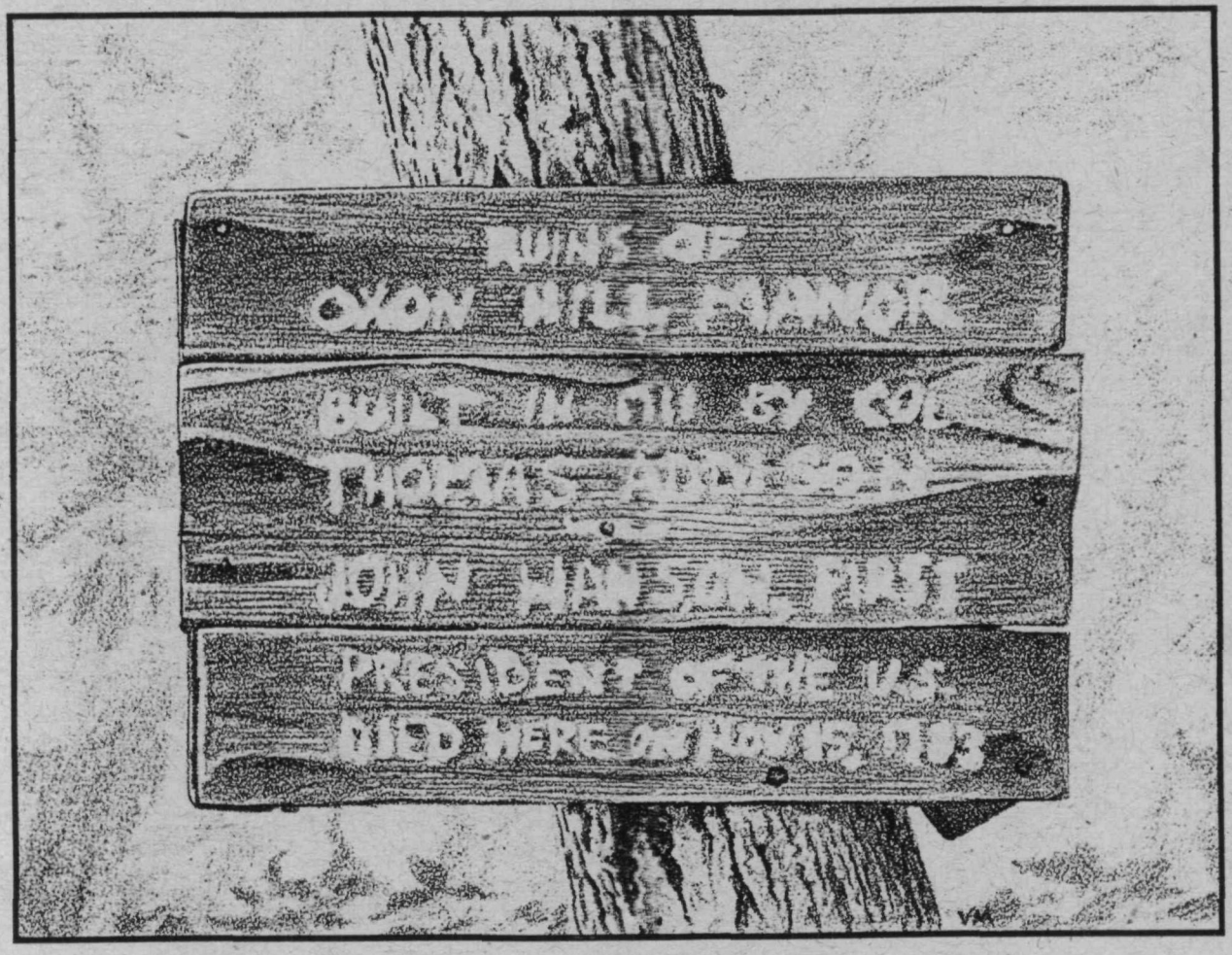
OXON HILL MANOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MITIGATION PROJECT



Patrick H. Garrow and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr.
Editors

Prepared for:
The Maryland Department of Transportation
State Highway Administration
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VOLUME 2

FINAL REPORT

OXON HILL MANOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MITIGATION PROJECT

I-95/MD 210/I-295

Prepared for:

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State Highway Administration

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Prepared by:

Garrow and Associates, Inc.
Dekalb Technology Park
Suite 375
4000 Dekalb Technology Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30340

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Patrick H. Garrow and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr.

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Artifact Patterns

The Area V artifact patterns are presented in Tables 103 and 104. The artifacts from this area are organized by the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century features, undated features, units, and "Feature 5000". Each artifact pattern will be discussed and compared at the class level in the following sections.

Table 103. Area V Features and Units Artifact Patterns Exclusive of "Feature 5000".

	Features						Units		
	18th	%	19th	%	No Date	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	9	14.75	33	14.29	22	17.05	64	110	19.40
Spirit Bottles	2	3.28	24	10.39	20	15.50	46	74	13.05
Bottle Glass	10	16.39	20	8.66	21	16.28	51	19	3.35
Tableware	0	0.00	3	1.30	2	1.55	5	2	0.35
Kitchenware	5	8.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
Sub-Total	26	42.62	80	34.63	65	50.39	171	205	36.16
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	3	4.92	5	2.16	2	1.55	10	17	3.00
Wrought Nails	1	1.64	23	9.96	2	1.55	26	5	0.88
Cut Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.53
Unidentified Nails	14	22.95	75	32.47	33	25.58	122	270	47.62
Sub-Total	18	29.51	103	44.59	37	28.68	158	295	52.03
FURNITURE GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	1	0.43	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
ARMS GROUP									
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.18
CLOTHING GROUP									
Thimbles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.18
Buttons	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.18
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.35
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	6	9.84	31	13.42	14	10.85	51	25	4.4
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Horse Tack	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.18
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

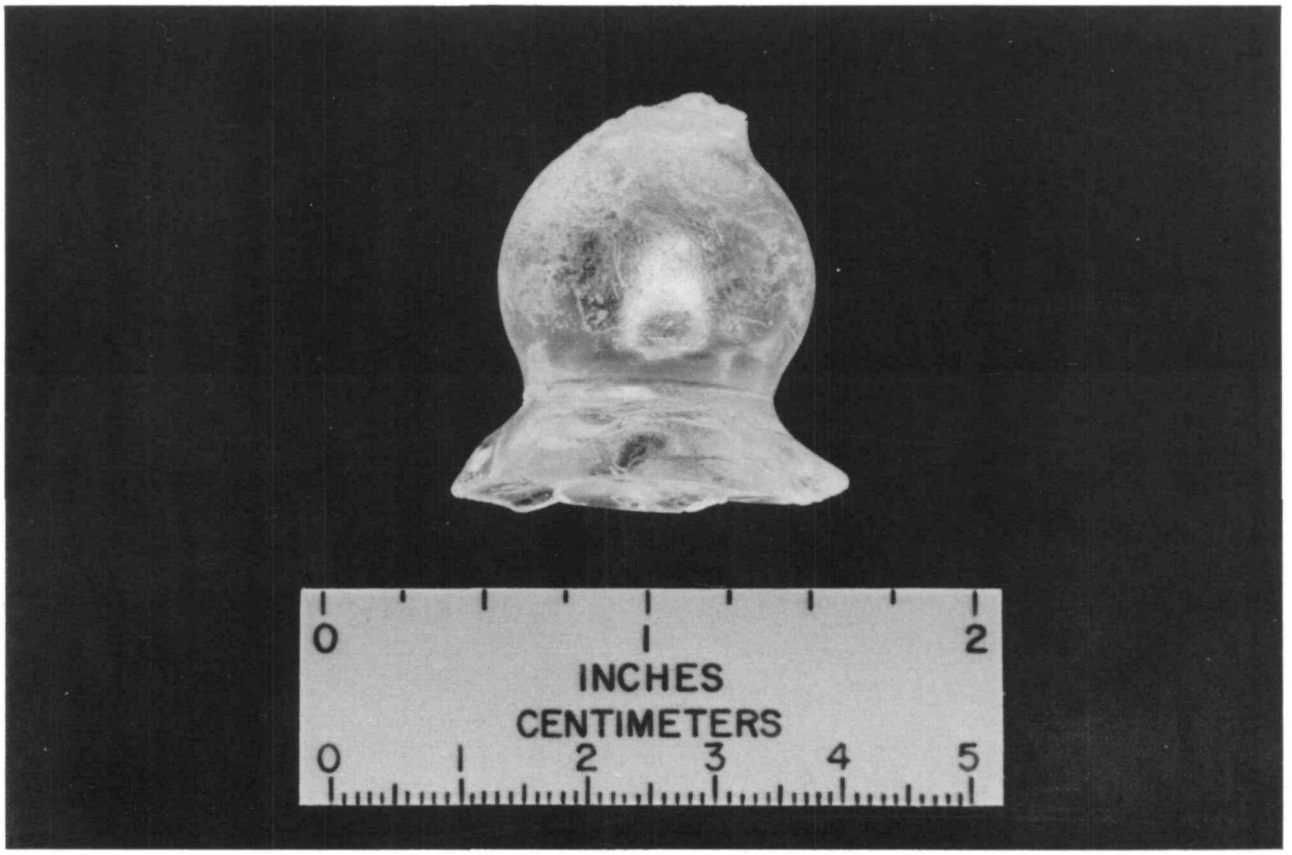

FIGURE 202. Section of stemmed glass from Area V, Feature 5000, Level 13.

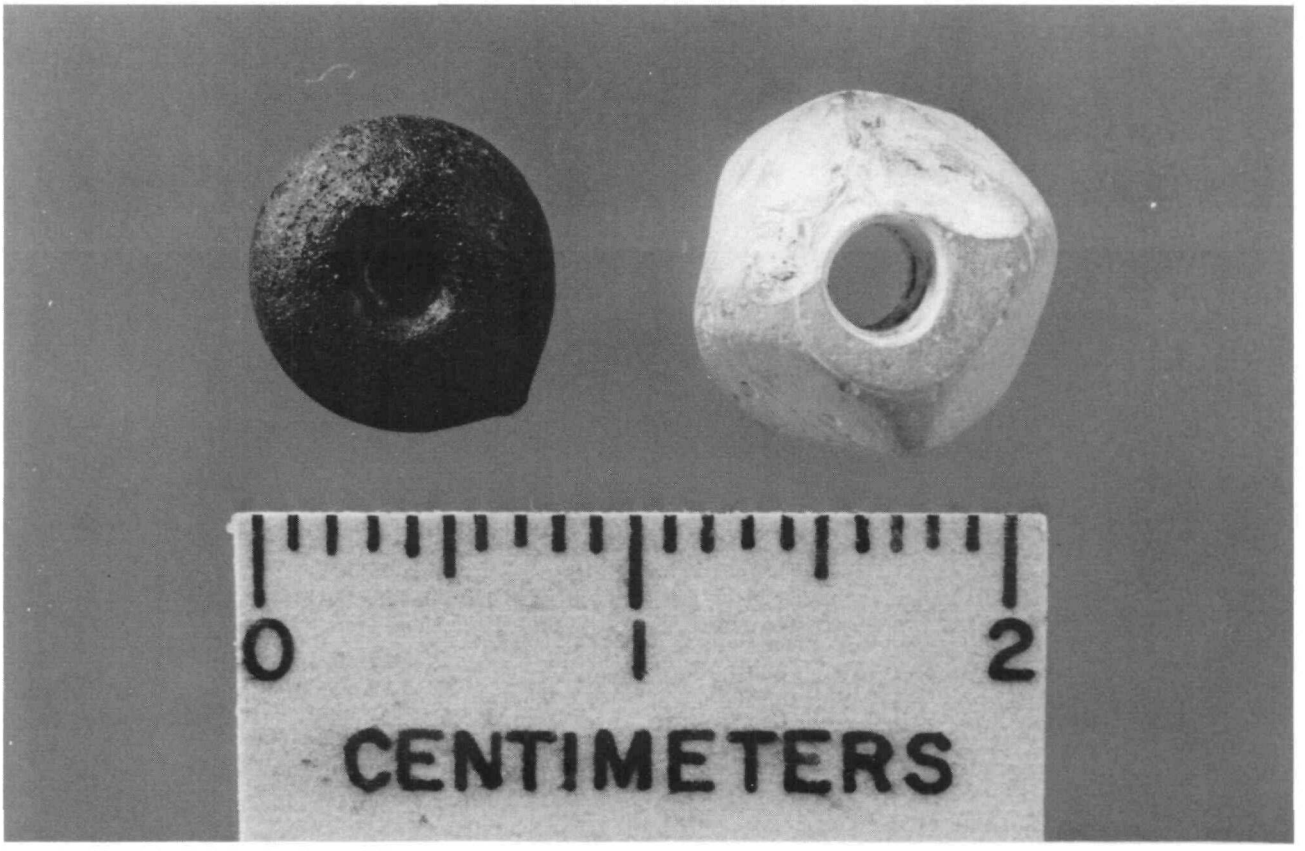

FIGURE 203. Glass beads from Area V, Feature 5000, Level 13.

Table 103. Continued.

Other	11	18.03	16	6.93	13	10.08	40	38	6.70
Sub-Total	11	18.03	16	6.93	13	10.08	40	39	6.88
Grand Total	61	100.00	231	100.00	129	100.00	421	567	100.00

Table 104. Area V Artifact Patterns From "Feature 5000".

	"Feature 5000"	
Group	#	%
Kitchen		
Ceramics	509	20.97
Spirit Bottles	345	14.22
Case Bottles	0	0.0
Bottle Glass	179	7.38
Tumblers	0	0.00
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00
Miscellaneous Glassware	13	0.54
Tableware	0	0.00
Kitchenware	1	0.04
Total	1047	43.15
Architecture		
Window Glass	19	0.78
Nails	1248	51.42
Spikes	0	0.00
Construction Hardware	2	0.08
Door Lock Parts	2	0.08
Total	1271	52.37
Furniture	2	0.08
Arms		
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00
Gunflints, Spalls	1	0.04
Gun Parts	0	0.00
Total	1	0.04
Clothing		
Buckles	0	0.00
Thimbles	0	0.00
Buttons	0	0.00
Straight Pins	0	0.00
Shoe Parts	0	0.00
Hook & Eye	0	0.00
Bale Seals	0	0.00
Glass Beads	2	.08
Scissors	0	0.00

Table 104. Continued.

Total	2	0.08
Personal		
Coins	0	0.00
Keys	0	0.00
Miscellaneous	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipe	101	4.16
Activities		
Construction Tools	2	0.08
Farm Tools	0	0.00
Toys	0	0.00
Fishing Gear	0	0.00
Storage Items	0	0.00
Horse Tack	1	0.04
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00
Military Items	0	0.00
Total	3	0.12
Grand Total	2427	100.00

Kitchen Group

The Kitchen Group class constituents are presented in Tables 105 and 106. The Kitchen Group formed less than half of the total artifacts from "Feature 5000" (43.2 percent), the units (36.2 percent), and the eighteenth- (42.6 percent) and nineteenth-century features (34.6 percent). The undated features contained 50.4 percent Kitchen Group artifacts.

The ceramics class represented 48.6 percent of the Kitchen Group from the "Feature 5000", 53.7 percent from the units, 43.6 percent for the eighteenth-century features, and 41.3 percent from the nineteenth-century features. The undated features contained 33.9 percent ceramics. The ceramic collection from "Feature 5000" was internally quite consistent. Only 12 sherds from that context were types with initial introduction dates of 1762 or later, and those 12 sherds represented a range of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century types. Only one of the two postholes that can be definitely linked to the structure contained ceramics, and those were all either delft or unidentifiable types.

Table 105. Area V Kitchen Group Exclusive of "Feature 5000".

	Features						Feature		
	18th	%	19th	%	Nodate	%	Total	Units	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	9	34.62	33	41.25	22	33.85	64	110	53.66

Table 105. Continued.

Spirit Bottles	2	7.69	24	30.00	20	30.77	46	74	36.10
Bottle Glass	10	38.46	20	25.00	21	32.31	51	19	9.27
Tableware	0	0.00	3	3.75	2	3.08	5	2	0.98
Kitchenware	5	19.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	26	100.00	80	100.00	65	100.00	171	205	100.00

Table 106. Area V Kitchen Group Artifacts From "Feature 5000".

Artifact Class	"Feature 5000"	
	#	%
Ceramics	509	48.62
Spirit Bottles	345	32.95
Case Bottles	0	0.00
Bottle Glass	179	17.10
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00
Tableware	13	0.00
Kitchenware	1	0.10
Totals	1047	100.01†

† Error due to rounding.

The combined "spirit bottle" and "bottle glass" classes accounted for most of the rest of the Kitchen Groups from Area V. Tableware was rare in all contexts, and kitchenware was absent in all but the "Feature 5000" and the eighteenth-century features contexts. The impact of the high percentage of the kitchenware in the eighteenth-century features is offset by a small sample size.

Architecture Group

The Area V Architecture Groups from "Feature 5000" and the units were quite different in both internal constituents and percentages of the overall artifact patterns than those observed in Area I or Area II (Tables 107 and 108). The Architecture Group from the "Feature 5000" comprised 52.4 percent of the artifact content of those contexts, and 52.0 percent of the unit artifacts. The Architecture Group within the eighteenth-century features (based on a small sample) was 29.5 percent, while the nineteenth-century features contained a much higer 44.6 percent. The undated features yielded a total Architecture Group of 28.7 percent, which is almost identical to the sample from the eighteenth-century features.

It is evident from Tables 107 and 108 that window glass was a minor constituent in all of the Area V architecture groups. The amount of window glass present could easily be accounted for by breakage of one or two panes of glass, and the fairly equal amounts of window glass in both the structure and the units should mean that the window glass was deposited there after the destruction of the structure and before its replacement by a later building. By that interpretation, the window glass sherds can

probably be viewed as intrusive artifacts that were unrelated to the functions served by the Area V structures.

Table 107. Area V Architecture Group Artifacts Exclusive of "Feature 5000".

	Features						Feature		
	18th	%	19th	%	No date	%	Total	Units	%
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	3	16.67	5	4.85	2	5.41	10	17	5.76
Wrought Nails	1	5.56	23	22.33	2	5.41	26	5	1.69
Cut Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	1.02
Unidentified Nails	14	77.78	75	72.82	33	89.19	122	270	91.53
Totals	18	100.00	103	100.00	37	100.00	158	295	100.00

Table 108. Area V Architecture Group Artifacts From "Feature 5000".

Artifact Class	"Feature 5000"	
	#	%
Window Glass	19	1.49
Wrought Nails	432	33.99
Cut Nails	4	0.31
Unidentifiable Nails	812	63.89
Spikes	0	0.00
Construction Hardware	2	0.16
Door Lock Parts	2	0.16
Totals	1271	100.00

The composition of the nail classes in "Feature 5000" and units is worthy of discussion. A total of 270 of the unit nails (97.1 percent) were unidentifiable, while five of the remainder were wrought nails and three were cut types. Almost 35 percent of the nails from the structure were identifiable by type, and of those only four were cut nails and the remainder were wrought types. The cut nails in the structure, which date to the nineteenth century, were obviously intrusive into those contexts. The differential nail preservation was probably due to the preservative action of the ash within the structure deposits, and may have also been partially linked to the preservative effect on the nails of the burning of the structure.

Additional Artifact Groups

The Furniture Group consisted of three brass furniture tacks. Two of those tacks were recovered from the "Feature 5000", and one was recovered from the nineteenth-century features.

Three artifacts comprise the Arms Group from Area V. An English brass side-plate of a gun was the

only arms item recovered from "Feature 5000". A French gunflint and an undateable brass side-plate of a gun were removed from the units. A drum and two spears or flags were etched on the center of the undated side-plate (Figure 204), and the design suggests a military function for the associated gun.

Five artifacts comprise the Area V Clothing Group. Two early to mid eighteenth-century glass trade beads were excavated from "Feature 5000". One pressed brass thimble and brass button back came from the units. A twentieth-century artifact, a rubber heel of a shoe or boot, was found in one of the units above "Feature 5000".

No personal artifacts were recovered from Area V.

All of the Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts recovered from Area V were ball clay types. Twenty-two stems and two bowls came from outside of "Feature 5000", while a total of 74 stems and 27 ball clay bowl fragments were recovered from the feature. No fragments show any distinguishing qualities such as carving or chewing on the stem, or makers, marks on the bowls. However, two bowls are distinct from the rest in that they have heels on the bowls.

No artifacts other than tools, horse tack, and unidentifiable metal are represented in the Activities Group. All but one identifiable Activities Group artifact came from "Feature 5000" (the exception was a piece of horse tack from the units). The artifacts from "Feature 5000" include a file, a hatchet, and a brass boss which had been anchored to the cheekpiece of a bridle.

Charcoal, coal, and coal slag were present both in and outside of "Feature 5000". Cinder, shell, wood fragments, and burned limestone were found only outside of the feature. A flagstone (40 x 50 x 5 cm) was found *in situ* on the floor of the feature.

Ceramic Analysis

Minimum vessel counts were derived for the various contexts of Area V. After studying the results of that analysis, a decision was made to present those data in the form of vessels that had at least one sherd within "Feature 5000" deposits versus those located entirely outside of the feature. Tables 109 and 110 present the results of the vessel analyses formatted in this manner.

The "Feature 5000" deposits yielded a ceramic minimum vessel count of 40 vessels, of which eight were composed of ceramic types with initial manufacture dates of 1762 or later. These eight vessels were represented in the structure by a total of only 12 sherds, out of a total of 509 sherds recovered from the feature. The 12 sherds can easily be accounted for by mixing due to bioturbation or through mechanical mixing from later excavation through the structure deposits. The later ceramic vessels in the "Feature 5000" sample included a light yellow creamware vessel of unknown form, a plain pearlware plate, a polychrome pearlware bowl, a plain yellowware vessel of unknown form, three domestic plain grey stoneware vessels (a cup or mug; a jug, jar or crock; and a vessel of unknown form), and a domestic decorated grey stoneware vessel of unknown form. A ninth vessel, composed of clear glazed buff bodied earthenware, may have been intrusive, or could have dated to the same period as the main structure deposits.

The vessel forms represented in the feature included two cups or mugs (5 percent), 17 bowls (42.5 percent) (Figures 205 and 206), three milk pans (7.5 percent), four jugs, jars, or crocks (10 percent), three plates (7.5 percent), and 11 vessels of unknown form (27.5 percent). As discussed above, one

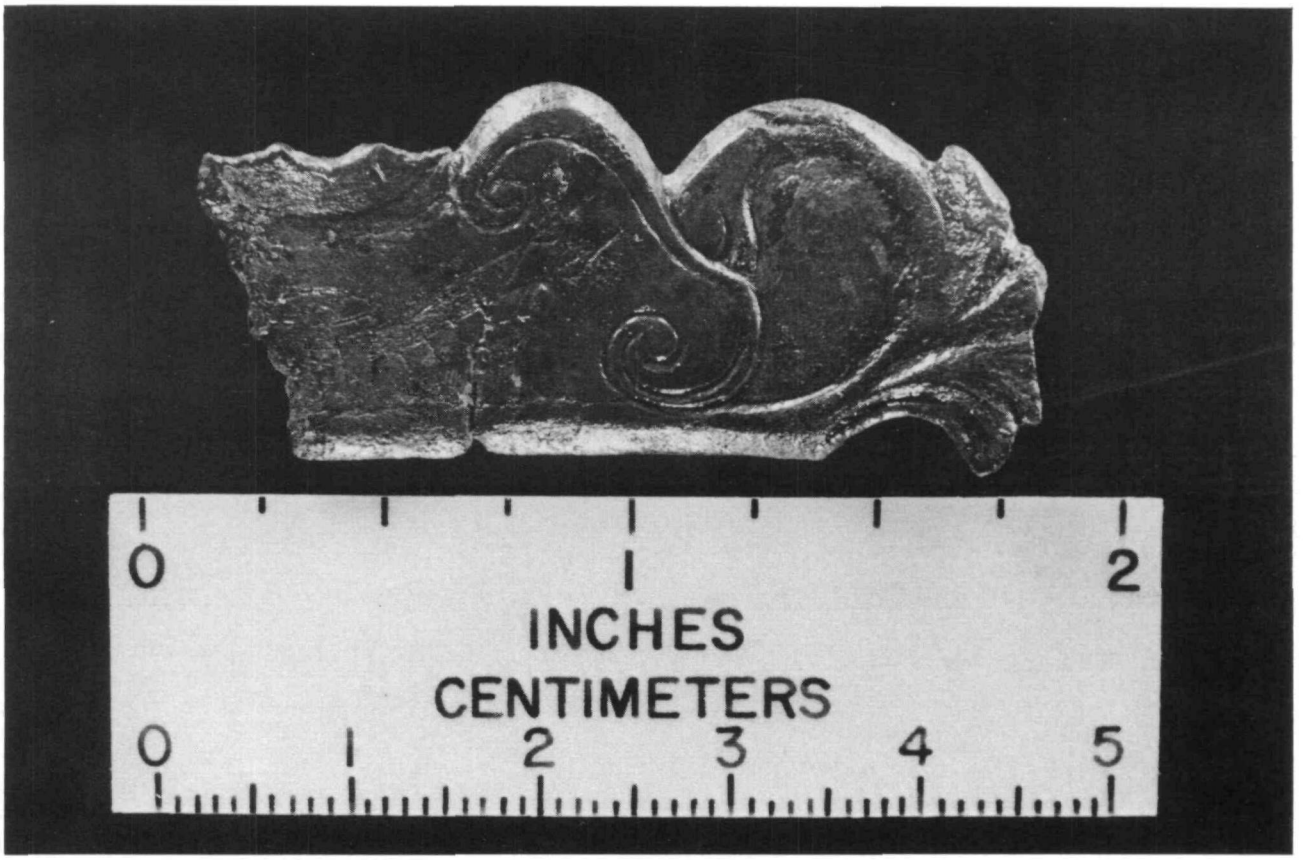

FIGURE 204. Brass gun side plate from Area V, Unit 5022, Level 1.

Table 109. Minimum Vessel Counts from "Feature 5000".

Types	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Milk Pans	Jugs, Crocks & Jars	Plates	Unidentified Forms	Total
Porcelain							
Overglaze Enameled							
Chinese Export		5					5
Refined Earthenware							
Plain White Delft	1	8			2		11
Blue and White Delft		1					1
White Salt Glazed							
Stoneware		1					1
Lighter Yellow Creamware						1	1
Plain Pearlware					1		1
Polychrome Pearlware		1					1
Plain Yellowware						1	1
Coarse Ware							
British Brown Stoneware						1	1
Westerwald Stamped Blue				3			3
Trailed Clear Glazed							
Slipware						1	1
Plain Clear Glazed							
Redware			1				1
Unidentified Redware			2			1	3
Domestic Plain Grey Salt							
Glazed Stoneware	1			1		1	3
Domestic Blue Decorated							
Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware						1	1
Clear Glazed Buff Bodied							
Earthenware						1	1
Colonoware						1	1
Unidentified		1				2	3
Totals	2	17	3	4	3	11	40

Table 110. Ceramic Minimum Vessel Counts For All Area V Contexts Outside "Feature 5000".

Types	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Milk Pans	Jugs, Crocks & Jars	Plates	Unidentified Forms	Total
Porcelain							
Overglaze Enameled							
China Export		2					2

Table 110. Continued.

Early English		1					1
Handpainted Polychrome		1					1
Refined Earthenware							
Stoneware						1	1
White Salt Glaze Stoneware						1	1
Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze Stoneware						1	1
Plain Grey Ironstone						1	1
Decal Ironstone						1	1
Darker Yellow Creamware						1	1
Plain Cream Colored Ware	1					1	2
Late Sponged						1	1
Late Blue Handpainted	1						1
Late Polychrome						1	1
Late Black Transfer Print					1		1
Coarse Earthenware							
British Brown Stoneware				1		5	6
Domestic Plain Brown Salt Glaze Stoneware						2	2
Domestic Plain Grey Salt Glaze Stoneware						12	12
Domestic Blue Decorated Grey Salt Glaze Stoneware						1	1
Combed Clear Glaze Slipware						1	1
Trailed Clear Glaze Slipware						1	1
Buckley						3	3
Fine Black Glaze Redware						2	2
Plain Clear Glaze Redware						2	2
Brown Glaze Redware						1	1
Colonoware						2	2
Unidentified				1			1
Totals	2	4	0	2	1	41	50

bowl, one cup, one jug, jar or crock, and at least four of the unknown form vessels may be intrusive to the deposit.

The vessel forms recovered from the "Feature 5000" seem to be compatible with interpreting that feature as a structure which functioned as a meathouse or meat storage facility of some type. The large majority of bowls observed in the sample can be interpreted as representing vessels that were used during the operation of the meathouse to hold fats or other substances. The bowls may have also been used to hold meat portions to be transferred to the manor house or the slave quarter. The milk pans and the jugs, jars, and crocks also could have served storage functions, or may have been used to

transfer meat or fats from the meathouse to other locations. The two plates and the single cup or mug could have been present for a number of reasons, and could have simply been vessels that were pressed into use for those functions.

It is certainly possible to interpret the 'Feature 5000" in other ways than the interpretation presented above. The artifact pattern derived from the structure is most similar to Garrow's (1982) Public Interaction Pattern, and that pattern shelters a series of nondomestic functions. It is unfortunate that the depression that has been interpreted as an icehouse was located outside of the project right-of-way, and could not be explored during this investigation. Certainly, if the depression could be proven to be an icehouse, that would serve as strong support for interpreting "Feature 5000" as perhaps one of a series of meathouses at that location, as they served complimentary food storage functions.

The minimum vessel count produced for the contexts outside of "Feature 5000" in Area V are informative. A total of 41 of the 50 observed vessels in that sample could not be assigned a vessel form, and that translates into 82 percent of the vessel sample. At least three of nine vessels that could be identified by form appear to have dated to the same period as "Feature 5000". The remaining vessels represent a variety of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century types. Area V does appear to have contained a building or buildings that replaced the mid eighteenth-century structure, but the trash deposited around that structure may not represent domestic debris, despite the high Kitchen Group count derived for the other features. We can speculate that the icehouse (represented by the depression) may have survived the burning of the meathouse, and that a second meathouse or a series of meathouses was constructed in the area in the nineteenth century. Proof for that speculation must await investigation of the depression, however.

Glass Vessel Analysis

An attempt was made to conduct a minimum vessel analysis for the spirit and bottle glass from "Feature 5000". That analysis yielded a minimum of 14 wine bottles from within the structure, but all were less than 25 percent complete. The overall collections proved to be much too fragmentary and incomplete to support this type of analysis, and no coherent results were achieved.

AREA VIa

The deposits in Area VIa can be divided into three periods of utilization that appear to have been widely spaced in time. The earliest utilization was in the form of a surface structure that was probably constructed on posts or earthfast blocks. That structure was surrounded (at least on two, and presumably four, sides) by trench features that may have anchored vertical plank fences. The structure appears to have dated to the eighteenth century.

The second utilization of this area appears to have taken place in the second half of the nineteenth century. A large cellar hole, tentatively interpreted as the cellar of a potato house, was excavated in the southwest corner of Area VIa, and was advanced to a depth of 3.85 m below the modern ground surface. The structure above the cellar eventually collapsed. A three-piece mold bottle, of a type popular through the 1860s (Baugher-Perlin 1982:263) was found resting on the floor of the cellar. Based on the skimpy dating evidence and the construction of the cellar, it is likely that the cellar belonged to a potato house that had collapsed by 1888 (see Chapter IV, Historical Background). After the collapse of the structure above, the cellar hole was left open to receive erosional deposits from the remainder of Area VIa.

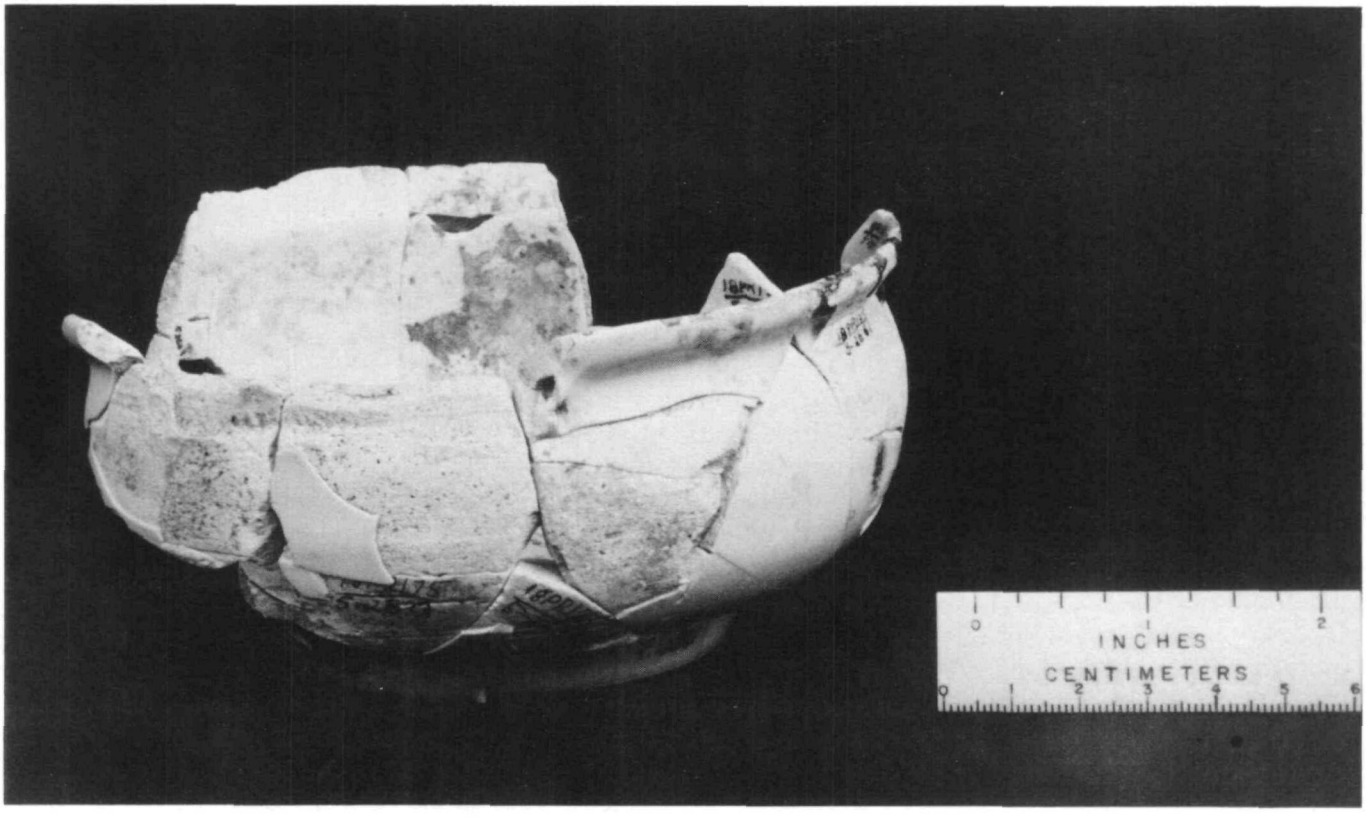

FIGURE 205. Delft bowl #4079 from Area V.

FIGURE 206. Delft bowl #4069 from Area V.

The third period of utilization on Area VIa can be closely dated. The open cellar hole left by the collapse of the hypothesized potato house was used as a trash dumping area during the period in which Sumner Welles owned the property (1927-1952). Deposition of trash from the Welles household filled the upper 1.6 m of the cellar hole to a point flush with the modern land surface.

The sections that follow will deal initially with the eighteenth-century structure, and then move to the deposits in the cellar beneath the Sumner Welles trash dump. The Sumner Welles trash dump will be discussed after the completion of the discussions of Areas VIa, VIb, VIc, and VId.

As discussed during the description of Area V, Area VIa appears to have occupied a pivotal position within the settlement plan of the Oxon Hill plantation. Area VIa was located in the northern portion of an area between the barns and slave quarters to the east and the main house compound to the west. The Addison family cemetery to the south occupied the same relative position as Area VIa. A visitor to the Oxon Hill Manor encountered the first section of cobbled road when he passed between Area VIa and the cemetery, and left the dirt road behind. Area VIa thus assumed a rather dominant position on the plantation in that it, with the cemetery, formed the transition point into the manor house complex. Once the visitor passed the cemetery and Area VIa, the hypothesized meathouse and icehouse were the next structures to be passed on the way to the manor house. Both of those structures were located to the north of the cobble road, and it is not known if there was a complimentary set of buildings to the south.

The function of the eighteenth-century complex within Area VIa could not be discerned from historical documentation. The eighteenth-century estate inventories (see Appendix 3) mention a number of structures that were present at different times, but offer few hints as to where those structures may have been located. However, study of the excavation and artifact analysis results have suggested that Area VIa may have served for at least part of its history as a plantation storage building. Evidence to support that interpretation will be presented in the sections that follow.

Dating evidence for the construction of the compound was skimpy due to low artifact densities within the enclosed posthole features. Two postholes with dateable ceramics yielded mean ceramic dates of 1773.8 (five sherds) and 1818.4 (three sherds). The dateable sherd sample size was too small in each case to produce defensible dates, and there is no way at present to determine if those ceramics mark the initial excavation date, the date of destruction of the structure, or simply artifacts that filtered into the postmolds well after the compound was abandoned or from another source.

The two trenches that form the east and west boundaries of the palisaded compound yielded larger ceramic samples. The eastern trench yielded a MCD of 1779.2, while the MCD in the western trench was 1792.4. The trench dates place the compound in the eighteenth century, but must be approached with some caution. Evidence developed during the excavation indicates that the trenches probably served to anchor vertical plank walls that served to palisade the structure found within the trenches. Vertical planks configured into fences probably were not preserved for long in the soils and climate of Oxon Hill, and were probably replaced with some frequency. This means that there is no way to determine at this time if the MCD measures artifacts incorporated during the original construction, or placed with backfill during one or more of the replacement episodes. It was hypothesized in Chapter VI that the vertical plank wall was totally removed at the end of the useful life of the compound. If that was the case, the MCD's tabulated for those features measured artifacts incorporated into the fill when the trenches were backfilled. Further, at least some of the artifacts could have been introduced into the trenches by post-abandonment disturbances, natural or man-made.

However equivocal the precise date of the Area VIa compound may be, there is no doubt, based on current information, that the compound was in use during the eighteenth century, and probably during

a time that overlapped with the use of Area V for the meathouse. Additional data to support that statement will be presented in a section below on the specialized ceramic analyses conducted on the collections.

Artifact Patterns

The artifact patterns derived from Area VIa must be viewed together and by separate portions of the area in order to better understand the nature of the area. Table 111 presents the artifact patterns from Area VIa, exclusive of the cellar.

Table 111. Area VIa Artifact Patterns Exclusive of the Cellar.

	Features							Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	No Date	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	18	5.41	72	10.84	59	6.48	149	828	9.98
Spirit Bottles	41	12.31	25	3.77	191	20.99	257	710	8.56
Bottle Glass	37	11.11	144	21.69	28	3.08	209	1052	12.68
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	14	0.17
Miscellaneous Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Tableware	0	0.00	7	1.05	1	0.11	8	22	0.27
Kitchenware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	10	0.12
Modern Bottle Glass	1	0.30	25	3.77	44	4.84	70	18	0.22
Miscellaneous Kitchen	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	97	29.13	274	41.27	323	35.49	694	2654	31.98
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	6	1.80	42	6.33	10	1.10	58	231	2.78
Wrought Nails	12	3.60	6	0.90	35	3.85	53	182	2.19
Cut Nails	20	6.01	6	0.90	7	0.77	33	60	0.72
Wire Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	4	0.05
Unidentified Nails	76	22.82	188	28.31	287	31.54	551	2183	26.30
Spikes	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	3	0.04
Construction Hardware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.01
Door Lock Parts	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	1	0.01
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.02
Sub-Total	114	34.23	243	36.60	341	37.47	698	2667	32.14
FURNITURE GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	1	0.15	2	0.22	3	21	0.25
ARMS GROUP									
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	7	0.08
Gunflints, Spalls	4	1.20	2	0.30	9	0.99	15	76	0.92
Gun Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.01
Sub-Total	4	1.20	2	0.30	9	0.99	15	84	1.01

Table 111. Continued.

CLOTHING GROUP									
Buckles	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	2	0.02
Buttons	1	0.30	0	0.00	2	0.22	3	4	0.05
Glass Beads	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	2	0.02
Leather Shoe Part	0	0.00	5	0.75	0	0.00	5	1	0.01
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	1	0.30	6	0.90	3	0.33	10	9	0.11
PERSONAL GROUP									
Coins	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.01
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.01
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	60	18.02	29	4.37	150	16.48	239	890	10.72
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Construction Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.02
Toys	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.04
Fishing Gear	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.01
Storage Items	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
Horse Tack	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.04
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00	1	0.15	3	0.33	4	25	0.30
Other	57	17.12	105	15.81	79	8.68	241	1939	23.36
Auto/Garage/Machine	0	0.00	2	0.30	0	0.00	2	0	0.00
Cleaning	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	57	17.12	109	16.42	82	9.01	248	1973	23.77
Grand-Total	333	100.00	664	100.00	910	100.00	1907	8299	100.00

The table presented above demonstrates that the units and the eighteenth-century features of Area VIa yielded nearly identical Kitchen and Architecture Group percentages. The artifact patterns from those contexts vary somewhat from the patterns derived from the nineteenth-century and undated features, as the nineteenth-century and undated features each exhibited higher percentages of occurrence for both the Kitchen and Architecture groups. Notable variations in percentages of occurrence were observed for the Tobacco Pipe and Activities groups. The Tobacco Pipe Group totalled 18 percent of the artifact assemblage from the eighteenth-century features, but a low of 4.4 percent from the nineteenth-century features. The undated features yielded a total Tobacco Pipe percentage of 15.5 percent, while the units yielded a total of 10.7 percent. The Activities Group percentages varied from a high of 23.8 percent within the units, to a low of 9 percent in the undated features. The eighteenth- and nineteenth-century features yielded similar Activities Group percentages at 17.1 and 16.4 percent respectively.

The next step was to study the palisaded section and immediately surrounding areas to determine if there were distinct artifact clusters or clusters of pattern types that could help elucidate the historical usage of the compound. The trench fills were omitted from this study as they formed boundaries, and placement of the trench fill artifacts with one or another section of the compound would have skewed the artifact representations for the compound. Further, since the trenches seemed to form

boundaries, all units that straddled the trenches were omitted in the distribution study. The result was four distinct areas that could be precisely delineated. Those sections were denoted the east, west, inside, and north sections. Each will be discussed in turn below.

The east section was defined as that portion of the excavation located east of the easternmost trench. The east section is slightly beyond the hypothesized boundary between the manor house related and unrelated portions of the site. A total of 702 artifacts from a combination of units and features form the eastern sample.

The west section was the area excavated beyond the western edge of the western trench. That section was firmly within the manor-house-related complex, and yielded a total sample of 738 artifacts. All artifacts from this section came from units.

The inside section was, as the name implies, inside the inner edges of the trenches. The portion designated as inside extended to the edge of the right-of-way to the south, and to the point at which the slope broke to the north. Basically, the inside included all of the level ground within the inner edges of the trenches that was excavated within Area VIa. The cellar was excluded from this analysis. A total of 6,300 artifacts was recovered from the units and features inside the compound.

The north section included all of the excavated area within the inner edges of the trenches that fell on the sloping area to the north of the inside portion. The total artifact sample from the north section was 1,223 items, and all were recovered from units.

Tables 112 to 115 present the results of the artifact pattern study by sections in Area VIa. Those tables list the artifacts by units and features separately for ease of comparison, and excludes artifacts from the trench features and the units above the trench features. The artifact patterns are discussed below.

Table 112. Area VIa East of Trenches.

	Features						Feature	Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	Nodate	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	5	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	69	11.18
Spirit Bottles	22	25.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	61	9.89
Bottle Glass	7	8.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	34	5.51
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.65
Kitchenware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.16
Sub-Total	34	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	34	169	27.39
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	8	1.30
Wrought Nails	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3	0.49
Cut Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.16
Unidentified Nails	24	28.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	24	257	41.65
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.16
Sub-Total	25	29.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	270	43.76

Table 112. Continued.

FURNITURE GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
ARMS GROUP									
Gunflints, Spalls	2	2.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9	1.46
CLOTHING GROUP									
Buckles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.16
Buttons	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.16
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.32
PERSONAL GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	15	17.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	92	14.91
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Construction Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.16
Other	9	10.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	74	11.99
Sub-Total	9	10.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	75	12.16
Grand-Total	85	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	85	617	100.00

Table 113. Area VIa West of Trenches.

	Features						Feature	Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	No date	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	92	12.47
Spirit Bottles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	91	12.33
Bottle Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	412	55.83
Tableware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.14
Modern Bottle Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	5	0.68
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	601	81.44
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	29	3.93
Wrought Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.27
Unidentified Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	52	7.05
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	83	11.25
FURNITURE GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

ARMS Group									
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.27
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.27
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.54
CLOTHING GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
PERSONAL GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	27	3.66
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	23	3.12
Grand Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	738	100.00

Table 114. Area VIa Inside of Trenches.

	Features							Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	Nodate	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	13	5.24	9	2.34	18	6.52	40	457	8.48
Spirit Bottles	19	7.66	12	3.12	36	13.04	67	373	6.92
Bottle Glass	30	12.10	77	20.00	8	2.90	115	438	8.12
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	9	0.17
Tableware	0	0.00	6	1.56	0	0.00	6	17	0.32
Kitchenware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	7	0.13
Modern Bottle Glass	1	0.40	19	4.94	0	0.00	20	9	0.17
Sub-Total	63	25.40	123	31.95	62	22.46	248	1310	24.30
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	6	2.42	30	7.79	4	1.45	40	119	2.21
Wrought Nails	11	4.44	4	1.04	12	4.35	27	161	2.99
Cut Nails	20	8.06	6	1.56	0	0.00	26	46	0.85
Wire Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.07
Unidentified Nails	52	20.97	158	41.04	103	37.32	313	1520	28.20
Spikes	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.36	1	3	0.06
Construction Hardware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Door Lock Parts	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	1	0.02
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Sub-Total	89	35.89	199	51.69	120	43.48	408	1856	34.43
FURNITURE GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.36	1	20	0.37

Table 114. Continued.

	18th	%	19th	%	Nodate	%	Feature Total	Units All	%
ARMS GROUP									
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.07
Gunflints, Spalls	2	0.81	2	0.52	3	1.09	7	54	1.00
Gun Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Sub-Total	2	0.81	2	0.52	3	1.09	7	59	1.09
CLOTHING GROUP									
Buckles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Buttons	1	0.40	0	0.00	1	0.36	2	2	0.04
Glass Beads	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	2	0.04
Sub-Total	1	0.40	1	0.26	1	0.36	3	5	0.09
PERSONAL GROUP									
Coins	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	45	18.15	17	4.42	36	13.04	98	654	12.13
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Construction Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Toys	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Fishing Gear	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.02
Storage Items	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
Horse Tack	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.04
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.36	2	20	0.37
Other	48	19.35	39	10.13	52	18.84	139	1461	27.10
Auto/Garage/Machine	0	0.00	2	0.52	0	0.00	2	0	0.00
Sub-Total	48	19.35	43	11.17	53	19.20	144	1486	27.56
Grand-Total	248	100.00	385	100.00	276	100.00	909	5391	100.00

Table 115. Area VIa North of Trenches.

	18th	%	19th	%	Nodate	%	Feature Total	Units All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	172	14.06
Spirit Bottles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	151	12.35
Bottle Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	128	10.47
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.08
Tableware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.25
Kitchenware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.16
Modern Bottle Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.33
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	461	37.69

Table 115. Continued.

ARCHITECTURE GROUP										
Window Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	62	5.07
Wrought Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	13	1.06
Cut Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.33
Unidentified Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	284	23.22
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	363	29.68
FURNITURE GROUP										
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
ARMS Group										
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.08
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	9	0.74
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	10	0.82
CLOTHING GROUP										
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
PERSONAL GROUP										
All Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
TOBACCO GROUP										
Pipes & Stems	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	74	6.05
ACTIVITIES GROUP										
Horse Tack	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.08
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.16
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	312	25.51
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	315	25.76
Grand Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1223	100.00

Kitchen Group

The features and units within the trench features returned consistent percentages for the Kitchen Group. The range observed in that section was from a low of 22.5 percent in the undated features to a high of 32 percent in the nineteenth-century features. The units, with a large sample of 1,310 Kitchen Group artifacts exhibited a Kitchen Group percentage of 24.3 percent. The Kitchen Group percentages from the units to the east of the trenches yielded a similar percentage to the contexts within the trenches at 27.4 percent. The eighteenth-century feature to the east contained only 34 Kitchen Group artifacts, which accounted for 40 percent of the total assemblage from that context. No nineteenth-century or undated features from the section to the east were found. The section to the north of the trenches did not contain features, and the units from that section contained 37.7 percent Kitchen Group artifacts. The highest Kitchen Group percentage observed was from the section to the west, which yielded 81.4 percent Kitchen Group artifacts from the units, with no features present. It should be noted that the west section was closest to the hypothesized potato house cellar and the Sumner Welles deposits that it contained. All bottle glass--which combines spirit bottles, bottle glass,

and modern bottle glass--outnumbered ceramics in all contexts.

The percentage of completion of the bottle glass vessels in all of Area VIa was very low, with only one bottle more than 25 percent complete. The highly fragmented condition of the Area VIa bottle glass made it difficult to analyze, and there were doubtless many bottle glass sherds analyzed as the older spirit bottle type that were actually modern, and vice versa.

Study of the various Kitchen Group constituent artifact groups reveals pattern variations by sections. As discussed above, the west section assemblage was dominated by bottle glass versus spirit bottles, but also contained more ceramics than spirit bottle glass. In contrast, the east section contained more ceramics than either spirit bottle or bottle glass, but fewer than the combined total for the two. The north section contained slightly more ceramics than spirit bottle glass. The area inside the compound, like the west section, contained more ceramics than spirit bottle glass.

The ceramics from Area VIa were extremely fragmentary. Table 116 presents the results of a percentage of completion study on the entire Area VIa sample exclusive of the cellar deposits. The fragmentary nature of the Area VIa ceramics is well demonstrated in this table. A total of 257 ceramic vessels that could be determined not to be from the Sumner Welles deposits in the cellar were analyzed during this study, and only one vessel was more than 25 percent complete. The fragmentary nature of the ceramic collection was paralleled in the glass collections, and made meaningful analysis difficult. The results of the minimum vessel study for the ceramic sample will be presented later in this chapter, but it is sufficient to state at this point that there was little that could be done with that collection.

Table 116. Area VIa Percentage of Ceramic Vessel Completeness.

% Complete	# of Vessels	% of Vessels
0-25%	256	99.61
26-50%	1	0.39
51-75%	0	0.00
76-98%	0	0.00
99-100%	0	0.00
Totals	257	100.00

Architecture Group

Window glass was less common than nails in all of the studied sections. That situation contrasts somewhat with the Area I results, and could mean that either the structure that was present contained windows and went through few repair cycles, or that windows were rare within the structure. It seems most likely that the Area VIa structure within the trenches had few windows, which would be consistent with the storage building function hypothesized for the structure.

Additional Artifact Groups

The total Furniture Group assemblage was composed of 24 items. Two of these artifacts came from the trench features, while the remainder were found inside the trenches.. All but one of the Furniture

Group artifacts were brass furniture tacks, and the single exception was an engraved, brass chest lock. The chest lock was found inside the compound.

The Arms Group artifacts from Area VIa consisted of seven pieces of shot (three from the trenches and four from units inside the trenches), the side plate of a musket (from a unit inside the compound), and 76 gunflints. The gunflints included both English and French flints.

A total of 19 Clothing Group artifacts was recovered from Area VIa. One buckle, two buttons, and two beads were recovered from inside the trenches. Five leather shoe parts were recovered from the western trench. The east section yielded one buckle and one button. One buckle, four buttons, one bead, and one leather shoe part came from the units over the trenches.

No Personal Group artifacts were found in the Area VIa contexts.

Area VIa yielded a total of 890 Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts from the units and 239 from all features. A total of eight of the unit artifacts were stub stemmed types, with six stems and two bowls. The remaining tobacco pipe items from the units consisted of ball clay stems (657) and pipe bowl fragments (225). The feature tobacco items included nine stub stemmed bowl fragments, 149 ball clay stems, and 81 ball clay bowl fragments. The percentage of Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts was very high over most of the Area VIa sections, with the lowest observed occurrence at 3.6 percent in the units west of the trenches. The highest Tobacco Pipe Group percentage among all contexts was within the eighteenth-century features inside of the trenches, which stood at 18.2 percent of that total assemblage.

The Activities Group artifacts recovered from the Area VIa units included: three toy marbles; three sherds of glass lamp chimneys; two files; one fishing weight; two harness parts; one horseshoe; five iron bolts; four metal nuts; ten pieces of flat irons; five metal washers; and two pieces of lead sprue (not arms related). The features yielded: three glass lamp chimney sherds; one small metal meat hook; one bolt; one metal nut; one chain; one iron stake; and one unidentifiable machine part. The overwhelming majority of the Activities Group artifacts in this area was unidentifiable metal, listed under "other" on the artifact pattern tables. No apparent functional patterns were evident from the Activities Group artifacts.

Ceramic Analysis

As discussed previously, a minimum vessel count analysis was prepared for the ceramic sample from Area VIa. That analysis isolated at least 257 vessels within the collections that dated to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The ceramic data from this area have limited utility because of the highly fragmentary nature of the collections (see Figure 207 for the most complete example), but the results of the analysis are presented below in Tables 117 through 120. The tables are organized by ceramic ware type, and in some instances it was not possible to accurately make that determination. The vessels that could not be positively identified have been dropped from the following tables, as have twentieth-century types. Those steps reduced the sample to 243 vessels.

Table 117. Area VIa Porcelain Ceramic Vessels by Type and Decoration.

Type	Bowls	Plates	Unidentified
Early Plain	3		

Table 117. Continued.

Overglaze Enameled China Export	2			
Early English			1	
Underglaze Blue Chinese	13	1		
Late Soft Plain			1	
Subtotals	18	1	2	
Total: 21				

Table 118. Area VIa Early Refined Earthenware Vessels by Decorative Ware Types.

Decorative/ Ware Type	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Plates	Platters	Coffee/Tea Pots	Chamber Pots	Unknown	Other
Darker Yellow Creamware		1						
Lighter Yellow Creamware	1	4					1	
Green Glazed Creamware		1						
Feather Edged Creamware		1						
Underglaze Polychrome Creamware		1						
Plain Pearlware	2	18	6					1 pitcher
Mocha Pearlware		2						
Embossed Pearlware			1		1			
Willow Transfer Pearlware			2					
Blue Transfer Pearlware		1						
Underglaze Polychrome Pearlware		4		1				
Annular Pearlware		4	4					
Underglaze Blue Handpainted Pearlware		1	1				1	
Edged Pearlware		1	7					
Scratch Blue Stoneware		1	1					
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	4	2	8					1 sugar bowl
Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed Stoneware								2 jars
Plain White Delft			1			3		
Blue and White Delft		2						
Polychrome Delft							1	
Mimosa Pattern Delft			2					

Table 118. Continued.

Purple Powdered Delft								1 small container
Totals	7	44	33	1	1	3	3	5 others
Total: 96								

Table 119. Late Refined Earthenware Vessels by Decorative Ware Type.

Ware Type/ Decoration	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Jugs, Crocks & Jars	Plates	Milk Pans	Unknown
Late Blue Transfer Print				2		
Plain Cream Colored Ware	3	1		10		
Late Edged		1		7		
Late Polychrome		1				
Late Black Transfer Print				1		
Late Mulberry Transfer Print				1		
Late Red Transfer Print				1		
Plain White Ironstone	5					
Revival Transfer Ironstone		1				
Blue Decorated Ironstone		1				
Clear Glazed Buff Earthenware		3			1	
Black Glazed Buff Earthenware	1			1		
Brown Glazed Buff Earthenware				1		
Totals	9	8		24	1	
Total 42						

Table 120. Coarse Earthenware Vessels by Type and Decoration.

Ware Type/ Decoration	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Jugs, Crocks & Jars	Plates	Milk Pans	Chamber Pots	Toy	Flower Pot	Unknown
Nottingham		1	1						
British Brown Stoneware	1		13						
Dom Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware		1	3				1		1
Dom Late Clear Glazed Brown Stoneware	1		2						
Dom British Brown-Like Glaze Brn Stoneware	1		2						
Dom Albany/Brstl Slip Brown Stoneware			1						
Westerwald Stamped Blue	1		7			1			

Table 120. Continued.

Purple Decorated Westerwald			1						
Dom Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware		4	1						
Dom Albany Slip on Grey Stoneware			1						
Dom Brn Salt/Alkaline Glz Grey Stoneware			1						
Dom Blue Deco Grey Salt Glz Stoneware			7						
Dom Plain Grey Alkaline Glz Stoneware			1						1
Buckley		2	2						
Coarse Agateware					1				
White Slipped Coarse Agateware				1					
Molded Gravel-tempered Buff Earthenware		1							
Fine Black Glazed Redware		1							
Thick Black Glazed Redware		2							
Plain Clear Glazed Redware				1					
Trailed Clear Glazed Redware		1		2					
Brown Glazed Redware		3	2						
Unglazed Redware								1	
Green Glazed Redware									3
Exterior Black Glazed/Int White Glazed Redware				1					
Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	1			1					
Black/Trailed Tinted Glazed Slipware			1						
Buff Bodied with Slip				1					
Black/Trailed Clear Glazed Slipware		1							
Totals	5	17	46	7	1	1	1	1	5

Total 84

The ceramic decorative/ware types from Area VIa read like a list of British manufactured ceramics of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The area received trash starting by at least the middle of the eighteenth century, and perhaps during the first quarter. Irregular amounts of ceramics appear to have been deposited there through the eighteenth and much of the nineteenth centuries. No other plausible explanation for the diversity of ceramic types present can be posited at this time.

FIGURE 207. Underglaze handpainted polychrome pearlware bowl #5039 from Area VIa.

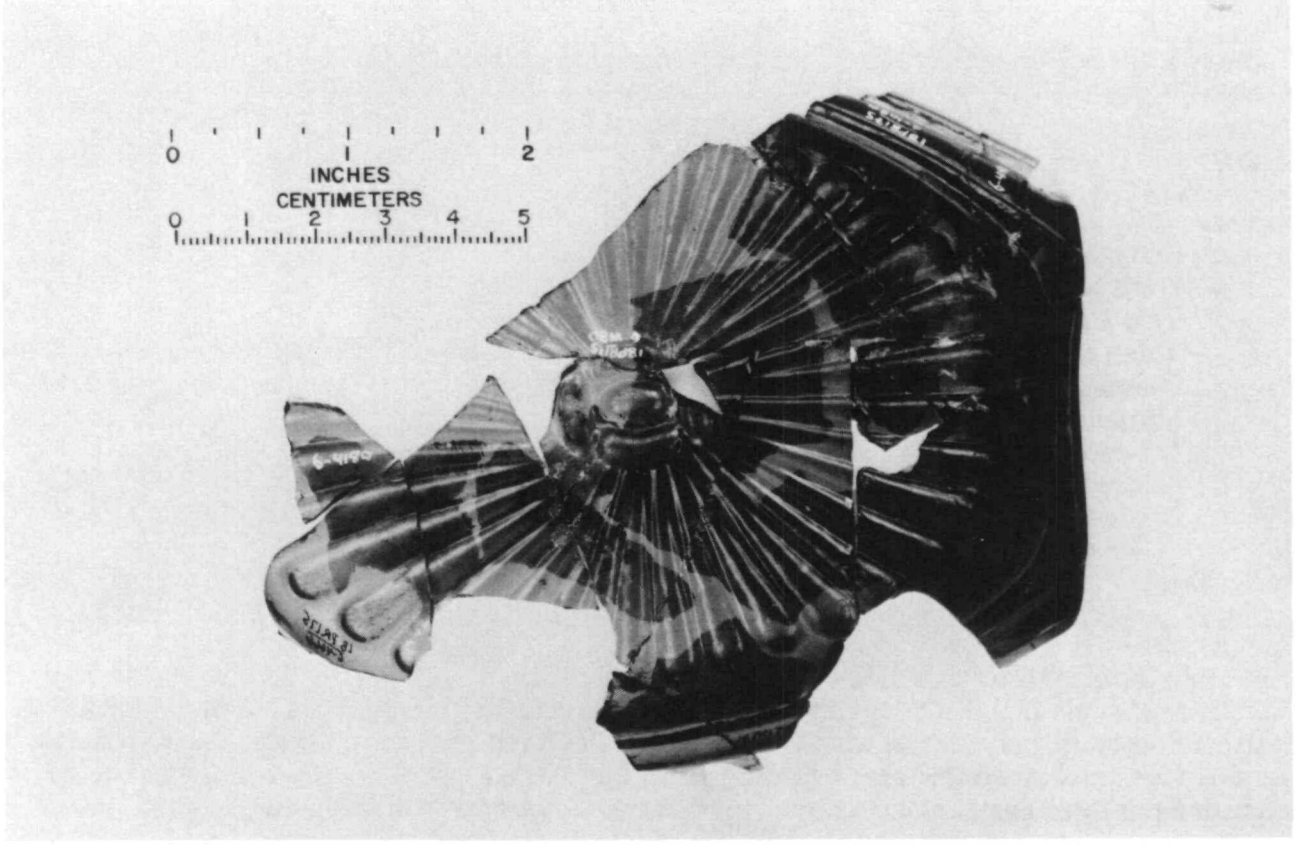

FIGURE 208. Amber glass sunburst commemorative flask #5300 from Area VIa.

Glass Analysis

The vessel glass analysis of Area VIa was rather disappointing, and failed to yield coherent results. One glass vessel recovered from that area is worthy of special note, however. A pint-size sunburst flask was found in the eastern trench (Figure 208). The design of the flask is a large, oval sunburst with 36 slender rays tapering to rounded ends, forming a scalloped elipse. At the center of the sunburst, there are five small, oval-shaped ornaments in an oval formation, and one in the center. The edges of the flask are vertically ribbed, and the neck has a plain lip. The pontil mark was not distinguishable. The flask is a deep, golden amber. The sunburst design is easily recognized on one side of the flask, but the other side is incomplete. It appears, however, that both sides of the vessel had the sunburst pattern. The flask dates to the nineteenth century (McKearin and McKearin (1941:568-569).

Area VIa Cellar

The cellar in Area VIa has been discussed above. Two types of artifact collections were recovered from the cellar. The upper strata contained trash from the household of Sumner Welles, and that material will be discussed later in this chapter. The lower sections of the cellar contained displaced artifacts that have little analytical value, except for a three-piece mold bottle (Figure 209) discussed in Chapter VI which provides a mid to late nineteenth-century date to the initial cellar fill. The artifact patterns from the lower cellar are presented below for information purposes (Table 121). The transitional level refers to a level immediately below the Sumner Welles deposits. The lower levels do not contain any twentieth-century materials.

Table 121. Area VIa Artifact Pattern for the Transitional Level of the Cellar.

Group	Trasitional Level #	Trasitional Level %	Lower Level #	Lower Level %
Kitchen				
Ceramics	128	26.18	136	27.92
Spirit Bottles	27	5.52	29	5.95
Case Bottles	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tumblers	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	0	0.00
Miscellaneous Glassware	2	0.41	2	0.41
Tableware	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kitchenware	0	0.00	1	0.21
Bottle Glass	114	23.31	125	25.67
Total	271	55.48	293	60.16
Architecture				
Window Glass	52	10.60	35	7.19
Nails	147	30.10	121	24.84
Spikes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Construction Hardware	0	0.00	1	0.21
Door Lock Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00

Table 121. Continued.

Other	0	0.00	4	0.82
Total	199	40.70	161	33.06
Furniture	1	0.20	1	0.21
Arms				
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gun Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clothing				
Buckles	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thimbles	0	0.00	0	0.00
Buttons	1	0.20	0	0.00
Straight Pins	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hook & Eye	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bale Seals	0	0.00	0	0.00
Glass Beads	0	0.00	0	0.00
Scissors	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	2	0.41	0	0.00
Total	3	0.61	0	0.00
Personal				
Coins	0	0.00	0	0.00
Keys	0	0.00	0	0.00
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipe	14	2.86	31	6.37
Activities				
Construction Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00
Farm Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00
Toys	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fishing Gear	0	0.00	0	0.00
Storage Items	0	0.00	0	0.00
Horse Tack	0	0.00	0	0.00
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	0.20	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00	1	0.21
Military Items	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1	0.20	1	0.21
Grand Total	489	99.99†	487	100.01†

† Error due to rounding.

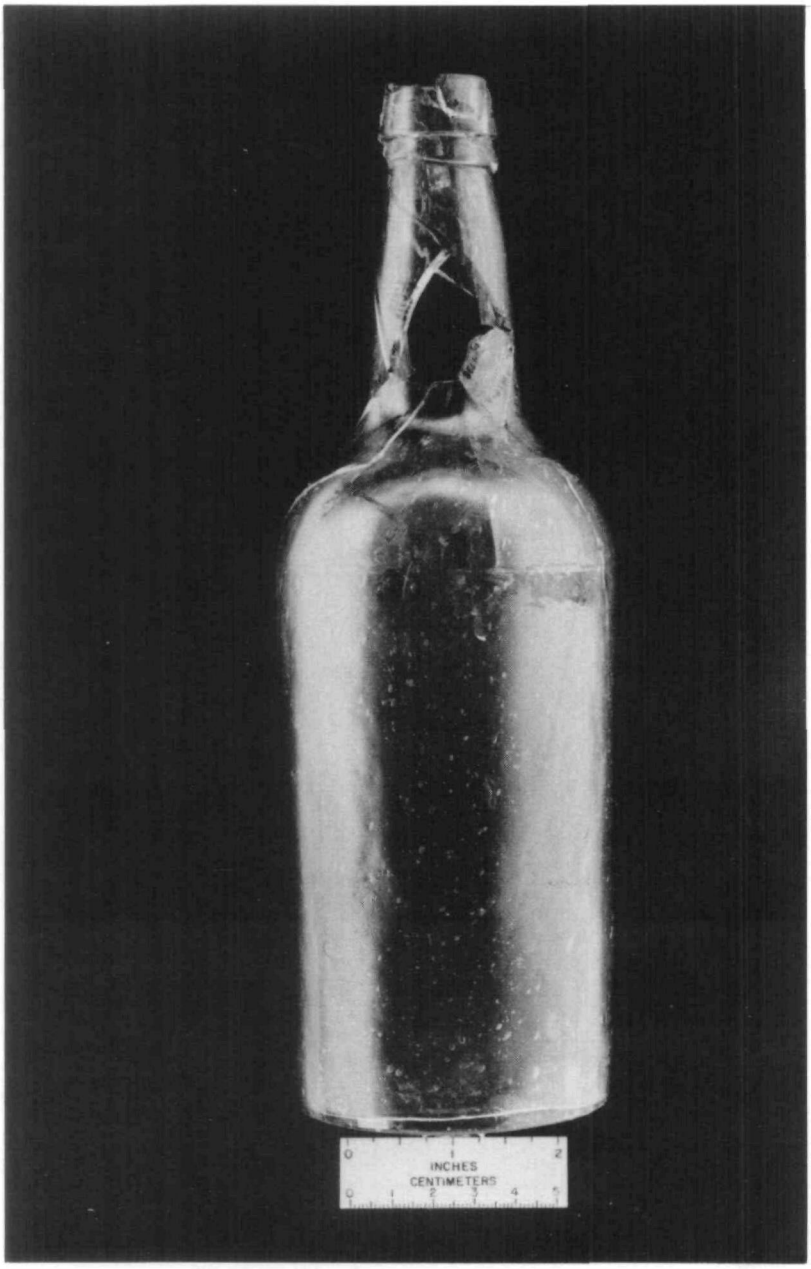

FIGURE 209. Three piece mold bottle from bottom of cellar in Area VIa.

AREA VIb

Area VIb was located to the east and north of Area VIa, and constituted the largest single area investigated during this project. It was hoped that Area VIb would yield evidence of both tenant and slave occupations known to have been present within the Oxon Hill site in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. That evidence did not materialize, however, and instead the area proved to contain what appears to have been support structures such as barns.

Two general types of deposits were recognized during the excavation and analysis. The first type of deposit was dispersed over Area VIb, and consisted of the scattered features and artifacts associated with what appears to have been barn structures. The second type of deposit encountered was a thick layer of twentieth-century trash excavated within a brick-lined well. This trash was discarded from the household of Sumner Welles, who owned the property from 1927 to 1952. The analysis of the Sumner Welles deposits will be reported in a later section of this chapter.

Dating evidence within Area VIb was sparse. The ceramic sample from this area returned a MCD of 1844.43, which is late. Three coins were found in the excavations, with two dated to 1891 and 1898. Area VIb contained both eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts, but the nineteenth-century materials occurred in much greater abundance.

Excavation of Area VIb outside of the well yielded a large, but not particularly informative, artifact collection. For that reason, the discussion of the artifacts from this area will be restricted to the artifact pattern level.

Artifact Patterns

Table 122 presents the artifact pattern derived from the total Area VIb excavation less the brick- lined well. The artifact patterns derived from the features and units exhibited a high degree of variation. The Kitchen Group percentages ranged from a low of 13.6 percent in the eighteenth-century features (with a very low overall sample) to a high of 33.2 percent in the undated features. The Architecture Group percentages exhibited an even wider range, with a low of 20.9 percent in the eighteenth-century features, to a high of 61.5 percent in the units. The Activities Group was the only other group within this area that contained more than a trace of artifacts. That group exhibited a low range of 9.9 percent in the units, to a high range of 65.5 percent in the eighteenth-century features. The overwhelming majority of the Activities Group artifacts consisted of unidentifiable metal, however.

Table 122. Area VIb.

	Features							Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	No Date	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	3	2.73	92	2.71	8	1.44	103	913	3.57
Spirit Bottles	0	0.00	10	0.29	4	0.72	14	174	0.68
Bottle Glass	12	10.91	517	15.21	138	24.78	667	5581	21.84
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.36	2	115	0.45
Miscellaneous Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	7	0.03

Table 122. Continued.

Tableware	0	0.00	4	0.12	11	1.97	15	150	0.59
Kitchenware	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	14	0.05
Modern Bottle Glass	0	0.00	25	0.74	22	3.95	47	238	0.93
Miscellaneous Kitchen	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.00
Sub-Total	15	13.64	649	19.09	185	33.21	849	7193	28.15
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	8	7.27	90	2.65	24	4.31	122	2117	8.28
Wrought Nails	0	0.00	5	0.15	0	0.00	5	146	0.57
Cut Nails	5	4.55	13	0.38	9	1.62	27	294	1.15
Wire Nails	0	0.00	5	0.15	0	0.00	5	79	0.31
Unidentified Nails	10	9.09	2026	59.59	141	25.31	2177	12974	50.77
Spikes	0	0.00	10	0.29	1	0.18	11	50	0.20
Construction Hardware	0	0.00	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	13	0.05
Door Lock Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	5	0.02
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	6	0.18	0	0.00	6	28	0.11
Sub-Total	23	20.91	2157	63.44	175	31.42	2355	15706	61.46
FURNITURE GROUP									
All Items	0	0.00	6	0.18	0	0.00	6	22	0.09
ARMS GROUP									
Ball, Shot, Sprue	0	0.00	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	24	0.09
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.02
Gun Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.00
Sub-Total	0	0.00	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	29	0.11
CLOTHING GROUP									
Buckles	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	5	0.02
Thimbles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.00
Buttons	0	0.00	2	0.06	0	0.00	2	18	0.07
Hook & Eye	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	10	0.04
Glass Beads	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.01
Garter Snap	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Scissors	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Leather Shoe Part	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	15	0.06
Glass Shirt Stud	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.01
Sub-Total	0	0.00	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	54	0.21
PERSONAL GROUP									
Coins	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.01
Keys	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.01
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	6	0.02
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	0	0.00	7	0.21	4	0.72	11	24	0.09

Table 122. Continued.

ACTIVITIES GROUP								
Construction Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.01
Farm Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.36	2	13	0.05
Toys	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	17	0.07
Fishing Gear	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.00
Storage Items	0	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.18	2	9	0.04
Horse Tack	0	0.00	7	0.21	0	0.00	7	39	0.15
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00	55	1.62	49	8.80	104	85	0.33
Other	72	65.45	509	14.97	141	25.31	722	2310	9.04
Auto/Garage/Machine	0	0.00	3	0.09	0	0.00	3	40	0.16
Cleaning	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.02
Sub-Total	72	65.45	575	16.91	193	34.65	840	2521	9.86
Grand-Total	110	100.00	3400	100.00	557	100.00	4067	25555	100.00

Kitchen Group

The artifacts from the Area VIb units and features were markedly nondomestic assemblages. Table 123 presents the Kitchen Group artifacts at the class level, and it is significant that ceramics ranged from a low of 4.3 percent in the undated features to a high of 20 percent in the eighteenth-century features. Bottle glass of all types combined to form the overwhelming majority of the Area VIb Kitchen Group. All other classes formed less than one percent of the group, with the exception of the pharmaceutical glass in the undated features (1.1 percent) and units (1.6 percent), and tableware in the undated features (6 percent) and units (2.1 percent).

Table 123. Area VIb Kitchen Groups.

	Features						Feature		
	18th	%	19th	%	No date	%	Total	Units	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	3	20.00	92	14.18	8	4.32	103	913	12.69
Spirit Bottles	0	0.00	10	1.54	4	2.16	14	174	2.42
Bottle Glass	12	80.00	517	79.66	138	74.59	667	5581	77.59
Pharmaceutical	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.08	2	115	1.60
Miscellaneous Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	7	0.10
Tableware	0	0.00	4	0.62	11	5.95	15	150	2.09
Kitchenware	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	14	0.19
Modern Bottle Glass	0	0.00	25	3.85	22	11.89	47	238	3.31
Miscellaneous Kitchen	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.01
Grand-Total	15	100.00	649	100.00	185	100.00	849	7193	100.00

Architecture Group

The Architecture Group dominated the artifact assemblages from Area VIb. Window glass accounted for a range of from 4.2 percent in the nineteenth-century features to a high of 34.8 percent in the eighteenth-century features. Nails were the single largest artifact class from Area VIb, and ranged from 65.2 percent in the eighteenth-century features to 95 percent in the nineteenth-century features (Table 124).

Table 124. Area VIb Architecture Group.

	Features						Feature		
	18th	%	19th	%	No date	%	Total	Units	%
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	8	34.78	90	4.17	24	13.71	122	2117	13.48
Wrought Nails	0	0.00	5	0.23	0	0.00	5	146	0.93
Cut Nails	5	21.74	13	0.60	9	5.14	27	294	1.87
Wire Nails	0	0.00	5	0.23	0	0.00	5	79	0.50
Unidentified Nails	10	43.48	2026	93.93	141	80.57	2177	12974	82.61
Spikes	0	0.00	10	0.46	1	0.57	11	50	0.32
Construction Hardware	0	0.00	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	13	0.08
Door Lock Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	5	0.03
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	6	0.28	0	0.00	6	28	0.18
Grand-Total	23	100.00	2157	100.00	175	100.00	2355	15706	100.00

The Architecture Group artifacts underscore the nondomestic functions served by Area VIb. It is surprising that Area VIb contained as much window glass as appears in the collections, given the hypothesized function of the structures in the area. However, farm support buildings could have had windows.

Additional Artifact Groups

The Area VIb Furniture Group included 22 items from the units and three from the features. The Furniture Group artifacts from the units included four sherds from a display glass globe and nine sherds from glass table tops that may represent modern dumping activities. Additional Furniture Group items from the units included a furniture hinge, an iron furniture lock, a brass furniture tack, and six metal furniture parts. The Furniture Group artifacts in the features included four pieces of a glass table top, a porcelain drawer pull, and a metal furniture part.

A total of 29 Arms Group artifacts was recovered from the units, while three were taken from the features. The majority of the Arms Group artifacts from the units consisted of rimfire (5) or center fire (16) cartridges. Additional artifacts from the units include a gun part, a lead ball, a modern bullet, and four French gunflints. The cartridges and the modern bullet probably represent hunting activities that postdate the abandonment of Oxon Hill. The three Arms Group artifacts from the features included two center fire cartridges and a modern bullet. All three items may postdate the abandonment of Oxon Hill Manor, which could mean that at least some of the nineteenth-century features can be more appropriately tabulated as twentieth-century.

The Clothing Group inventory in the artifact pattern table is fairly self explanatory. The miscellaneous class included a brass rivet and a straight pin with an enameled, decorated head.

A total of six Personal Group artifacts were found in Area VIb, and all were from the units. These artifacts included an iron or steel purse or case latch, a pencil lead, a bakelite comb, and three coins. One coin carried a date of 1891, while a second contained a date of 1899.

Area VIb yielded very few Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts. A total of 24 pipe parts were taken from the units, and 11 from the features. The units contained 19 stems and four bowl fragments made of ball clay, and a fragment of a stub stemmed pipe bowl. The features contained six stems and four bowl fragments made of ball clay, as well as a stub stemmed pipe bowl fragment. A single artifact tabulated as "tobacco related" was also cataloged which may have been an ash tray fragment.

A total of 2,522 Activities Group artifacts was recovered from the units, with 840 from the features. These totals gave Area VIb the largest number of Activities Group artifacts encountered on the entire site. Table 125 presents a listing of the Activities Group artifacts recovered from this area, and demonstrates that Area VIb not only had the largest, but also the most diverse assemblage of Activities Group artifacts from the investigated portions of the site. The Activities Group artifacts recovered are consistent with the barns/farm support buildings interpretation for this area.

Table 125. Area VIb Activities Groups.

	Features							Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	No date	%	Total	All	%
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Porcelain Doll Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	0.12
Marbles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	10	0.40
Toy Porcelain Dishes	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.08
Electric Fence Insulator	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Lamp Chimney Part	0	0.00	7	1.22	1	0.52	8	96	3.81
Marbles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Saw	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
File	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Plow	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.04	2	10	0.40
Hoe	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Handle Tang for Scyth,etc	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Hooks	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Barrel Hoops	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Small Meat/Etc. Hook	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	3	0.12
Large Meat/Etc. Hook	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.52	1	5	0.20
Harness Parts	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	5	0.20
Horseshoe	0	0.00	3	0.52	0	0.00	3	18	0.71
Wagon Parts	0	0.00	3	0.52	0	0.00	3	14	0.56
Misc. Horse Care Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Wheel Rim	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
Bolts	0	0.00	3	0.52	3	1.55	6	25	0.99
Nuts	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	3	0.12
Chain	0	0.00	2	0.35	0	0.00	2	11	0.44

Table 125. Continued

Flatiron	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Non-Electrical Wire	0	0.00	44	7.65	45	23.32	89	26	1.03
Washer	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	4	0.16
Iron Buckle	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	3	0.12
Musical Instrument Part	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.16
Spring	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.08
Decorative Metal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Wrench	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Pulley	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	1	0.04
Large Metal Ring	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.52	2	2	0.08
Rivet	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
Sprue	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.08
Washing Machine Part	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	0.16
Unidentified Part	0	0.00	3	0.52	0	0.00	3	18	0.71
Whetstone	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Bone Dominoe	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Saddle or Bridle Part	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Rubber Part	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	22	0.87
Unidentified Porcelain	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.04
Iron/Steel	72	100.00	499	86.78	140	72.54	711	2149	85.21
Non Iron-Steel	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	12	0.48
Lead	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.08
Brass	0	0.00	2	0.35	0	0.00	2	8	0.32
Indeterminate Plastic	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	15	0.50
Rubber Fragment	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	27	1.07
Grand-Total	72	100.00	575	100.00	193	100.00	840	2522	100.00

AREA VIc

Area VIc was located to the east of Area VIb, and adjacent to and north of the present access road on the site. It was originally thought that Area VIc contained the site of a single slave or tenant house, and excavation of that area was designed to gather comparative data that could then be used to better understand the results achieved on other areas of the site. Despite extensive excavation, only a single feature was found in Area VIc. That feature, which appeared to have been a posthole, was interpreted as having been part of a fence line.

Area VIc yielded a small collection (284 artifacts) from the topsoil in the units, and only five artifacts from the single feature. A MCD run on the 29 dateable ceramic sherds from this area yielded a date of 1792.75, which is very close to the projected median date of occupation on the site at large. Study of the ceramic assemblage from this area revealed that the collection contained both eighteenth- and nineteenth-century types, and that no discernible clustering of types by period was present. This, and the lack of information from this area, led to the conclusion that the recovered artifacts probably were the results of light and sporadic dumping episodes that did not mark an occupation locus.

The artifact patterns from Area VIc have, in light of the interpretation presented above, little comparative value. The patterns are presented in Table 126 without further comment.

Table 126. Area VIc.

	Features							Units	
	18th	%	19th	%	No Date	%	Total	All	%
KITCHEN GROUP									
Ceramics	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	42.86	3	39	12.04
Spirit Bottles	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	25	7.72
Bottle Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	1	59	18.21
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	57.14	4	123	37.96
ARCHITECTURE GROUP									
Window Glass	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	1	90	27.78
Cut Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.31
Wire Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	0.62
Unidentified Nails	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	54	16.67
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	1	147	45.37
ARMS GROUP									
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.31
TOBACCO GROUP									
Pipes & Stems	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	12	3.70
ACTIVITIES GROUP									
Storage Items	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.31
Miscellaneous Hardware	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1	0.31
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	28.57	2	39	12.04
Sub-Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	28.57	2	41	12.65
Grand Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	100.00	7	324	100.00

AREA VId

Area VId was located to the east of Area VIc, and was also adjacent to and north of the site access road. The goals established for Area VId had been the same as those set for Area VIc, and once again the excavation failed to yield the anticipated results. A total of 11 artifacts was recovered from Area VId. These consisted of two ceramic sherds, four sherds of post-1850 bottle glass, a window glass sherd, a nail, and three Activities Group items. The Activities Group artifacts consisted of a hammer and two pieces of unidentified metal. The artifact sample from Area VId was too small to support artifact pattern analysis or any other analytical techniques.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY DEPOSITS FROM AREA VI

Large collections of twentieth-century artifacts were recovered from two trash deposits within Area VIa. The first investigated twentieth-century deposit was identified as the top level of fill in the cellar

of a structure that had apparently fallen into disuse in the late nineteenth century. The twentieth-century deposit within the cellar was in the form of a thick stratum of artifacts that extended to a maximum of 4 m below ground surface. Initial excavation of that cellar was restricted to a one meter wide trench across the width of the cellar, in which all artifacts were retained by vertical levels. The trench was excavated in 1 X 1 m units. Upon consultation with staff of the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Geological Survey it was agreed that a quantitative artifact sample would be extracted from the deepest 1 X 1 m column excavated through the trash deposit, and that the majority of the twentieth-century artifact classes already removed stratigraphically from that feature would be deaccessioned. All ceramics and table glass were to be retained from the other excavated units, however, as it was believed that those artifact classes would provide the most meaningful insights into the household(s) that had discarded the trash.

The second twentieth-century trash deposit that was investigated consisted of debris that had been discarded into a brick-lined well in Area VIb. The well was open to a depth of 3.3 m, and the well contents were excavated in 20 cm levels to a depth of 5.7 m. Excavation of the well was halted when a staff member sustained burns from a caustic substance removed from the well, and continued excavation was determined to be a potential safety hazard. Ceramics and table glass were retained from the excavated levels of the well, as were a few additional types of items that might ultimately prove useful in interpreting the new Oxon Hill Manor which is located to the south of the current study site.

Dating Methods and Results

The initial task of the analysis was to date the recovered twentieth-century debris so that it could be accurately attributed to a specific household. The original testing in the cellar area (Hurry and Kavanagh 1985:56) recovered a prescription medicine bottle that had been issued to Mrs. Sumner Welles, and it was assumed that the trash deposit had come from the Sumner Welles household. Sumner Welles owned the property from 1927 to 1952, and built and occupied the new Oxon Hill Manor, located across a ravine and south of the study site.

A number of different artifact classes provided insights into the period of deposition in the cellar and the well. Study of the ceramic collections proved to be particularly useful, and generated a series of dates that can be used to better understand the collections.

Twenty-seven identifiable ceramic manufacturers are represented in the combined ceramic collection from the cellar and well. Dates of operation were determined for 21 of those companies (Table 127). They range from firms which have been in business since the eighteenth century and are still in business (Haviland and Wedgwood) to companies which were only in business for a few years (Hopewell China and W. S. George).

Twenty-five of these 27 companies were in business for at least part of the period from 1927 to 1952. The two exceptions are Cauldon Ltd. and J. W. Pankhurst & Co. Ltd. Cauldon Ltd. operated from 1905 to 1920 (Godden 1964). The Cauldon material probably survived in the household long enough to have been included in this deposit. According to Godden (1964:471), J. W. Pankhurst & Co. Ltd. was in business from 1850 to 1882. This company is represented in the collection by only one marked sherd from an unprovenienced part of the cellar. This sherd has "Made in England" on it, probably indicating a post-1892 date of manufacture. This discrepancy is currently unexplained; perhaps it results from an error by Godden (1964). If the sherd is indeed 1850-1882, it is possible that it represents a family heirloom, or it may have originally come from an older stratum beneath the twentieth-century Sumner Welles trash deposit.

Table 127. Ceramic Manufacturers.

Company Name	Dates of operation	Maker's mark date
Carrollton	1903-1934	
Cauldon Ltd.	1905-1920	
Copeland	1847-present	c.1891-
Crooksville	1902-1950s	
W. S. George	1909-1955	
W. H. Grindley & Co.	1880-1960	c.1914-1925
Hall China Co.	1903-present	1912+
Haviland & Co.	1842-present	1889-c.1920
Hopewell China Co.	1921-1942	
Edwin M. Knowles	1900-1963	1910-1937
Knowles, Taylor & Knowles	1870-1929	
The Homer Laughlin China Co.	1877-present	1921-1939
John Maddock & Sons	1855-present	1927+
Minton's	1793- ?	1891-c.1902
Noritake	1904-present	1921-c.1932
J. W. Pankhurst & Co.	1850-1882	
Ridgway	1879-1952	
Royal Doulton	1882-present	1902-1929
Royal Worcester	1862- ?	1884-1888
Wedgwood*	1759-present	
A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd.	1885-1965	1896 or 1930+

* Wedgwood is added to this Ceramic Manufacturers list because an unmarked ivory colored earthenware vessel in the assemblage is identical to a known Wedgwood vessel.

Twenty-four different maker's marks from seven different countries appear in this ceramic assemblage. Carlsbad, L S &S, from Austria, appears on both late cream colored ware and hard paste porcelain. Two French ceramic manufacturer marks appear in this assemblage. Haviland & Co., Inc. and T & V Limoges France appear on hard paste porcelain vessels. Of several porcelain vessels manufactured in Japan, Noritake is the only identifiable manufacturer's mark (Table 127).

Eight maker's marks are English. Cauldon Ltd. marks are found on porcelain, imported by Lewis & Conyer, New York City. Copeland/Spode marks occur on both late white ironstone and porcelain. John Maddock & Sons marks appear on both ivory colored earthenware and thick porcelain commonly called "hotel ware." The importer's mark "... & Martin Co., Wash. D. C." appears on one of these porcelain plates. Royal Doulton marks appear on hard paste porcelain. Worcester, W.H. Grindley & Co. Ltd, Minton's, Ridgway, Wilkinson, and J. W. Pankhurst maker's marks appear on late white ironstone.

There are six domestic manufacturers of ceramics in this assemblage. Carrollton China Co., Crooksville, W. S. George, Hopewell, Edwin M. Knowles, and Knowles, Taylor & Knowles marks all appear on late white ironstone. The Homer Laughlin China Company mark also appears on late white ironstone, in addition to earthenware and ivory colored earthenware. The Hall mark appears on hard paste porcelain.

The country of origin for three manufacturers was not determined. A Baker & Chetwynd mark is found on late white ironstone, Canonsburg marks are on late cream colored ware and ivory colored earthenware, and a Cook & Hancock mark is on modern plain earthenware.

Although it has no manufacturer's mark, a hand painted imitation faience flowerpot marked "Made in Italy" was recovered. Two cups and one plate marked "Germany," and one saucer marked "Japan," all without the manufacturer's marks, were recovered. There are two vessels from Czechoslovakia, a matching cup and saucer, marked "Victoria."

The second artifact class that was useful for dating purposes was bottle glass. Analysis of bottle glass was generally restricted to the 1 X 1 m column sample extracted from the cellar, although data from that column sample were supplemented for dating purposes through study of a 476 bottle type collection retained during the backhoe removal of a portion of the cellar trash deposit. Two types of dating studies were conducted on the bottle glass sample. The first type of study was conducted on manufacturer's marks which normally occurred on the base of the bottle. The identified manufacturers and the manufacturing date ranges are presented in Table 128, and all were taken from Toulouse (1971). The second study represented an approach that is somewhat innovative for historical archaeology. Since the bottles in the sample dated to the twentieth century, and the second quarter of the twentieth century at that, it was possible to identify the products many of the bottles had contained, and to petition the product manufacturers still in business to determine date ranges for the use of specific products. The product names and the date ranges achieved in that manner are presented in Table 129.

Table 128. Date Ranges for Bottle Maker's Marks.

MANUFACTURER	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE
Anchor Hocking	1938-1985	1961
American Glassworks	1908-1935	1921
Ball Corp	1915-1985	1950
Brockway Glass	1933-1985	1959
Brockway	1925-1936	1930
Carr Lowrey	1920-1963	1941
Chattanooga Glass	1927-1985	1956
Cannington, Shaw,&Co	1875-1913	1894
Diamond Glass	1924-1985	1954
Forsters Glass	1902-1985	1943
Foster-Forbes	1929-1985	1957
Fairmont Glass Works	1945-1960	1952
Hazel-Atlas Glass	1920-1964	1942
John Lumb &Co	1905-1937	1921
Knox Glass Bottle Co.	1924-1956	1940
Latchford Glass	1957-1985	1971
Latchford-Marble Glass	1939-1957	1948
Lummis Glass	1940-1955	1947
Maryland Glass Corp.	1916-1985	1950
Metro Glass Bottle Co.	1935-1949	1942
Obear-Nester Glass	1915-1985	1950
North British Bottle		

Table 128. Continued.

Manufacture	1903-1919	1911
Owens Bottle Co.	1911-1929	1920
Owens-Illinois -Toledo,OH	1929-1935	1932
Owens-Ill. - Huntington, WV	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Fairmont, WV	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Clarksburg, WV	1929-1942	1935
Owens-Ill.-Charleston,WV	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Alton,Ill.	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Gassboro, NJ	1929-1935	1932
Owens-Ill.-Streaton,IL	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Newark,OH	1929-1935	1932
Owens-Ill.-Evansville,IN	1929-1935	1932
Owens-Ill.-Gas City, IN	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-ChigagoHeights,IL	1929-1935	1932
Owens-Ill.-Bridgeton,NJ	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Okmulgee, OH	1929-1940	1934
Owens-Ill.-Cincinnati,OH	1929-1948	1948
Owens-Ill.-Clarion, PA	1929-1954	1941
Owens-Ill.-Columbus, OH	1929-1948	1948
Owens-Ill.-Brackenridge,PA	1929-1950	1939
Owens-Ill.-TerreHaute, IN	1930-1950	1939
Owens-Ill.-Muncie,IN	1935-1945	1940
Owens-Ill.-Waco,TX	1940-1954	1947
Owens-Ill.-Oakland,CA	1945-1954	1949
Owens-Ill.-Los Angeles,CA	1948-1954	1951
Owens-Ill. "DURAGLAS"	1940-1954	1947
Pierce Glass Co.	1917-1985	1951
Pierce Glass	1905-1917	1911
Reed Glass	1927-1956	1941
Portland Glass	1922-1956	1939
Rockware Glass Ltd	1920-1930	1925
Swindell Bros.	1920-1959	1939
United Glass A	1956-1985	1970
United Glass C	1921-1966	1943
United Glass K	1938-1985	1961
United Glass L	1937-1985	1961
United Glass N	1937-1985	1961
United Glass W	1937-1985	1961
Whitall-Tatum	1935-1938	1936

Table 129. Brand Name Date Ranges.

BRAND NAME	DATE RANGE
Abbott Labs	1927-1985
Barbosol	1928-1985
Best Foods	1930-1985

Table 129. Continued.

Canada Dry	1888-1985
Chestnut Farms	1935-1985
Clorox (Cork top)	1929-1939
Clorox (Screw top)	1940-1960
Coca-Cola (Pat. Dec. 25, 1923)	1923-1937
Golden Wedding	1877-1985
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	1880-1985
Hellmann's Blue Ribbon	1930-1985
Houbigant	1927-1985
Jeris	1864-1985
Kist	1922-1985
Nehi	1935-1985
Noxema	1933-1985
Orange Crush (crinkle bottle)	1920-1930
Pepsi (pebble embossed bottle)	1946-1965
Sealtest	1935-1985
Warner and Co.	1920-1985
Wildroot	1927-1985
Windex	1936-1985
Wrights (lug threaded rim)	1920-1945

SOURCES: Abbott Laboratories, personal correspondence 1985; Pfizer Inc., personal communication 1985; Best Foods Corp., personal communication 1985; Paul and Parmlee 1973: 119; Sealtest Corp., personal correspondence 1985; Clorox Corp., personal correspondence 1985; Coca Cola Corp., personal correspondence 1985; A&P Corp., personal communication 1985; Noxell Corp., personal correspondence 1985; Proctor &Gamble Corp., personal communication 1985; The Drackett Corp., personal communication 1985; J. A. Wright & Co., personal correspondence 1985.

The dating information derived from the ceramic maker's marks, bottle manufacturer's marks, and the product date ranges tend to support a date range of 1927 to 1952 for the cellar and well deposits. Those data were further cross-checked by computing a mean bottle date for each excavated cellar level in the 1 X 1 m column sample that contained sufficient numbers of marks to support that analysis. That step involved using the mean ceramic date formula devised by South (1977), but substituting median bottle dates in place of the ceramic dates. Table 130 presents the results of that analysis. It is notable that all of the mean bottle dates from the column sample fall within the projected 1927 to 1952 date range for the deposits, and that all but the deepest level yielded a later date than the projected median date of the deposit of 1939.5.

Table 130. Kitchen Group Bottle Glass Mean Date.

Column Level	Mean Bottle Dates
A	*
B	*
C	1944
D	1942
E	1943

Table 130. Continued.

F	1942
G	1943
H	1944
I	1942
J	1940
K	1940
L	1941
M	1938

*Contains no Date Specific Material

A number of other minor constituents of the collections provided additional dating information. Buttons, beads, plastic toothbrushes, a metal hotplate, a porcelain false tooth, glass marbles, and machine made light bulbs, all attributable to the twentieth century, were recovered. Three coins were recovered from contexts outside of the column samples, and those coins carried dates of 1866, 1925, and 1930. The coins recovered from the twentieth-century cellar and well contexts demonstrate the problems that can come into play when using coins for dating purposes; they tend to be heavily reused items.

There is no question that the trash deposits in the well and cellar were not only linked in time, but also originated in the same household. The similarity of the two deposits will be discussed in detail in the specialized ceramic analysis section, but it is sufficient to state at this point that the study revealed ceramic vessels from the two contexts that crossmended, as well as vessels from the same ceramic sets in both contexts.

Artifact Pattern Analysis

The artifact pattern analysis was limited to the artifacts extracted from the column sample in the well. That step was taken because the column sample represents the only total artifact collection retained from the cellar or well, and it is essential that a study of this nature deal with the full range of artifacts present. Table 131 presents the artifact pattern results that were achieved.

Table 131. Artifact Pattern from Column Sample.

Group	Number	%
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	2353	4.17
Tumblers	42	0.08
Miscellaneous Glassware	29	0.05
Table Glass	154	0.27
Tin Cans	422	0.75
Miscellaneous Kitchen Metal	72	0.13
Bottle Glass	52,651	93.33
TOTAL	55,723	98.78

Table 131. Continued.

ARCHITECTURE		
Window Glass	139	0.25
Nails	15	0.03
Construction Hardware	2	0.00
Plumbing	1	0.00
TOTAL	157	0.28
FURNITURE	1	0.00
ARMS	0	0.00
CLOTHING		
Fabric	1	.00
Buttons	5	.01
TOTAL	6	.01
PERSONAL		
Toothbrushes	3	.01
TOBACCO PIPE	1	.00
ACTIVITIES		
Construction Tools	1	.00
Storage Items	10	.02
Miscellaneous Hardware	25	.04
Miscellaneous Other	480	.85
Transportation	5	.01
TOTAL	521	.92
GRAND TOTAL	56,412	100.00

The column sample, which represents only a small fraction of the artifacts within the cellar, thus yielded 56,412 artifacts that could be used in the artifact pattern study. An overwhelming majority of those artifacts (98.78 percent) were kitchen-related, which seems to indicate that only part of the artifact discards from the Sumner Wells household were being carried to the cellar and well for disposal.

The total faunal and floral content of the column sample was extremely low despite the extremely high Kitchen Group percentages evident in the sample. The total faunal assemblage from that sample noted in analysis included an undiagnostic animal bone, an animal tooth, a small quantity of oyster and clam shell, and 200 fragments of egg shell. The floral assemblage was restricted to five seeds. The lack of faunal and floral specimens in the column sample cannot be attributed to poor preservation. Paper and cloth survived in the cellar, and the intense artifact matrix of the cellar should have served to preserve whatever faunal and floral materials were present. The lack of floral and faunal material in this case was probably attributable to the presence of an incinerator in the new Oxon Hill Manor, which had been constructed as an original component of the house. Evidently an attempt

was made by the household staff to separate organic trash from dry trash, and to burn the organic trash in the incinerator. The cellar and well not only received primarily kitchen-related discards, but strictly dry trash from the kitchen.

A group-by-group discussion of the artifacts included within the column sample follows. That discussion is followed by discussions of the specialized analyses conducted on the ceramics and table glass from both the overall cellar and the well.

Kitchen Group

The Kitchen Group accounted for nearly 99 percent of all of the artifacts recovered from the column sample. The Kitchen Group is clearly dominated by the bottle glass class, which accounts for 94.49 percent of the Kitchen Group artifacts, while the second largest class--ceramics--amounts to only 4.22 percent of the group total. The remaining artifact classes thus represent only a very small portion of the group.

Three artifact classes within the Kitchen Group were subjected to sophisticated analysis during this project. The analysis of two of those classes--ceramics and tableware--incorporated all artifacts of those classes that were recovered from the cellar and well contexts. The third class consists of bottle glass. The sheer amount of bottle glass in the cellar and well precluded attempts to extend the analysis of that class beyond the items recovered from the column sample. The analyses conducted on the ceramics, table glass, and bottle glass will be discussed following the presentation of the remaining artifact pattern data.

The Kitchen Group sample exclusive of ceramics, tableware, and bottle glass included miscellaneous glassware, kitchenware, and miscellaneous kitchen metal. The miscellaneous glassware class was included to account for the glass sherds that could not be clearly assigned to either the tableware or kitchenware class. The most conclusive statement that can be made about the miscellaneous glassware class is that the sherds in this category were not bottle glass. The miscellaneous glassware class included five glass sherds that belonged to glass cooking vessels. The majority of those sherds were probably from casserole or similar dishes that were made to be resistant to the high heat used in baking or other cooking.

The miscellaneous kitchen metal included 422 tin can fragments. Eight items used in the preparation of food and drink, one food service item, and 60 metal caps were also in this class.

Architecture Group

The column sample contained a total of 157 Architecture Group artifacts, which accounted for a mere 0.28 percent of the total assemblage. Window glass represented 88.54 percent of the total Architecture Group, with nails the second most numerous class at 9.55 percent. Two construction hardware items and one plumbing related artifact completed the Architecture Group assemblage.

The artifacts within the Architecture Group were probably discarded as a result of small scale repair episodes within the new Oxon Hill Manor. That interpretation would account for the larger amount of window glass than nails in the assemblage, and is fully expectable given the nature of the remainder of the trash deposit.

Furniture Group

The single Furniture Group item within the column sample was an iron furniture tack. The dearth of furniture artifacts in the sample indicates that worn out or broken furniture (and probably appliances) were discarded elsewhere on the new Oxon Hill Manor property, and that the cellar and well regularly received no more than kitchen-related discards.

Arms Group

Arms Group artifacts were totally absent in the column sample, and no Arms Groups artifacts were observed in the other excavated contexts in the cellar and well. The absence of Arms Group artifacts is hardly surprising given the overall nature of the deposits.

Clothing Group

The Clothing Group was represented by a small cloth fragment, three mother of pearl shirt buttons, a small glass button, and a single brass button. This assemblage is very small considering that approximately 26 servants inhabited the new Oxon Hill Manor in addition to the members of the Sumner Welles family. Worn out or otherwise unusable clothing was apparently burned in the incinerator built into the house, or was disposed of outside of the routine procedures for dry trash in the household.

Personal Group

The Personal Group assemblage was restricted to three toothbrushes found together in a single level of the column sample. The toothbrushes were marked "H sterilized Pro-phy-lac-tic, Florence Mass., U.S.A."

Tobacco Pipe Group

The single artifact listed under the Tobacco Pipe Group was a ball clay pipestem. That artifact doubtless was much older than the prevalent assemblage, and probably was washed into the cellar by erosion on the cellar margins.

The lack of Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts in the column sample does not indicate the lack of use of tobacco products in the Sumner Wells household. Three Art Deco style ashtrays were found elsewhere in the deposits. Those included a ceramic lustre ware ashtray that was made in Czechoslovakia, a ceramic lustre ware ashtray with a reclining nude figure of a woman, and a topaz colored glass ashtray with a seated nude figure of a woman (Figure 210).

The examples of the ashtrays recovered elsewhere in the deposits were mentioned to simply indicate how technology made at least one artifact group largely obsolete in the twentieth century. Cigarettes largely replaced pipe smoking in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, and their presence can only be detected archaeologically by detecting the accouterments of cigarette smoking such as cigarette cases, lighters, and ashtrays.

Activities Group

The Activities Group was the second largest artifact group in the column sample. The majority of the artifacts in that group fell into the miscellaneous other class, with 482 items, or 85.06 percent of the total. The miscellaneous other class was dominated by 468 light bulb fragments, and also included a lamp globe glass sherd, a paint brush, two ceramic bathroom tiles, two sewer pipe fragments, four musical instrument parts, and two metal toiletry item caps.

The miscellaneous hardware class contained the second highest number of artifacts within the Activities Group. The 25 items in that class included an electric light part, a spring fragment, and 23 nonelectrical wire fragments. The ten storage items included one can opener and nine can opener keys, while the five transportation artifacts were one auto light lens and four auto machinery parts. The single construction tool was a hammer.

The Activities Group artifacts recovered from the column sample contained a surprisingly narrow range of items. There were other Activities Group artifacts retained from contexts beyond the column sample, and although those items lack value for a quantification study they are worthy of note. A few items of stable or horsetack related items were recovered. That is hardly surprising in that Sumner Welles is known to have maintained a riding stable (George Price, personal communication 1985), but they are difficult to explain in view of the kitchen origin of the overwhelming majority of the twentieth-century artifacts from the cellar and well. A second group of artifacts worthy of note included two dog license tags, a snap hook from a pet leash, two dog dishes from the cellar, dating to 1935 (Figure 211), a Squibb's Cod-Halibut Liver Oil of Exadol--a bottle that contained veterinary cod liver oil, and a bottle of Glover's Imperial Medicine that was used to treat mange. One of the dog license tags dates to July 1, 1933, while the other could not be read. It is interesting to note that two of the dog dishes (Figure 211) originally cost $5.00 each (Huxdford 1982:222), a substantial sum for a dog dish when the two were purchased in 1935. The dogs indicated by the artifacts probably belonged to the Sumner Welles family, and it is evident that they received rather lavish attention in that household.

The artifact patterns extracted from the twentieth-century contexts will be further discussed at the end of this chapter. It is evident that the investigated contexts contained only a part of the total trash discarded from the Sumner Welles household, and that the artifacts contained in the trash deposits reflected a strong kitchen orientation.

Ceramic Sherd and Vessel Analysis

The ceramic collection from the twentieth-century contexts consists of the sherds in the column sample as well as sherds recovered from stratigraphic excavation of the remainder of the one meter wide trench in the cellar, and sherds removed during the stratigraphic excavation of the brick-lined well. The ceramic sample was supplemented by unprovenienced sherds retained during the backhoe removal of the remainder of the cellar fill.

All of the ceramics recovered from the twentieth-century contexts were cataloged at the sherd level prior to initiating more sophisticated forms of analyses. Analysis of that collection at the sherd level proved to be difficult, as twentieth-century ceramics have not been well-described in the literature (Henry and Garrow 1982; Wegars and Carley 1982), and post-1905 ceramics tend to incorporate multiple decoration motifs and types within single vessels. These factors mean that it is virtually impossible to reach the same level of accuracy when conducting decorative/ware analysis on ceramic

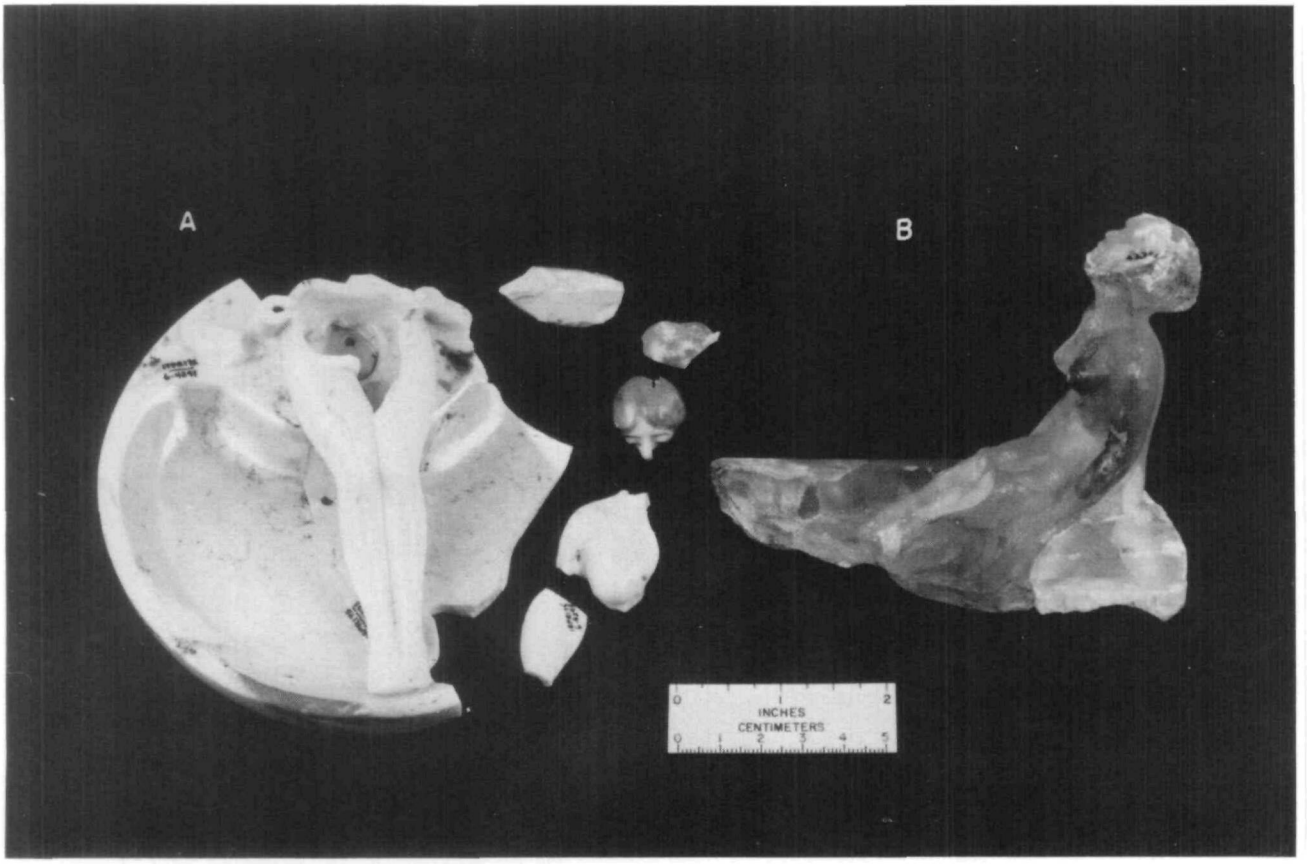

FIGURE 210. Artifacts from Area VI, 20th century deposits. A - Lustre decorated porcelain ashtray with nude female figure. B - Possible ashtray, amber-colored glass with nude female figure.

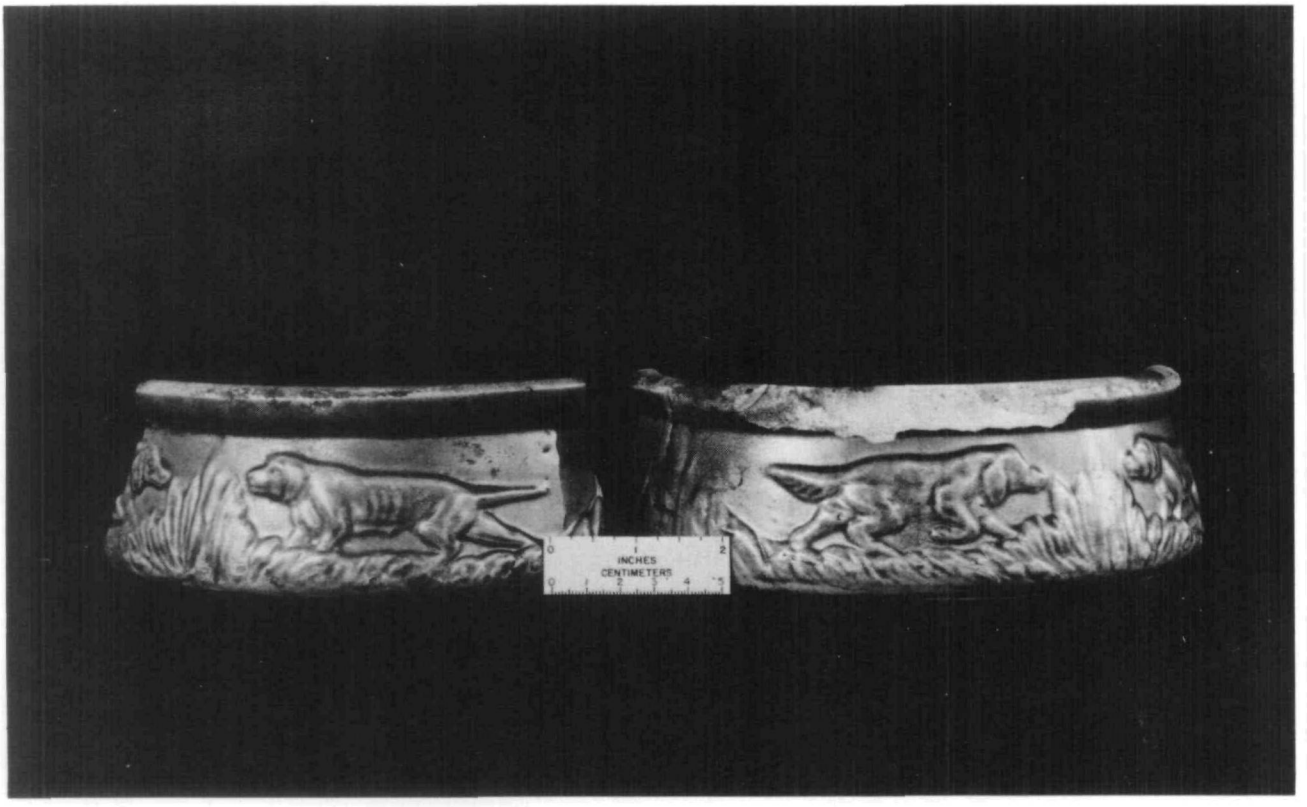

FIGURE 211. Green glazed dog bowls (l. to r.) #2129, #2128 from Area VI, 20th century deposits.

Table 132. Continued.

Decal	142	
Plain	548	
Embossed	67	
Gilt/Silver Edged	11	
Underglaze Polychrome	32	
Overglaze Polychrome	1	
Blue Transfer	15	
Green Glaze	3	
Annular	13	
Refined Earthenware Total	836	35.53%
Yellow Ware		
Plain	791	
Annular	166	
Total Yellow Ware	957	40.67%
Stoneware		
Brown Salt Glazed	1	
Albany/Bristol Glaze	2	
Albany Slip	1	
White Salt Glazed	1	
Chinese	27	
Total Stoneware	32	1.36%
Redware		
Brown Glazed	3	
Unglazed	29	
Red Glazed	2	
Art Deco Style	83	
White Glazed	1	
Black Glazed	3	
Total Redware	121	5.14%
Unidentified Burned White Ceramic	92	3.91%
Totally Unidentifiable	179	7.61%
Burned Stoneware	3	0.13%
Unidentifiable Redware	4	0.17%
Total 20th Century Assemblage	2338	99.36%
Pre-20th Century Contaminants	15	0.64%
Total Assemblage	2353	100.00%

It was possible to achieve a high degree of analysis accuracy at the sherd level for several ware types represented in the sample. Yellow ware, stoneware, and redware are all easy to sort and designate,

although the decorative motifs and types on at least the redwares can present interpretive problems.

It was somewhat surprising to note the presence of yellow ware in the sample. That ware type accounted for 40.7 percent of the ceramics in the column sample, which may be considered to be a high percentage even within the nineteenth-century contexts where they normally occur (Garrow 1982; Klein and Garrow 1984). Garrow has ascribed a popularity date range of 1840 to 1900 for yellow ware, although he recognized that manufacture of the type began before 1840 and extended to at least 1922.

The nature of the yellow ware sample in the collections can be better understood by comparing the percentages of this ware type at the sherd level in the column sample with the number and percentage of yellow ware vessels in the total sample from the twentieth-century contexts (Table 133). Yellow ware, which accounted for 40.7 percent of the sherds in the column sample, represented only 3.7 percent of the vessel sample from the total collections. That disparity in representation could be accounted for in several ways. First, the mechanism for recovering the total ceramic collection could have been biased, and under-represented the yellow ware type. That explanation seems to be unlikely, as the vast majority of the ceramic collections came from screened excavation levels from which all ceramics were retained. A second explanation is that the column sample artifacts, at least in the case of ceramics, were not representative of the ceramic collection as a whole. That explanation seems to be more plausible, as it is possible that the yellow ware vessels were systematically discarded from the household as a lot. Those vessels may have been discarded in the same load of trash either (1) to get rid of out-of-date ceramics, or (2) perhaps to dispose of a group of kitchen bowls that were broken at the same time in a kitchen mishap.

Table 133. Comparisons of Ware Types from the Column Sample With Total Vessel Counts.

Ware Types	Sherd Counts	Percent	Vessel Counts	Percent
Porcelain	49	2.08%	101	17.88%
Ironstone	45	1.91%	257	45.49%
Ivory Colored Earthenware	8	0.34%	74	13.10%
Cream Colored Ware	5	0.21%	47	8.32%
Buff Earthenware	7	0.30%	6	1.06%
Refined Earthenware	836	35.53%	20	3.54%
Yellow Ware	957	40.67%	21	3.72%
Stoneware	32	1.35%	17	3.01%
Redware	121	5.14%	22	3.89%
Unidentifiable	278	11.81%	*	*
Pre-20th Century	15	0.64%	*	*
Totals	2353	100.0%	565	100.01%

Totally unidentifiable and pre-20th century ceramics were excluded from the vessel analysis.

Table 133 clearly demonstrates the amount of disparity that can exist among the ceramic decorative/ware types within different sections of the same or among linked contexts. That table is the strongest possible argument for having retained the entire ceramic collection for analysis. There is no way of telling at this point if the problems inherent in single column samples observed for the ceramic collection will translate over to the bottle glass, but it is less likely to be a factor with the

bottle glass as the sample size of that class was over 20 times as great as the ceramic column sample.

The vessel sample derived from the twentieth-century contexts totaled 565 vessels. Table 133 delineates the vessels within the sample by ware type, and Tables 134 through 138 present the various decorative motifs and combinations of motifs present by ware type. It is worthy to note the multiplicity of decorative types that were observed on the porcelain, ironstone, ivory colored earthenware, and cream colored earthenware vessels. Decal and gilt were the most common decorative types, but some vessels contained as many as three different decoration types in combination. That multiplicity of decorative types within individual vessels probably reflects improvement in ceramic decorative technology over vessels produced in the nineteenth century, as well as contemporary taste, but it does make the ceramic analyst's job somewhat more difficult.

Table 134. Porcelain Ceramic Vessels by Decoration.

Decoration	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Jugs, Crocks	Plates & Jars	Unknown	Baking Dish	Pitcher
Modern Porcelain							
Embossed						1	
Gilt/Silver Edged		1					
Tinted							1
Decal	15	1			1		
Gilt & Molded		3		4			
Raised, Heavy Gilt Bands		1		2			
Molded Plain Gold Stencil & Hand Painted							
Gold Leaf	1						
Hand Painted & Gilt Rim, Molded				1			
Gold & Black Stencil	1	1					
Hand Painted & Luster	2			1			
Colored Glaze		1				1	1
Gold Stencil & Colored Glaze				1			
Hand Painted & Gilt Rim	1						
Decal, Molded					1		
Gold Stencil, Red Band, Molded							
Hand Painted & Molded					1		
Gold Stencil, Gilt, Molded							
Hand Painted Decal, Gilt,							

Table 134. Continued.

	Molded				1					
	Plain				1					
	Gilt Rim				1		1			
	Gilt Body						1			
	Luster	1								
	Decal, Luster						1			
	Yellow Rim, Black Line	1								
Totals	23	7	1		11		6	2		2

Decorative/ Ware Type	Coffee/ Tea Pots	Tumbler	Saucer	Platter	Creamer	Gravy Boat/ Tureen
Modern Porcelain						
Embossed						
Gilt/Silver Edged						
Tinted						
Decal	1		13	1		
Gilt & Molded			5			
Raised, Heavy Gilt Bands			5			
Molded Plain			2			
Gold Stencil & Hand Painted			1	1		
Gold Leaf						
Hand Painted & Gilt Rim, Molded						
Gold & Black Stencil			3			
Hand Painted & Luster	3		3			
Colored Glaze	1		1			
Gold Stencil & Colored Glaze	2					
Hand Painted & Gilt Rim						
Decal, Molded					1	
Gold Stencil, Red Band, Molded						1
Hand Painted & Molded						
Gold Stencil, Gilt, Molded						1
Hand Painted			1			

Table 134. Continued.

Decal, Gilt, Molded			1			
Plain						
Gilt Rim			2			
Gilt Body						
Luster						
Decal, Luster						
Yellow Rim, Black Line						
Totals	7	0	37	2	1	2

Total Porcelain Vessels: 101

Table 135. Ivory Colored Earthenware Vessels by Decoration.

Decoration	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Plates	Unknown	Coffee/ Tea Pots	Saucers	Tableware Lid
Gilt Band	2	1		1		2	
Decal, Red Zone, Gilt	7					7	
Decal	2	3	1			1	
Decal, Silver Luster, Molded	5	3				5	
Hand Painted, Molded	2						
Silver Luster, Molded						1	
Hand Painted Green Line, Molded					1		
Appliqué	1		2				
Decal, Gilt Bands, Molded	2						
Gold Stencil, Gilt Rim, Molded			1				
Polychrome Colored Glaze, Gilt, Molded							1
Decal, Silver Luster	3					1	
Plain	2			5		3	
Decal, Hand Painted Green Line						1	
Gilt, Molded	1					1	
Hand Painted, Gilt	1						
Gilt Body	2					3	
Totals	30	7	4	6	1	25	1

Total Ivory Colored Earthenware Vessels: 74

Table 136. Ironstone Vessels by Decoration.

Decoration	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Plates	Unknown	Pitcher	Egg Cup	Coffee/ TeaPot
Plain White	10	3	8	14			
Plain Blue				2			
Plain Grey							
Embossed			3	1	1		
Black Transfer							
Flow Blue			1				
Decal, Green Hand							
Hand Painted Line	1	9	7	2		4	
Decal, Yellow Zone							
Rim	1						
Molded, Pink Glazed,							
Decal, Silver Band			1				
Decal, Silver Band		5	1				
Decal				2			
Gold Decal, Maroon							
Hand Painted Rim		8	4				
Flow Blue, Gold							
Stencil, Molded	2		1				
Heavy Gilt Bands,							
Molded Hand Painted		1	1				
Transfer Print	3	1		1		3	
Hand Painted Colored							
Bands			1				1
Hand Painted Overglaze,							
Decal, Blue Band							
Molded			3	6			
Blue Stenciled					1		
Molded Animals on							
Rim, Colored Glaze		1		1			
Decal, Hand Painted Blue							
Bands		6	1				
Decal, Gilt Rim	2						
Gilt		1	1			1	
Transfer Print, Gilt Rim			1				
Colored Glaze, Molded				1			
Totals	19	35	34	30	2	8	1

Decoration	Sugar Bowl	Saucer	Platter	Creamer	Gravy Boat/Lid Tureen	Marmalade Jar
Plain White		3				

Table 136. Continued.

Plain Blue					1		
Plain Grey							62
Embossed							
Black Transfer							31
Flow Blue							
Decal, Green Hand							
Hand Painted Line		9	2			2	
Decal, Yellow Zone							
Rim		3					
Molded, Pink Glazed,							
Decal, Silver Band	1			1			
Decal, Silver Band		1					
Decal		2					
Gold Decal, Maroon							
Hand Painted Rim		1					
Flow Blue, Gold							
Stencil, Molded							
Heavy Gilt Bands,							
Molded Hand Painted		1					
Transfer Print		2	1				
Hand Painted Colored							
Bands							
Hand Painted Overglaze,							
Decal, Blue Band		1					
Molded							
Blue Stenciled						1	
Molded Animals on							
Rim, Colored Glaze							
Decal, Hand Painted Blue							
Bands					1		
Decal, Gilt Rim		1					
Gilt		1					
Transfer Print, Gilt Rim							
Colored Glaze, Molded							
Totals	1	25	3	1	2	3	93

Total Ironstone Vessels: 257

Table 137. Other Refined Ware Vessels by Decoration.

Ware & Decoration	Cups & Mugs	Bowls	Milk Pans	Jugs, Jars & Crocks	Plates	Unknown	Pitcher	Flower Pots & Bases
Cream Colored Ware								
Plain						1		
Decal, Green Hand Painted Band	7	4			9	1		
Decal, Green Hand Painted Band, Molded		7			11	1		
Subtotals	7	11			20	3		
Buff Earthenware								
Clear Glazed				1				
Unglazed								1
Tinted Glaze			1					
Green Glazed								1
Subtotals			1	1				2
Refined Earthenware								
Yellow Glazed		1						
Fiesta Ware					1	1		
Decal	1							
Plain	3			1		2	1	
Embossed		1			1			
Sponged		1				1		
Subtotals	4	3		1	2	4	1	

Ware & Decoration	Coffee/ Tea Pot	Dog Bowl	Tumbler	Saucer	Platter	Creamer
Cream Colored Ware						
Plain						
Decal, Green Hand Painted Band				3	2	1

Table 137. Continued.

Decal, Green Hand Painted Band, Molded									
Subtotals				3		2	1		
Buff Earthenware									
Clear Glazed									
Unglazed									
Tinted Glaze									
Green Glazed		2							
Subtotals		2							
Refined Earthenware									
Yellow Glazed									
Fiesta Ware			2	1					
Decal									
Plain									
Embossed	1					1			
Sponged									
Subtotals	1		2	1		1			

Grand Total: 73

Table 138. Yellow Ware, Stoneware, and Redware by Decoration.

Ware & Decoration	Bowls	Jugs, Jars & Crocks	Unknown	Baking Dish	Flower Pot & Base	Pitcher	Custard Cup	Small Container	Vase
Yellow Ware									
Plain			1					1	
Annular	19								
Subtotals	19		1					1	
Stoneware									
Albany Slip		1		1					
Bristol Glaze		1							

Table 138. Continued.

Albany & Bristol Glaze	6						
White Salt Glazed	3						
Chinese	1						2
Raised Enamel & Gilt		1					
False Nottingham	1						
Subtotals	13	1	1				2
Redware							
Unglazed				17			
Red & White Glazed						3	
Brown Glazed					1		
Mexican White	1						
Subtotals	1			17	1	3	

Grand Total: 60

A number of different vessel forms were observed within the twentieth-century ceramic collection. Table 139 presents a list of the numbers and percentages of forms observed. A total of 62.8 percent of the vessels within the sample could be assigned to a food service or "Table Wares" function. Saucers formed the largest vessel form category among the food service vessels, with 91 vessels. Cups and mugs formed the second largest grouping, with 83 vessels. Those forms were followed by plates with 69 vessels, and bowls with 63. Specialized food service vessels such as platters (8), gravy boats/tureens (4), and pitchers (6) formed minor components of the assemblage. The two "tumblers" in the collection bear special mention. Both of those vessels were Fiesta Ware types, and formed half of the Fiesta Ware vessel sample. Those vessels were basically mug forms without handles. Distinct tea and coffee service vessels were present in the form of ten coffee/tea pots, three creamers, and a single sugar bowl. Two highly specialized vessel forms, egg cups and custard cups, were represented by eight and three vessels respectively. Four table ware lids completed the food service grouping.

Table 139. Total Vessels by Form.

Form	Count	Percent
Table Wares		
Cups & Mugs	83	14.69%
Saucers	91	16.11%
Plates	69	12.21%
Bowls	63	11.15%

Table 139. Continued.

Tumbler	2	0.35%
Platters	8	1.42%
Gravy Boat/Tureen	4	0.71%
Tableware Lids	4	0.71%
Pitcher	6	1.06%
Coffee/Tea Pot	10	1.77%
Creamer	3	0.53%
Sugar Bowl	1	0.18%
Egg Cup	8	1.42%
Custard Cup	3	0.53%
Table Wares Total	355	62.83%
Food Preparation/Storage		
Yellow Ware Bowls	19	3.36%
Jugs, Crocks, & Jars	17	3.01%
Milk Pans	1	0.18%
Baking Dish	3	0.53%
Small Container	1	0.18%
Food Prep./Storage Totals	41	7.26%
Ornamental		
Flower Pots & Bases	19	3.36%
Vase	2	0.35%
Ornamental Totals	21	3.73%
Pet Related		
Dog Bowls	2	0.35%
Commercial Containers		
Marmalade Jars	93	16.46%
Unknown	53	9.38%
Total Sample	565	100.01%

Food preparation and storage vessels included 41 vessels, or 7.26 percent of the total ceramic vessel collection. Yellow ware bowls, with 19 vessels, formed the largest grouping in this category. Yellow ware bowls were traditionally used in the preparation of food (Garrow 1982), and it is assumed that this nineteenth-century practice continued into the twentieth century. The second form group in this category was jugs, crocks, and jars. While it is arguable whether or not jar forms were used for food storage, there is little doubt that this function can be assigned to jugs and crocks. Two of the vessels assigned to this form, a Chinese stoneware jar and a Mexican white glazed jar, were rather exotic imports, however. It is possible that the purpose of those vessels was ornamental, but

that cannot be determined with certainty. One milk pan, three baking dishes, and one small container completed the food preparation and storage category.

Ornamental vessels included 17 unglazed redware and two buff earthenware flower pots, and two Chinese stoneware vases. The Chinese stoneware vases were somewhat exotic additions to the collections, but were consistent with the affluent household that was apparently maintained by Sumner Welles.

The two pet related-vessels within the collections have been previously discussed in this chapter. The two bowls were identical, and were made in the same year (1935).

Marmalade jars made of ironstone formed a large percentage (16.5 percent) of the ceramic collection. Those vessels were food containers that were discarded after a single use. A later section of this chapter discusses the marmalade jars in detail.

The final vessel form type was the "unknown" or unidentifiable group. Those vessels were represented by sherds that were distinctly different from the other identified vessels in the collection but were too small for a form assignment. The small residue (9.4 percent) of unknown forms is reflective of the overall level of completeness of the crossmended vessels in the collection.

The vessel collections from the cellar and well were studied during the analysis to gain insights into how the trash deposits in each area were formed. One element of that study was a percentage of completeness study of the vessels. All vessels, including pre twentieth-century varieties, were used for that study; this probably had the effect of understating the percentage of completeness of the twentieth-century examples.

The twentieth-century sections of the cellar and the well are discrete twentieth-century deposits which are similar in composition. Both have slight chronological grading from bottom to top but were deposited over a relatively short time span. The cellar also contains levels below the Sumner Welles trash which are much older than the twentieth-century deposits. All ceramics from both contexts were used to formulate the percentages of completeness of the recovered vessels that are presented below in Table 140.

Table 140. Area VI Percentage of Completeness of All Vessels from the Cellar and Well.

% of completeness	Number of vessels	Percent of vessels
all loose sherds	38	6.53%
0 to 25%	232	39.86%
26 to 50%	131	22.51%
51 to 75%	98	16.84%
76 to 98%	64	10.99%
99 to 100%	19	3.26%
Total	582	100.00%

The high percentage of completeness of the vessels from those contexts is notable. Slightly over 31 percent of the minimum vessels are more than 50 percent complete. That figure is particularly striking in that the cellar was sampled with a meter-wide trench, and excavation of the well did not

reach the bottom of that feature. With complete excavation of these contexts, an increase in percentage of completeness of vessels might be expected. The high percentage of completion in this case can be interpreted to indicate that the household trash was deposited into the two contexts in relatively small, discrete loads, and that the trash was not scattered over a wide area when it was deposited.

The completeness figures derived for the twentieth-century deposits can be used to test the nature of other areas and contexts within the Oxon Hill Site. Table 141 presents the percentage of completeness figures for the units and features of Area VIa exclusive of the cellar.

Table 141 shows that all of the ceramic vessels from the Area VI units and features are less than 50 percent complete, and all but one are less than 25 percent complete. This was probably due to a scattering of an original deposit, or the result of light, sporadic surface disposal of trash that was not related to the structure that stood there. Small sherds may have also been scattered on the ground surface and broken up even more by foot traffic. In the cellar and the well, secondary deposition was more tightly contained, with little scattering possible.

Table 141. Area VIa Percentages of Completion of Ceramic Vessels from Units and Features.

% of completeness	number of vessels	% of vessels
all loose sherds	0	0.0%
0 to 25%	256	99.61%
26 to 50 %	1	0.39%
51 to 75 %	0	0.0%
76 to 98 %	0	0.0%
99 to 100 %	0	0.0%
Total	257	100.00%

The Area I well ceramic vessels exhibited a rather low overall percentage of vessel completeness Table 142). Nearly 90 percent of the vessels were from 0-25 percent complete, although there is no doubt that the well received trash directly from the manor house for a period of time. The differential in the percentages of completion may signify differences in eighteenth- and twentieth-century trash disposal practices. It appears that a great deal of attention was devoted in the Sumner Welles household to the orderly and complete disposal of trash. The same level of priority may not have been placed on that activity by the eighteenth-century Addison family.

Table 142. Area I Percentages of Completion of All Ceramics from the Well.

% of completeness	Number of vessels	% of vessels
0 to 25 %	289	89.80%
26 to 50 %	12	4.06%
51 to 75 %	14	4.75%
76 to 98 %	4	1.36%
99 to 100%	0	0.00%

Table 142. Continued.

Total	319	99.97%

The marmalade jars in the Area VI cellar and well probably skew the percentage of completeness chart in the direction of greater completeness of vessels. Marmalade jars were a disposable ceramic and thrown away once the contents were eaten, rather than reused like most ceramics. The form of the marmalade jar is more sturdy than that of a cup or plate, and they are also made of a durable ironstone. Once deducted from the percentage of completeness chart the results are as follows in Table 143.

Table 143. Area VI Percentages of Completion of the Cellar and Well Ceramics, Excluding Marmalade Jars.

% of completeness	Number of vessels	% of vessels
all loose sherds	38	7.32%
0 to 25 %	231	44.51%
26 to 50 %	120	23.12%
51 to 75%	83	15.99%
76 to 98%	42	8.09 %
99 to 100%	5	0.96%
Total	519	99.99%

Even despite this adjustment, there are still a number of complete and almost complete vessels. Once again, the orderly discard procedures followed by the Sumner Welles household seem to have been at work.

Ceramic Set Analysis

In the twentieth century it is customary for ceramics to be purchased as sets. Forty-one ceramic sets containing 245 minimum vessels were recovered from the Area VI cellar and well. They represent 42.5 percent of the total 565 minimum vessels for this area (Tables 144 and 145). These were grouped into five ware types, with modern white ironstone and hard paste porcelain being the largest categories.

Table 144. Ceramic Sets by Ware Types, Area VICellar and Well.

Ware	# of Sets	%	# of Vessels	%
Modern C.C.Ware	3	7.3%	42	17.1%
Ivory Colored E.Ware	8	19.5%	46	18.8%
Ivory Glazed E.Ware	2	4.9%	7	2.9%

Table 144. Continued.

Late White Ironstone	16	39.0%	89	36.3%
Hard Paste Porcelain	12	29.3%	61	24.9%
TOTALS	41	100.0%	245	100.0%

Table 145. Ceramic Sets by Ware and Form, Area VI Cellar and Well.

Ware Type & Set #	demi-tasse saucer	cup	sauc	9-11" plates	7-8" plates	bowls serving	bowls small	platters	other
Cream-Colored Ware									
20		7	3	6	3		4	2	1 creamer
27				1	2		7		
28				6					
Ivory Colored Earthenware									
10							1	1	
21		7	7						
22							3		
23		3	1						
29		5	5			2	1		
24		2							
25		1		1					1 other plate
26		2	3						
Ivory Glazed Ironstone									
30		1	2						
31		2	2						
Late White Ironstone									
40			5	3	1	2	5	1	
41			4						
40/41		1		4	2	1	2	1	2 lids & 4 egg cups
42		1	3						
43			1						1 sugar & 1 creamer
44			1	1		1			
45				3	1		8	1	
46		1		1					
47			1	1			1		
48			2						
49									3 egg cups &1flat form
50		1	1						

Table 145. Continued.

51		1		1	1				
52						1	1		
53				1		2	2		1 gravy boat
54						2			
55		1	1						
Hard Paste Porcelain									
60		1	1						
61		2	3						
62		9	8						
63		2	1						
64	1		3		3		1		1 other plate
65	2		3	1	1		1		
66		1	1				1		
67	2								
68		1	2		1				
69		1	1						
70							1		1custard cup & 2 lids
71			1			1			
TOTALS	5	53	66	30	15	12	39	6	19

The ceramic assemblage includes dinner sets, tea/coffee sets, one food preparation/serving set and a possible breakfast set. A dinner set is defined as two or more vessels which include at least one plate, platter, or bowl. A tea/coffee set is two or more cups, saucers, or other tea/coffee related vessels, such as sugar bowls or creamers. A food preparation/serving set consists of vessels that are suitable for both cooking and serving food. The possible breakfast set has three egg cups and an unidentified flat form which may have been a tray, plate, or serving platter.

MODERN CREAM-COLORED WARE. Modern cream-colored ware is represented in the assemblage by three sets made by the Canonsburg Pottery Company. All have the same transfer printed large orange flowers and a green handpainted line around the rims of the vessels. Set 20 has the green handpainted line on the edge of the vessels, Set 27 has the addition of a molded groove about 0.25 inch inside the edge, and Set 28 has the green line at the groove (Figure 212).

The three sets of modern cream-colored ware, Sets 20, 27 and 28 described above, are similar enough to be used together in an informal setting. Dinner plates are found in all three sets, and two of these sets may represent replacement sets for the original. The cellar crossmend pattern for these three sets combined fits the cellar crossmend pattern for ceramics as a whole. Of the total 41 vessels in these three sets, 40 come from the cellar and one from the well.

IVORY COLORED EARTHENWARE. There are seven sets of modern ivory colored earthenware in the ceramic set assemblage. Set 10 is a dinner set that was manufactured by the Homer Laughlin Co. of Newell, West Virginia. The vessels are stamped "Republic" on the back. The maker's marks indicate that both vessels were manufactured in July 1921 at the same factory. The Homer Laughlin Company apparently referred to the ivory colored earthenware ware type as "Vellum" (The Homer

Laughlin China Co., personal correspondence 1985). Set 21 is a tea/coffee set consisting of seven cups and saucers. It was made by John Maddock & Sons of Staffordshire, England, sometime after 1927 (Godden 1964:406), and on the back underneath their trademark is written "Registered Shape 737954 Minerva." There has been no response to a letter written to the company asking for information on the maker's mark. The set has a floral decal decoration with a red zone and gilt, on the rims. Set 22 consists of three squared-off bowls with decal decoration showing a southwestern scene on a pale yellow background. The bowls are the "century shape" manufactured by the Homer Laughlin China Co. from the early 1930s to the 1950s and sold as sets (The Homer Laughlin China Co., personal correspondence 1985).

Sets 23 and 29 are dinner sets that have an identical floral decal decoration with luster rims, but Set 29 is on molded vessels and Set 23 is not. Set 23 contains only cups and saucers, but is not considered a tea/coffee set as it was probably bought to go with Set 29, which was a dinner set. Both were manufactured by the Homer Laughlin China Company between 1936 and the early 1960s (The Homer Laughlin China Co., personal correspondence 1985). The five vessels with dateable backstamps date from 1936-1939.

Set 24 was a tea/coffee set with floral decal decoration and gilt bands. Set 25 is a dinner set with an applique grape and leaf pattern, and is similar to known Wedgwood examples. Set 26 is a tea/coffee set made of plain ivory colored earthenware with a gilt band, and was also manufactured by Canonsburg.

IVORY GLAZED IRONSTONE. Modern ivory glazed ironstone is represented in the ceramic set assemblage by two tea/coffee sets. Set 30 is made of molded ivory glazed ironstone with a gilt band on the rim. In Set 31 the saucers are octagonal in shape and have gilt rim bands. This set was made by the Homer Laughlin China Company, probably in the early 1920s. The only dateable vessel is a saucer made in 1921 (The Homer Laughlin China Co., personal correspondence 1985).

MODERN WHITE IRONSTONE. The ceramic set assemblage contains 16 sets of modern white ironstone, the largest type category. Sets 48 and 49 are blue transfer print patterns. Set 48 is a dinner set with a blue willow pattern. It is similar to four other blue willow patterned vessels from the total ceramic minimum vessel assemblage, which differ slightly from each other. Set 49 has a blue flower pattern and consists of three egg cups and an unidentifiable flat form (possibly a tray, plate or platter) (Figure 213). It is one of only two sets with egg cups. The other egg cups are in Set 40/41.

There are five ceramic sets with floral decal decorations and colored handpainted lines around the rims. Set 40, a dinner set, was manufactured by the Carrollton China Co. which was in business from 1901-1934 (Lehner 1978:27). Set 41, also a dinner set, was manufactured by Knowles, Taylor & Knowles who were in business from 1870-1929 (Gates and Omerod 1982:115). These two sets are indistinguishable from each other except for the backmarks. There are 17 additional vessels with the same motif which could not be assigned to either set. They are listed as Set 40/41 in Table 145.

Set 50 consists of a cup and saucer with a bluebird motif, but is not thought to represent a tea/coffee set as these vessels were made by the Homer Laughlin China Company in the middle 1920s as premiums for a large soap company (The Homer Laughlin China Co., personal correspondence 1985), and were not for sale in stores as sets. Set 52 is a dinner set with a flower basket pattern that has two handpainted blue bands on the rims. This set was manufactured by the Hopewell China Co. of Hopewell, Virginia between 1921 and 1942 (Lyle Browning, personal communication 1985). (Hopewell is only about 90 miles south of the Oxon Hill site.) Set 53 was manufactured by the Crooksville China Co., of Crooksville, Ohio which was in business from 1902-1950s (Lehner

1978:39). The name "Ivora" is stamped on the back.

Set 45 has decal decoration and a wide maroon handpainted rim (Figure 214). It was manufactured by the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. of England, now known as Royal Worcester Spode, Inc. There are three dateable backmarks among the vessels, one from 1878 and two from 1882 (Godden 1964:697). The fact that these vessels date earlier than the other sets may indicate that these vessels were from an heirloom set.

There are two tea/coffee sets with floral decal decoration and gilt rims. These are Set 55, maker unknown, and Set 42, which was manufactured by the Edwin M. Knowles Company of Newell, West Virginia, between 1910-1937.

There are three sets with floral decal decorations and silver luster rim bands. Set 43 has a floral decal pattern on a pink glazed molded body. The pattern name is "Mayglow" and/or "Alice Ann." It was manufactured by the Edwin M. Knowles company of East Liverpool, Ohio, which was in business from 1900-1962/3 (Gates and Omerod 1982:99). Set 54 was manufactured by the W. S. George company which was in business from 1909-1955 (Lehner 1978:55), and Set 44 is by an unknown maker.

Set 47 has heavy gilded bands and a molded handpainted blue feather-like decoration on the rim. It was made by Copeland's China, an English company that has been in business since 1847. The maker's mark dates are post-1891 (Godden 1964:172). On the back of several of the vessels there is an importer's mark: "Gilman Colimore 5th Ave. & 30th Street New York." Set 65, discussed below in the porcelain section, is identical to this set in decoration and was also made by Copeland's, and imported by Colimore (Figure 215).

There are an additional two sets, by unknown makers, that are dissimilar in decorative technique. Set 46 is a late flow blue pattern with a gold stenciled floral motif on top of the blue, and Set 51 has a molded floral pattern.

HARD PASTE PORCELAIN. Hard paste porcelain is represented in the ceramic set assemblage by 12 sets, seven of which are tea/coffee sets.

Set 71 has a handpainted floral motif with a wide gold stenciled grape pattern on the rims. Sets 68 and 69 are similar handpainted vessels with floral motifs that have lustre rims. These two sets were manufactured in Japan sometime after 1892 when companies were first required to stamp the country of origin on their vessels.

There are four porcelain tea/coffee sets with decal floral decoration and gilt rims. Set 60 was imported from Czechoslovakia . The maker's mark indicates that either the company or the pattern was named Victoria. Set 61 is Grasmere, manufactured by Noritake of Japan about 1921 (Marian Richardson, personal correspondence 1985). Set 62 was also made by Noritake. This pattern is Gainsboro, made in 1921 or later, and probably before 1933 when the maker's mark was changed (Marian Richardson, personal correspondence 1985). Set 63 was manufactured in Germany.

Two sets have gold and black stenciled motifs. Set 66 includes a small bowl with an unidentified coat of arms with the motto "JURE NON DONO" (Figure 216). Set 67 was manufactured by Royal Doulton in England between 1902-ca.1929 (Godden 1964:213).

Two sets are on molded vessels. Set 64 has gilt on the rims. It was made by the Haviland China Co. of France between 1889-ca.1920 (Haviland Co. personal correspondence 1985). Set 65 (Figure

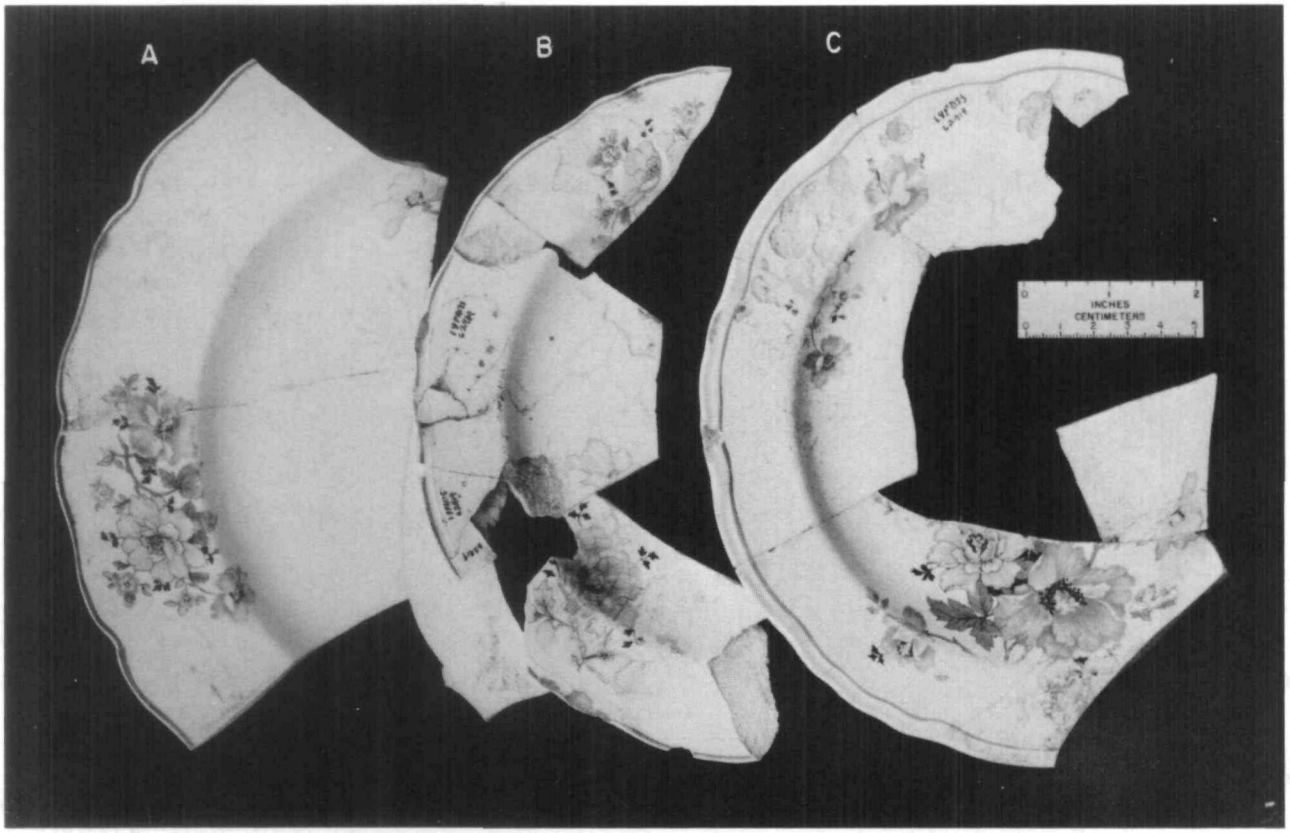

FIGURE 212. Three dinner sets with identical decal patterns from Area VI, 20th century deposits
A - Set 20, #2516; B - Set 27, #2532; C - Set 28, #2586.

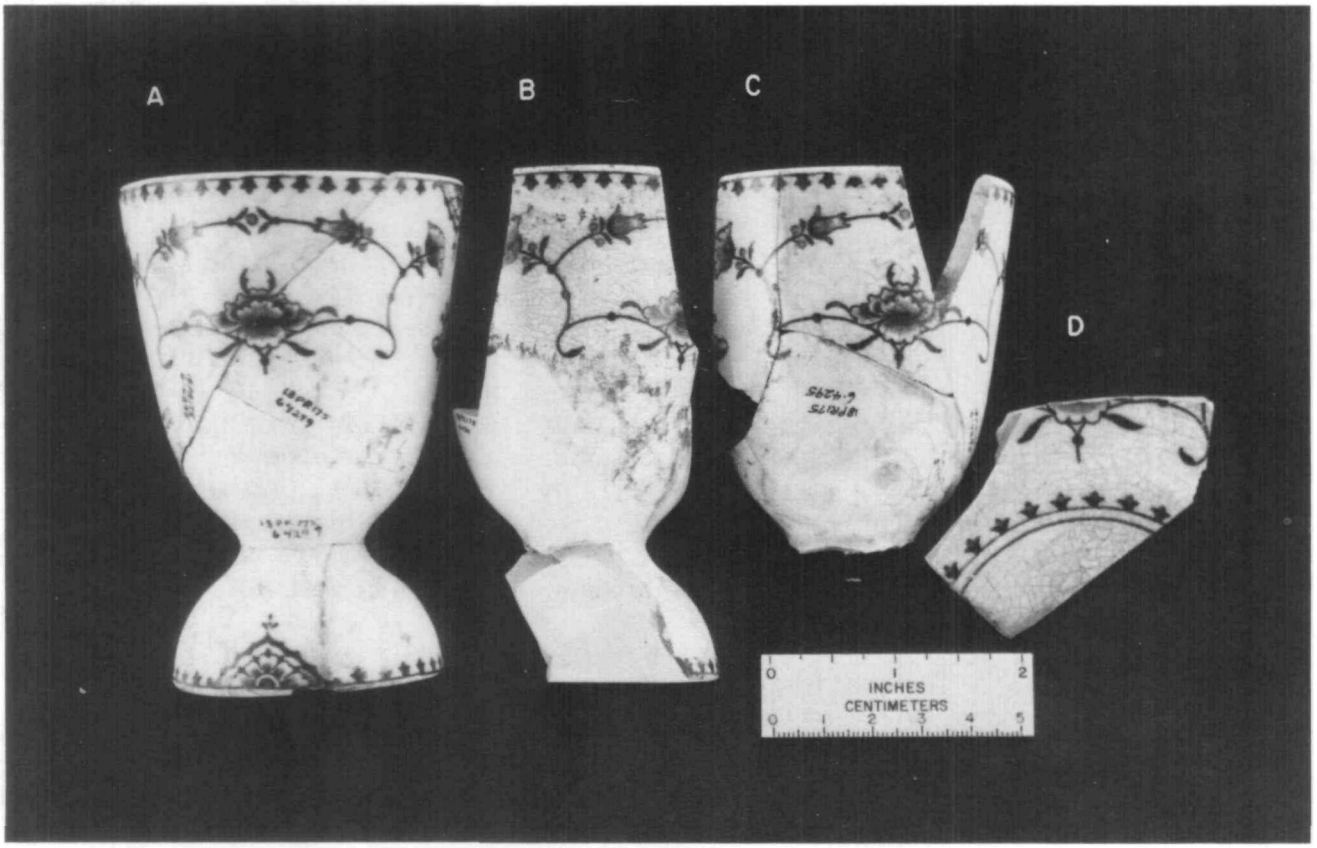

FIGURE 213. Set 49 - Breakfast set from Area VI, 20th century deposits. A-C - egg cups #2000, #2180, #2179. D - unidentified flat form #2182.

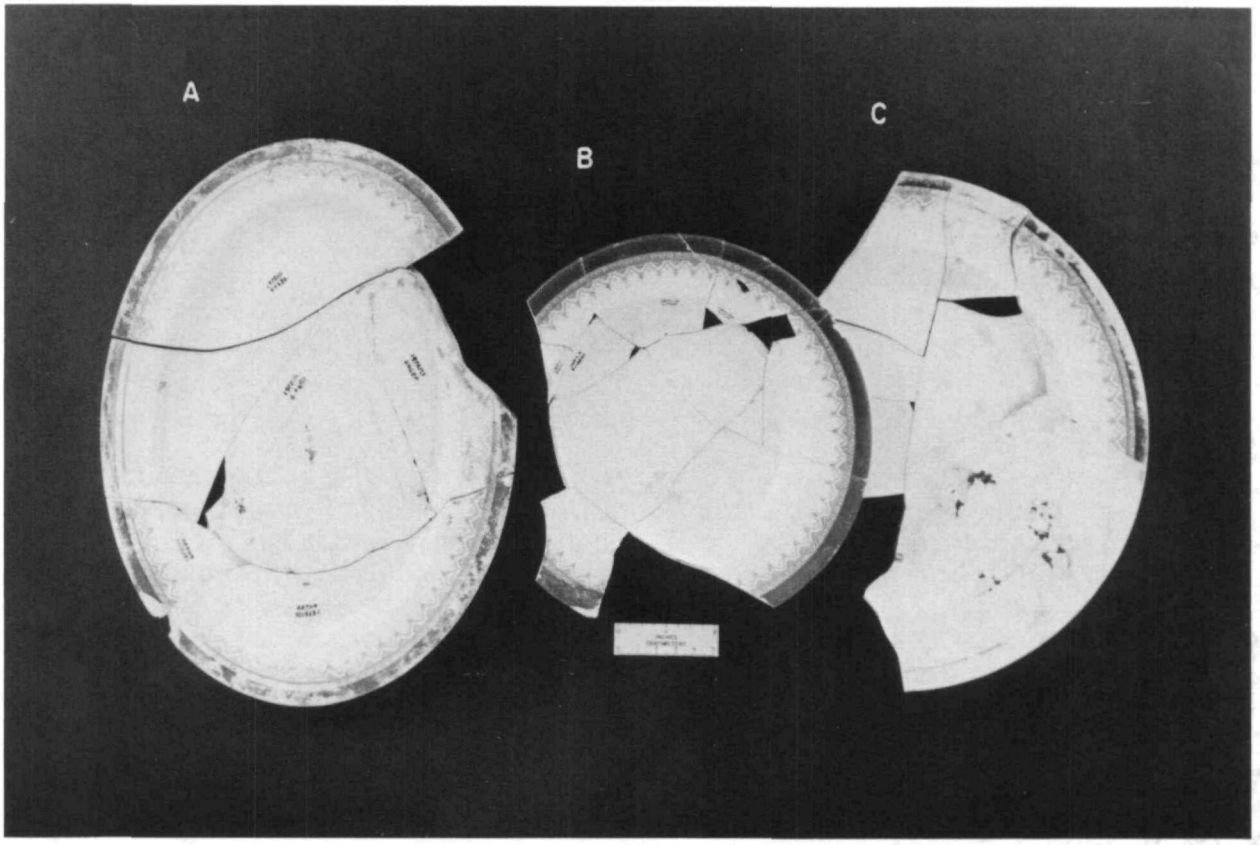

FIGURE 214. Set 45 - Dinner set from the Area VI, 20th century deposits. A - platter #2244. B - plate #2245. C - plate #2249.

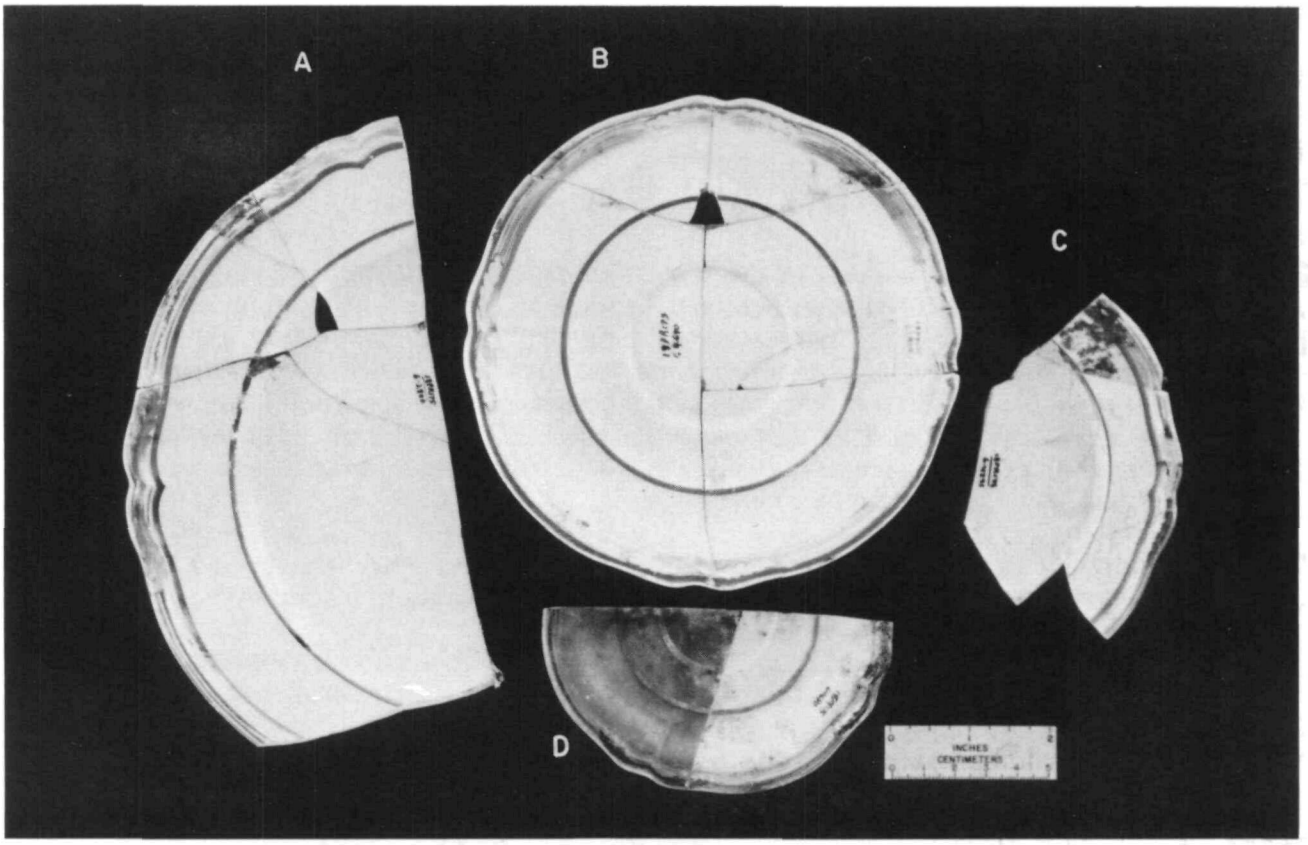

FIGURE 215. Set 65. Dinner set from Area VI, 20th century deposits. A - plate #2297. B - plate #2299. C - saucer #2292. D - demitasse saucer #2049.

215) is a Copeland's Spode set with gilded bands and molded handpainted blue feather-like decorations, identical to Set 47, which is composed of late white ironstone.

Set 70 was probably not a dinner set. It consists of one custard cup, a teapot lid, a casserole lid, and a small oval bowl, similar to those used in restaurants today for individual servings (Figure 217). It is difficult to classify this set as to use. Possibly it represents cooking and serving utensils rather than tableware. These were manufactured by the Hall China Company of East Liverpool, Ohio. The set is brown glazed on the exteriors with white interiors. The small bowl dates from ca. 1930-present (Gates and Ormerod 1982:58).

The Sumner Welles contexts contained a large number of ceramic sets that were used in his household by his family and by the large number of live-in servants known to have been present. Unfortunately, data concerning the relative costs of ceramic decorative/ware types (c.f. Miller 1980; Henry and Garrow 1982) have not been developed for the second quarter of the twentieth century. It is possible to speculate about the use of specific ceramic types by members of the household. It is likely that the cream colored ware and ivory colored earthenware vessels were utilized by Sumner Welles' servants. Those ware types are organized into large sets that contain similar decorative motifs and techniques. At the same time, the more finely rendered porcelains and at least some of the ironstones were more likely to have been used by the Sumner Welles family. Many of the imported vessels in the collections are richly decorated with motifs such as thickly applied gilt bands, which probably mirrors the original high cost of those types.

It is important to keep in mind when studying deposits such as those from the Sumner Welles household that the members of the dominant family were outnumbered by their resident servants, and that discards from the servant's table should outnumber the finer wares that graced the table of the manor lord. Perhaps diversity of a ceramic collection will eventually become a marker of trash deposits that originated in the homes of the very wealthy of this period. That same diversity probably was not present on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century country estates, as the servants tended to live in separate quarters from the master.

Analysis of Ceramic Marmalade Jars

The 565 ceramic minimum vessels in the twentieth-century collection included 93 ironstone marmalade (or jam) jars imported from Scotland. This is 16.5 percent of the total ceramic vessels, perhaps a disproportionately high percentage at first glance. Several factors explain this high percentage. Marmalade jars are disposable containers more akin to glass bottles than other ceramics. The jars were probably not reused in a higher income household which did not need extra containers, and therefore were disposed of as if they were glass bottles. This means that the percentage of marmalade jars within the total artifact assemblage would be more similar to the percentage of glass commercial food containers than to other ceramic items.

The jars were divided into black transfer printed or plain categories. They were further subdivided into six separate categories on the basis of body form, decoration, and basal embossing.

The transfer-printed jars are marked "Grand Medal of Merit Vienna 1873, James Keiller & Son's, Dundee, Marmalade, Only Prize Medal For Marmalade, London, 1862, Contents 1 lb. Net." (Figure 218). The transfer printed types were divided into two categories based on body form. Twenty-eight vessels fall into the straight-sided category resembling modern glass Keiller & Son's jars which are still sold today. However, the modern jars have paper labels and the design has changed slightly. The excavated transfer printed vessels have different letters stamped underneath the bow on the

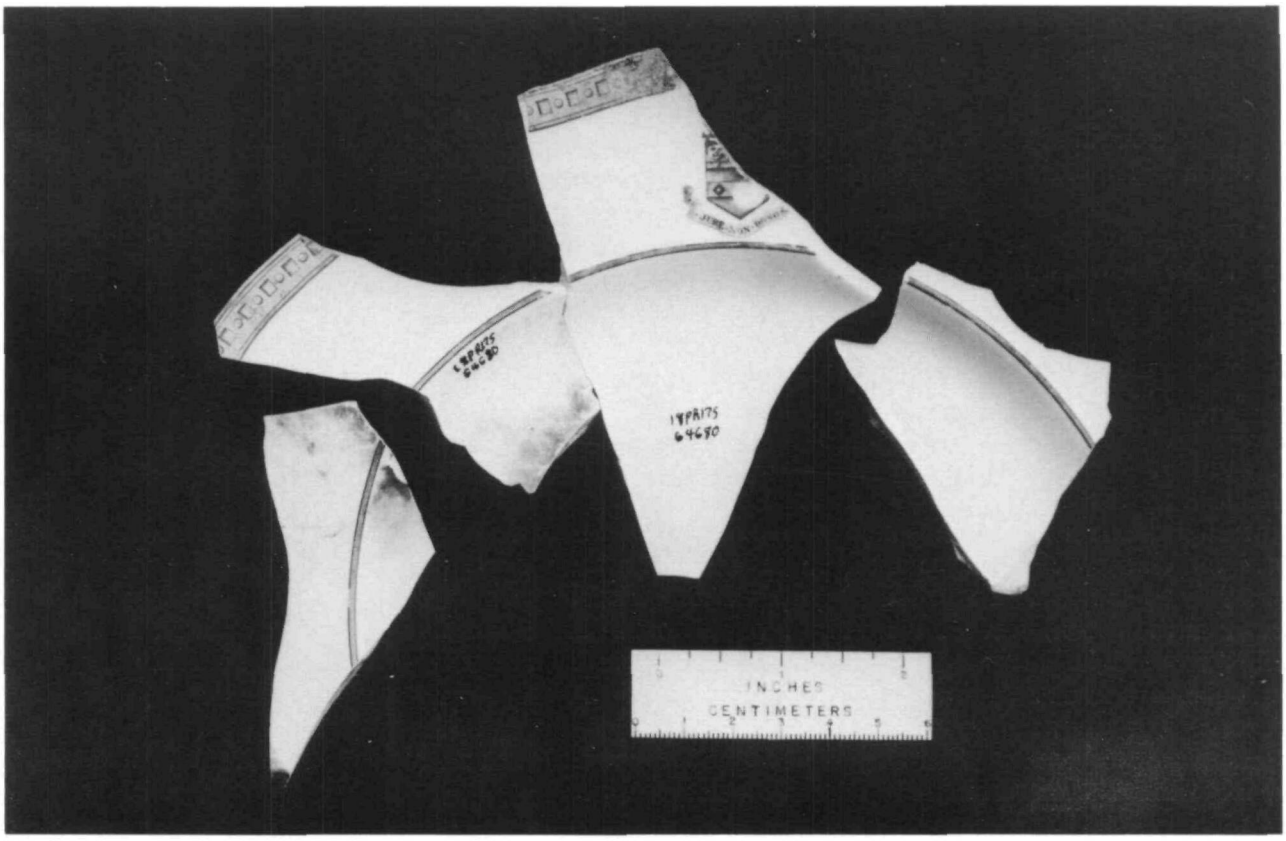

FIGURE 216. Set 66 - Plate # 2337, with coat of arms, Area VI, 20th century deposits.

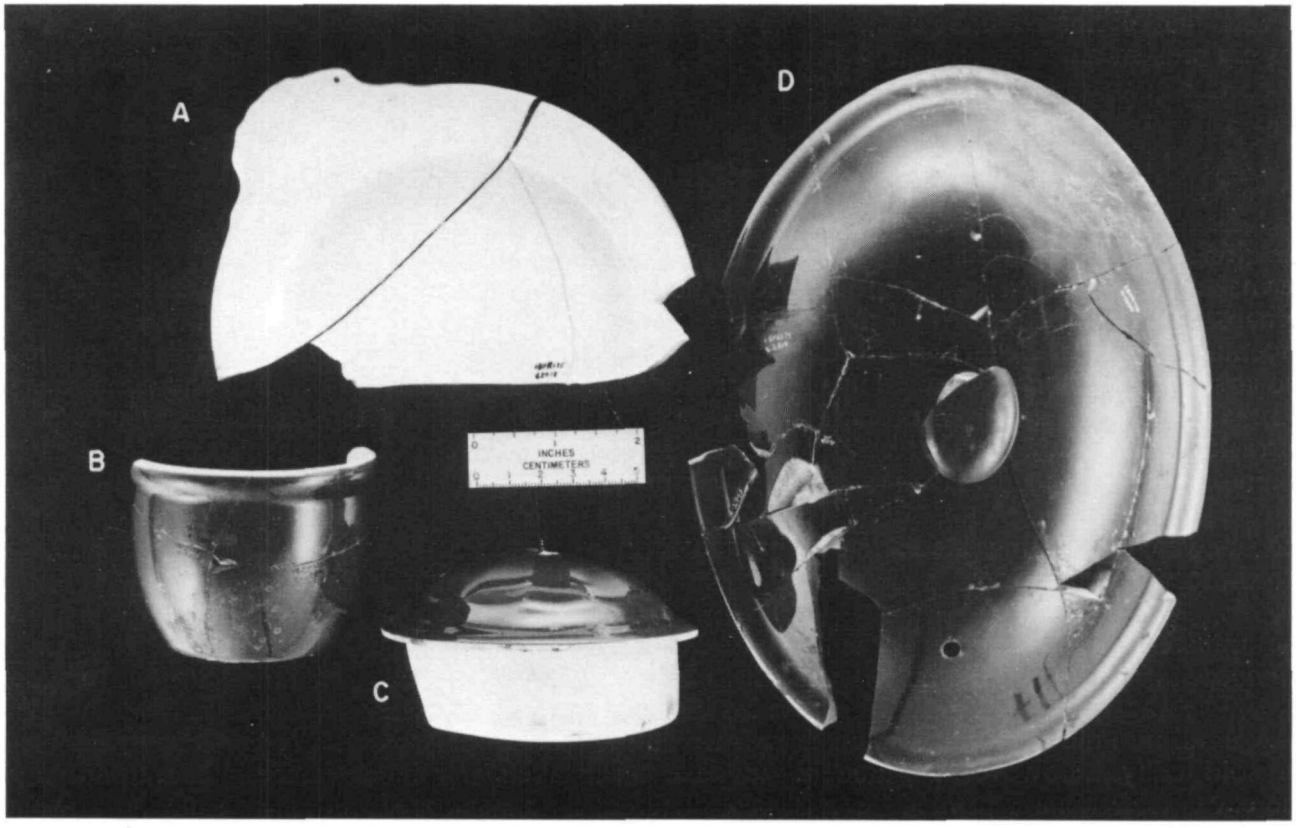

FIGURE 217. Set 70 - Food preparation/serving set. A - individual serving dish #2044. B - custard cup #2028. C - teapot lid #2049. D - casserole lid #2048. From Area VI, 20th century deposits.

wreath, possibly representing different flavors of marmalade or different years of production. The jars of this type include six marked with an "A," four with an "F," and ten with a "Y." The remaining jar is a white honey pot styled jar with the same information printed on it, except that the letter underneath the wreath is "R." The bases of both these styles are embossed "FMF" or "FMF POT MADE IN ENGLAND." Some of the bases have been stamped in ink with "POT MADE IN ENGLAND."

A total of 64 plain (Figure 219) jars were divided into four categories based on body form and basal embossings. Ten jars fit into the honey pot category, and are distinguished from the previously noted ones by the absence of a transfer printed label. These jars have bases which are embossed with either "FMF G" or nothing. The other three categories of plain jars are straight-sided, and unlike the transfer printed jars have vertical ribbing as decoration. The first of these categories has evenly-spaced vertical ribs with "Not Genuine Unless Bearing Wm. P. Hartley's Label FMF" embossed on the base. The second category has very wide-spaced even ribs. The base of the only jar in this category was not present, and so the jar maker's mark could not be determined. The last category was distinguished by wide-spaced double ribs. Seven of these jars were found, and the bases are embossed with "+Not Genuine Unless Bearing Wm. P. Hartley's Label FMF." The jars embossed with the Hartley label may have contained jam (Mr. Flint, Keiller & Son's, personal communication 1985).

The pattern of the marmalade jars within the well and cellar provided information on the relative depositional pattern of those trash deposits. Of the transfer printed jars, the honey pot shaped jar printed with the letter "R" came from the lower sections of the cellar. The "A" jars occurred both in the lower sections of the twentieth-century cellar deposit, as well as the upper levels of the well. Jars marked with the letter "F" were recovered from unprovenienced cellar deposits and the upper levels of the well. The "Y" jars occurred entirely within the cellar, mostly from unprovenienced sections, but two jars came from the middle sections, and two from the upper sections of the twentieth-century deposits in the center of the cellar. The honey pot jar marked with the letter "R" was found within the middle of the twentieth-century cellar deposits, as well as from unprovenienced sections of the cellar.

The deposition pattern of the plain jars was different. The evenly-spaced ribbed jars originated from all but the upper levels of the cellar and in all levels of the well. The wide-spaced evenly ribbed jar came from the lower level of the well. The wide-spaced double ribbed jars occurred primarily in the lower level of the well . One jar out of the seven in this category came from the unprovenienced area of the cellar.

Several things are suggested by the groupings of marmalade jars. Marmalade (or jam) jars were recovered entirely from twentieth-century contexts. The well may have been used first as a trash dump and then the cellar, although the depositional span for both the well and the cellar was probably very brief. Within the marmalade jar sample, there was no actual crossmend between the cellar and the well, which is logical given the small size of these containers and the fact that they were discarded whole. This also confirms an hypothesized direct disposal pattern.

It is likely that the wide-spaced evenly ribbed jars and the wide-spaced double vertical ribbed jars are the oldest styles because of the tight grouping they displayed in the lower levels of the well. Because of haphazard deposition in the cellar over such a broad area, no striking chronological groupings are evident. Tentatively, it might be suggested that the "A" and "F" jars are older than the "Y" jars because they occur in the lower level of the cellar and upper level of the well deposits. The even-ribbed jars occur in too many levels to be of use as a chronological index, although it is interesting to note that they occur in all deposits but the upper section of the cellar. The plain honey

FIGURE 218. Black transfer print labels on modern ironstone marmalade jars from Area VI, 20th century deposits. (l. to r.) #2055, #2016, #2009, #2061.

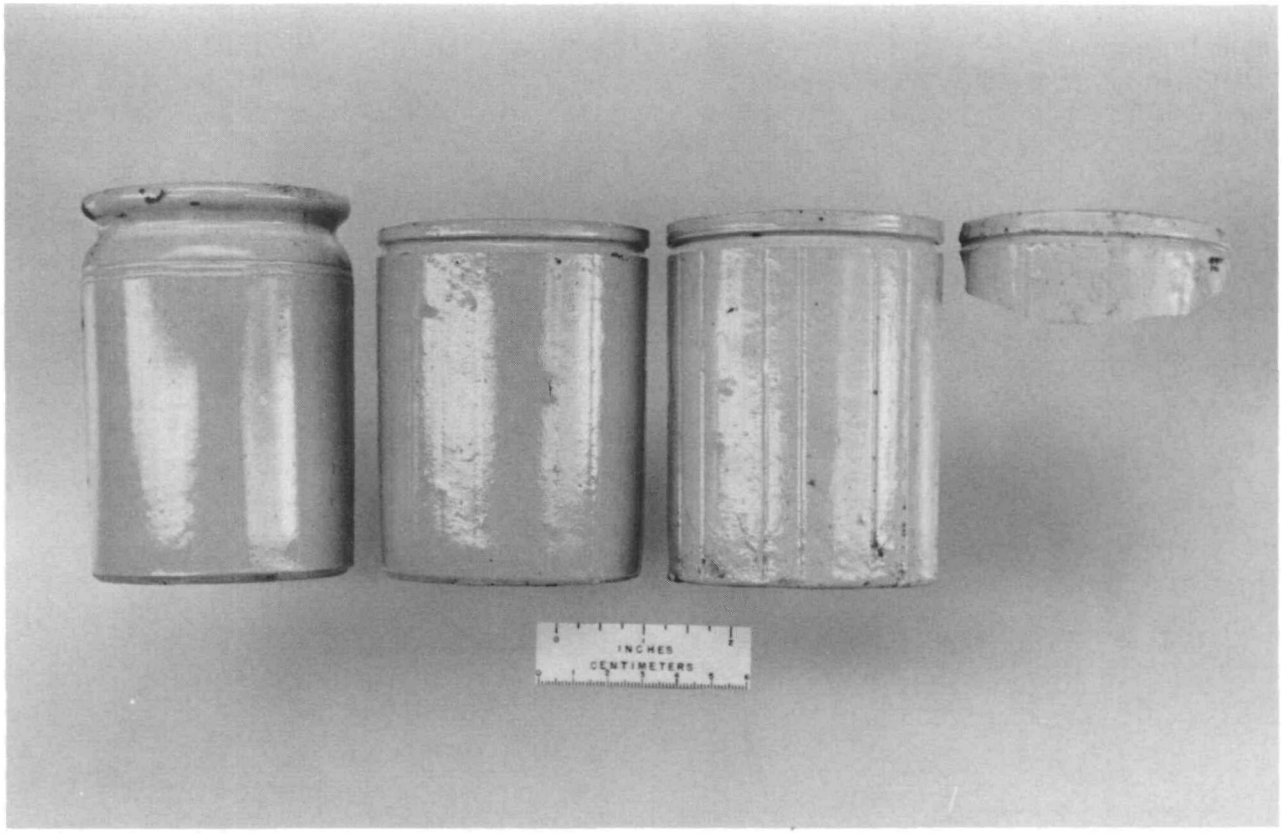

FIGURE 219. Undecorated modern ironstone marmalade jars from Area VI, 20th century deposits. (l. to r.) #2011, #2003, #2006, #2154.

pot jars seem to be contemporaneous with the transfer printed "Y" jars, but they are grouped more tightly in the middle section of the cellar.

Bottle Glass Analysis

Bottle glass was the largest class of artifacts recovered from the column sample, and represents 94.1 percent of the total items used in the artifact pattern study. Advances in glass bottle production made bottles disposable items in the twentieth century. This is unlike most ceramics, which are reused until broken or until styles change.

To facilitate the analysis of the bottle glass, a type collection of 476 whole bottles was assembled. These bottles were obtained during the backhoe operations at the cellar, and would have been discarded had they not been retained for the type collection. The first step in the bottle glass analysis was to sort the type collection into functional classes. Since products can be associated with specific bottle shapes, the identification of these bottles was simplified (Baugher-Perlin 1982, as cited in Henry and Garrow 1982:304). This is particularly important when the bottle has no brand name identification, due to the loss of the paper label.

Personal identification by staff members and a number of references including Adams (1971), Baldwin (1971), Muncey (1970), and Wilson (1981), were used to determine the functional class of each bottle. Additional factors such as overall form, rim type, color, and government regulatory statements (e.g., "Federal Law Forbids The Sale or Reuse of This Bottle") were considered during classification. The bottles in the type collection were thus sorted into 12 functional classes (Table 146)

Table 147 reflects the percentages of the bottle glass assemblage by color. Color is an important factor used in assigning bottle glass sherds to functional classes. For example, the majority of the green bottles in the type collection are alcohol containers. This information facilitated the classification of bottle sherds, because class possibilities could be quickly reduced by comparison to the type collection.

Table 146. Bottle Glass Function Groups.

soft drink	personal
culinary	medicine
dairy	ink
household cleansers	mineral water
liquor	miscellaneous
nursing	unidentifiable

Table 147. Bottle Glass Color Percentages.

Color	Percentage
Clear	41.10 %
Amber	32.10 %
Green	10.73 %

Table 147. Continued.

Sprite Green	7.90 %
Light Green	6.60%
Coke	0.60 %
Aqua	0.50 %
Milk	0.20 %
Cobalt	0.20 %
Light Blue	0.06 %
Amethyst	0.01 %

The analysis of the column sample bottle glass was restricted to finish and basal sherds because of time constraints. The rim and basal sherds were compared to the whole bottles in the type collection, and a functional class were assigned to each sherd. In all 8,481 artifacts, or 16 percent of the total bottle glass assemblage was analyzed by this process. The bottles and sherds recovered from the column represent eleven of the 12 functional classes in the Kitchen Group functional classes for bottle glass. These are shown in Table 148.

Table 148. Bottle Glass Sherd Counts by Function.

	Bottle Sherd Form			
Function	Rim	Base	Body	Whole
Beverage	135	109	394	7
Culinary	97	129	1527	35
Dairy	21	10	97	5
Household	50	94	756	13
Alcohol	401	919	1549	107
Nursing	0	0	0	0
Personal	24	31	48	21
Medicine	11	6	13	17
Ink	0	1	0	0
Misc.	0	2	0	0
UNIDENT.	429	693	717	13
TOTAL	1168	1994	5101	218

The descriptions of the 12 classes are as follows:

Soft Drink. The soft drink class consists of both carbonated and non-carbonated soft drink bottles.

Culinary. The culinary class contains bottles for foods or food preparation item bottles. There are several sub-classes of culinary bottles including spices, catsup, mustard, jelly/jam, garnishes, and pickles.

Dairy. Milk bottles have distinctive shapes, which made identification of this functional class relatively simple.

Household Cleaners. This classification includes any item involved in the day-to-day maintenance of the household. Sub-classes included were bleach, ammonia, bluing, pine cleaners, glass cleaners, and silver and furniture polish.

Alcohol. This class includes all forms of alcoholic beverages, with sub-classes including beer, whiskey, liqueurs, wines, and other identified distilled alcohols (Figure 220).

Nursing. Bottles used in the nursing of infants are used for milk and soft gruel-like substances such as canned pap (Munsey 1971:182).

Personal. The personal bottle class consists of those bottles containing products used for personal hygiene purposes. These include items such as cosmetics, perfumes, hair care products, mouthwash, and toothpaste powders.

Medicine. The medicine class is composed of all medicine bottles whether prescription or patent, and whether for internal or external application. Sub-classes consisted of patent-internal, patent-external, prescription-internal, prescription-external, unidentified-internal, unidentified-external, and unidentified medicine.

Ink. There are two basic types of ink containers. One is the master or bulk ink container, and the other is the individual ink bottle or ink well which were for personal use (Munsey 1971:120). Both of these types are included in this classification.

Mineral Water. Mineral waters are naturally carbonated waters, unlike soft drinks which are artificially carbonated. Mineral waters are sometimes considered a medicinal or health drink, but are also consumed as a high status beverage. Therefore, mineral water is not included in either the Soft Drink or the Medicine classes.

Miscellaneous. The miscellaneous class encompasses all bottle types which do not fit in with the other functional classes. These types include such bottle forms as shoe polish, glue, poisons, and machine oil.

Unidentifiable. Unidentifiable bottles are those that cannot be assigned to any functional class.

The total count of the bottle glass assemblage from the column is 52,651. This figure represents the 218 whole bottles, 1,168 rims, 1,994 bases, 5,101 embossed body sherds, and 44,141 plain body sherds. Table 148 gives the functional class totals by sherd. Note that plain body sherds are not represented, since they were not included in the functional analysis.

The different functional percentages in Table 148 reflect patterns in bottle content expenditure. The patterns illuminated by Table 148 indicate that a majority of the bottle glass was beverage or food related. This is a normal patterning for residential sites (Henry and Garrow 1982; Staski 1984). The high percentage of liquor bottles implies a high usage pattern of such beverages within the household. This could denote patterns in either household entertainment or personal use, or both. Sumner Welles was Under-Secretary of State during part of his occupation of the Oxon Hill Manor. A large amount of job-related entertaining may have occurred on the site during this time.

A variety of culinary functional bottle glass types is included in the assemblage from the column. Among these are several White Rose brand capers bottles (Figure 221). This product was a gourmet item, and its use was associated with high status households like the Welles' (Ralph Rakowski, personal communication 1985).

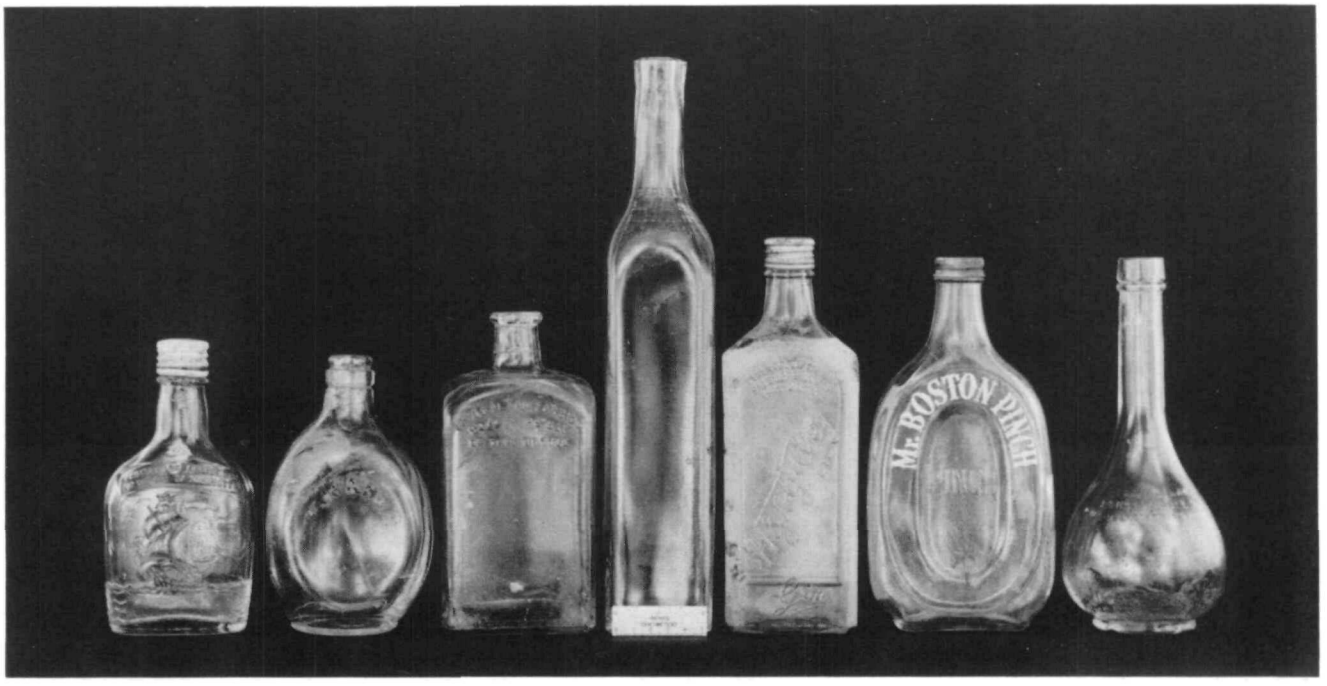

FIGURE 220. Liquor bottles from the Area VIa, 20th century deposit.

FIGURE 221. Green glass bottle from Area VI, 20th century deposits. It contained White Rose capers.

Within the Culinary group only two of 1,788 items were fruit jars or canning jars. This may illustrate that high status households do not need to grow and/or preserve their own foods.

Soft drink and milk bottles were returnable much like glass soft drink bottles are today. For this reason is it likely that the number of milk and soft drink bottles recovered from the column do not accurately reflect the frequency of use of these products (Henry and Garrow 1982:306).

There are low representations in the Ink and Miscellaneous functional classes. The sample size is too small for each class to make any accurate analysis of patterns. No artifacts were recovered from the Nursing class, although one bottle of this category was present in the type collection.

Table Glass Analysis

A total of 260 glass sherds were identified as table glass. The majority of the sherds were recovered from the column, while the remainder came from the rest of the cellar and well (Table 149).

The minimum vessel analysis of these sherds resulted in a total of 81 minimum vessels, 75 in the table glass group, and 6 in the food preparation group. The table glass vessels were placed in the following subcategories: stemware, tumblers, pitchers, creamers, miscellaneous, and an undiagnostic category which included unidentifiable fragments, handles and burned fragments. This subcategory consisted of 41.3 percent of all table glass minimum vessels analyzed.

Table 149. Table Glass Sherd Counts and Percentages.

Area	Count	Percent
Column (in Cellar)	156	60.0
Cellar	27	10.4
Well	77	29.6
Total	260	100.0

The stemware consisted of 30 minimum vessels (Table 150). Eighteen of these vessels are members of six sets. The other 12 vessels are not in sets. The criteria used for determining these sets were method of manufacture, vessel shape, and decorative motif. The nomenclature of vessel parts and method of manufacture are taken from Jones and Sullivan (1985) and McNally (1982).

Table 150. Categories of Table Glass Forms.

	Including Unidentified		Excluding Unidentified	
Form	#	%	#	%
Stemware	30	40.0	30	68.1
Tumbler	9	12.0	9	20.5
Saucer	1	1.3	1	2.3
Coaster	1	1.3	1	2.3
Pitchers	2	2.7	2	4.5

Table 150. Continued.

Creamer	1	1.3	1	2.3
Unidentified:				
Handles	6	8.0		
Cover knob	1	1.3		
Curved form	14	18.7		
Hollow form	9	12.0		
Foot/base	1	1.3		
Totals	75	99.9	44	100.0

Set 1 consists of three stemware vessels, two from the well, and one from the cellar. These have clear bowls and dark amethyst feet and stems. The vessel from the cellar is the only one of this set with an attached bowl. The bowl is incomplete, but it does have a wheel-engraved motif. Set 2 contains three press molded stemware glasses from the cellar. They have six-faceted balaster stems. Only one vessel has part of a bowl and, as no other bowls or bowl fragments were found, bowl style could not be determined. The balaster width was measured as a constant on each vessel (2.3 cm, 1.9 cm and 1.9 cm), and it appears two of these vessels were the same size.

Sets 3, 4, 5, and 6 are all similar (Figure 222). The vessels in these sets have a cut starburst design on the foot bottom, and the stems have six cut facets. The differences in the sets lie in the presence and amount of gilt, and the manner in which the stem joins the foot (Table 151). Set 3 contains two vessels from the well which have bases without gilt and stems which join the base as straight shafts. Set 4 also consists of two vessels from the well which have bases without gilt. These vessels were not included in Set 3 because the stems join the foot with either a step or a curve. Set 5 contains six vessels from the well. These vessels have only one gilt ring around the foot rim. Two of them are cordial glasses. These are the only stemware vessels whose function within a set could be determined. These vessels have a gilt annular knop over an inverted balaster, and a collar connecting the stem and the bottom of the bowl (Figure 222). Both bowls were incomplete, so rim diameter and fluid capacity could not be determined. Set 6 consists of two vessels from the well and one from the cellar. They have two gilt rings around the foot rim. One of these well vessels is the only other vessel in which a bowl mended with a stem, but the bowl is not complete, and function could not be determined. Three vessels are related to these sets, but were not placed in sets because they lacked either foot rims, or the joint between stem and foot was not present. Another vessel related to these stemware sets is a base to either a bowl or a vase. It has a cut starburst on the bottom of the base, and a gilt ring around the base rim.

Of the remaining eight stemware vessels, four are from the cellar. They are comprised of a bright green foot and stem, a plain clear foot fragment, and two circular stemmed bowls. One of these

Table 151. Characteristics of Cut Glass Starburst Sets.

Set #	Foot Diameter	Step	Number of Vessels
3	~4.5 cm.	no	1
3	4.7 cm.	no	1
4	4.2 cm.	curves	1
4	~7.1 cm.	yes	1

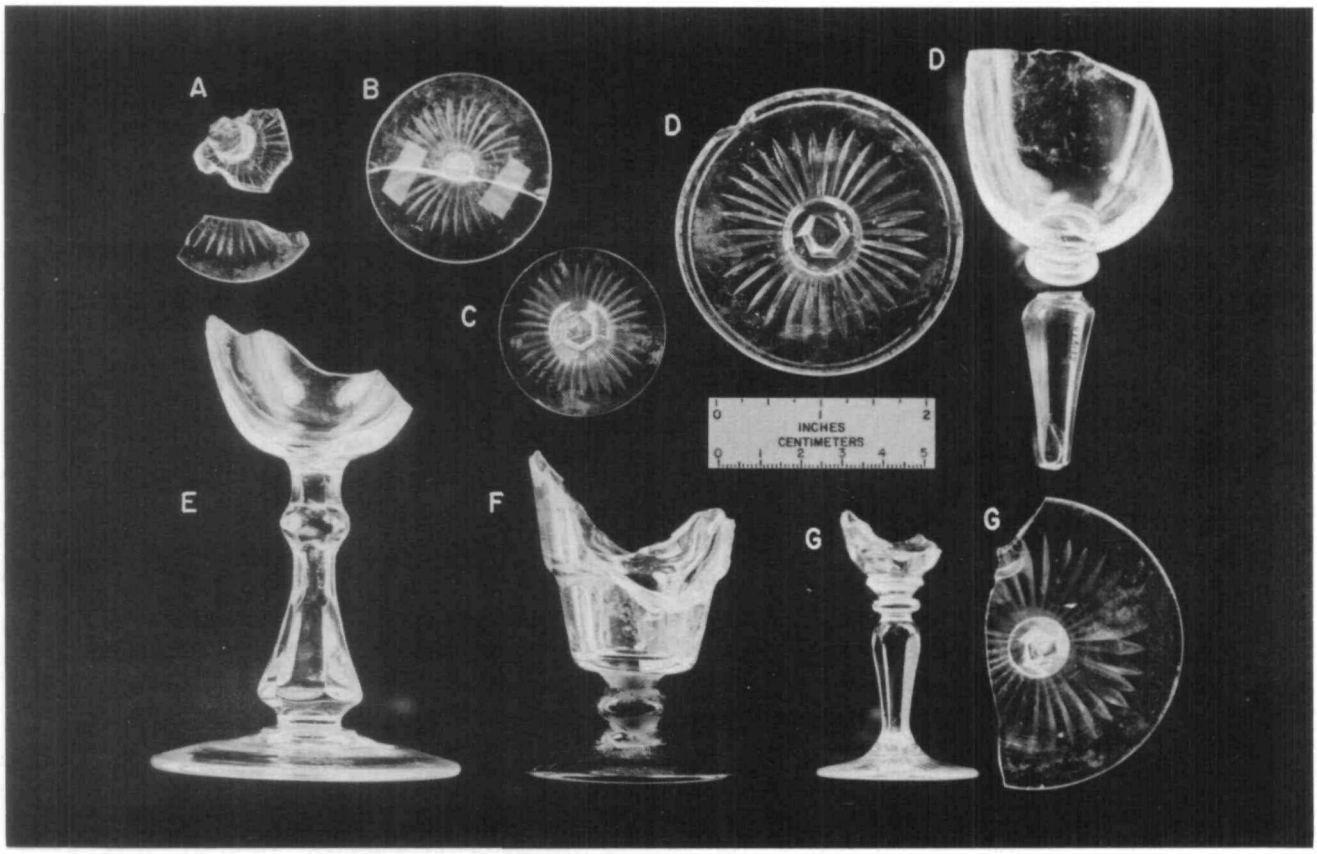

FIGURE 222. Glass stemware from Area VI, 20th century deposits. A-C and E - clear glass. D and G - clear glass with gilt. F - clear glass bowl with dark amethyst stem and foot.

Table 151. Continued.

5	4.0 cm.	curves	1
5	4.0 cm.	curves	1
5	~5.7 cm.	yes	3
5	~6.7 cm.	yes	1
6	7.3 cm.	yes	1
6	~7.0 cm.	N/A	1
6	~7.7 cm.	yes	1

bowls has a pressed scallop design on the bowl body. The four vessels from the cellar include two circular stemmed bowls, one of which is complete and has a gilt band on the rim. The other two vessels include an oversize foot, and a partial bowl with a large diameter stem. There are two residual feet with two gilt bands which are residual to the four circular stemmed bowls.

There are nine tumblers present in the table glass assemblage (commercial containers such as jelly jars were considered in the preceding bottle glass analysis section). Of these nine vessels, four from the cellar fall into two separate sets. The first tumbler set from the cellar has a wheel-engraved pattern of grape bunches and concentric lines around the body. The second tumbler set is also represented by two vessels. These tumblers, also from the cellar, have a cut rectangular pattern. There are four additional tumblers from the cellar. These include a press molded triangle decorated tumbler; a small tumbler, possibly a juice glass, with ribs at the base; a plain clear tumbler with three small horizontal lines near the rim; and a plain clear tumbler with no distinguishing decoration. The only tumbler from the well is a wheel-engraved example with a motif of flowers, vines, and leaves with two thick concentric circles around the body.

There are two pitchers and one creamer in the table glass assemblage. The pitcher from the well is made of light green optic molded depression glass. The pitcher from the cellar is a clear mold-blown type with an applied handle. The creamer, also from the cellar, is of clear, press-molded glass.

There is one milk glass saucer from the cellar, and a clear molded coaster from the well. These are in the miscellaneous category following Jones and Sullivan's (1985:144) description of "other tableware forms ... found infrequently or in very small quantities on archaeological sites, [and] no attempt has been made to itemize them at great length."

The undiagnostic subcategory contains 31 vessels. Two recovered sets were from this group. The first set consists of a pair of press-molded handles from the well. Although they have the same motif, they are separated into two different vessels because of size differences. The second set consists of two unidentified curved forms from the column. The decorative motif on these vessels is a wheel-engraved leaf design. In this case the vessels are separated by the differences in the leaf motif size. The 27 remaining undiagnostic vessels are presented in Table 152.

Table 152. Undiagnostic Table Glass Vessels.

Form	Column	Cellar	Well
Handles			
Molded	2	1	
Applied		1	

Table 152. Continued.

Cover knob			
Molded	1		
Unidentified curved form			
Gilded			2
Enameled	2		
Acid etched	1		
Wheel engraved	1		
Press molded	3		
Plain	1		
Green	1		
Molded opaque green	1		
Unidentified hollow form			
Gilded and cut			1
Press molded		3	
Molded	2		
Plain	1		
Opaque green	2		
Unidentified foot/base			
Press molded	1		
Totals	19	5	3

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter has provided data from two primary types of sources. Those sources are estate inventories located during the project historical research, and artifact collections extracted as a result of archaeological excavations. The chapter opened with analyses of the material culture content of Oxon Hill Manor at three specific points in time. The data for those analyses came from three estate inventories, conducted after the deaths of owners in 1727, 1765, and 1775. Those inventories reported the material culture content of the property with varying degrees of detail, but provided excellent measures against which the archaeologically recovered evidence of the eighteenth-century material culture base of the property could be measured.

Comparative study of the various estate inventories and the archaeologically recovered evidence for the material culture base underscores a factor that is one of the few truisms within the field of archaeology. That factor is, of course, that archaeological collections reflect only a narrow range of the material culture that was present and in use on a site at any particular moment in time.

Two major considerations normally mitigate against certain expressions of material culture either occurring or surviving within the archaeological record of a particular undisturbed site. The first consideration is the reuse value of an object, in that it must not have a high enough reuse value to compel the owner to preserve that object within the active material culture inventory of a site. The second consideration is the durability of a particular object once it has been discarded and incorporated within the archaeological record of a site.

Numerous items were enumerated in the estate inventories that would have had a high enough reuse value to have prevented those objects from being discarded and appearing in the archaeological

record. An obvious example can be drawn from the large amounts of silver plate that was present in the 1727, 1765, and 1775 households. The term "silver plate", as it was used in the eighteenth century, probably refers to either sterling or coin silver. That means that even a dented, heavily scratched, or worn out item of silver plate would have had enough value in terms of silver content alone to have kept it from being discarded and incorporated into the archaeological record. The same factor was probably operative for items composed of less valuable materials. Pewter vessels, as an example, could have been easily melted and recast into some useable form after the original vessel could no longer be used. Furniture could have also had reuse value. Furniture not suited for use in a "gentleman's" home may still have been somewhat finer than what was found in the home of the common man of the same period. The silver, pewter, and furniture examples are simply a few of the more obvious types of items that would have had enough reuse value to insure that they would have been removed from the property to be used elsewhere, and thus prevented from entering the archaeological record within the site.

The recycling of discarded, but still useful items from the manor house at Oxon Hill during the eighteenth century was probably insured by the presence of large numbers of slaves on the property through much of the Addison ownership. It must be assumed that any items that still had a useful life of any extent that could not be sold or given away outside of the plantation property were probably appropriated for use by slaves. This means that a percentage, and probably a large percentage, of the material culture inventoried in the three estate inventories was not discarded in at least the manor house vicinity, and would not have become a part of the archaeological material culture of the site to have been recovered under this project.

A second consideration that reduces the range of material culture items that can be recovered within a site is the differential preservation of items once they enter the archaeological record. Basically, there are few types of artifacts used in a household that are likely to be durable enough to survive deterioration in the ground long enough to be recovered archaeologically. As an example, the three inventories contained large amounts of cloth and clothing related items that were in use in the manor house in 1727, 1765, and 1775. The archaeological record, on the other hand, only contained a few pieces of cloth from waterlogged sections of the well, and a few scraps of shoe leather from scattered contexts within the site.

Items that were incorporated into and survived within the archaeological record are thus items that for the most part were not valuable enough to reuse, but were durable enough to survive in the ground. Application of those criteria reduces the archaeological evidence of the material culture base of a site to a few categories of items, that must then be analyzed and manipulated in a manner that will insure that the former residents of the site can be placed within their proper historical, social, and economic context.

The Oxon Hill Manor site yielded large quantities of archaeological materials that can be used to better understand the site and to address the project research design. The archaeological record of the investigated portions of the site was heavily weighted toward the eighteenth and twentieth centuries, however, as no nineteenth-century features or middens were found that contained large collections of artifacts useful for sophisticated analysis.

The sections that follow present the major findings of the analyses of the estate inventories and the artifact collections from the site, and how those findings relate to the research questions that were designed to guide the project research. Additional data and conclusions gained from the analyses of faunal and floral collections from the site are presented in following chapters.

Artifact Patterns

Artifact pattern data was extracted from five of the six areas investigated under this project. The sixth area (Area III) turned out to be devoid of artifacts, and the feature explored in that area turned out to be the product of disturbances attendent to the construction of the Beltway in the 1960s. The artifact pattern data from the five artifact bearing areas will be summarized below, and those patterns will then be compared to existing pattern models and pattern data from other plantation sites.

Area I

Area I was located within what had been the northern side yard of the manor house. That area was divided into a series of context types for purposes of the analysis, and those context types are reflected in Tables 153 and 154 below.

Table 153. Artifact Pattern Summaries From Area I Exclusive of the Well and Cellar.

GROUP	18th Cent Features #	18th Cent Features %	19th Cent. Features #	19th Cent. Features %	Undated Features #	Undated Features %	Units #	Units %
Kitchen	507	41.09	3943	34.56	270	37.14	7048	45.20
Architecture	509	41.25	5287	46.34	332	45.67	6250	40.08
Furniture	2	0.16	13	0.11	3	0.41	12	0.08
Arms	0	0.00	12	0.11	2	0.28	24	0.15
Clothing	4	0.32	63	0.55	0	0.00	50	0.32
Personal	1	0.08	11	0.10	0	0.00	18	0.12
Tobacco Pipe	73	5.92	369	3.23	21	2.89	315	2.02
Activities	138	11.18	1710	14.99	99	13.62	1876	12.03
Totals	1234	100.00	11408	100.00	727	100.00	15593	100.00

Table 154. Artifact Pattern Summaries From the Area I Cellar and Well.

GROUP	Cellar (All Contexts) #	Cellar (All Contexts) %	Well (All Contexts) #	Well (All Contexts) %
Kitchen	1966	51.75	14829	53.19
Architecture	1368	36.01	10724	38.47
Furniture	2	0.05	34	0.12
Arms	2	0.05	15	0.05
Clothing	13	0.34	237	0.85
Personal	5	0.13	28	0.10
Tobacco Pipe	133	3.50	1700	6.97
Activities	310	8.16	67	0.24
Totals	3799	99.99†	27701	99.99†

†Error due to rounding.

The artifact patterns from the Area I contexts exhibit a Kitchen Group range of from 34.6 percent to 53.2 percent. Superficial inspection of the various pattern summaries seems to point to close relationships between the artifact content of the well and cellar, when in fact the cellar fill probably came from the same area that yielded the artifact patterns presented in Table 153. Carefull study of the cellar artifact assemblages has indicated that the cellar artifact patterns have been skewed by differential preservation, under which the Architecture Group is under-represented due to the loss of nails through oxidation. That loss of nails was the product of the fill soils being disturbed and aerated during the removal process from the side yard (during landscaping), which necessitated that the artifacts in those fill soils become stabilized to a new environment. It is evident that a large number of nails deteriorated to the point that they were not identifiable during the analysis, or that the oxidation process completely reduced those items.

The artifact patterns from Area I reflect that the ground surfaces in the manor house side yard had not been used for extensive trash dumping. Analysis of the artifact content of that area revealed that the recovered artifacts were extremely small and fragmented, and may have been small enough to have been overlooked during general trash clean-up in the area. That observation is consistent with Area I having been preserved as a clean, formal space during occupation of the manor house, which also contained plantings and a few outbuildings through time.

The artifact content of the well consisted of much larger artifacts and a larger percentage of Kitchen Group items. That seems to reflect that the abandoned well shaft was indeed used for primary trash disposal, in contrast to the visible ground surfaces.

Area II Artifact Patterns

Area II encompassed a section of fairly steep slopes to the north of Area I, and extended east to the border of Area VIa. It was hypothesized that Area II represented a trash discard area which contained trash discarded from the manor house. Table 155 presents the summarized artifact patterns from Area II.

Table 155. Artifact Pattern Summaries From Area II.

	18th Cent Features		19th Cent. Features		Undated Features		Units	
GROUP	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kitchen	73	42.20	0	0.00	17	33.33	5535	58.93
Architecture	88	50.87	0	0.00	29	56.86	2847	30.31
Furniture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arms	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.96	6	0.06
Clothing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	0.13
Personal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.07
Tobacco Pipe	10	5.78	0	0.00	4	7.84	308	3.28
Activities	2	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	678	7.22
Totals	173	100.00	0	0.00	51	100.00	9393	100.00

The Area II artifact pattern summaries appear to reflect the expected pattern of trash deposition. The

artifacts recovered from this area were similar to those from surface contexts in Area I in that they were very small and fragmented. Area II appears to have been maintained as a clean space devoid of both outbuildings and primary trash middens throughout its use history.

Area IV Artifact Patterns

Area IV was hypothesized to be a portion of the formal gardens that were believed to be located adjacent to and west of the manor house. Excavation of this area revealed that it had been covered with deep fill to create a level terrace effect, and that surface drains made of brick had been installed almost flush with the new ground surface created by the filling activities. The artifact pattern summaries from Area IV are presented in Table 156.

The artifact patterns from Area IV appear to lend support to the formal garden interpretation. The excavated features within this area yielded too few artifacts to support meaningfull pattern statements, and should be disregarded. The artifact patterns from the units are heavily weighted towards the Architecture Group, and in this case a total of 1,817 of the 1,872 artifacts present was window glass. The amount of window glass recovered could mean that a greenhouse was present within the excavated area, which would be a structure type that is compatible with the formal garden interpretation. Further, only 63 of the Kitchen Group artifacts were ceramics, and most of the recovered items were sherds from bottles that dated either to the late nineteenth or the twentieth century.

Table 156. Artifact Pattern Summaries From Area IV.

GROUP	18th Cent Features #	18th Cent Features %	19th Cent. Features #	19th Cent. Features %	Undated Features #	Undated Features %	Units #	Units %
Kitchen	43	82.69	0	0.00	34	75.56	495	20.22
Architecture	8	15.38	0	0.00	3	6.67	1872	76.47
Furniture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.08
Arms	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	0.65
Clothing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.20
Personal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipe	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.44	3	0.12
Activities	1	1.92	0	0.00	6	13.33	55	2.25
Totals	52	100.00	0	0.00	45	100.00	2448	100.00

Area V Artifact Patterns

Area V was an excavation area placed adjacent to a visible surface feature. That surface feature had been interpreted as an icehouse pit during earlier investigations (Dent 1983). Excavation revealed a subsurface structural floor bounded by a brick foundation, that was surrounded and covered by fill presumably excavated from the visible depression. The area also contained evidence of additional structures in the form of postmolds. Table 157 presents the summarized artifact patterns from Area V. The structure with the subsurface floor is denoted as "Feature 5000".

Table 157. Artifact Pattern Summaries From Area V.

GROUP	18th Cent Features #	18th Cent Features %	19th Cent. Features #	19th Cent. Features %	Undated Features #	Undated Features %	Units #	Units %	Feature 5000 #	Feature 5000 %
Kitchen	26	42.62	80	34.63	65	50.39	205	36.16	1047	43.15
Architecture	18	29.51	103	44.59	37	28.68	295	52.03	1271	52.37
Furniture	0	0.00	1	0.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.08
Arms	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.04
Clothing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.35	2	0.08
Personal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipe	6	9.84	31	13.42	14	10.85	25	4.41	101	4.16
Activities	11	18.03	16	6.93	13	10.08	39	6.88	3	0.12
Totals	61	100.00	231	100.00	129	100.00	421	100.00	2427	100.00

The eighteenth-century, nineteenth-century, and undated features yielded artifact sample sizes that were simply too small to support interpretation. The artifact sample from the units only totalled 421 items, and that sample size is small, but probably sufficient to support a few generalizations. "Feature 5000" was the only context within Area V that yielded a sizable artifact sample. It may be significant that the artifact group percentages were similar among the only two contexts in the area large enough to support interpretations. The unit artifacts and the "Feature 5000" materials exhibited similar Kitchen and Architecture percentages and, in fact, were remarkably similar overall. The only appreciable difference between those contexts was within the Activity groups, which in this case may or may not be meaningful.

It was hypothesized in this report in Chapter VI and in this chapter that Area V contained the remains of a food storage building or a series of such structures. The artifact pattern summary results suggest that the function(s) of that area may have been blurred by later trash dumping from an unknown source. The interpretation of Area V as containing one or more food storage structures is neither confirmed nor denied by the summary artifact patterns, and the food storage interpretation is probably correct based on evidence presented in this chapter and Chapter VI, and on the basis of data to be discussed in Chapter VIII.

Area VIa Artifact Patterns (Exclusive of the Twentieth-Century Deposits)

Area VIa contained archaeological evidence for what appeared to be a walled compound, a nineteenth-century cellar hole that intruded on a corner of the compound, and twentieth-century trash deposits from the household of Sumner Welles that filled the upper portions of the cellar hole. The apparent walled compound dated to the eighteenth century, and perhaps into the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It has been hypothesized in Chapter VI and within this chapter that the walled compound in Area VIa served as a plantation storehouse for at least part of its existence, while the cellar hole may have marked the site of a potato house known to have been present from historical documentation.

Tables 158 and 159 present the summarized artifact pattern from Area VIa exclusive of the cellar and the Area VIa cellar below the twentieth century Sumner Welles deposits. The summary artifact

patterns from the Sumner Welles deposits are presented in a following section.

Table 158. Artifact Pattern Summaries From Area VIa Exclusive of the Cellar.

GROUP	18th Cent Features #	18th Cent Features %	19th Cent. Features #	19th Cent. Features %	Undated Features #	Undated Features %	Units #	Units %
Kitchen	97	29.13	274	41.27	323	35.49	2654	31.98
Architecture	114	34.23	243	36.60	341	37.47	2667	32.14
Furniture	0	0.00	1	0.15	2	0.22	21	0.25
Arms	4	1.20	2	0.30	9	0.99	84	1.01
Clothing	1	0.30	6	0.90	3	0.33	9	0.11
Personal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01
Tobacco Pipe	60	18.02	29	4.37	150	16.48	890	10.72
Activities	57	17.12	109	16.42	82	9.01	1973	23.77
Totals	333	100.00	664	0.00	910	100.00	8299	100.00

Table 159. Area VIa Cellar Below the Sumner Welles Dump.

GROUP	Transitional Level #	Transitional Level %	Lower Level #	Lower Level %
Kitchen	271	55.48	293	60.16
Architecture	199	40.70	161	33.06
Furniture	1	0.20	1	0.21
Arms	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clothing	3	0.61	0	0.00
Personal	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tobacco Pipe	14	2.86	31	6.37
Activities	1	0.20	1	0.21
Totals	489	99.99	487	100.01

The artifact patterns for Area VIa exclusive of the cellar exhibited nearly equal percentages of Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts. Those results would seem to indicate that the function or functions of the structure within this area changed little from the eighteenth to nineteenth century, and that the area had relatively low depositions of Kitchen Group artifacts through time. Further, the area yielded fairly high Tobacco Pipe Group percentages for all but the nineteenth-century features. That would seem to indicate that Area VIa was a gathering place of sorts during at least the eighteenth century. The Activities Group percentages for the area ranged from 9 to 23.7 percent, which is high when compared to most of the other contexts within the site. It is clear from the artifact pattern summaries that Area VIa served nondomestic functions during much or all of its use history, and the artifact patterns achieved are not inconsistent with the hypothesized storehouse function for the area.

The Area VIa cellar deposits below the Sumner Welles trash levels yielded relatively modest artifact collections that are not useful for further comparisons. It is anticipated that the collections from the

transitional and lower levels of the cellar derived in part from artifacts being washed into the cellar by erosion after the structure above was no longer standing, and perhaps by light, periodic trash dumping during the terminal occupation of the property by tenants in the late nineteenth or even early twentieth century. Artifact pattern summaries from those contexts will not be further considered for comparison for those reasons.

Area VIb Artifact Patterns

Area VIb was hypothesized in Chapter VI and in this chapter as the location of barns or perhaps other plantation support buildings during its use history. That interpretation appears to have been supported by the artifact patterns from the area's features and units. Table 160 summarizes the artifact pattern data from that area.

The artifact patterns from Area Vb appear to clearly support an interpretation that nondomestic functions were carried on in that area. The largest percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts within the area was within the undated features, but the total sample size in that case was only 193 artifacts. It is difficult to precisely delimit what constitutes an adequate sample size for artifact pattern studies, but any sample of less than 400-500 artifacts should be immediately suspect, and a more comfortable sample size would probably be above 1,000 artifacts. The nineteenth-century features and the units returned samples above the 400-500 threshold, and only the units yielded a sample of above 1,000 artifacts. Despite the limitations of sample sizes, it is clear that Area VIb was used for nondomestic functions throughout its use history, and detailed study of particularly the constituents of the Activities group appears to support an interpretation that the area contained barns and/or plantation support structures.

Table 160. Artifact Pattern Summaries From Area VIb.

	18th Cent Features		19th Cent. Features		Undated Features		Units	
GROUP	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kitchen	15	13.64	649	19.09	185	33.21	7193	28.15
Architecture	23	20.91	2157	63.44	175	31.42	15706	61.46
Furniture	0	0.00	6	0.18	0	0.00	22	0.09
Arms	0	0.00	3	0.09	0	0.00	29	0.11
Clothing	0	0.00	3	0.09	0	0.00	54	0.21
Personal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.02
Tobacco Pipe	0	0.00	7	0.21	4	0.72	6	0.02
Activities	72	65.45	575	16.91	193	34.65	2521	9.86
Totals	110	100.00	575	0.00	193	100.00	25555	100.00

Areas VIc and VId returned artifact samples that were too small to support meaningfull artifact pattern studies. Those areas will not be used for further artifact pattern comparisons for that reason.

Twentieth-Century Artifact Patterns

The twentieth-century deposits investigated under this project consisted of trash which originated in

the household of Sumner Welles that was thrown into the upper levels of the cellar in Area VIa and a well in Area VIb. Those trash deposits date within Sumner Welles' occupation span at the New Oxon Hill Manor, or 1927-1952. A single column sample was retained from the Area VIa cellar for purposes of artifact pattern studies, and that sample consisted of a 1 X 1 m unit from a hand excavated trench placed through the cellar. The artifact sample extracted from that column was quite large, and represents the largest single controlled artifact collection from any context within the site. Table 161 summarizes the patterns derived from that column sample.

Table 161. Artifact Pattern Summaries From a Column Sample Through the Sumner Welles Deposits

GROUP	#	%
Kitchen	55723	98.78
Architecture	157	0.28
Furniture	1	*
Arms	0	0.00
Clothing	6	0.01
Personal	3	*
Tobacco Pipe	1	*
Activities	521	0.92
Totals	56412	100.00

*Less than 0.01%

The artifact pattern summaries from the Sumner Welles column sample reflects the most highly specialized artifact collection derived from any context within the site. The artifacts that composed the sample represented overwhelmingly domestic items, and it is evident that architectural artifacts were deposited elsewhere.

The sheer quantity of artifacts extracted from the column sample sets this collection apart from any other collections assembled under this project on the remainder of the site. The artifact patterns from the Sumner Welles column sample clearly points out the primary difference in the nature of twentieth-century collections versus collections from the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Advances in technology had so reduced the cost of items such as glass bottles by the twentieth century that they could be viewed as single use, discardable components of material culture. That development stands in sharp contrast with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century practices under which most items of material culture were curated and reused until broken and discarded.

Comparisons of the Oxon Hill Artifact Patterns With Existing Artifact Pattern Models

As has been demonstrated above, no single set of artifact pattern group percentages can be said to be typical of Oxon Hill Manor as a whole. The percentages of occurrence of the constituent groups varied from area to area according to the function or functions that were carried out in each area, and the nature of the artifact discard that became incorporated into each area.

As discussed in Chapter II, artifact pattern studies have rarely been utilized in the analysis of archaeological collections from plantation sites in the Middle Atlantic region. There are doubtless a

number of reasons that account for that situation, but the relevent consideration for purposes of this report is that it is not feasible at this point in time to compare the Oxon Hill artifact patterns with those from other plantations in the region. It is relevent, however, to compare the Oxon Hill artifact patterns with existing artifact pattern models from other types of sites and other areas of the country so that the meaning of the various patterns at Oxon Hill can be better understood.

Four major artifact pattern models now exist that can be used for comparison with Oxon Hill. Those models are the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982, following South 1977); the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern (Wheaton et al. 1983; Wheaton and Garrow 1985); the Public Interaction Pattern (Garrow 1982; Klein and Garrow 1984); and the Urban Domestic Pattern (Garrow 1982; Klein and Garrow 1984; Henry and Garrow 1982).

The Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982) represents a revision of the Carolina Artifact Pattern as proposed by South (1977). South's original pattern model was based on excavation and analysis of a series of sites in North and South Carolina and a single site in Newfoundland. The site sample used by South included eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic sites, as well as contexts from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century military sites. Garrow's (1982) revision of this pattern model deleted all nondomestic sites, and realigned certain artifact classes into different groups to more functionally align the model. The observed range of Kitchen Groups under the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern became 51.80 percent to 64.97 percent, versus the 51.80 percent to 69.2 percent under the original model. The mean value for the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern Kitchen Group became 59.51 percent, versus the mean of 63.1 percent used by South (1977).

The Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model reflects a higher level of discard of domestic artifacts (the Kitchen Group) than architecture artifacts within a site or a series of linked contexts. South's (1977) artifact collections retained in this pattern model under the Garrow (1982) revision consisted of two sites in Burnswick Town, North Carolina, and a single site in Cambridge, South Carolina. In all three cases kitchen generated trash was freely disposed of in surface and subsurface contexts in yard settings near the residential structure, and it appears that little real effort was made to maintain clean yards to be used as formal space around the primary structure. The total occupation span date measured by the three sites ranges from 1728 to 1830, which means that the type sites overlap with a large portion of the Oxon Hill occupation range.

The second artifact pattern model that can be used for comparisons with Oxon Hill is termed the Carolina Slave Artifact pattern. That pattern was based on the excavation and analysis of four sites (Wheaton et al. 1983; Wheaton and Garrow 1985; Drucker and Anthony 1979) occupied by black slaves to the northwest of Charleston, South Carolina. The occupation span represented by the four sites was the 1740s to the 1820s, and the excavations on each site included both immediate structural areas and yard contexts. The Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern model is characterized by a very high occurrence of Kitchen Group versus Architecture Group artifacts, and an extremely low percentage of occurrence of all other artifact group items within the sample. The very high Kitchen Group in those samples appears to have been the product of two factors. First, the slaves that occupied the four sites made most of the ceramics that they used within the sites, and the ceramic vessels were low-fired and poorly made, and thus very susceptible to breakage. Second, the houses constructed on those sites in the eighteenth century were mud-walled huts that used few nails, window glass or other durable architectural artifacts. The ceramic content and architectural forms on the sites changed during the nineteenth century, and the artifact patterns also changed and became increasingly more similar to the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern. The Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern thus reflected a high level of domesticity among the investigated sites, and in this case measured what appears to have been cultural differences between the slaves of Berkeley County and Euro-American residents (Wheaton and Garrow 1985).

A third artifact pattern model useful for comparisons with Oxon Hill has been termed the Public Interaction Pattern (Garrow 1982; Klein and Garrow 1984). That pattern model was based on excavated artifact samples from a number of sites used for nondomestic functions such as forts, stores, and public buildings. That pattern model contains Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts in nearly equal numbers, and the low domesticity in relation to other pattern models such as the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model is the hallmark of the Public Interaction Pattern model.

The fourth artifact pattern model to be used for comparisons with the Oxon Hill materials is termed the Urban Domestic Pattern model (Garrow 1982; Klein and Garrow 1984; Henry and Garrow 1982). That pattern model was developed and tested on urban archaeological sites in Washington, D. C. (Garrow 1982), Wilmington, Delaware (Klein and Garrow 1984), and Phoenix, Arizona (Henry and Garrow 1982). That pattern model is superficially similar to the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern model, but was the product of an entirely different set of factors. Two main factors contribute to the artifact group percentages that characterize this pattern model. First, it is primarily based on nineteenth-century urban contexts, and was drawn from sites that contained intense backyard trash middens and trash filled features. This means that trash deposition was in a yard space located in close proximity to the primary domestic structure on the study lot, which mirrors the trash disposal practices that shaped the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model. The second factor that shaped the Urban Domestic Artifact Pattern model was a relict of the manner in which urban archaeological sites are excavated. The excavated areas in the case of each lots and contexts included in this pattern model did not include the locations of the primary domestic structure present on the lot or site. This differs with the constituent sites used to compile the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern, the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern, and the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern models. The mean percentages for the artifact groups within the four discussed artifact pattern models are presented in Table 162.

The percentage of occurrences of the Kitchen and Architecture groups within the Oxon Hill contexts are graphically presented in comparison to the mean Kitchen and Architecture group percentages in Figure 223. Contexts within the Oxon Hill sample that contained fewer than 400 total artifacts are omitted from that figure, following the discussion of sample size limitations presented under the above discussions of the Area Vb artifact patterns. The artifact pattern data from each area within Oxon Hill are discussed in comparison with the presented models in the sections that follow.

Table 162. Comparative Artifact Patterns.

	Revised Carolina Pattern	Carolina Slave Pattern	Public Interaction Pattern	Urban Domestic Pattern
KITCHEN GROUP	59.51	77.39	41.02	75.93
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	27.58	17.81	39.36	17.56
FURNITURE GROUP	0.35	0.07	0.26	0.15
ARMS GROUP	0.19	0.17	1.71	0.47
CLOTHING GROUP	2.95	0.49	1.68	1.69

Table 162. Continued.

PERSONAL GROUP	0.29	0.05	0.45	0.18
TOBACCO GROUP	7.80	3.53	3.64	0.50
ACTIVITIES GROUP	1.34	0.51	14.03	4.02

The artifact collections derived from Area I can be divided into three general categories. The first category includes the artifacts from the units and superficial features within the area; the second category includes the observed levels within the Area I cellar; and the third category includes the contents of the Area I well.

The Area I superficial eighteenth-century features contained nearly equal amounts of Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts, while the nineteenth-century features contained a slightly higher Architecture than Kitchen Group (Figure 223A). The units from this area yielded slightly more Kitchen Group than Architecture Group artifacts. The Kitchen and Architecture group artifact percentages from this category of contexts is superficially most similar to the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model (Figure 223H), although Area I is known from historical research and direct observation within the site to have been a side yard of the plantation manor house. The main factor that appears to have been operative within Area I was the discard patterns used within the site, as well as the way in which the various occupants of the manor house viewed that space through time. It has been previously mentioned in Chapter VI and in this chapter that Area I appears to have been maintained as a clean, formal space. The artifact patterns derived from the superficial features and units within this area reinforce this view, as the area did not apparently receive kitchen related trash with any degree of regularity, and failed to exhibit the high degree of domesticity evident within the yard contexts on the sites that comprise the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model (Figure 223H).

The similarities between the artifact patterns from the superficial features and units in Area I and the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model are probably not coincidental. A major working hypothesis of the current project has been that the residents of the Oxon Hill Manor particularly during the eighteenth century reflected the "Georgian mind set", which dictated how they used space within the site, and by extension how and where trash was deposited within the various areas of the site. As stated above, the artifact patterns derived from the Area I superficial features and units were probably the products of attempts to maintain the side yard contained in Area I as a clean, formal space. The Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model probably originated from the same process that was applied for a similar, but slightly different reason. The yard spaces within forts, and around stores and public buildings were doubtless high traffic areas that were maintained as somewhat free of intense surface trash deposits for functionally-based reasons. That is, it is more likely on sites freely accessed by the public that trash generated as a result of the maintenance and use of the property was hauled off-site for disposal, versus the somewhat unencumbered yard disposal of trash as measured by the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model. If that assumption is correct, the factors that dictated trash disposal practices on a site occupied by an adherent of the "Georgian mind set" were also operative on a public access site, and the yard areas of both site types yielded the same or similar artifact pattern profiles. The artifact patterns results achieved from the superficial features and units in Area I may then indeed represent a quantitative measure of the presence and continuance of at least some elements of the "Georgian mind set" through time within the site.

The second category of contexts within Area I included the contexts of the cellar located in that area (Figure 223A). Earlier discussions in Chapter VI established that at least the organic fill level and the

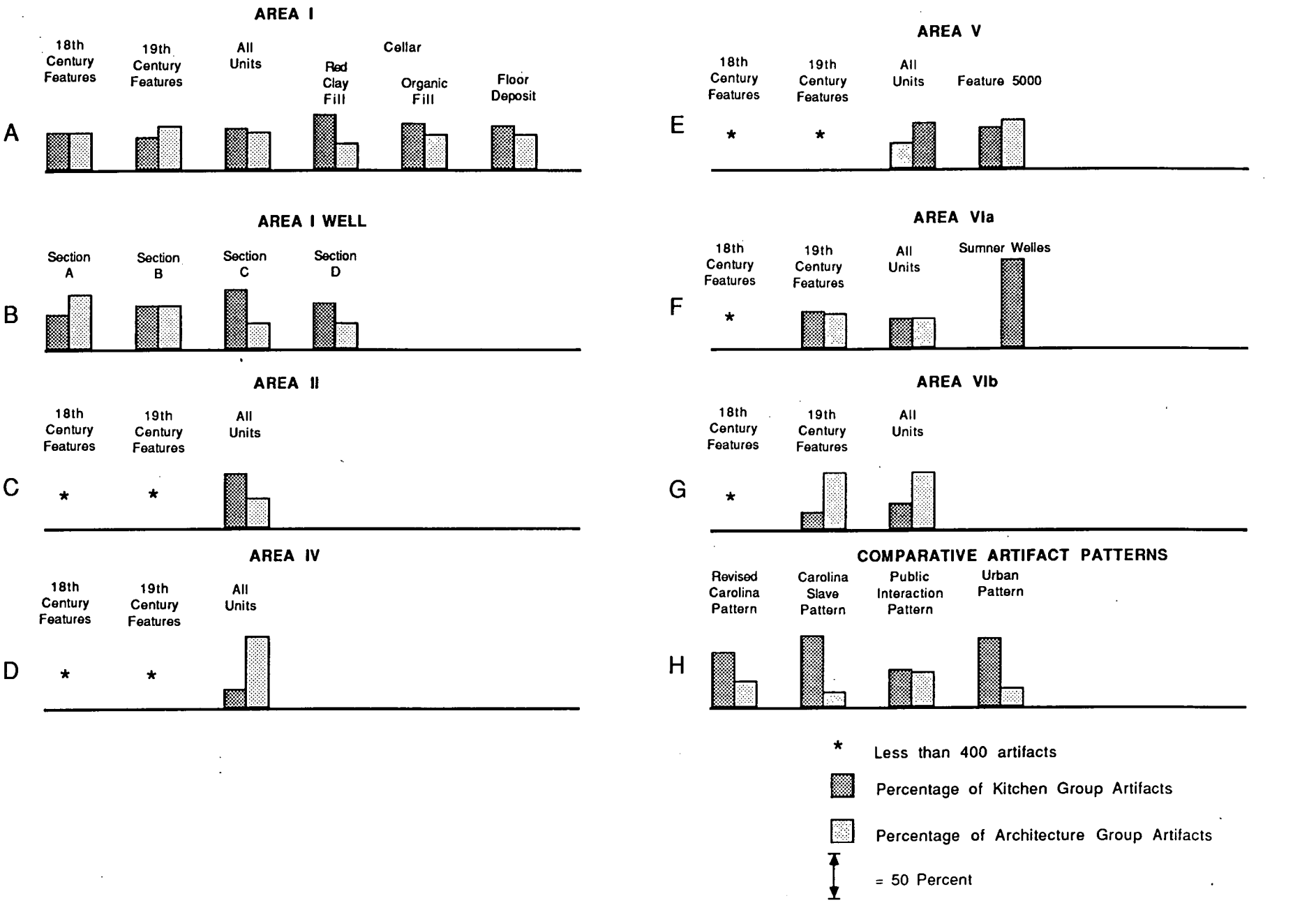

FIGURE 223. Comparative Kitchen and Architecture Artifact Group Percentages.

floor level was composed of fill soils stripped from the Area I side yard during landscaping activities in the second half of the nineteenth century. Carefull comparisons of the artifact classes within the cellar contexts and the superficial feature and unit contexts in Area I further demonstrated that the only appreciable differences between those contexts could be explained by the loss of nails in the cellar contexts due to accelerated oxidation caused by removing and redepositing the fill soils that ended up in the cellar. The artifact patterns from the cellar fill contexts thus have no further comparative value for this study, as they represent artifact collections modified by man-made disturbances and the attendant partial loss of certain artifact classes.

Study of the comparative Kitchen and Architecture group percentages for the four depositional sections of the Area I well further illuminates the filling process of that feature (Figure 223B). Depositional Section A contained significantly more Architecture Group than Kitchen Group artifacts. Those relative percentages can be explained in this case, however, as it was evident from both field observations (Chapter VI) and the artifact analysis (presented in this chapter) that Depositional Section A contained large amounts of architectural debris that filled the top of the shaft after the destruction of the manor house by fire in 1895. What was not immediately obvious from field observations and the artifact analysis is that Depositional Section B probably also contained architectural debris from the destruction of the manor house. The impact of the artifacts from that source was not as great as it was in Depositional Section A, and Depositional Section B contained the sherds of no more than one ceramic vessel that post-dated the 1750s, but the nearly equal percentages of Architecture and Kitchen group artifacts in that section was probably a product of demolition debris from the manor house filtering into that section. Depositional sections C and D returned a significantly higher percentage of Kitchen that Architecture group artifacts, and those percentages most closely parallel the observed mean for the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Figure 223H). The artifacts in those sections probably represent primary discard from the manor house that would have been invisible from the surface, and thus unaffected by what was probably a constant attempt to maintain a visually clean side yard.

The Area II units were the only contexts in that area that yielded sufficiently large artifact collections to support artifact pattern comparisons. It was speculated in Chapter VI that Area II contained trash discarded both from the manor house and from the structure that had stood over the Area I cellar. The artifacts extracted from Area II were somewhat small and fragmented, and may or may not have constituted primary trash as stated in Chapter VI. At any rate, the artifact patterns derived from Area II exhibit Kitchen and Architecture percentages (Figure 223C) consistent with the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model (Figure 223H), and it is possible that trash discard in that area was less constrained by attempts to maintain a clean formal space than had been evident in the Area I superficial features and units.

Area IV has been posited to have been a formal garden during the occupation life of Oxon Hill manor, and it was anticipated that trash discard would have been prohibited in that area. That assumption seems to be borne out by the relative Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts recovered from the Area IV contexts (Figure 223D). The Area IV units were the only contexts in that area that contained sufficiently large artifact samples to support artifact pattern comparisons. The artifact patterns from those units exhibited a very high Architecture Group percentage and a low representation of Kitchen Group items. The patterns derived from that area are not similar to any of the discussed artifact pattern models, and exhibit a much lower degree of domesticity than even the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model. The interpretation that Area IV was, and remained, a formal garden during the occupation of the manor house appears to have been supported by the artifact pattern results.

Area V was hypothesized in Chapter VI and in this chapter to have been the site of a meathouse or a similar food storage facility, and more likely a succession of such structures. Sufficiently large

artifact samples were recovered from the Area V units and from "Feature 5000" to support artifact pattern studies. The relative Kitchen and Architecture Group percentages shown in Figure 223E for Area V demonstrate that the units yielded a somewhat higher percentage of Architecture than Kitchen Group artifacts. The artifact pattern from "Feature 5000" exhibited a similar relationship between the Kitchen and Architecture groups. The Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model (Figure 223H) appears to be most similar to the Area V results, although Area V exhibits an even lower level of domesticity than that model. The relationship between the Kitchen and Architecture groups in Area V are superficially similar to the patterns achieved for the nineteenth-century features in Area I, but the same explanation cannot be used to explain the patterns between the two areas. "Feature 5000" contained a faunal sample that was second only in size to the faunal sample extracted from the Area I well. The results of the anlaysis of that sample will be presented in detail in Chapter VIII, but it is sufficient to note at this point that deposition of that magnitude of food bone in what amounts to a superficial features such as "Feature 5000" is hardly consistent with the attempt to maintain the area as a clean, formal space as was described for Area I. It is more likely that the low domesticity noted for the Area V collections resulted from low levels of domestic activities in that area, and that indeed the area was used for a nondomestic function or functions.

Area VIa was also hypothesized to have been used for nondomestic functions (see discussions in Chapter VI and this chapter). Sufficient artifact sample sizes were extracted from the Area VIa nineteenth-century features and units (both exclusive of the cellar) to support artifact pattern comparisons. The Kitchen and Architecture groups within Area VIa exhibited almost equal percentages of occurrence (Figure 223F). That pattern is consistent with the Kitchen and Architecture group percentages observed for the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model. The percentages of occurrence of the Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts from Area VIa appear to also be superficially similar to the relative occurrence of those groups noted for the Area I units and the Area I eighteenth-century features, but the similarities are only superficial. Closer inspection of the relative groups indicates that the Kitchen and Architecture groups from Area VIa consisted of a much lower percentage of the total assemblages from VIa than was the case in Area I, and the low Kitchen Group percentages in the VIa assemblages was due to low levels of domestic activities and the prevalence of nondomestic activities in that area.

Area VIb, like Area IV, yielded artifact patterns that were unlike any of the discussed artifact pattern models. The nineteenth-century features and the units within Area VIb each yielded sufficiently large artifact sample to support artifact pattern comparisons (Figure 223G). Area VIb was hypothesized to have contained barns and perhaps other farm support buildings during the occupation span of the site, and there is little doubt that the area supported nondomestic functions based on the artifact pattern results. In-depth analysis of the artifacts from that area that has been presented in this chapter more than adequately supports the interpretation that the area contained barns and/or other farm support structures.

The artifact patterns derived from the column sample extracted from the twentieth-century Sumner Welles deposits (Figure 223F) exhibited the highest level of domesticity of any artifact collection within the Oxon Hill site. Kitchen Group artifacts accounted for 98.8 percent of the artifact content of the column sample, while fewer Architecture than Activities group artifacts were recovered from that context. The Kitchen Group percentage within the column sample even exceeded the very high Kitchen Group percentages noted for the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern model and the Urban Domestic Artifact pattern model (Figure 223H). The Sumner Welles column sample is an excellent reflection of the total removal of kitchen trash from the vicinity of the dwelling unit, and deposition of that trash in an area specifically set aside for that purpose.

Artifact Pattern Results Summary

Analysis of the artifact patterns derived from the various areas of the Oxon Hill site and comparison of those patterns with existing artifact pattern models has clearly demonstrated that different functions were carried out within different areas of the site. Further, the consistency of use of the various areas for the same functions appears to have been remarkably stable through time. The artifact pattern results gives credance to the idea that use of space within the site was fairly formal and rigidly controlled through time, and that areas did not appreciably change functions from owner to owner or from the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Perhaps one of the most significant findings of the artifact pattern study is that the artifact patterns exhibited within the superficial features and units in the Area I side yards was most similar to the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern model, and differed markedly from the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model. South (1977) has long maintained that artifact patterns can capture and quantify subcultural level differences. Other researchers such as Garrow (1982), Klein and Garrow (1984), Wheaton et al. (1983), Wheaton and Garrow (1985) and Henry and Garrow (1982) have maintained that artifact patterns studies are sensitive only to different functions as expressed within the same culture, or to true cross-cultural differences. The results from Area I within Oxon Hill suggest that South (1977) was correct, in that artifact pattern studies can reflect differing mind sets and, by extension, subcultural level differences. If indeed the artifact patterns noted for the Area I superficial features and units were quantified expressions of the Georgian mind set, then it is likely that the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model represents a quantified expression of a mind set more closely related to the earlier Medieval world view, that apparently survived well into the nineteenth century. If that assumption is correct, then the development of the "Georgian mind set" heralded the birth in this country of a whole new way of life based on expressions and maintenance of socioeconomic status levels by the very wealthy through virtually all of their outward cultural expressions, as has been suggested by Isaac (1982), and that the "Georgian mind set" approached a subcultural level of difference between the very wealthy and the remainder of society.

Artifact Analysis Evidence For Socioeconomic Position

The estate inventories of 1727, 1765, and 1775, as well as the artifact content of the Area I well provide insights into the socioeconomic level enjoyed by the owners and masters of Oxon Hill through much of the eighteenth century. Study of the estate inventory documents has indicated that the Oxon Hill manor main house contained a vast array of expensive furnishings in the eighteenth century. The greatest degree of wealth dedicated to household furnishing and other contents appears to be reflected on the 1727 estate inventory, conducted after the death of the individual who constructed and first occupied the manor house. The original occupant, Col. Thomas Addison, appears to have placed great importance on maintaining matched sets of household furniture, linens, flatware, and other items. The second owner, John Addison, appears to have maintained as somewhat less richly appointed home, and in fact much of the furniture in the house as inventoried in 1765 appears to have been surviving pieces from the original household of Col. Thomas Addison. The 1765 estate inventory lists many items as "sorry" or "worn", and John Addison not only enjoyed a lower level of total wealth than Col. Thomas Addison (see Chapter IV and the transcriptions of the estate inventories in Appendix 3), but also appears to have paid less attention to the quality of his household furnishings. The estate of the third owner of Oxon Hill, the second Thomas Addison, was inventoried in 1775. The second Thomas Addison had added considerably to the estate inherited from his father John in the few short years that he owned Oxon Hill, and had begun to refurbish the manor house before his death. The second Thomas Addison added new furniture in the more public rooms of the manor, as well as a number of individual items that served to call attention to his

position of wealth and apparent social status within the area. The second Thomas Addison died at a fairly young age, but it is likely--barring adverse economic factors beyond his control--that he would have returned Oxon Hill to the level of affluence expressed by Col. Thomas Addison had he survived a few more years.

The estate inventories testify to the affluence of the owners of Oxon Hill through the first three quarters of the eighteenth century, and the historical research reported in Chapter IV documents the very high socioeconomic position that the resident enjoyed not only within Maryland, but within the colinies at large. Simply stated, the Addison family stood among the uppermost socioeconomic elite of the American colonies during the eighteenth century.

The extremely high economic status enjoyed by the owner-occupants of Oxon Hill Manor was still quite high in the nineteenth century. The Berry family purchased Oxon Hill Manor in 1810, and Thomas Berry, son of Zachariah Berry (the patriarch of the Berry family) moved into Oxon Hill Manor. Thomas Berry apparently resided at Oxon Hill Manor until his death in 1854, when ownership of Oxon Hill Manor passed to a second Thomas Berry. The second Thomas Berry probably did not reside on the site, and it is likely that the manor house was occupied by tenants on a periodic basis until its destruction by fire in 1895. The Berry family was the wealthiest family in Prince Georges County, Maryland through much of the nineteenth century (see Chapter IV), although their economic ranking on a national level was probably somewhat less than had been enjoyed by the eighteenth-century Addisons. Whatever the national economic ranking of the Berrys in the nineteenth century, they were unquestionably wealthy enough to maintain Oxon Hill Manor in a style that somewhat paralleled the lifestyle of the Addisons.

Unfortunately, the economic statuses of the owner-occupants of the Oxon Hill Manor site that has been so clearly indicated by the historical research can only be partially and indirectly measured through the archaeological collections. No large, coherent samples of nineteenth-century artifacts were extracted from the areas of the site investigated under this project.

The well in Area I did however, yield a very large sample of artifacts dateable to the period from the 1720s to the 1750s, although the uppermost Depositional Section (and perhaps part of the second) contained mixed deposits. The uppermost Depositional Section contained an assortment of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts, in addition to materials interpreted as architectural debris that filtered into the well shaft after the destruction of the manor house by fire in 1895. Depositional Section B appears to have contained some architectural materials from the destruction of the manor house, but other contamination appears to have been restricted to the sherds of a single nineteenth-century vessel. Depositional sections C and D were uncontaminated deposits that dated from the 1720s to the 1750s. Initial study of the contents of the well demonstrated that that feature contained significantly more bottle glass (including spirit and case bottles, but excluding pharmaceutical bottles) than ceramics. That data seemed to be spurious at first glance, as colonial sites normally may be expected to yield higher percentages of ceramic sherds and bottle glass sherds (South 1977). Inspection of the various estate inventories however, revealed that the 1727 estate inventory enumerated 67 ceramic vessels, versus 437 quart bottles that presumably contained spirits. That means that the household contained 6.5 times as many quart bottles as ceramic vessels in that year, which is similar to the 5.4 times as many bottle glass sherds (all of which but three vessels were apparently quart containers) as ceramic sherds in the total well content (it must be considered that the figure of 5.4 times bottle glass to ceramics was buffered somewhat by the low percentage of bottle glass to ceramic sherds encountered in Depositional Section A, which was a thoroughly mixed deposit). It was not possible to establish accurate ratios of bottle glass to ceramics in the 1765 or 1775 inventiories, as those documents did not not contain the detail of enumeration present in the 1727 inventory. The key factor operative in this case however, is that the bottle glass/ceramic

content of the household as expressed in vessels in the 1727 inventory is very similar to the observed relative percentage of occurrence of bottle glass and ceramic sherds in the Area I well. That means that the well received what appears to have been a representative sample of the trash discards from the manor house for a period of time, and that the durable artifacts found in the well serve as an accurate reflector of the durable artifacts broken in, and discarded from, the manor house during that period.

Table 163 presents numbers and percents of excavated bottle glass versus ceramic sites from a series of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic sites from the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions. The sample includes sites occupied by merchants, planters, slaves, and overseers, and forms an adequate comparative base within which to compare the results achieved from the Area I well at Oxon Hill.

Table 163. Bottle Glass Sherds Versus Ceramic Glass Sherds at Various Sites.

Site	Bottle Glass #	Bottle Glass %	Ceramics #	Ceramics %	Reference
Brunswick (S25)	4340	21.04	16288	78.96	South 1977:126
Brunswick (S10)	1782	27.84	4618	72.16	South 1977:126
Brunswick (S7)	897	26.24	2521	73.76	South 1977:128
Cambridge 96	2324	20.87	8813	79.13	South 1977:128
Cannon Point Slave	413	37.89	677	62.11	Otto 1976, Tables 18,25
Cannon Point Overseer	156	22.77	529	77.23	Otto 1976, Tables 18,25
Cannon Point Owner	461	18.51	2029	81.49	Otto 1976, Tables 18,25
Curriboo Slave	689	15.42	3778	84.58	Wheaton et al. 1983, Table 29
Yaughan Early Quarter	1962	10.45	16811	89.55	Wheaton et al. 1983, Table 29
Yaughan Late Quarter	556	12.58	3862	87.42	Wheaton et al. 1983, Table 29
Shirley, Root Cellar	3291	80.31	807	19.69	Reinhart 1984, Table 25
Shirley, Mansion	5514	79.68	1406	20.32	Reinhart 1984, Table 11
Area I Well, Section A	658	38.23	1063	61.77	This Report
Area I Well, Sections B-D	9491	84.37	1758	15.63	This Report

The comparative figures present in Tables 164 and 165 appear to confirm that the Oxon Hill Area I, combined depositional sections C-D context is most similar to two contexts from Shirley Plantation, which is located on the James River, approximately 35 miles west of Williamsburg, Virginia. A Robinson Index of Agreement test (Marquardt 1978) was run on the various examples, which were first compared to Depositional Section A of the well, and then the combined totals from Depositional Sections B-D.

Table 164. Robinson Index of Agreement Calculations: Area I Well, Depositional Section A.

Site	Index of Agreement	Proximity Ranking
Brunswick (S25)	165.62	5
Brunswick (S10)	179.22	2
Brunswick (S7)	176.24	3
Cambridge 96	165.28	6
Cannon's Point Slave	198.34	1

Table 164. Continued.

Cannon's Point Overseer	169.08	4
Cannon's Point Owner	160.56	7
Curriboo Slave	154.38	8
Yaughan Early Quarter	144.44	10
Yaughan Late Quarter	148.70	9
Shirley, Root Cellar	115.84	12
Shirley, Mansion	117.10	11

Table 165. Robinson Index of Agreement Calculations: Area I Well, Depositional Sections B-D.

Site	Index of Agreement	Proximity Ranking
Brunswick (S25)	73.04	7
Brunswick (S10)	86.94	4
Brunswick (S7)	83.74	5
Cambridge 96	73.00	8
Cannon's Point Slave	107.04	3
Cannon's Point Overseer	76.80	6
Cannon's Point Owner	68.28	9
Curriboo Slave	62.10	10
Yaughan Early Quarter	52.16	12
Yaughan Late Quarter	56.42	11
Shirley, Root Cellar	191.88	1
Shirley, Mansion	190.62	2

The results of the application of the Robinson Index of Areeement presented in Table 164 underscore the mixed nature of artifact sample in Depositional Section A of the Area I well. The closest agreement with the bottle/glass ceramic percentages within that section was with the Cannon's Points Slave site, while the least agreement was with the Shirley Plantation Root Cellar. The three Cannon's Point contexts returned the smallest artifact samples of any of the comparative sites, and likely the bottle/ceramic percentages were not truly representative of the investigated site areas. That consideration aside, the bottle glass and ceramic sherds from Depositional Section A in the Area I well was a highly mixed and disturbed sample that evidently lacks comparative value.

The application of the Robinson Index of Agreement clearly demonstrated the close relationship between the bottle glass/ceramic ratios from two contexts within Shirley Plantation and the artifacts from depositional sections B-D within the Area I well (Table 165). Under the Robinson Index of Agrrement, a perfect fit between two sets of percentages is expressed by the number 200, while the lower the number the lower the agreement between the figures. The Shirley Plantation Root cellar context scored a very high 191.88, while the Shirley Plantation Mansion context scored an almost equally high 190.62. The next highest score was the Cannon's Point Slave site, which is almost certainly an inadequate sample size to support comparisons outside of the site. The lowest two scores came from the Late Yaughan Slave Quarter (56.42) and the Early Yaughan Slave Quarter (52.16) which housed slaves who exhibited a material culture and architectural modes that can be more closely compared to West African than Euro-American models and types (see Wheaton and Garrow 1985 for a discussion of the archaeological evidence for acculturation of slaves through time within

those sites). It is significant that the third lowest fit came with the Curriboo Plantation Slave Quarter, which exhibited more elements of Euro-American culture than the Yaughan Plantation quarters, but still contained a population that was in cultural transition.

The close degree of fit of the data from Shirley Plantation and Oxon Hill lends support that the bottle/ceramic ratio presented in Table 165 indeed represents a relative ranking of socio-economic status. Shirley Plantation, like Oxon Hill in the eighteenth century, was owned and occupied by members of the socioeconomic elite of the Colony of Virginia and the American colonies at large (Isaac 1982:101; Reinhart 1984).

A second measure of socioeconomic status attempted for the Area I well deposit was the Wise Analysis. The Status Index I yielded a value of 1.41, while the Status Index II yielded a value of 0.41. Peters (1986) has recently reported Wise Index values for the Benjamin Bannecker Site in Baltimore County, Maryland. She derived a Status Index I of 0.389 from a number of contexts within the site and a Status Index II of 0.552 which was based on a much more limited sample. Her Status Index I value is much lower than the figure derived from Oxon Hill, while her Status Index II was actually higher than the Oxon Hill Figure. Benjamin Bannecker was an educated free black who lived on a small, fixed income. The Wise Index, if it had worked, should have exhibited a much higher set of indices for Oxon Hill than for the Benjamin Bannecker Site, but did not meet expectations. The Wise Analysis may prove to be a technique of little or no utility for future studies.

Marketing Pattern Evidence

An element of the research design composed for this project dictates that an attempt be made to discuss matrketing patterns evident from the archaeologically derived artifact collections from Oxon Hill. That task has proven to be all but impossible, although some general statements about marketing patterns can be offered.

Blaszczyk (1984:9) has recently noted that the large scale tobacco producers in Maryland exported their own tobacco to England, and directly purchased their own finished goods from British merchants. That pattern began to change in Maryland and Virginia (Isaac 1982:137) in the 1740s when predominantly Scottish factors sent representative to the colonies who were to act as middlemen in the tobacco trade. The Scottish "sot-weed factors" virtually controlled the flow of tobacco to England from the colonies until after the Revolutionary War, when the factors were replaced by domestic merchants who bought crops and sold finished goods imported from the accessible markets of the world.

The Scottish factors who controlled the tobacco trade apparently not only bought and sold tobacco, but also imported finished goods from England to be either given in trade for tobacco or sold for cash or on credit to the large and small tobacco producers. The control of the flow of goods to and from Maryland by the Scottish factors doubtless had an effect on the range in variability of goods sold to the planters, and it is likely that that range of variability was greater for the major planters prior to the 1740s, and for all classes of planters after the Revolutionary War.

The best evidence for market patterns within Oxon Hill Manor came from the estate inventories of 1727, 1765, and 1775. No estate inventories have survived for the site from the nineteenth century, and thus are not available for comparisons.

The archaeological collections extracted from the Oxon Hill, Manor site are not particularly well suited for studying the marketing patterns question. The Area I well below Depositional Section A

returned the only large, coherent artifact sample that could be used to illuminate that question, and the artifacts from that context have limited utility because of a lack of other comparible collections from within the site that date to other time periods.

Study of the 1727 estate inventory document indicates that the manor house contained a large array of items that were produced in widely separated areas of the world. The stores of cloth and finished fabric items in the household came from England, Ireland, Scotland. Wales, France, Holland, Africa, India, and China. A carpet that was apparently from Turkey graced the floor of the mansion. The stored teas, coffees, and spices in the manor house in 1727 came from China, the East Indies, and perhaps Africa. Sugar and rum in the household inventories probably were produced in the Caribbean.

The materials reflected in the 1765 and 1775 inventories appear to have originated from a much smaller geographic area, with the bulk of the items apparently from England, and some items present from China and and East Indies trade. The somewhat circumscribed marketing patterns evident from those documents may have been products of incomplete inventories or less detailed inventories, but it may have also been a reflection of the monopoly held on the trade to and from England by the Scottish factors in those years.

The archaeological collections offered little data with which to address the marketing research concerns. Bottles from England and Europe, and ceramics from England and China were present in eighteenth-century contexts within the site, as were gunflints from both England and France. No coherent data were returned from the site that could be used to illuminate nineteenth-century marketing patterns.

CHAPTER VIII. FAUNAL ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

A total of 7,551 vertebrate and 1,418 invertebrate faunal remains was recovered from three proveniences at the Oxon Hill site. Twenty-two percent (1,698) of the vertebrate remains and 99% (1,415) of the invertebrate remains (oyster) are identifiable to family, genus, or species (Tables 166, 167, and 168). A minimum of 76 domestic mammals, 11 wild mammals, 33 domestic and wild birds, three frog/toads, five turtles, and 21 fish were identified from the samples analyzed. In general, the faunal assemblage was well preserved, with the only major biases being differential preservation in the waterlogged lower levels of the well, and the 0.25 inch screen size used. The differential preservation and 0.25 inch screen probably resulted in a lower rate of recovery for very small bones, especially fish.

The sampled proveniences were Feature 5000 in Area V, hypothesized to be an eighteenth-century meat storage structure, and two vertical columns from the Addison well in Area I, near the plantation house. The two well samples consist of Levels 36-45 (ten 20cm levels) and Levels 59-76 (ten 1/2-20cm levels). Due to temporal considerations, the faunal samples were selected prior to determination of depositional sections. Based on an analysis of ceramic and glass crossmends presented in this report, it is suggested that the upper and lower well samples represent two different sequences of deposition during the eighteenth century. The upper well sample is correlated with Depositional Section B (mid eighteenth century), while the lower well sample is correlated with Depositional Section D, the earliest eighteenth-century deposits in the well. A faunal sample was selected from Depositional Section B because of the presence of preserved timber and a higher degree of faunal preservation than in contexts above Level 36. Although bone preservation in Depositional Section D was not as good, a faunal sample was selected to represent the earliest eighteenth-century deposits. The context of Feature 5000 may be mixed, probably representing deposition while the structure was in use, as well as deposits that may have resulted from the burning of the structure. Faunal materials from these proveniences are analyzed and discussed separately, then compared and interpreted in terms of the archaeological contexts to which they belong.

Analysis of butchering patterns on mammal and bird bones provides the most valuable contribution of this faunal assemblage. Seldom is a prehistoric or historic faunal assemblage large enough or complete enough to address cultural patterning in the processing of food animals. In this respect the Oxon Hill fauna is a rather unique resource, especially given the eighteenth-century context. The results of this analysis suggest that the Addisons consumed primarily beef, pork, sheep, and deer portions, most of which were hacked into roast-sized cuts before preparation by roasting, stewing, frying, or baking for the table. There is little evidence for cutting of meat into steaks, or smaller portions, although this may have been done after bones were removed from the portions, leaving no cut marks on the bones themselves. Birds were probably prepared whole, perhaps after the removal of legs and the ends of wings, as these elements exhibit cut marks. This may also reflect carving at the table. Fish and small game were probably prepared whole, perhaps after filleting.

The well sample does show that some butchering of pigs, cattle, and sheep or at least trimming of larger portions, took place near the Great House, probably in the kitchen. As will be discussed later, this interpretation is tempered by the discovery of eighteenth-century recipes for meat portions, such as the head and feet, usually considered to represent butchering refuse.

The faunal evidence from Feature 5000 (in Area V) supports the identity of this structure as a meat house, primarily for the storage of domestic pork, beef, sheep, and wild game. The portions stored

in the meat house were probably large portions, e. g., hindquarters and forequarters. There is some evidence that these large quarters were further reduced, perhaps before transport to the domestic dwellings. Evidence for the curing of meat was found in the 1765 estate inventory for the meat house, suggesting that this is where much of the preparation for storage also took place. The low number of bird, fish, and reptile remains also lends support to the identity of this feature.

METHODS

Vertebrate faunal remains were identified using standard zooarchaeological analysis techniques, and the comparative skeletal collection of the Laboratory of Zooarchaeology at the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Eighteenth- and twentieth-century meat marketing and butchering manuals (Bradley 1755; Gerrard 1949; Aldrich 1922) were also consulted. Estate inventories from the Oxon Hill plantation were checked for references to the quantity and types of meat present and methods of meat storage and preparation. One eighteenth-century English reference, *The British Housewife,* (Bradley 1755) was particularly useful since it describes the cuts of meat found in the contemporary English market, and methods of preparation of meat cuts for the English middle to upper class table. Since the eighteenth-century terminology used by Bradley and the twentieth-century descriptions in Gerrard (1949) for the London and Home Counties region of England corresponded so closely, these descriptions were adhered to whenever possible in describing beef cuts. Bradley's (1755) book is not considered the final word on eighteenth-century meat marketing and preparation; however, given the time constraints and difficulty of locating eighteenth-century butchering and meat preparation manuals, this reference presented the most practical approach. Several seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cookbooks were consulted for references to food preparation techniques (Hooker 1984; Hess 1981; Ellis 1750; Robertson 1766; Bradley 1755).

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) is calculated for each species, genus, and family, (where appropriate) from each of the three sample proveniences. MNI is calculated using paired left and right elements (White 1953). The MNI for birds is probably more representative than that for mammals, since bird elements were more often disposed of whole. The MNI for cows, pigs, and sheep is probably lower than it should be because the carcasses and bones were cut, chopped, or broken into numerous portions prior to preparation and disposal. The minimum number of elements (MNE) was calculated for the mammals in the samples. This measure is calculated like MNI, except for individual elements instead of species. The reconstruction of fragmented elements allows for estimation of the number of actual body parts represented in an assemblage where most of the mammal bone is broken for various reasons. The minimum number of portions (MNP) was calculated for the domestic mammals in the samples. Again, this measure is calculated like MNI, but denotes the minimum number of a particular cut or portion of meat present in a given provenience.

Although sheep and goat post-cranial elements are difficult to distinguish, the animals in these samples are identified as sheep, based on the presence of definite sheep cranial and post-cranial elements. It is probably safe to assume that most of the individuals identified are sheep, since only sheep are recorded in the 1727, 1765, and 1775 estate inventories for Oxon Hill.

Estimated Edible Meat Weight is calculated using a program developed by Irvy Quitmyer and Stephen Hale of the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, Florida (Hale et al. 1985). Although there are acknowledged problems with this formula (e. g., Miller 1984), it was the most time efficient method available for calculating relative quantities of meat provided by particular animals, and is used only as an indicator of the relative importance of different species in the represented diet.

Modifications of bone such as burning, bone pathologies, rodent and carnivore gnawing, and cut marks were recorded. Two types of cuts are identified in this assemblage. These consist of (1) hack marks made by an ax/cleaver, and (2) superficial knife cuts or scratches. No sawed cuts were identified; however, these may have been difficult to distinguish from hack marks. Ax/cleaver cuts made deep, "chopped out" marks on bone or broke the bone, while superficial knife cuts made shallow, smooth incisions. Skeletal drawings of cows, pigs, and sheep are used to illustrate butchering and breakage patterns, and portions of animals present in the samples. Although more than one bone is shaded on the same skeletal diagram, this does not necessarily mean that the bones came from the same individual. Positions of vertebrae and ribs in their respective sequences are very approximate, although an attempt was made to position vertebrae along the spine. However, anterior thoracic vertebrae are obscured by the scapula; the shaded part may therefore only be part of the actual bone in the sample. Phalanges are shaded primarily to show their presence, not their location on the body. Carpals and tarsals are shaded as accurately as possible. Neonatals are not depicted and juveniles are indicated by a "J".

A determination of high, medium, or low food value for meat portions and cuts is based on the twentieth-century butchering manuals consulted (e.g. Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949). A high food value portion (such as a ham) has more flesh per amount of bone weight than a low food value portion (such as pigs feet).

RESULTS

Reptiles and Amphibians

A total of 6 amphibian and 36 reptile remains was recovered from the Oxon Hill well samples. A minimum of three frog/toads (Rana/Bufo sp.), two mud turtles (Kinosternon cf. subrubrum), one Eastern box turtle (Terrapene carolina), and one probable snapping turtle (cf. Chelydra serpentina) are identified (Tables 166, 167, and 168). All of these species would have been available on the site, with the exception of the snapping turtle, which could have been easily procured in the floodplain below the site.

Mud turtle is the only reptile identified in the upper well sample; while box turtle and the probable snapping turtle are found in the lower sample. Box turtle, snapping turtles, loggerhead turtles, and musk turtles were identified by Miller (1984) from many of the sites he analyzed from the James and Potomac river areas. The low number of reptile and amphibian remains suggests that these species may have been consumed by residents of the Oxon Hill site, but that they were consumed very infrequently. Again, this cannot be considered conclusive, due to differential discard patterns of site residents, and/or differential preservation of faunal remains.

The only modifications noted on reptile and amphibian bone are burning and perhaps breakage. One box turtle femur (3% of reptile bone) is burned, and none of the amphibian bone is burned. Only one half of the box turtle carapace is present (in the lower well sample), and a box turtle plastron is broken at the hinge. While this does not conclusively indicate cultural modification, it is not unlikely. If the box turtle fell into the well accidently it should be relatively skeletally complete; however, the waterlogged nature of the lower sample may have allowed only half of the shell and plastron, and few of the body elements to be preserved.

Table 166. Fauna of the Upper Well Sample.

Taxon	No. of Pcs.	%	Weight (g.)	%	MNI	%	Edible Meat (g.) [lbs.]	%
MOLLUSCA								
Crassostrea virginica (American Oyster)	318	8.79	1211.50	7.05	-	-	136.54 [0.30]	0.16
TOTAL MOLLUSCS	318	8.79	1211.50	7.05	-	-	136.54 [0.30]	0.16
ARTHROPODA								
Crab, unidentified	3	0.08	0.45	<0.01	1	1.25	5.08 [0.01]	0.01
TOTAL CRABS	3	0.08	0.45	<0.01	1		5.08 [0.01]	0.01
OSTEICHTHYES								
Lepisosteus osseus (Long-nosed Gar)	1	0.03	0.10	<0.01	1	1.25	0.87 [<0.01]	<0.01
Acipenser sp. (Sturgeon)	1	0.03	0.35	<0.01	1	1.25	9.42 [0.02]	0.01
Ictalurus catus (White Catfish)	33	0.91	18.72	0.11	2	2.50	325.35 [0.72]	0.38
Morone americana (White Perch)	6	0.17	1.20	0.01	3	3.75	28.21 [0.06]	0.03
Morone saxatilis (Striped Bass)	10	0.28	7.45	0.04	4	5.00	143.29 [0.32]	0.17
Esox sp. (Pickerel)	8	0.22	5.30	0.03	2	2.50	105.83 [0.23]	0.12
Mugil cephalus (Striped Mullet)	2	0.05	0.30	<0.01	1	1.25	8.22 [0.02]	0.01
Alosa cf. sapidissima (probable American Shad)	7	0.19	2.70	0.02	2	2.50	58.07 [0.13]	0.07
Identified Fish	68	1.88	36.12	0.21	16	20.00	679.26 [1.50]	0.79
Unidentified Fish	198	5.47	28.10	0.16	N/A	-	467.03 [8.23]	0.55

Table 166. Continued.

TOTAL FISH	266	7.35	64.22	0.37	16	20.00	1146.29 [9.73]	1.34
AMPHIBIA								
Rana/Bufo sp. (Frog/Toad)	6	0.17	0.80	<0.01	3	3.75	20.73 [0.05]	0.02
TOTAL AMPHIBIANS	6	0.17	0.80	<0.01	3	3.75	20.73 [0.05]	0.02
REPTILIA								
Kinosternon sp. (Mud Turtle)	19	0.53	20.80	0.12	2	2.50	223.14 [0.49]	0.26
Unidentified Turtle	2	0.05	0.70	<0.01	N/A	-	36.97 [0.08]	0.04
TOTAL REPTILES	21	0.58	21.50	0.12	2	2.50	260.11 [0.57]	0.30
AVES								
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	98	2.71	140.20	0.82	12	15.00	1241.30 [2.74]	1.45
Anser sp. (Goose)	9	0.25	24.80	0.14	2	2.50	257.83 [0.57]	0.30
Aythya cf. americana (Probable Redhead Duck)	2	0.05	1.60	0.01	1	1.25	25.79 [0.06]	0.03
Anas sp. (surface-feeding duck)	15	0.41	8.60	0.05	2	2.50	103.85 [0.23]	0.12
cf. Aix sponsa (Wood Duck)	1	0.03	0.30	<0.01	1	1.25	6.32 [0.01]	0.01
cf. Domestic Duck	5	0.14	7.00	0.04	1	1.25	89.10 [0.20]	0.10
Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite Quail)	9	0.25	1.75	0.01	2	2.50	27.81 [0.06]	0.03
Ectopistes migratorius (Passenger Pigeon)	1	0.03	0.35	<0.01	1	1.25	7.20 [0.02]	0.01
Progne subis (Purple Martin)	1	0.03	0.20	<0.01	1	1.25	4.50 [0.01]	<0.01
Identified Bird	141	3.90	184.80	1.08	23	28.75	1763.70 [3.89]	2.06
Unidentified Bird	295	8.15	88.20	0.51	-	-	748.50 [1.65]	0.87

Table 166. Continued.

TOTAL BIRDS	436	12.05	273.00	1.59	23	28.75	2516.70 [5.55]	2.94
MAMMALIA								
Bos taurus (Cattle)	203	5.61	7970.77	46.40	5	6.25	37456.21 [82.58]	43.77
Sus scrofa (Pig)	302	8.34	2434.19	14.17	17	21.25	14221.56 [31.35]	16.62
cf. Ovis aries (Sheep)	189	5.22	699.60	4.07	7	8.75	5020.77 [11.07]	5.87
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer)	5	0.14	113.45	0.66	1	1.25	1186.41 [2.62]	1.39
Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbit)	1	0.03	1.70	0.01	1	1.25	39.51 [0.09]	0.05
Sciurus sp. (Squirrel)	2	0.06	1.15	<0.01	1	1.25	31.96 [0.07]	0.04
Canis familiaris (Domestic Dog)	1	0.03	2.90	0.02	1	1.25	N/A	-
Felis domesticus (Domestic Cat)	1	0.03	0.40	<0.01	1	1.25	N/A	-
cf. Rattus (European Rat)	9	0.25	2.00	0.01	1	1.25	N/A	-
Identified Mammal	713	19.70	11226.16	65.35	35	43.75	57956.42 [127.77]	67.73
Rodentia (very small rodent)	1	0.03	0.20	<0.01	1	1.25	N/A	-
Carnivora (small carnivore)	1	0.03	0.30	<0.01	N/A	-	9.69 [0.02]	0.01
Unidentified Large Mammal	1474	40.73	4294.90	25.00	N/A	-	22574.97 [49.77]	26.38
Unidentified Mammal, Size Unknown	372	10.28	83.60	0.49	N/A	-	926.80 [2.04]	1.08
Unidentified Small Mammal	1	0.03	0.70	<0.01	N/A	-	19.25 [0.04]	0.02
Unidentified Very Small Mammal	1	0.03	0.10	<0.01	N/A	-	3.98 [0.01]	<0.01
TOTAL MAMMALS	2563	70.82	15605.96	90.85	36	45.00	81491.11 [179.69]	95.23
Unidentified Vertebrata	6	0.17	0.90	<0.01	N/A	-	N/A	-
TOTAL FAUNA	3619		17178.33		80		85576.56 [188.70]	

Table 167. Fauna of the Lower Well Sample.

Taxon	No. of Pcs.	%	Weight (g.)	%	MNI	%	Edible Meat (g.) [lbs.]	%
MOLLUSCA								
Crassostrea virginica (American Oyster)	546	25.86	2500.00	29.53	-	-	275.70 [0.61]	0.73
TOTAL MOLLUSCS	546	25.86	2500.00	29.53	-	-	275.70 [0.61]	0.73
OSTEICHTHYES								
Acipenser sp. (Sturgeon)	20	0.95	8.70	0.10	1	3.23	164.50 [0.36]	0.44
Morone americana (White Perch)	5	0.24	0.80	0.01	2	6.45	19.67 [0.04]	0.05
Morone saxatilis (Striped Bass)	2	0.09	0.50	0.01	1	3.23	12.94 [0.03]	0.03
Perca flavescens (Yellow Perch)	1	0.05	0.35	<0.01	1	3.23	9.42 [0.02]	0.02
Total Identified Fish	28	1.33	10.35	0.12	5	16.14	206.53 [0.45]	0.55
Unidentified Fish	20	0.95	3.05	0.04	N/A	-	64.72 [0.143]	0.17
TOTAL FISH	48	2.27	13.40	0.16	5	16.14	271.25 [0.60]	0.72
REPTILIA								
Terrapene carolina (Eastern Box Turtle)	14	0.66	22.80	0.27	1	3.23	234.26 [0.52]	0.62
cf. Chelydra serpentina (Probable Snapping Turtle)	1	0.05	4.00	0.05	1	3.23	93.13 [0.21]	0.25
TOTAL REPTILES	15	0.71	26.80	0.32	2	6.46	327.39 [0.72]	0.87
AVES								
Ardea herodias (Great Blue Heron)	4	0.19	12.60	0.15	1	3.23	145.99 [0.32]	0.39
Anser sp. (Goose)	8	0.38	14.45	0.17	2	6.45	163.79 [0.36]	0.43
Anas sp. (surface-feeding duck)	10	0.47	6.70	0.08	2	6.45	85.88 [0.19]	0.23
cf. Aix sponsa (Wood Duck)	5	0.24	1.95	0.02	1	3.23	30.45 [0.07]	0.08

Table 167. Continued.

Tetraonidae (Grouse family)	2	0.09	0.80	0.01	1	3.23	14.41 [0.03]	0.04
Ectopistes migratorius (Passenger Pigeon)	2	0.09	0.60	0.01	1	3.23	11.32 [0.03]	0.03
Identified Bird	31	1.47	37.10	0.44	8	25.82	451.84 [8.02]	1.20
Unidentified Bird	47	2.23	21.35	0.25	N/A	-	227.35 [0.50]	0.60
TOTAL BIRDS	78	3.70	58.45	0.69	8	25.82	680.19 [8.52]	1.80
MAMMALIA								
Bos taurus (Cattle)	221	10.47	3253.07	38.42	5	16.13	18346.72 [40.45]	48.72
Sus scrofa (Pig)	79	3.74	673.85	7.96	3	9.68	5025.00 [11.08]	13.34
cf. Ovis aries (Sheep)	73	3.46	141.15	1.67	3	9.68	1432.86 [3.16]	3.80
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer)	40	1.89	445.75	5.26	2	6.45	1707.21 [3.76]	4.53
Procyon lotor (Raccoon)	3	0.14	6.90	0.08	1	3.23	122.88 [0.27]	0.33
Canis familiaris (Domestic Dog)	14	0.66	36.50	0.43	2	6.45	N/A	-
Identified Mammal	430	20.37	4557.22	53.83	16	51.62	26634.67 [217.78]	70.72
Unidentified Large Mammal	786	37.23	1051.00	12.41	N/A	-	7202.75 [15.88]	19.12
Unidentified Small Mammal	1	0.05	0.30	<0.01	N/A	-	9.69 [0.02]	0.03
Unidentified Mammal Size Unknown	187	8.86	251.30	2.97	N/A	-	2260.25 [4.98]	6.00
Total Unidentified Mammal	974	46.14	1302.60	15.38	N/A	-	9472.69 [20.88]	25.15
TOTAL MAMMALS	1404	66.51	5859.82	69.21	16	51.62	36107.36 [238.66]	95.87
Unidentified Bone	20	0.95	8.05	0.09	N/A	-	N/A	-
TOTAL FAUNA	2111		8466.52		31		37660.89 [83.03]	

Table 168. Fauna from Feature 5000.

Taxon	No. of Pcs.	%	Weight (g.)	%	MNI	%	Edible Meat (g.) [lbs.]	%
MOLLUSCA								
Crassostrea virginica (American Oyster)	551	30.26	5442.50	43.56	-	-	586.36 [1.29]	1.46
TOTAL MOLLUSCS	551	30.26	5442.50	43.56	-	-	586.36 [1.29]	1.46
OSTEICHTHYES								
Unidentified	1	0.05	0.10	<0.01	-	-	0.55 [<0.01]	<0.01
TOTAL FISH	1	0.05	0.10	<0.01	-	-	0.55 [<0.01]	<0.01
REPTILIA								
Kinosternon sp. (Mud Turtle)	1	0.05	0.60	<0.01	1	4.34	34.07 [0.08]	0.08
Unidentified Turtle	3	0.16	2.05	0.02	-	-	53.38 [0.12]	0.13
TOTAL REPTILES	4	0.21	2.65	0.02	1	4.35	87.45 [0.19]	0.21
AVES								
Unidentified Bird (medium-large)	7	0.38	20.00	0.16	2	8.70	215.96 [0.48]	0.54
TOTAL BIRDS	7	0.38	20.00	0.16	2	8.70	215.96 [0.48]	0.54
MAMMALIA								
Bos taurus (Cattle)	182	9.99	3761.03	30.10	3	13.04	18136.74 [39.98]	45.20
Sus scrofa (Pig)	101	5.55	1386.95	11.10	8	34.78	9017.15 [19.88]	22.47
Ovis aries (Sheep)	13	0.71	124.85	1.00	3	13.04	1282.55 [2.83]	3.20
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer)	9	0.49	80.53	0.64	2	8.70	899.14 [1.98]	2.24
Ursus americanus (Black Bear)	1	0.05	5.80	0.05	1	4.35	106.75 [0.24]	0.27

Table 168. Continued.

Canis cf. lupus (Probable Gray Wolf)	66	3.62	120.50	0.96	1	4.35	N/A	
Canis familiaris (Domestic Dog)	2	0.11	37.60	0.30	1	4.35	N/A	
Sciurus sp. (Squirrel)	2	0.11	1.40	0.01	1	4.35	33.76 [0.07]	0.08
Identified Mammal	376	20.65	5518.66	44.17	20	86.96	29476.09	73.47
Unidentified Large Mammal	841	46.18	1502.21	12.02	N/A		9619.49 [21.21]	23.98
Unidentified Mammal	38	2.09	7.80	0.06	N/A		135.71 [0.30]	0.34
TOTAL MAMMAL	1255	68.92	7028.67	56.25	20	86.96	39231.29 [86.49]	97.78
Unidentified Bone	3	0.16	1.45	0.01	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL FAUNA	1821		12495.37		25		40121.61 [88.45]	

Fish

A total of 314 fragments of fish bone are identified from the upper and lower samples of the well at Oxon Hill plantation. Of these, 96 (30%) are identifiable to genus and/or species. A minimum number of 21 fishes was recovered from the well samples examined (Tables 166 and 167).

The fish from the well samples are both bottom-oriented and surface-feeding species commonly found in Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River (Lee et al. 1980; Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928; Palmer and Fowler 1975). Bottom-feeding fresh/brackish water species include sturgeons (Acipenser sp.) and the white catfish (Ictalurus catus). The shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum) reaches a length of 40 inches, and maximum weight approaches 10 pounds. The larger Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrhychus) can reach a length of 12 feet, and weigh up to 500 pounds. Sturgeon is considered an excellent game fish, and can be caught in nets, and with a rod and reel and bait such as earthworms, meat scraps, or cut up fish (Palmer and Fowler 1975:502). The white catfish averages about one foot in length, and one pound in weight (G. S. Glodek 1979, pp.438 in Lee et al. 1980). These species feed on molluscs, crustaceans, small fish, and insects, and would be most easily procured with a hook or gig. The sturgeons spawn in spring and summer in the brackish reaches of tidal rivers (and this is when the largest and greatest number are caught), while white catfish spawn in freshwater during the same seasons (C. G. Gruchy 1979, pp.38, 41 in Lee et al. 1980; Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928:73-77).

The fish market for sturgeon was established in 1628, when the fish were first cured near Brunswick, Maine and shipped to Europe, where they were highly sought. Later, sturgeon caught in Delaware and Chesapeake bays were shipped to New York, seemingly the only major American market. This market increased greatly, and in 1880 three million pounds of sturgeon were smoked in

New York City, and was considered to be primarily for the German population of the city (Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928:75). All of this has resulted in a greatly reduced sturgeon population in the twentieth century (the shortnose sturgeon A. brevirostrum is presently a federally endangered species), probably radically different from the prevalence of the genus during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. At least three almost intact sturgeon skeletons were recovered from the floor of the cellar within Area I; however, it is impossible to discern whether these carcasses represent storage, or discard of spoiled meat.

The remaining fish identified from the well sample are more surface-oriented. Anadromous species (fish that migrate up streams to spawn) include shad (Alosa cf.sapidissima) and striped bass (Morone saxatilis). The American shad moves farther upstream than other anadromous Alosa during spring spawning migrations. They are highly specific to the rivers in which they are born, and the spring shad run is a well known event along the Potomac River (G. H. Burgess 1978:67 in Lee et al. 1980). After spawning, some adults travel to and stay in the shallow water of estuaries into winter; most disappear offshore in the fall. Spawning occurs in freshwater streams after which they return to larger bodies of water, and spend the fall and winter at sea. Newly hatched shad stay in freshwater until fall; then spend two to five years in salt water. At maturity they return, usually to the freshwater stream in which they were born, to repeat the cycle by spawning. Shad feed primarily on plankton and average adult weight is one pound, and average length is one foot (Palmer and Fowler 1975:504). Other possible Alosa species are pseudoharengus (alewife) and mediocris (hickory shad). These species are primarily fish eaters, and are fished for with flies, small spoons, and with live or artificial fish as bait. The flesh is prepared fresh, salted, or smoked (Palmer and Fowler 1975:504). Another species, the gizzard shad (Dorosoma cepedianum), is probably not a preferred food fish (Bruce H. Bauer, personal communication, 1985). The striped bass (Morone saxatilis) is a marine and estuarine species that moves upstream of tidal influence for spawning during spring migrations. Striped bass may reach a maximum size of 5.5 feet in length, and 125 pounds in weight (G. H. Burgess 1978:576 in Lee et al. 1980). Both of these species would be prevalent in the vicinity of Oxon Hill in the spring, and easy to procure with hook and line or net. These species feed on zooplankton, invertebrates, fish, and crustaceans.

Other surface-oriented species identified include white perch (Morone americana), yellow perch (Perca flavescens), pickerel (Esox sp.), longnose gar (Lepisosteus osseus), and striped mullet (Mugil cephalus). White perch, pickerel, and striped mullet can be commonly found in heavily vegetated, brackish river water and freshwater ponds and lakes; however the yellow perch is primarily a fish of fresh, clear, open water with moderate vegetation (G. H. Burgess 1978: 573, 576, 779; E. J. Crossman 1979: 137, 131, in Lee et al. 1980). White perch may reach 1.5 feet in length (G. H. Burgess 1978: 573 in Lee et al. 1980), and the yellow perch reaches a maximum of one foot in length and four pounds in weight (Palmer and Fowler 1975:520). Chain pickerel (Esox niger) may reach a length of two feet and a weight of two to three pounds (Palmer and Fowler 1975:508), while the redfin pickerel (Esox americana) reaches a maximum length of 15 inches (E. J. Crossman 1979:131 in Lee et al. 1980). The longnose gar approaches a length of five feet and 50 pounds in weight (Palmer and Fowler 1975:503). Striped mullet reach 15 inches in length (G. H. Burgess 1978: 779 in Lee et al. 1980). These fish feed on a variety of plankton, insects, small invertebrates and vertebrates, and plants. All would be easy to procure in warm weather on a hook, except for the mullet, which, because of its mouth structure and feeding habits, is more easily caught in nets. Yellow perch are easily caught on a hook with either bait or flies, or in nets. The pickerels are considered excellent game fish for both warm weather and winter ice fishing (Palmer and Fowler 1975:508, 520).

The fish identified in this sample appear to be adults, many probably near their maximum size range. The lack of small and/or juvenile fishes may be related to fishing techniques, i.e., use of hook and

line or gigs instead of nets. The representation of only adult fishes may also reflect the 0.25 inch screen used to recover archaeological remains during excavation. Researchers along the southern Atlantic Coast have shown that 0.13 inch or smaller screen mesh and flotation must be used to collect an adequate archaeological sample of all size ranges of fishes (e.g., Reitz and O'Steen 1983; Reitz and Scarry 1985).

The lower well sample (Levels 59 to 76) contained a lower number of fish species and individuals than did the upper well sample (Table 167). The density of fish bone in the lower sample is six times lower than that of the upper well sample (Levels 36 to 45), with an average of four fish bones per 20 cm excavation level. The upper well sample contained an average of 27 fish elements per excavation level. No fish elements were recovered from Level 37 of the upper sample, or from Levels 71 and 76 of the lower sample. The MNI of the upper well sample is three times higher than that of the lower sample.

No gar, pickerel, or catfish were identified from the lower sample. Sturgeon represented the highest percentage of identified fish elements and edible meat in the lower sample, and only a small percentage of the edible meat and identified fish bones in the upper sample. A minimum of two white perch and a striped bass provide the second and third highest amount of edible meat in the lower sample (Table 167).

In the upper sample white catfish provides the majority of edible meat, followed respectively by a minimum of four striped bass, two pickerel, and three white perch (Table 166).

The only modification noted on fish bones was burning. One unidentified fish element and a white catfish articular fragment were burned, comprising one percent of the total fish bone.

When compared with the variety of species and density of fish bone in the upper well sample, the low density of fish bone in the lower sample suggests that during the earlier period of deposition either (1) fishing was not actively pursued, (2) it is not represented due to preservation factors or discard patterns, or (3) the lower sample represents a different season from the upper sample. Of the fish in the upper and lower samples, the shad, striped mullet, and striped bass strongly suggest a spring to summer season of procurement, as this is when the shad and striped bass make their spawning runs up the Potomac River. The striped mullet retreats offshore into marine water during the winter, so its presence in the upper sample probably indicates warm weather, although this is not conclusive. The available evidence for warm weather acquisition of fish in both the upper and lower well samples suggests that differential preservation or discard of fish elements between the samples explains the discrepancy in density and variety of fish identified.

Birds

A total of 511 fragments of bird bone is identified from the upper and lower samples from the well at Oxon Hill. Of these, 169 (33%) are identifiable to genus and/or species (Tables 166 and 167). The density of bird bone in the upper well sample (Levels 36-45) is six times that of the lower well sample (Levels 58-76), and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) is 2.5 times as great.

A similar array of bird species is identified from the upper and lower well samples, with one notable exception. This exception is the absence of identified domestic chicken (Gallus gallus) bone in the lower well sample. In addition, no medullary bone or eggshell was recovered from this sample, suggesting either (1) that birds were not kept for egg production, or (2) that it represents a season when birds were not laying, or (3) that faunal evidence for this was discarded elsewhere during the

deposition of the lower sample.

In the upper well sample chicken provides the majority (71%) of identified bird elements and MNI (52%), as well as the largest quantity of estimated edible meat, followed by geese (wild/domestic), ducks (wild/domestic), and bobwhite (Colinus virginianus) respectively (Table 166).

In the lower well sample geese (wild/domestic), a great blue heron (Ardea herodias), and a minimum of three ducks (Anas sp., Aix sponsa) provide the largest quantity of estimated edible meat (Table 167).

Although fauna from the Addison cellar were not analyzed, one almost complete duck skeleton was discovered on the floor of the cellar, suggesting that birds were stored in the cellar, or that the carcass was disposed of as spoiled meat.

The species identified represent both domestic and wild species, and with the exception of the domestic chicken (Gallus gallus), it is very difficult to differentiate the wild and domestic birds skeletally. Some of the ducks and geese represented in this sample may be domestic, especially the geese, although they represent smaller birds than the modern domestic species (Palmer and Fowler 1975:562-563). The diverse size ranges among the ducks, plus the identification of a wood duck (Aix sponsa), probable redhead duck (Aythya cf. americana), and surface-feeding ducks (Anas sp.) suggest that wild species were often utilized, but does not rule out the presence of domestic ducks. A radius, ulna, carpometacarpus fragment, scapula, and furculum fragment are significantly larger than the large Anas sp. elements, strongly suggesting the presence of at least one domestic duck in this assemblage. These elements are located in the upper well sample, Levels 38 and 45. Domestic birds (chicken and duck) represent one half of the MNI from the upper well sample, but none of the individuals in the lower sample could be positively identified as domestic. The ducks and geese in the lower sample may be too small to be domestics, and no domestic chicken was identified, although a few juvenile element fragments that were unidentified could be chicken.

A large number of wild bird species are found in the Chesapeake region because it is an important segment of the Atlantic flyway along which millions of birds migrate each spring and fall. The extensive marshes and estuarine resources attract many of these birds as feeding and resting grounds during their annual migrations, and some species spend the winter on the bay (Miller 1984:124).

All of the wild bird species identified could have been easily acquired in the vicinity of the Oxon Hill plantation, as it is located on a bluff overlooking both fresh (spring) and brackish water (fall), and marshes along the edge of the Potomac River. The other species are primarily aquatic birds that would have been common in fresh or brackish water marshes along the river, bays, ponds, and/or lakes (Bull and Farrand 1977; Palmer and Fowler 1975). Species such as the bobwhite (Colinus virginianus), purple martin (Progne subis), goose (Anser sp.), and grouse (Tetraonidae family) prefer grasslands, farmlands, pastures, and woodland edge habitats, that would have also existed on the plantation proper.

Medullary bone (indicating an egg-laying female bird) is identified on bird shaft fragments from Levels 37 and 38 of the upper well sample. Unidentified eggshell fragments were recovered from Levels 44 and 45. Both medullary bone and eggshell were uncommon in these samples, suggesting either poor preservation of these remains or that laying birds were not consumed, or were discarded elsewhere.

At least two sizes or species of domestic chickens are identified in the upper well sample. A small, mature rooster was identified from a tarsometatarsus with a male spur in Level 44. In Level 45, a

larger tarsometatarsus from a mature rooster was recovered. The difference in length of these two tarsometatarsals is 33 mm.

The distribution of bird elements shows an interesting pattern. In the upper sample, 51 percent, and in the lower sample, 31 percent, of the identified bird fragments represent wing or lower leg elements. These portions were probably more often disposed of intact than meatier portions, and they may represent portions that were trimmed off either before or during consumption. This is supported by the presence of cut marks on six of the leg and wing elements. Not unexpectedly, only three cranial remains were recovered (0.6%). The remaining elements consist of fleshy body parts that probably represent consumed meat, either on or off the bone.

Superficial cut marks, probably made with a knife, were noted on five bird elements in Levels 40, 42, 44, and 45. Cuts on the proximal tarsometatarsals (lower leg) of a bobwhite and goose indicate that the lower legs were severed from the carcass by cutting through the joint from front to back. Four cuts on a duck (Anas sp.) radius, and five cuts on a goose radius, probably indicate removal of the wing from the rest of the carcass.

Burning is noted on a very low percentage of bird bone in both well samples. Four shaft fragments and a phalange (1%) in Levels 36, 44, and 45 are burned. An unidentifed sacrum fragment, nine shaft fragments, and the second digit of a grouse (Tetraonidae family) (14%) from Levels 61 and 63, were also burned.

The only other bone modifications noted are the pathologically deformed distal tibiotarsus shaft of a chicken and the proximal tarsometarsus shaft of a rooster from Levels 40 and 44 of the upper well sample.

Mammals

Domestic mammals were probably born, raised, butchered, and consumed on the Oxon Hill plantation. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries domestic animals were allowed to range freely and forage for food. They were often butchered in the summer/fall, before they lost the weight put on during months of plentiful grazing (Miller 1984).

Wild mammals were much more common in the seventeenth-century Chesapeake Bay region than in Britain. The forests contained black bear, squirrels, and opossum, as well as gray wolves, bobcats, and an occasional mountain lion. Along the edges of streams, in the barrens, and small meadows in the forest, and around open fields were found a few elk, white-tailed deer, rabbits, woodchucks, and gray fox. The wetlands of the Chesapeake yielded beaver, mink, muskrat, and river otter. Most of these animals were occasionally found in the other habitats, and the raccoon utilized all of them (Miller 1984:122).

Modifications noted on mammal bone included burning, cut and hack marks, and rodent and carnivore gnawing. These modifications will be discussed later for mammals as they relate to interpretations of butchering, disposal patterns, and food preparation.

The Upper Well Sample (Table 166)

Thirty-two domestic species and three wild game species are identified in this sample. Domestic pigs (Sus scrofa) provide the highest MNI and the second highest proportion of edible meat, while cattle (Bos taurus) provide the third highest MNI, but the largest proportion of edible meat. Seven sheep (Ovis sp.) (including two neonatals) comprised the second highest MNI and third highest amount of edible meat. Wild game provide the next highest percentage of MNI and edible meat. A domestic dog, cat, and rat are also identified.

Twenty-three percent (17) of the identified mammal bone fragments are burned in the upper sample, including one cow, 11 pig, and five sheep fragments.

The Lower Well Sample (Table 167)

Thirteen domestic mammals and three wild species are identified from the lower well sample. Cattle provide the highest percentage of MNI and edible meat; while pork, sheep, deer, and domestic dog provide the second, third, and fourth highest percentages of MNI and edible meat, respectively. A raccoon is the only other wild species identified.

Twenty-four percent (104) of the identified mammal bone fragments from the lower sample are burned, including 24 cattle, 16 pig, and 64 sheep bone fragments. Fifty-four of the sheep fragments are from one neonatal or fetal animal. All of the burned, identified mammal fragments are located in Levels 61 and 63 in the lower well sample.

Feature 5000 (Structure, Table 168)

Fifteen domestic mammals and five wild species are identified from the fill of Feature 5000. Pigs provide the highest MNI, followed by sheep and cattle, and deer, respectively. Cattle provide the greatest percentage of edible meat, followed by pigs, sheep, and deer. A bear, a probable gray wolf or very large shepherd-like dog, squirrel, and domestic dog complete the array from this feature.

Thirty-one percent (570) of the mammal fragments from this feature are burned. Eighteen cattle leg fragments, five pig ankle elements, and one sheep humerus fragment are burned.

INTERPRETATIONS

The Oxon Hill faunal assemblage appears to reflect a relatively self-sufficient plantation economy, and it is assumed that most of the domestic animals and birds represented in the assemblage were raised, butchered, and consumed on the plantation proper. Some species, such as wild game, might have been procured elsewhere, while others may have been acquired in pickled or cured form, and then brought to the plantation for consumption. These data allow us to draw some conclusions about food procurement, diet, food preparation and cuts of meat consumed, and patterns of butchering in this eighteenth-century plantation system.

Dietary Elements at Oxon Hill

The Oxon Hill faunal assemblage seems to follow a pattern of increased reliance on domestic animals and birds, and a corresponding decrease in exploitation of wild resources, noted by Miller (1984) for seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Chesapeake Bay region domestic sites. Like the assemblage from Oxon Hill, both bone and meat frequencies indicate that two species, cattle and pigs, dominated the diet during the post-1700 period (Miller 1984:300). It does appear that this adaptive strategy became more focal through time. He states that "a focal adaptation is based upon the intensive exploitation of a few species throughout the year, rather than the seasonal, scheduled exploitation of many different animals" (Miller 1984:300), and this seems to fit the pattern reflected in the Oxon Hill faunal samples. The Oxon Hill fauna suggests a consistent focus on domestic mammals through time (i. e., between the earlier and later well samples--lower well sample compared to upper well sample), but also an increasing variety in the diet represented. Apparently Oxon Hill residents relied on domestic cattle, pigs, and sheep, but increasingly supplemented this diet with domestic chickens, wild fish, shellfish, birds, and occasionally mammals.

Miller (1984:86-90) discusses an annual subsistence cycle that is a basic pattern focused upon a small group of domesticated plants and animals in which meat (especially beef) was the primary component. While individual preferences, economic status, and regional differences undoubtedly produced variation in this pattern, it is likely that this tradition of subsistence was carried with immigrants to the Chesapeake Bay region and formed the basis of a new subsistence system that was adapted to the frontier. Restrictions on procurement of wild game, particularly deer, would not have been necessary in the early days of colonization in North America because the animal populations were not depleted as they were in England; however, the low frequency of deer and other wild mammal remains at Oxon Hill suggests that the Addisons preferred domestic animals to wild game. Perhaps deer and other wild mammals were considered special foods, reserved for special occasions, such as Christmas.

Wild mammals identified from the well samples include a raccoon, five white-tailed deer, two squirrels, and a rabbit. Apparently wild terrestrial mammals were exploited more often than aquatic-oriented mammals. A minimum of four wild mammals, a black bear, a possible gray wolf, and two white-tailed deer, were represented in Feature 5000.

The largest migratory game birds are the whistling swan and Canada goose, both of which spend most of the winter on the bay. Other migratory waterfowl are primarily ducks, both divers and surface-feeding species. The diving species, such as the ringneck and redhead ducks (Aythya sp.), inhabit deep, open water, often a considerable distance from shore; hence they would be more commonly found on the bay. The surface-feeding ducks (Anatidae family) generally feed in shallow water close to shore, especially in marshy environments. Surface-feeders common in the Chesapeake region include the mallard, black duck, pintail, shoveler, and Gadwall ducks. The surface-feeding ducks would be expected to be more common in the vicinity of Oxon Hill, upstream from the bay (Miller 1984:126). The faunal assemblage from the well seems to support this, as there are six surface-feeding ducks and only one diver represented. The passenger pigeon once occupied the forests and open woodlands, primarily during fall migrations. The presence of two passenger pigeons and seven ducks in the upper and lower well samples suggests a fall to winter season of deposition for both levels.

The samples from the Addison well indicate an emphasis on wild aquatic birds, with only a few open woodland and grassland species exploited. Two bobwhite, a grouse, and a great blue heron are the only wild year-round species identified, suggesting that procurement of wild birds was a seasonal activity at Oxon Hill. Perhaps at the time of deposition of the upper well sample, domestic birds

(primarily chickens) were relied on more than seasonal wild bird species, while at the time of deposition of the lower sample there is stronger evidence for seasonal acquisition of wild birds, and less consumption of domestic chicken. No identified bird remains were recovered from Feature 5000 (Table 168).

In spring the river water in the vicinity of the Oxon Hill Plantation is fresh, and would have contained freshwater and freshwater-spawning fish. During the fall, salinity levels near Oxon Hill rise to 0.5 parts salt/1000 parts of water, resulting in brackish water (Miller 1984:135-136). Most of the fishes identified from the well samples are fresh and/or brackish water species (Hildebrand and Schroeder 1928). The American oyster (Crassostrea virginica) and crabs (probably blue crabs, Callinectes sapidus) are the only identified aquatic species that Oxon Hill residents would have had to travel downstream to procure, or that could have been shipped up from the bay in fresh, smoked, or pickled form.

Common Chesapeake region fish that prefer higher salinity water were not identified in the samples analyzed, suggesting that procurement of fish, perhaps on a planned seasonal basis, took place in the immediate vicinity of the plantation, and that trips downstream to acquire estuarine and marine fish were not frequent. Ocean species were probably only exploited during their spawning runs. This is also supported by evidence for a fishery on the Oxon Hill plantation during the late eighteenth century.

These differences in salinity between the spring and fall offer some evidence for where fish were procured during certain seasons. While many of the species identified can be found year round in the Potomac River, e. g., the yellow perch, white perch, pickerel, longnose gar, and sturgeons, others, like the striped bass, American shad, and striped mullet, are more seasonally specific. Striped bass and American shad migrate upstream of tidal influence in the spring, while mullet migrate offshore to marine water to spawn (Lee et al. 1980:67,779,576). Sturgeon usually spawn from spring to mid-summer in brackish water, so residents would have had to travel downstream to procure them during the early summer (C. G. Gruchy and B. Parker 1979, pp. 38, 41 in Lee et al. 1980). The presence of these three fish in both the upper and lower well samples suggests both spring and fall season procurement. Of course, food storage techniques, such as salting, pickling, and smoking undoubtedly affected the season of deposition of fish, as well as other bone.

Miller (1984:291) states that fish are rarely found on post-1700 period sites, and he concludes that a significant decrease in fish utilization took place during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He states that the colonists did not stop eating fish, for oyster shells and some fish remains are found in later eighteenth-century contexts analyzed by Miller; however the proportion of fish in the diet seems to have been reduced during the eighteenth century. Fish remains on seventeenth-century sites represented 7 to 80 percent (93-3227 fragments) of the total bone assemblage; while on early eighteenth-century sites the range is from 1 to 5 percent (11-127 fragments) of the total (Miller 1984:292).

The data from Oxon Hill show that fish actually increase in the analyzed well sample through time (early to middle eighteenth century); however, they represent only 5 percent (n=313) of the total bone assemblage. The historical research indicates that this may reflect the presence of the fishery documented in late eighteenth-century leases. No identified fish remains were recovered from Feature 5000 (Table 168).

Information From the Probate Inventories of 1727, 1765, and 1775.

All three inventories record the presence of horses and cattle at the Great House at Oxon Hill. The 1727 inventory also mentions a ram, 26 ewes, and 21 lambs. Three pairs of sheep shears were found in the store inventory from 1727 (Maryland Hall of Records). This may shed some light on the high number of neonatal and juvenile sheep from the upper sample of the Addison well. It is also interesting that sheep are not mentioned in the later inventories.

Records of Food Storage

Barrels or "tubbs" of fish are recorded from all three inventories from various plantation quarters, including the Great House. No birds, domestic or otherwise, are recorded in these inventories, although they were obviously there in some form. Horses were recorded from several quarters at Oxon Hill, including the Great House, but no horse remains were identified from the faunal samples, suggesting that horse carcasses were disposed of elsewhere, and not among the food refuse bone.

The 1765 inventory records the contents of the Meat House, believed to be Feature 5000. Five meat "tubbs" (perhaps salting vats?), six small "sorry" casks, 138 pounds of old bacon, 5,851 pounds of pork, 674 pounds of beef, and 200 pounds of beef in 2 "tubbs" (Maryland Hall of Records). This same inventory records one tub of salt fish and a jar of hog fat from the contents of the Manor House. These records suggest that large quantities of beef, pork, sheep, and fish were kept in salted or smoked form at both the Great House and in the Meat House at Oxon Hill. The presence of "meat tubbs" and casks in the Meat House suggests that this is where much of the curing took place. The 1775 inventory contains references to 5 hogsheads and 11 barrels of fish and 765 pounds of bacon as "additional articles".

Carson (1985:113-117) describes methods used in colonial Virginia for salting and smoking fresh pork after hog killing in the late fall, the curing (salting) of fresh beef in summer or early fall for use during the winter, and the drying of beef early in the spring for summer use. These techniques allowed colonial residents meat year round, primarily cured for use in the winter and summer, when fresh meat may have become scarce. Although a domestic farm animal may be killed at any time, this was usually done once the water cooled in the fall, after animals fattened on the nut masts and perhaps corn, and before they lost weight due to poor winter fodder. This provided the fattest fresh pigs and cows during a season when the meat would not spoil immediately.

Carson (1985:115) states that when a beef was killed in midsummer, parts of it might be preserved for use the next week, by storing it in a pot after rubbing it with saltpeter, molasses, and salt, and pouring off the bloody brine continuously. Apparently, drying thin slices of meat without salt over a slow fire was also used to prepare beef and buffalo "jerky". Small cuts of meat to be used as side dishes, such as pig's feet and ox palates, were salted in brine like fresh beef, then pickled in spiced vinegar and stored in stone or glass jars, which did not absorb vinegar and salt. Barrels or kegs were preferred for oysters, which were easy to pickle because no brine was needed. These were placed in a stewpan with some of their own liquor mixed with white wine or water, seasoned with salt, pepper, and mace, stewed a few minutes, and poured into containers. Other shellfish were also pickled this way. Most recipes for salt fish were concerned with cooking the dried product rather than preserving the fresh fish. Carson (1985:116) states that fish were usually imported into Virginia, and were seldom salted at home. Almost anything from turkeys, to fish, to pig's feet was pickled.

Cooked meats were preserved for future use in earthenware pots sealed with butter, and this method was recommended for all kinds of fowl, fish, seafood, and cuts of beef and venison. Small fowl or

fish were baked whole, seasoned, cooled, drained of all gravy, then packed into pots as closely as possible, and sealed. The flavor of wild fowl and fish was improved if boned before baking. Meat from larger fowl, eels, lobsters, and salmon was usually cooked in chunks, then packed in the same way. Paper covers kept the pots free of dust (Carson 1985:117).

Cuts of beef were treated differently. After baking, seasoning, and buttering, the meat was thoroughly drained and beaten in a mortar (which are reported in the kitchen inventories from Oxon Hill) with fresh butter until it became a paste. Then it was pressed into a pot, sealed with butter, and stored in a cool, dry place. When finally used, it was cut out in slices and sent to the table garnished with curled parsley (Carson 1985:117).

Pork sausage was potted in the same manner and sealed with lard. Packed into gut cases, sausage kept equally well if hung in a dry place (Carson 1985:117).

Food Preparation

The list of kitchen equipment at Oxon Hill was checked for evidence of food preparation techniques. The 1727 inventory lists items in a cellar kitchen of the manor house that include a tin fish kettle, baking pans, three iron pots, warming pans, tea kettles, and chafing dishes. Frying pans are listed at the mill, a store, and in one of the slave quarters. The 1765 list of kitchen items includes a baking pan, frying pans, a brass and an iron mortar and pestle, a tin dutch oven, and eight iron pots (slave quarters) while the kitchen inventory from 1775 includes frying pans, a copper stew pan, brass chafing dishes, brass warming pans, two griddles, 13 iron pots, one large iron mortar and pestle, and three tin dutch ovens, for roasting on a spit or in water (Carson 1985) (Maryland Hall of Records).

The low percentages of burning on all sampled faunal remains, and the kitchen equipment listed above, suggest that preparation of meat and meat by-products was done most often by stewing, frying, roasting in a dutch oven, or baking (including puddings from blood and organs, etc.), and not from roasting on a spit over an open fire, where exposed, non-meaty bones such as feet would be burned. The only evidence for such roasting is found on the lower hind legs of pigs from both well samples and Feature 5000, and indicates that shanked hams (hams with the lower legs and feet attached) were cooked over an open fire. Every recipe book examined for this report has information similar to the following on how to roast a young pig, and it seems to have been an essential part of any cook's education. *The Young Ladies School of Arts* (Robertson 1766) states the procedure for preparing a roasted pig, and illustrates the large number of body parts that are actually served at the table as part of this dish:

> To dress and roast a Pig.
> When your pig is killed, put it in warm water and wash it very clean; put it into as much cold water as will cover it, and fet it over the fire: Keep it often turning till you find the hair will come off, then take it out: if the hair will not come off clean, put it in again, (for the hair will come off as well as with rosin): this done, take out the intrails, wash and rub it dry out-side and inn; put some crumbs of bread in the belly, a little salt and sage; sew it up, skewer and spit it; lay it at a good distance from the fire, till it is well dried, then rub it over with oil'd butter and roast it well; when roasted cut off the head, and cut the pig off the spit down the middle; put it in the dish, and part the under jaw from the upper: cut off the ears and take out the brains; garnish the pig with the underjaw cut in two, slic'd lemon and the ears; mix the brains with the gravy and what comes out of the pig and pour it over it

With the exception of the viscera, every part of the pig is presented at the dinner table--even the brains. The eyes may be absent, since "The best way to know when a pig is enough is when the eyes fall out..." (Robertson 1766:1).

Butchering Practices and Cuts of Meat

This analysis of butchering and food preparation cuts is based on those bones that actually exhibit cuts, hack marks, or breakage near cuts. Blows designed to break a bone cannot always be differentiated from blows designed to cut through the flesh only, since meat processing blows will also produce gashes with secondary cracks extending from them.

Hack marks may represent the following activities, (1) the separation of joints during primary butchering and carcass sectioning, (2) the removal of a thick or tough piece of meat or ligament from a bone, or (3) attempts at breaking a bone during butchering or while boning and/or trimming a portion of meat in the kitchen.

Superficial cut marks on bones may represent (1) the trimming of large portions such as quarters into cuts for the table, (2) and/or the trimming of legs and wings from fowl, and/or (3) the carving of a meat portion or fowl at the table. Superficial cut marks were the only type of cut identified on bird bones, and are only found on wing and leg elements.

Bones with no visible cut/hack marks on them might have been used for making soup, roast, or stew, in which case the meat could have fallen off without the aid of sharp instruments. They could also have been articulated with other bones that did receive cuts and blows, part of a larger cut of meat or debris from the trimming of meat portions, such as hind or forequarters. Therefore, cultural ideas of how an animal should be portioned and prepared for consumption need to be understood within the context of the times that they were utilized.

A discussion of beef, pork, and sheep portions and cuts of meat in the Addison well and the structure in Area V is presented below.

The Addison Well

Cuts of Beef - The Upper Well Sample (Levels 36-45)

To aid in this interpretation of butchering patterns and meat cuts, an eighteenth-century text, *The British Housewife, or, The Cook, Housekeeper's, and Gardiner's Companion* (Bradley 1755), describing the portions of beef found in the contemporary London market and recipes for middle to upper class English cooking, was consulted. The beef portions and cuts described by Bradley in 1755 correlate closely with those described and illustrated in *The Book of the Meat Trade*, a twentieth-century description of meat cuts and portions for London and the Home Counties in England (Gerrard 1949). While we cannot be positive that meat is portioned the same way in both texts, the similarity is rather convincing, as there is a basic pattern to how animals are cut up. The actual location where portioning cuts are made may change slightly or vary regionally, but they are generally made to produce the same portions of meat (i. e., hindquarters, forequarters, mid-section, removal of head and lower legs). Probably the greatest variation occurs in how the trimming of these larger portions into smaller ones is done, and what is considered "proper" for the table. This can range from no further portioning at all to very small, thin portions such as steaks and ribs. The type of meat cuts that result are certainly influenced by socioeconomic status, individual preferences, and

regional/cultural variation.

The faunal samples from the Addison well will be discussed separately, and compared with the sample from Feature 5000, a probable meat storage house. This discussion will follow, when possible, Bradley's (1755) descriptions of beef dishes possibly eaten at the Oxon Hill plantation. If the Addisons were influenced by Georgian tastes, then some of the portions listed by Bradley might be seen in the assemblage. Figure 224 illustrates Bradley's (1775) descriptions and Gerrard's (1949) meat cuts superimposed onto a drawing of a beef carcass, and includes anatomical terms used in this discussion.

Bradley (1755:20-21) describes the portioning of a beef carcass for the London market of 1755 as follows:

> The Quarters are two, the *fore* and the *Hind* ; in the fore Quarter there is the Haunch; this is a large Piece, and includes what may be called four Joints; these are the *Clod*, the *Marrow bone*, the *Shin*, and the *Sticking-piece*. Next to the Haunch comes....the Leg of Mutton Piece; this has part of the Blade Bone. Then there are these four, the Chuck-piece, the Brisket, the fore Ribs, and the Middle Rib. This last is what is called the Chuck Rib. These pieces compose the fore Quarter.
>
> In the Hind Quarter there are fewer, but they are much finer pieces; there are the Sirloin, the Rump, the Thick Flank, the Thin Flank, the Veiny Piece, the Chuck Bone, the Buttock, and the Leg.

Apparently, in 1755, cuts from the hindquarter were considered of better quality than cuts from the forequarter, a trend that continues into the twentieth century (Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949).

The Forequarter

The forequarter of beef consists of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae, the scapula (shoulder blade), ribs, the humerus (upper leg), radius and ulna (lower leg or foreshank), metacarpals and carpals (ankle), and phalanges (toe bones). Phalanges are not identified as to side of the animal, or whether they are from the fore or hind leg.

In this sample, twice as many medium and low food value portions as high food value portions are represented, primarily foreshanks, mandibles, skulls, hind and fore feet portions (Table 169 meat portions). High food value portions represented are primarily shoulders.

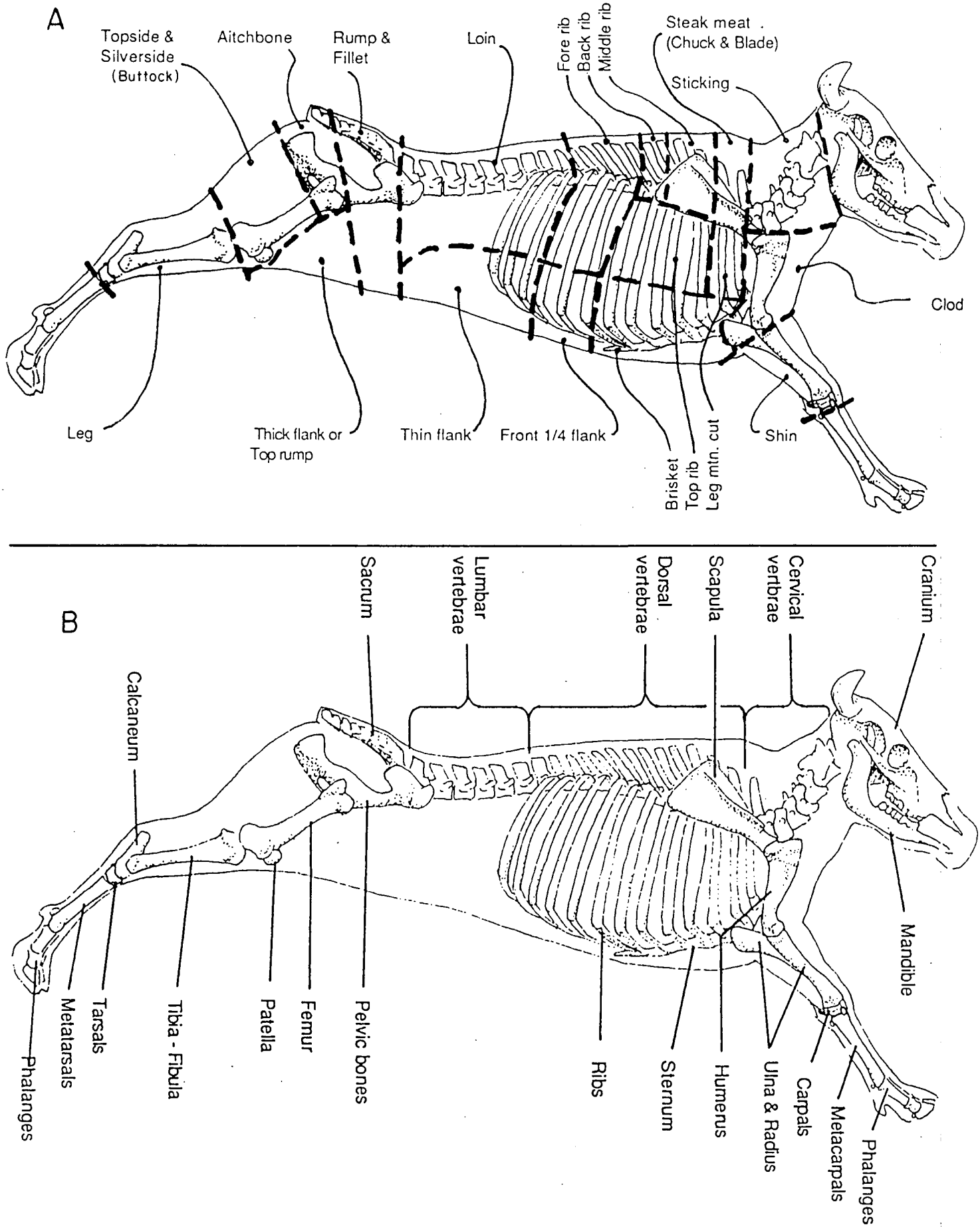

FIGURE 224. A- Butchering cuts of meat for London and Home Counties, England (Gerrard 1949).
B - Skeletal diagram of cow illustrating osteological terminology.

Table 169. Distribution of Beef Portions in the Well and in Feature 5000 (as MNP).

Portion	Upper Well Sample MNP	%	Lower Well Sample MNP	%	Feature 5000 MNP	%
HIGH FOOD VALUE						
Loin	1	2.44	1	3.23	1	3.70
Pelvis	3	7.32	3	9.68	1	3.70
Upper Hind Leg	1	2.44	0	0.00	2	7.41
Shoulder	5	12.20	3	9.68	5	18.52
Upper Fore Leg	1	2.44	2	6.45	3	11.11
Rib Cage*	2	4.88	2	6.45	3	11.11
Thoracic Vertebrae**	1	2.44	0	0.00	1	3.70
TOTALS	14	34.16	11	35.49	16	59.25
MEDIUM FOOD VALUE						
Neck**	1	2.44	0	0.00	1	3.70
Hind Shank	3	7.32	3	9.68	3	11.11
Fore Shank	6	14.63	2	6.45	2	7.41
Head (Cranium)	4	9.76	5	16.13	1	3.70
Jaw (Mandible)	5	12.20	5	16.13	1	3.70
TOTALS	19	46.35	15	48.29	8	29.62
LOW FOOD VALUE						
Hind Foot	4	9.76	3	9.68	1	3.70
Fore Foot	4	9.76	2	6.45	2	7.41
TOTALS	8	19.52	5	16.13	3	11.11

*Each side of a rib cage was treated as one portion; i.e., left side plus right side = two portions.

**The animal was divided into two "sides of beef" at the vertebrae. Inaccuracy in cutting through the spine would result in cuts down right sides and left sides of the vertebrae from the same "side" of beef. This would result in an underestimation of Minimum Number of Portions for vertebral meats.

The predominant forequarter cuts are the shin (radius and ulna), chuck and blade (mid-section of scapula and thoracic vertebrae), clod (humerus), sticking piece (proximal scapula and cervical vertebrae), middle rib (posterior scapula and thoracic vertebrae), and fore rib (thoracic vertebrae) (Table 170; Figures 225 - 228). The forequarter encompasses all of the cervical vertebrae and all of the thoracics except the last, as the line dividing fore and hindquarters passes between the tenth and eleventh ribs. For this discussion, all thoracics will be grouped in the forequarter.

36

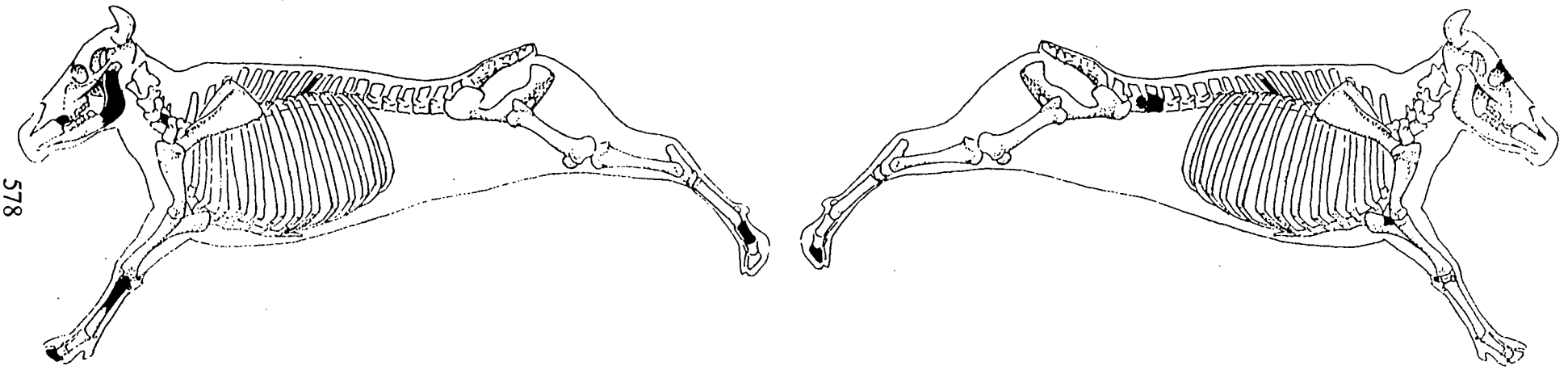

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FIGURE 225. Cuts on cattle bone from Level 36 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

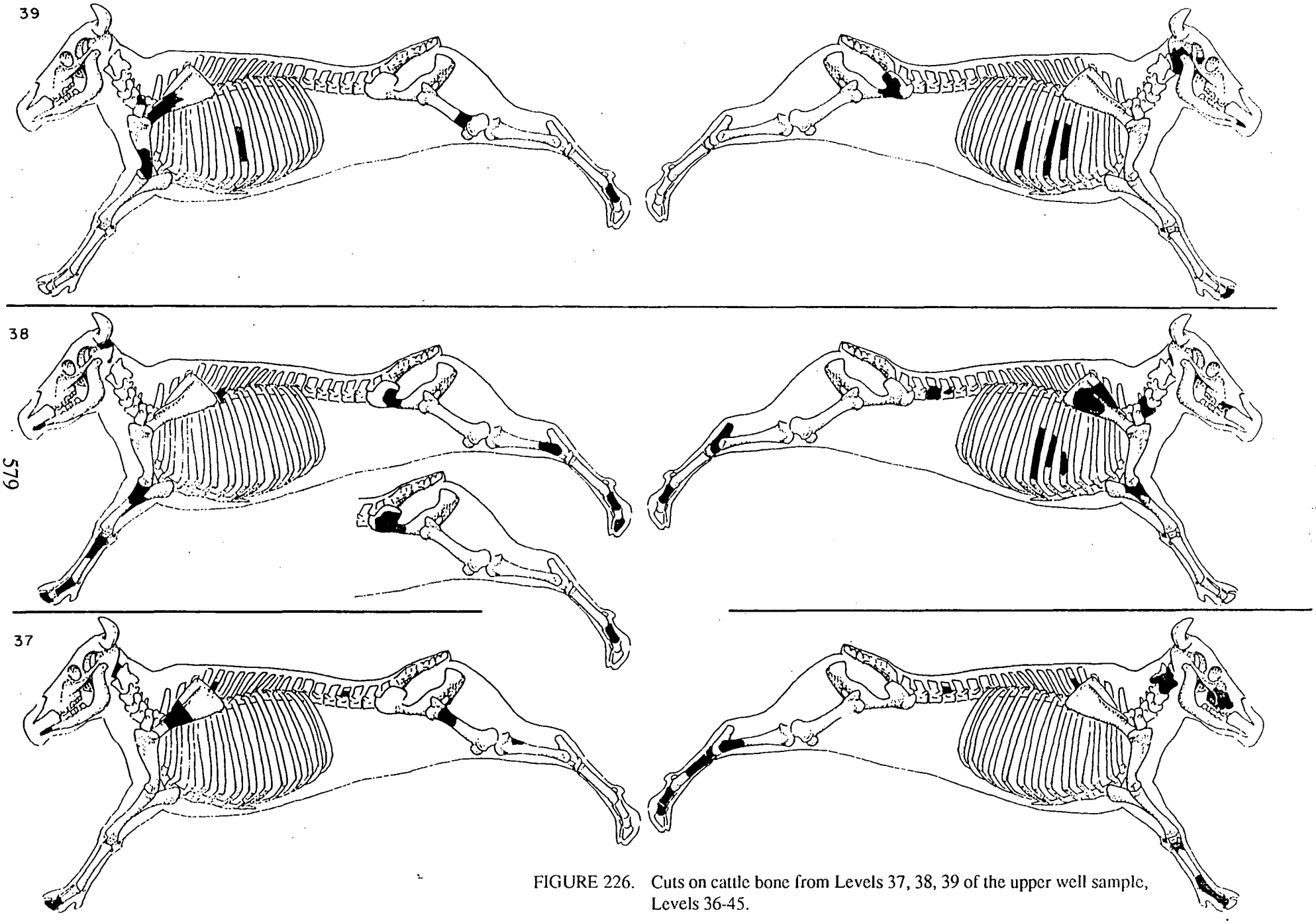


FIGURE 226. Cuts on cattle bone from Levels 37, 38, 39 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

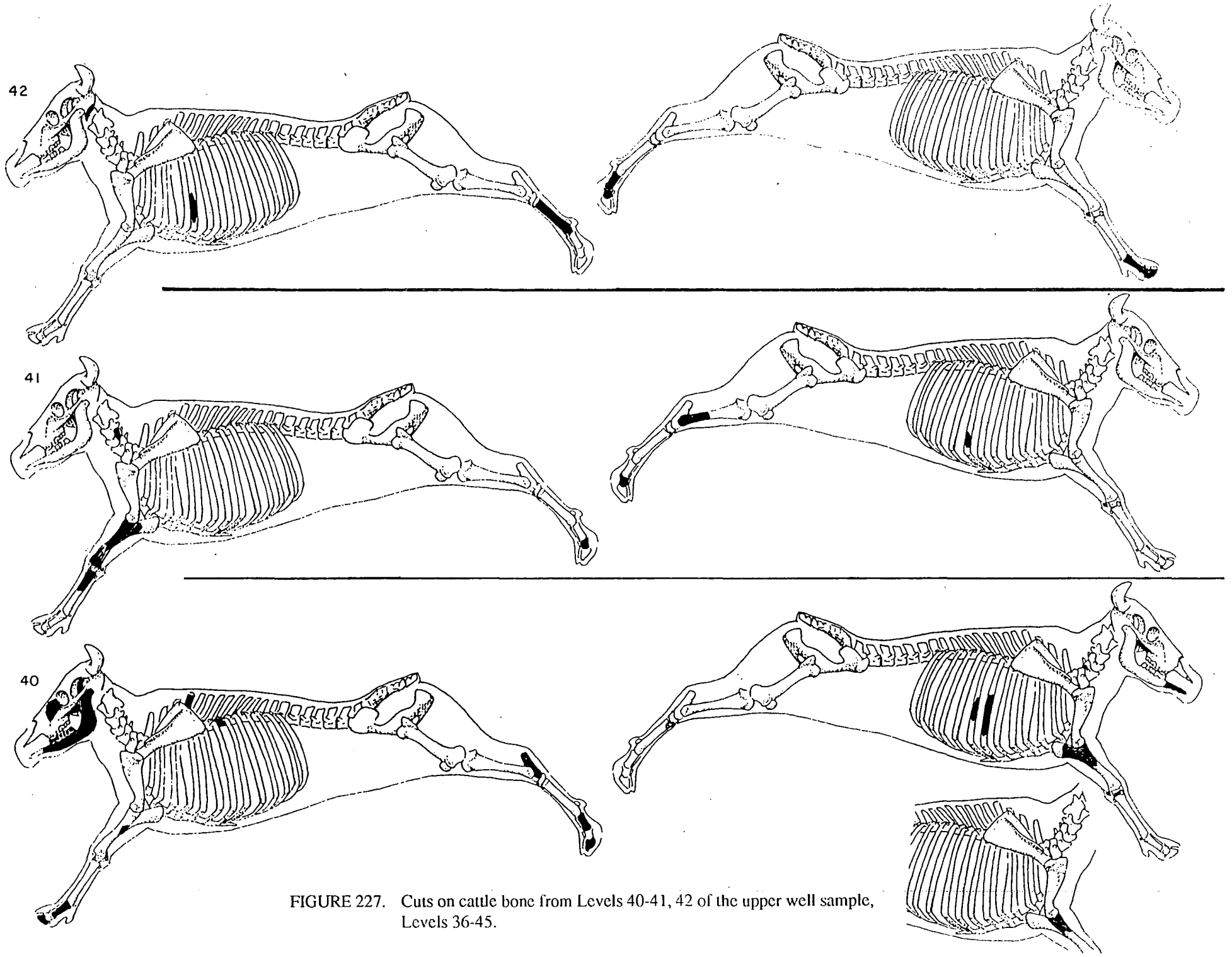


FIGURE 227. Cuts on cattle bone from Levels 40-41, 42 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

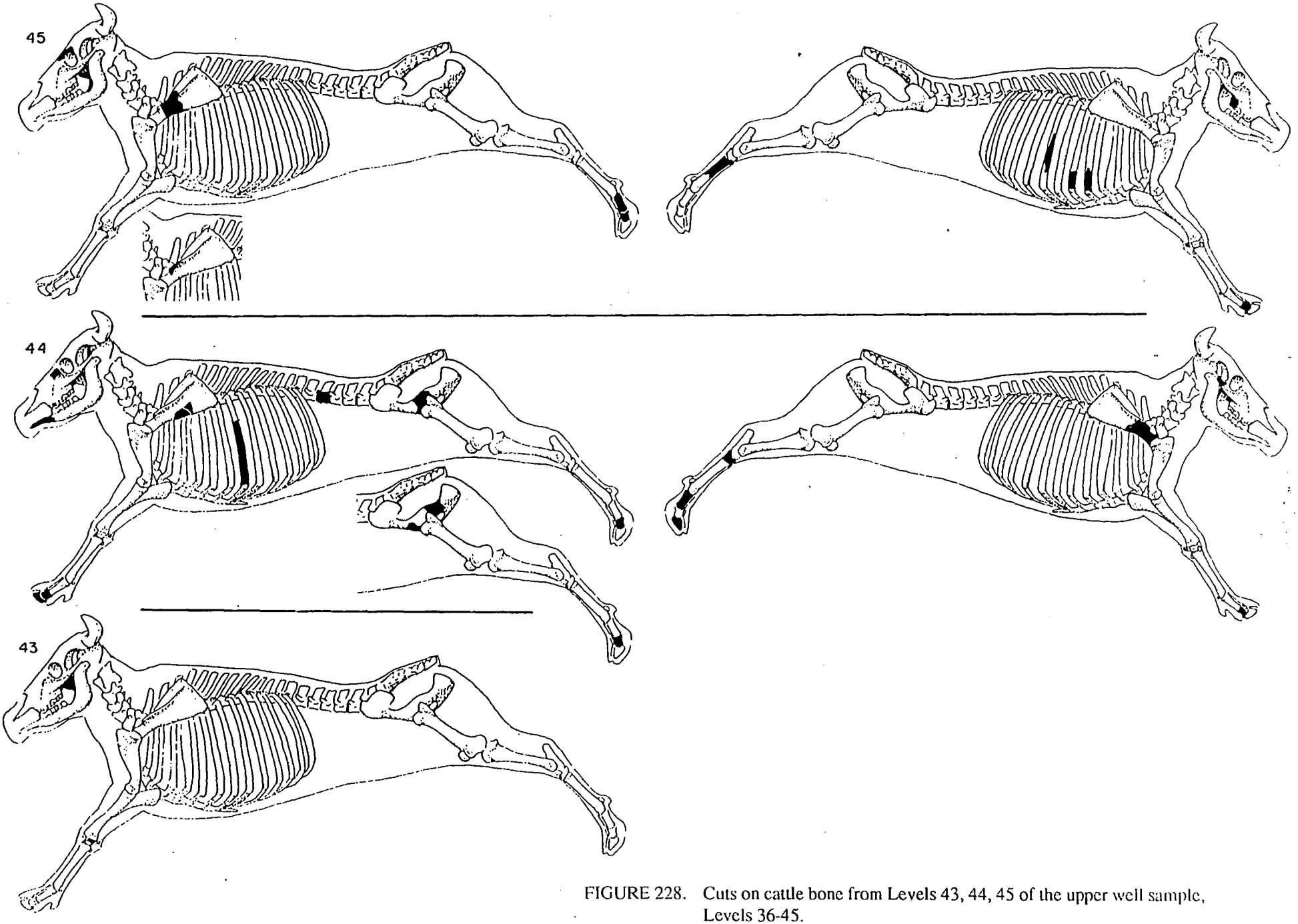


FIGURE 228. Cuts on cattle bone from Levels 43, 44, 45 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

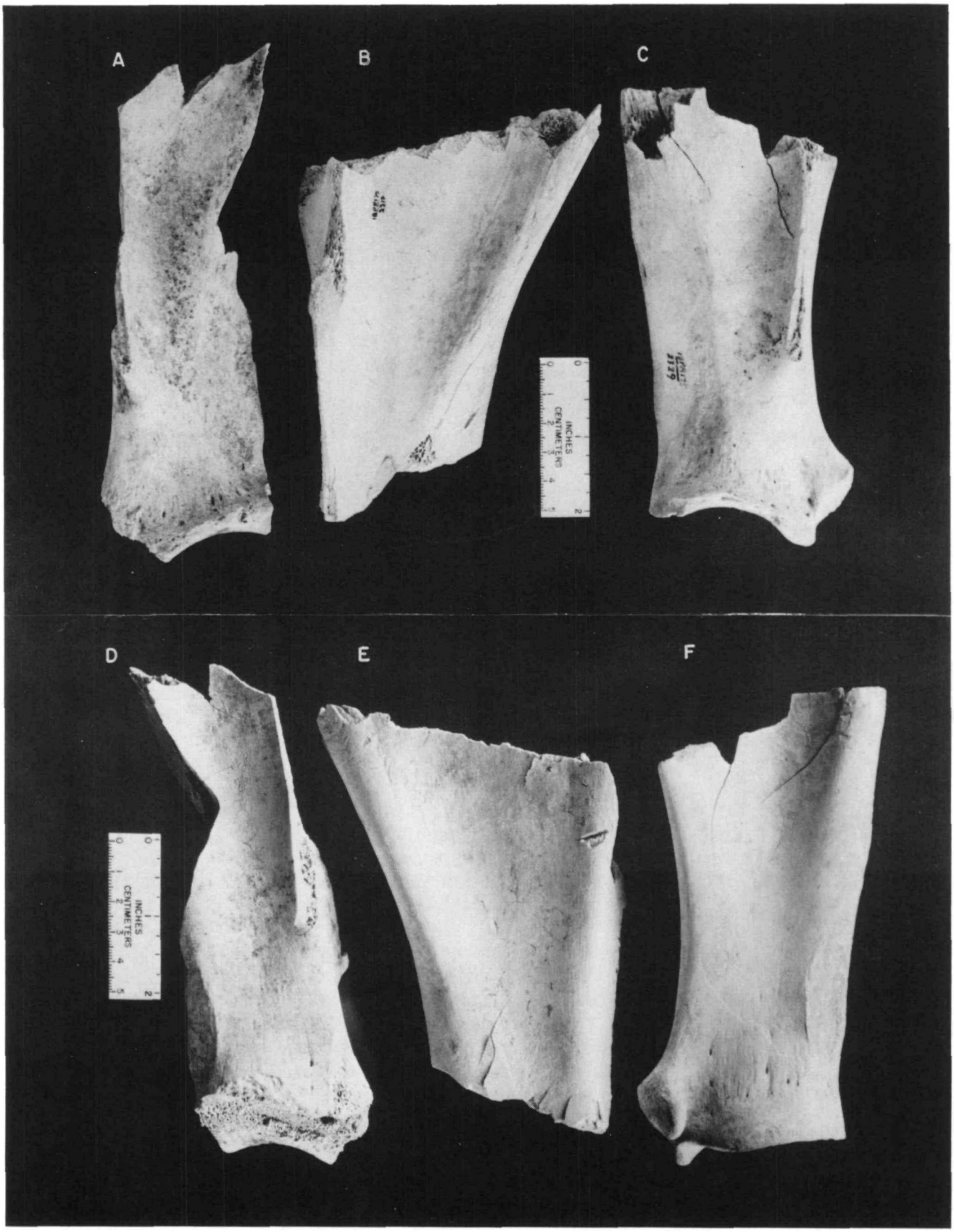


FIGURE 229. Beef scapulae illustrating cut/hack markings.

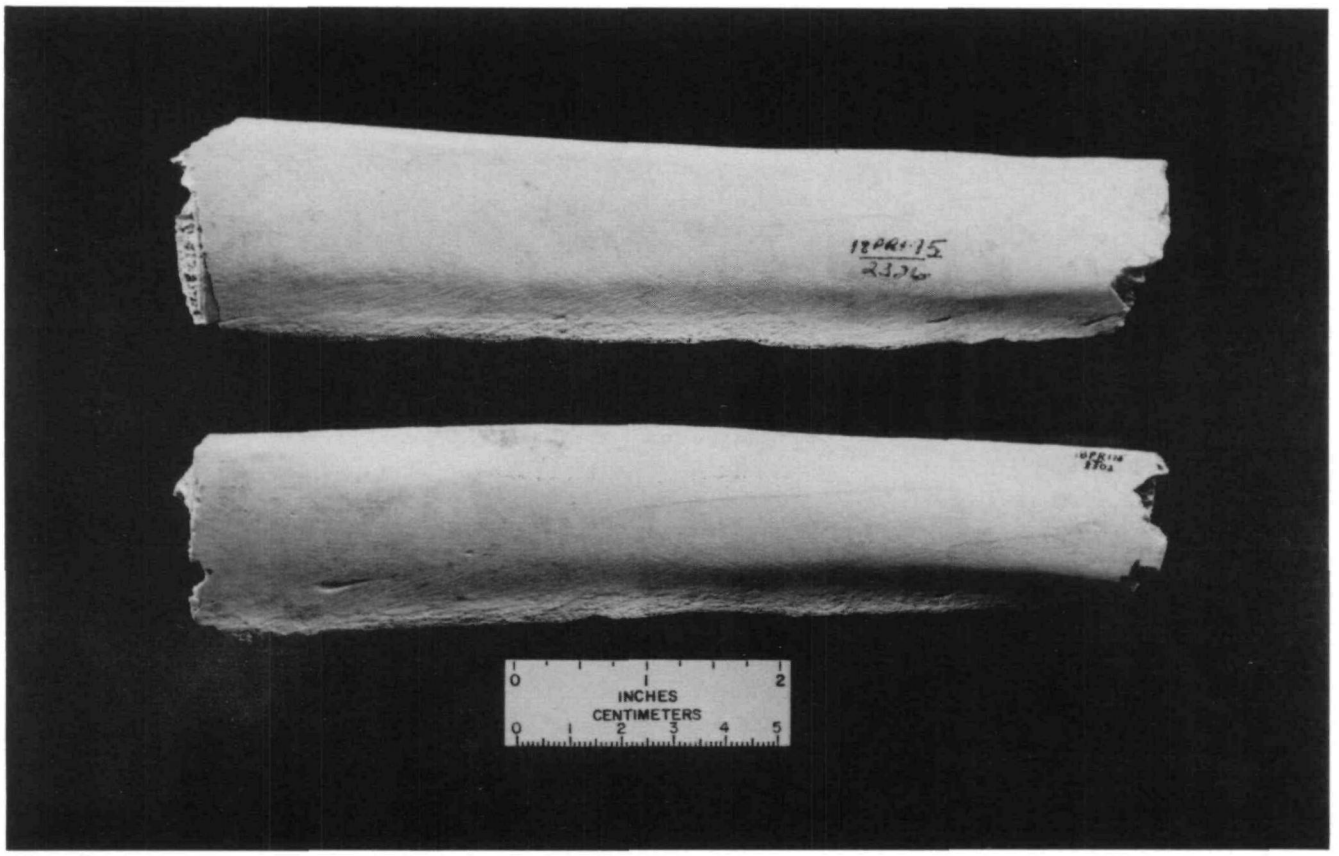


FIGURE 230. Beef ribs.

The most interesting aspect of the upper sample is the lack of humerus (upper leg) elements (Figures 225 - 228). Only one fragment of this bone was identified. This is a large bone in cattle, and represents a very high food value forequarter portion. It is a meat cut that would be expected in a high status faunal assemblage, so its absence is significant. Since a humerus has a large marrow cavity, it may have been broken for recipes such as the ones Bradley (1755) states require marrow, or broken bones as flavoring. In fact, Bradley (1755) refers to the "marrow bone" as part of the forequarter.

The humerus fragment exhibited a large angled hack mark on the distal end that suggested the blow was made from the medial side of the leg, and resulted in removal of the joint end (Figure 231). This matches closely with the separation point between Clod and Shin in London and Home Counties butchering (Gerrard 1949; Figure 224).

The most common forequarter cut was the shin (lower fore leg), a low food value cut that is often used for soups and stews. Three radii and ulnae were all broken at the proximal (upper) end. The olecranon (projection at the top of the ulna) was broken in the same direction in all three cases, indicating that blows came from the same direction (lateral?). The distal (lower) part of a fused radius and ulna also exhibited three hack marks, probably made with an ax or cleaver (Figure 232). The blows struck both bones, apparently breaking off the lower part of these bones. This would be the location of a blow designed to separate the ankle (metacarpals and carpals) from the shin, so it appears that shins were removed, either as a cut of meat, or as debris from trimming a complete forequarter down to a large roast-sized cut. It would have been difficult to deliver these blows while the lower leg was still attached to the upper leg since the bones would have been in a flexed position. This suggests that after the shin was removed the ankle and perhaps foot were processed further.

Two pieces of a left radius and ulna mended between Levels 38 and 41, supporting the idea of one period of deposition for the upper well sample.

Three ankles are represented in the upper sample, but by only four carpals. All of the bones have cut marks, probably resulting from the disarticulation of the foot from the rest of the leg.

The situation with the metacarpals is less clearcut. Two of the four proximal portions (from Levels 37 and 38) have hack marks on both the anterior and the posterior surfaces of their shafts, near or at the break. It seems likely that these blows were designed to break the bones and/or separate the shin from the ankle.

Two other proximal fragments (Levels 36 and 41) have hacks on the posterior surface only. There is a wide groove for a tendon that runs down the middle of this surface. At its origin just below the joint, the groove is deep, but it becomes shallow and nearly disappears about one third to halfway down the shaft. The hacks and breaks occur here where the groove is shallow, probably because severing of the tendon would have been easiest here. Joint separation was probably a goal of the butcher. In support of this explanation, the metacarpal in Level 38 has more shallow marks--cuts and scratches--running around the joint end as well. Breakage of the bones may have been a by-product of butchering in the latter two cases, or all of the metacarpals could have been used for marrow, after having been separated from the shin.

There are at least two possible sequences of preparation, (1) the fore leg could have been brought to the house whole, then the shoulder (clod and sticking piece) was removed from the shin, and the shin separated from the foot, or (2) the rib and vertebrae cuts could have then been sectioned separately from the shoulder. The resultant meat-bearing sections could have been a shankless roast (clod), a sticking piece (neck), a fore and middle rib, a top rib, leg of mutton cut, a shin, and an ankle and

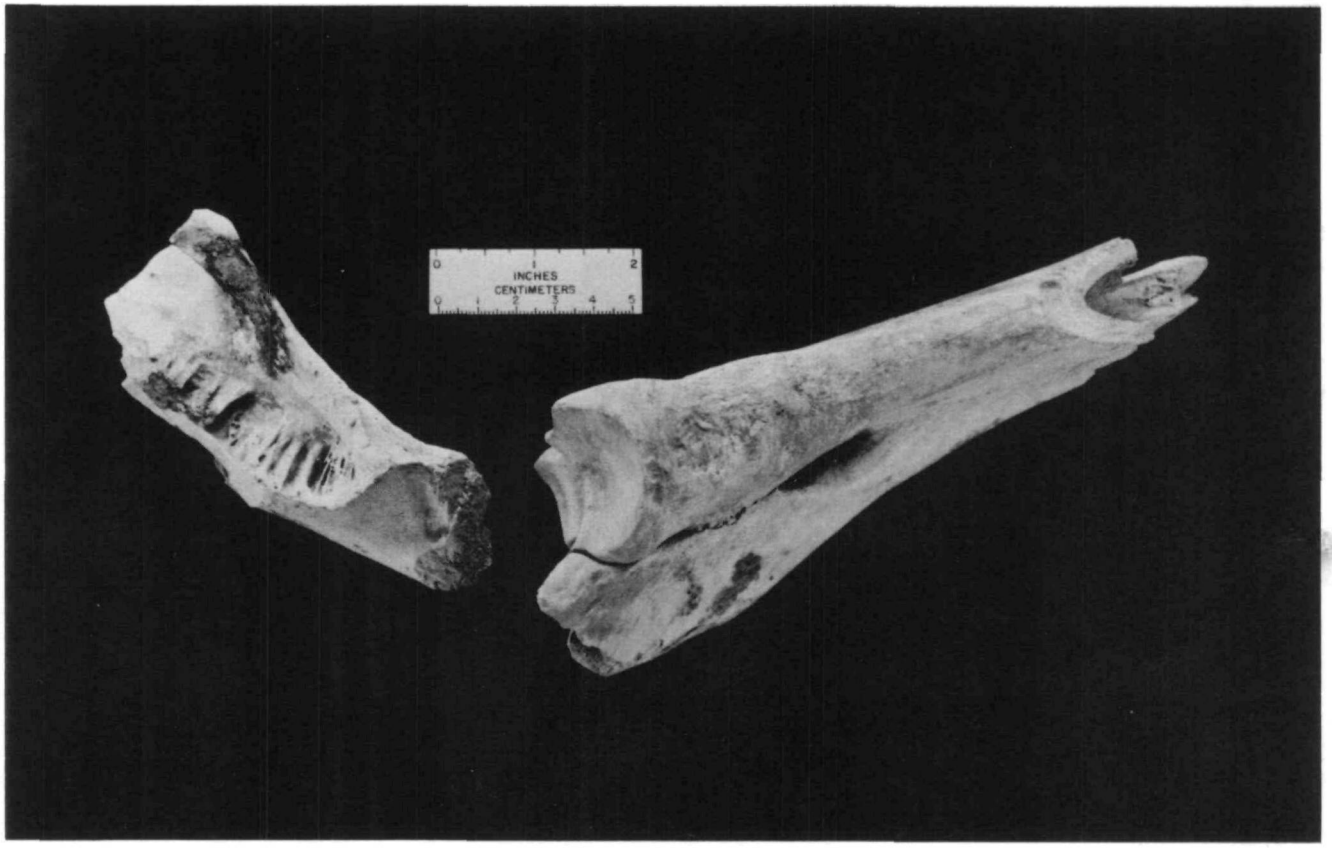


FIGURE 231. Beef humerus illustrating hack markings on distal end.

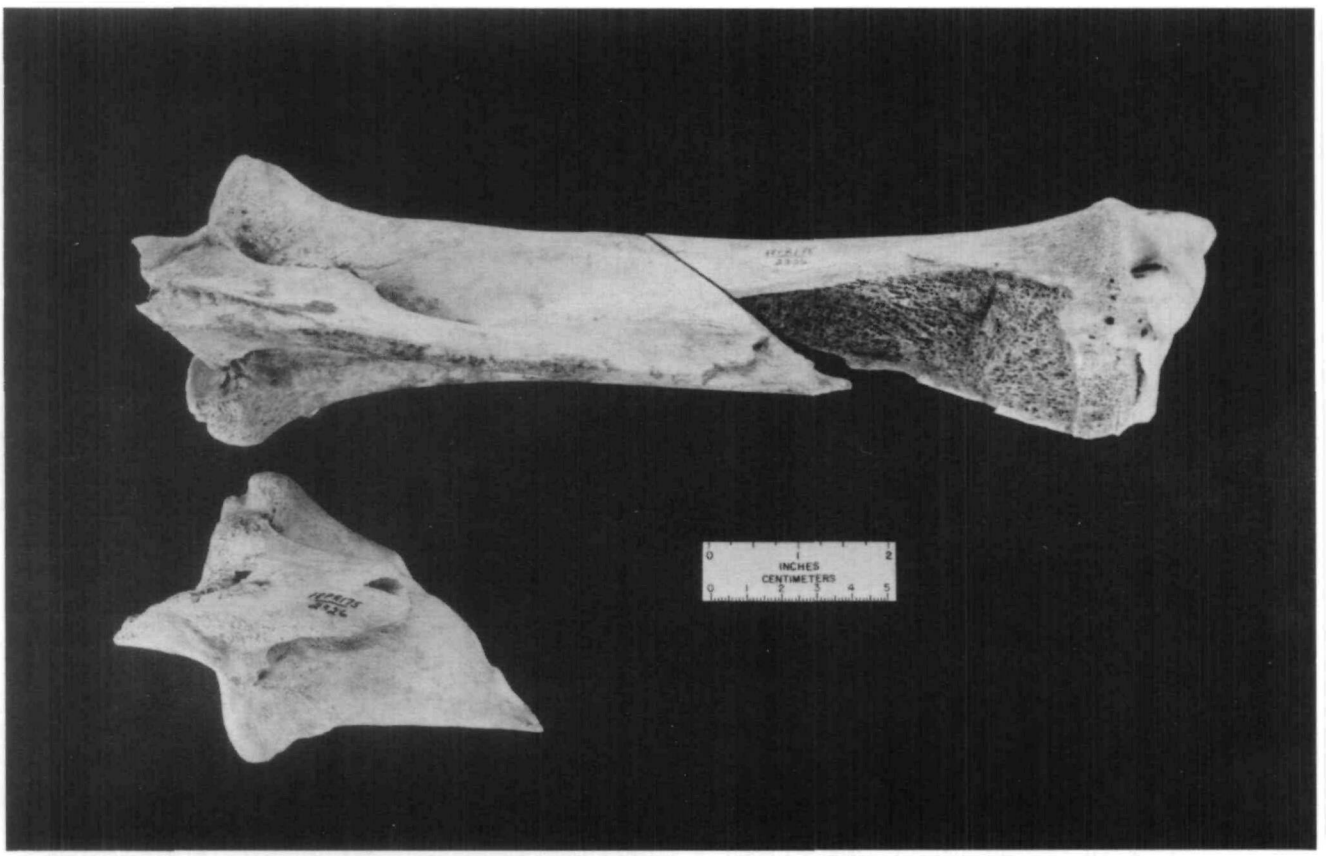


FIGURE 232. Beef radius and ulna illustrating hack marks.

foot. Another possibility is that a shanked roast (clod and shin) was served, after the ankles and feet were removed either at the butcher's or in the kitchen. Separation of the elbow could have occurred after the first meal, to make use of the "marrow bone" (humerus?) and shin in soup or stew. This would have resulted in the same rib and vertebral portions as the first method.

The Hindquarter

The hindquarter is composed of the loin and rump (lumbar and sacral vertebrae and front of pelvis), the aitchbone (pelvis and head of femur) and buttock/topside and silverside (proximal tibia, femur, and rear of pelvis), and the hindshank/leg (proximal/distal tibia and fibula), the ankle (metatarsals and tarsals), and feet (phalanges). High food value cuts predominate in the upper well sample, and the hindquarter is considered to be the best cut of the beef carcass (Bradley 1755; Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949).

The loin (lumbar vertebrae) is reputed to be the best beef cut. Muscles adhering to the long, lateral transverse processes (and the spines of the lumbar vertebrae provide roasts of all sizes. It is not surprising that the transverse processes of four of the lumbar vertebrae in the upper sample (Levels 36, 38 (2), and 44) bear cut or hack marks, probably from (1) the sectioning of the loin into smaller cuts, (2) deboning, and/or (3) carving at the table.

The rump is also a quality cut of meat. The upper sample contains at least three rump portions, represented by anterior pieces of the pelvis. Three of these sections (in Levels 38, 39, and 44) include some of the surface which would have articulated with the sacrum, and in two instances this surface has been axed to separate the pelvis from the sacrum. As the skeletal side of beef diagrams for the levels demonstrate (Figure 226), the three fragments encompass approximately the same area of the pelvis as the rump and fillet cut in the 1949 London and Home Counties depiction (Gerrard 1949; Figure 224A). The posterior edge of each fragment appears to have been hacked on with an ax/cleaver. Alternatively, they may have been subjected to a blow with a large instrument (ax or cleaver) that was aimed at cutting through the meat only, but that fragmented the bone in the process.

Three more portions of pelvis were identified in the upper sample, each piece includes some or all of the acetabulum, the socket for the thigh bone (Figure 228). There is no overlap between this group of bones and the first. The most anterior fragment was possibly from another short section of rump meat, axed right through the acetabulum at its posterior end. Its anterior fracture surface also bears the mark of an axe/cleaver. Again, it would be difficult to conclude that the latter blow was meant to break the bone, but the former surely was. The 1949 London and Home Counties meat cut illustration (Figure 224A; Gerrard 1949) shows the dividing line between rump and aitchbone very close to the acetabulum. Perhaps the cuts were planned slightly differently in the eighteenth century, or the meat cutter was an imperfect butcher.

By 1949, the aitchbone cut was part of the round, or buttock, rather than being cut out separately. Half (by weight) of an aitchbone cut was bone (Gerrard 1949:244). The pelvis was called the aitchbone, for the pelvic girdle resembles the letter "H" when viewed from beneath. If part of the thick flank, however, were included in the cut, not only would there be more meat, but this meat would be of very good quality. The proximal end of the femur was included in the aitchbone cut, andthe upper sample contains one proximal femur fragment (Figure 226). Three pieces of the pelvis could represent modified aitchbone cuts, or they could have been part of a rump portion (Figures 226, 228, 224A).

The one piece which encompasses all of the acetabulum apparently was shaped this way on purpose

(Figure 228). Three parts of the pelvis meet in, and form, the acetabulum--(1) the ilium, (2) the ischium, and (3) the pubis. Each of these has been broken off outside the socket, probably with the aid of an ax/cleaver.

In short, the pelvis may have been divided into smaller sections. Each may represent a subdivision of rump, buttock, or aitchbone. In the upper sample, the scapula, too, has been sectioned. Although there is less meat at the shoulder than at the hip, the scapula and the pelvis may have been treated similarly. Bradley (1755) lists a portion of shoulder meat as the "Chuck", and in the hindquarter she mentions a "Chuck Bone." Perhaps the pelvis/aitchbone of twentieth-century London is the "Chuck Bone" of eighteenth-century London, such that its old name suggests the possibility that the shoulder and the hip were butchered in analogous fashion. Another explanation may exist for the fragmented hip bones. The pelvis may have been broken into pieces small enough to fit into a pot, for soup stock or for a stew made of whatever meat was still on the bones. While soup bones might not be expected in the kitchen of a very wealthy family such as the Addisons, there is a real overlap in the cooking methods employed by the various classes of people in the eighteenth century. Even cookbooks designed for the upper classes contain recipes for soups and stews (Bradley 1755; Carson 1985; Hess 1981). The situation at Oxon Hill is further complicated by the fact that there were servants and slaves living and eating at the Great House.

At least three hind feet are represented in the sample, by five tarsals, and four hind feet by metatarsals (Figures 225 - 228). The same butchering methods were applied to these bones as to those of the front feet--joint separation and possible breakage for further processing. There is one complete metatarsal in the upper well sample, and the hack marks occur on the anterior, not the posterior, surfaces of the shafts. The location of these cuts, and those noted on the back of the metacarpal (front ankle), may be related to tendon cutting, as stated before. This may also be related to the fact that there is less meat on the back of a metacarpal and less on the front of a metatarsal, so the cutting implement makes contact with the bone more easily on the front of the hind ankle and on the back of the front ankle. None of the toe bones show signs of human intervention.

The Lower Well Sample (Levels 59-76)

A problem with discerning cuts of meat in this sample arises from the poorer preservation of the bones, many bones have lost their original surfaces; others are only surfaces (husks). This is a probable result of the waterlogged environment, with differential preservation of elements occurring due to a rising and falling water table. Of course, the same conditions which have preserved soft leather and leaves have caused hard bone to fall apart. In the absence of butchering marks, anatomical position was used to determine possible cuts of meat.

This investigation is an attempt to depict subsistence and food preparation, as indicated by the contents of two different areas of a well. Most beef cuts have been described in detail during discussion of the upper well sample, and similar cuts in the lower sample will simply be included in Table 171. Differences between the samples will be discussed.

The majority of beef portions represented in the lower sample are also of low to medium food value, primarily jaws, skulls, and hindshanks. The most numerous high food value portions are the shoulders and pelvis (Table VIII-4).

Table 171. Cuts of Beef in the Lower Well Sample.

Cut	Bone	MNE	No. of Pieces	Level(s)	
THE FOREQUARTER					
Possible Middle Rib	Right Scapula		1	2	71, 74
Sticking and/or Clod	Left Scapula		1	1	67
	Left Humerus		1	1	70
Possible Shin	Right Radius with Ulna		1	1	71
Middle or Fore Rib	Right Rib		1	1	65
Ribs, possible top rib,	Right Rib		4	4	60, 65, 67, 70
leg of mutton	Left Rib		2	2	63, 65
THE HINDQUARTER					
Probable rump	Right Pelvis		2	2	67, 71
Aitchbone	Right Pelvis		1	1	67
Indeterminate Hind Quarter	Left Pelvis		1	1	74
Indeterminate: probable	Left Tibia		2	1	74, 76
Leg, debris from shankless roast	Left Tibia		1	1	60

If the well samples are compared in terms of which kinds of meat cuts are present, they appear to be quite similar. However, when the bones are examined, some differences in butchering and in other forms of treatment are evident. Long bones present the greatest contrast between the samples. Table 172 illustrates these differences.

Table 172. Portions of Cattle Long Bones in the Well Samples (Minimum Number of Elements).

Element	Upper Sample		Lower Sample	
	Proximal	Distal	Proximal	Distal
Humerus	1	1	1	0

Radius alone	2	1	0	0
Ulna alone	2	0	0	0
Radius and Ulna	3	0	0	1
Metacarpal	4	1	0	2
Femur	1	1	0	0
Tibia	1	3	1	1
Metatarsal	4*	1*	0	2

Ratio of Proximal to Distal Long Bone Fragments: Upper Sample: 2.25:1
Lower Sample: 1: 3

*One whole metatarsal is included.

There are fewer identified long bones in the lower collection, but the ratios are nearly reversals of each other. This difference is substantial, and it may relate to a difference in waste disposal behavior. It may also be related to the problem of differential preservation, where long bone shaft fragments may have been preserved longer than articular ends.

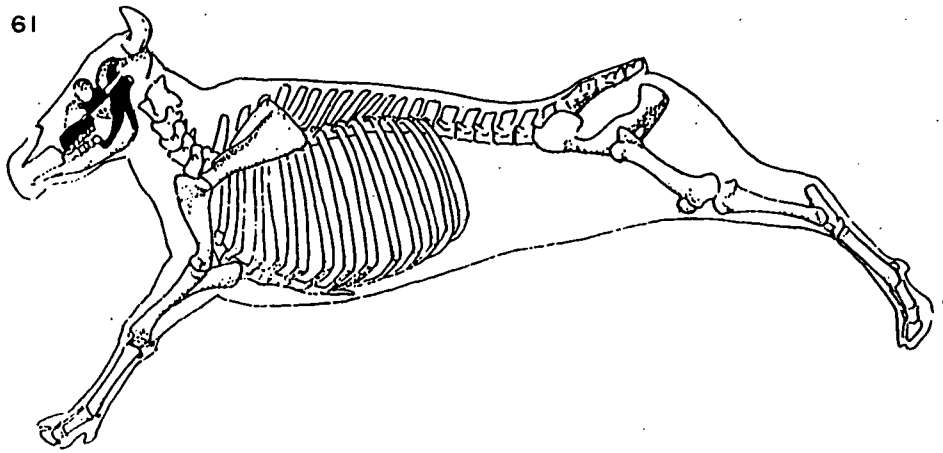
Figures 233 - 237 indicate a lack of cattle vertebrae, representing cuts such as the top, middle, fore rib, and leg of mutton cuts. This is because most vertebrae in the lower sample were in such poor condition that their identity is unknown.

There are only two fragments of beef pelvis from the lower levels of the well. One matches well with the three most anterior, hacked pieces in the upper sample, so it is possible that a similar butchering technique was practiced on at least one of the animals from the lower well sample. The other pelvis (from Level 70) encompasses not only the anterior portion, but also the entire acetabulum (Figure 235). This is a striking difference in treatment of the hip area, yet there is a relationship in terms of meat cut. Perhaps this bone represents the entire rump portion, and the various anterior fragments are indeed sections of the rump. If this is so, then the acetabulum in Level 44 of the upper well sample may be part of this larger butchering unit (Figure 235). An alternative is that the entire pelvis was treated as one unit, and then portioned. This is unlikely, based on the description of hindquarter sectioning by Bradley (1755).

A joint end of a tibia mends with a fragment of the proximal shaft. If this is so, the lower levels have produced the clearest evidence of shank removal in the well samples. The epiphysis has been sheared across, probably the result of separation from the femur. The end product could have been a shankless portion of a topside and silverside (proximal tibia) (Figure 236). Notice that the London and Home Counties butchering method separates Topside and Silverside from Leg between the distal femur and the proximal tibia. No femur (upper hind leg) could be positively identified as cattle. If this portion of the hindquarter is actually missing, it represents a situation like that with the humerus and femur in the upper sample. The femur is also a very high food value portion, that also has a large marrow cavity. Perhaps femora suffered the same fate as humerii, and consistently ended up fragmented. Of course, these high food value bones may have been discarded elsewhere. Unfortunately, the fragmentary condition of all bones in the lower sample precludes any valid conclusions on this matter.

Cuts of Pork - The Upper Well Sample

In terms of labor and expense, pigs were probably the most efficient sources of meat on colonial



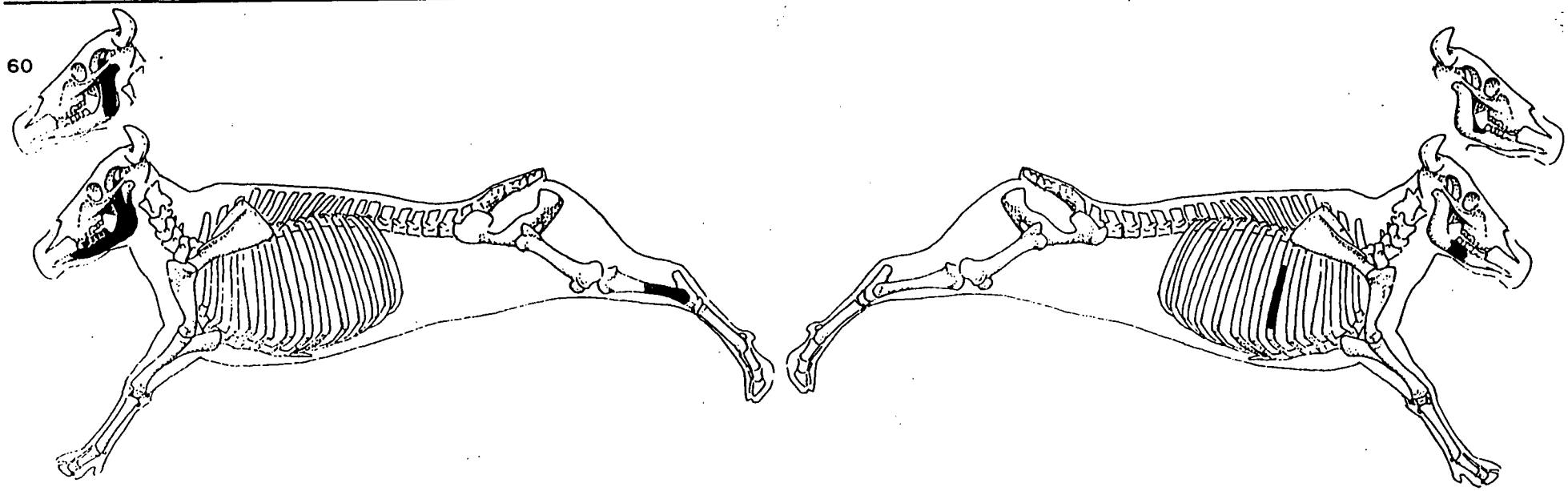


FIGURE 233. Cuts on cattle bone from Levels 60, 61 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

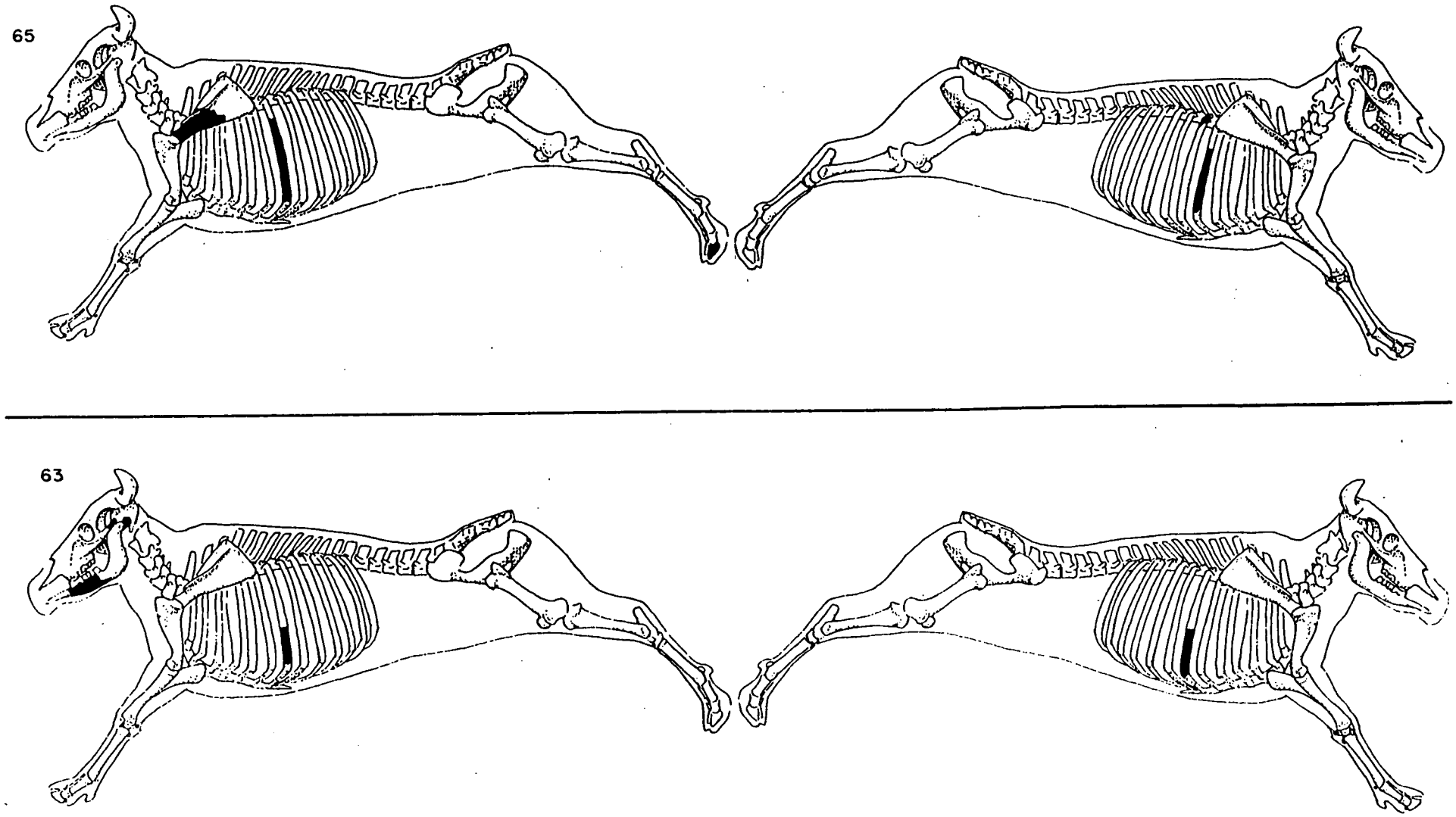


FIGURE 234. Cuts on cattle bone from Levels 63, 65 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

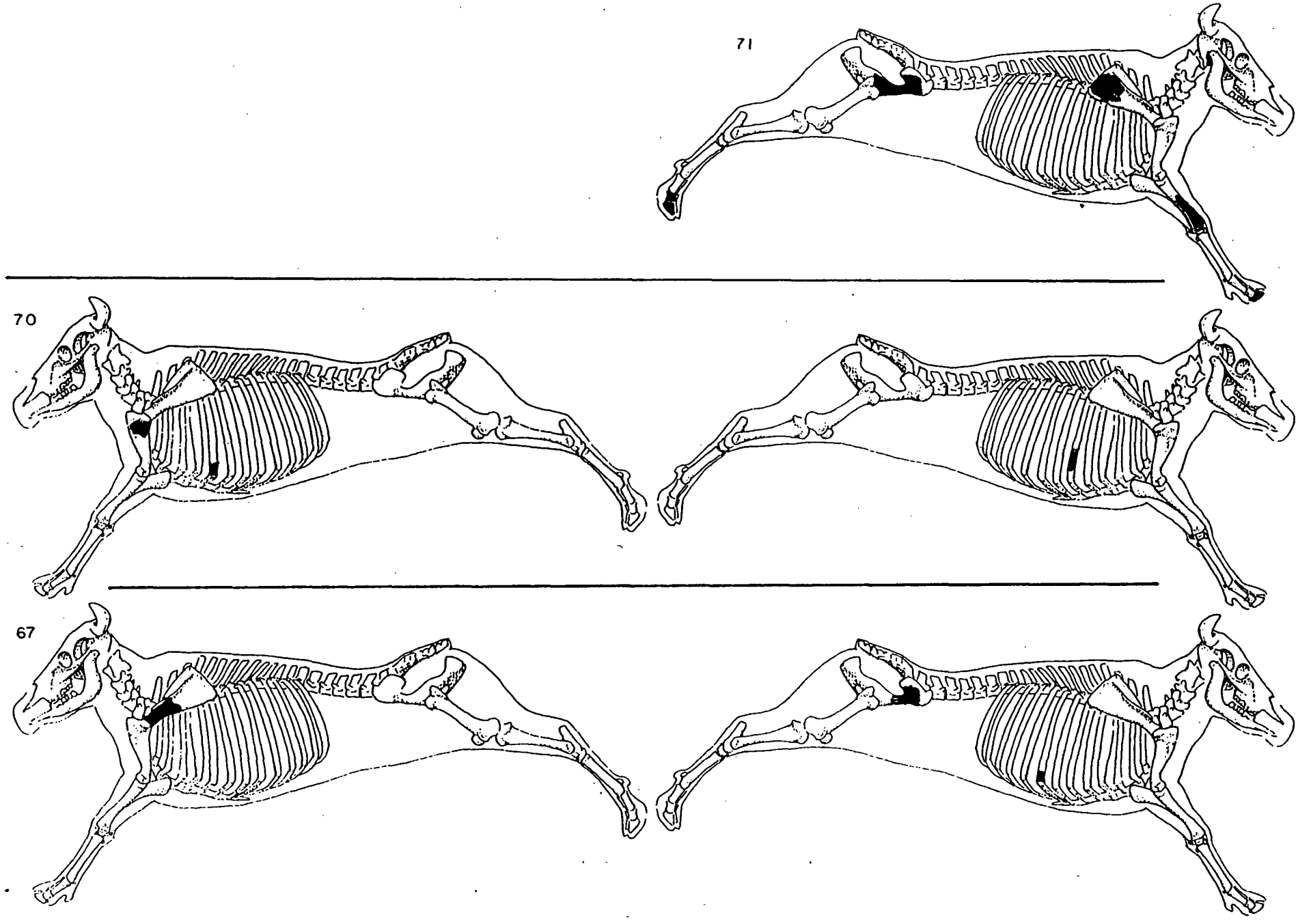


FIGURE 235. Cuts on cattle bone from Levels 67, 70, 71 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

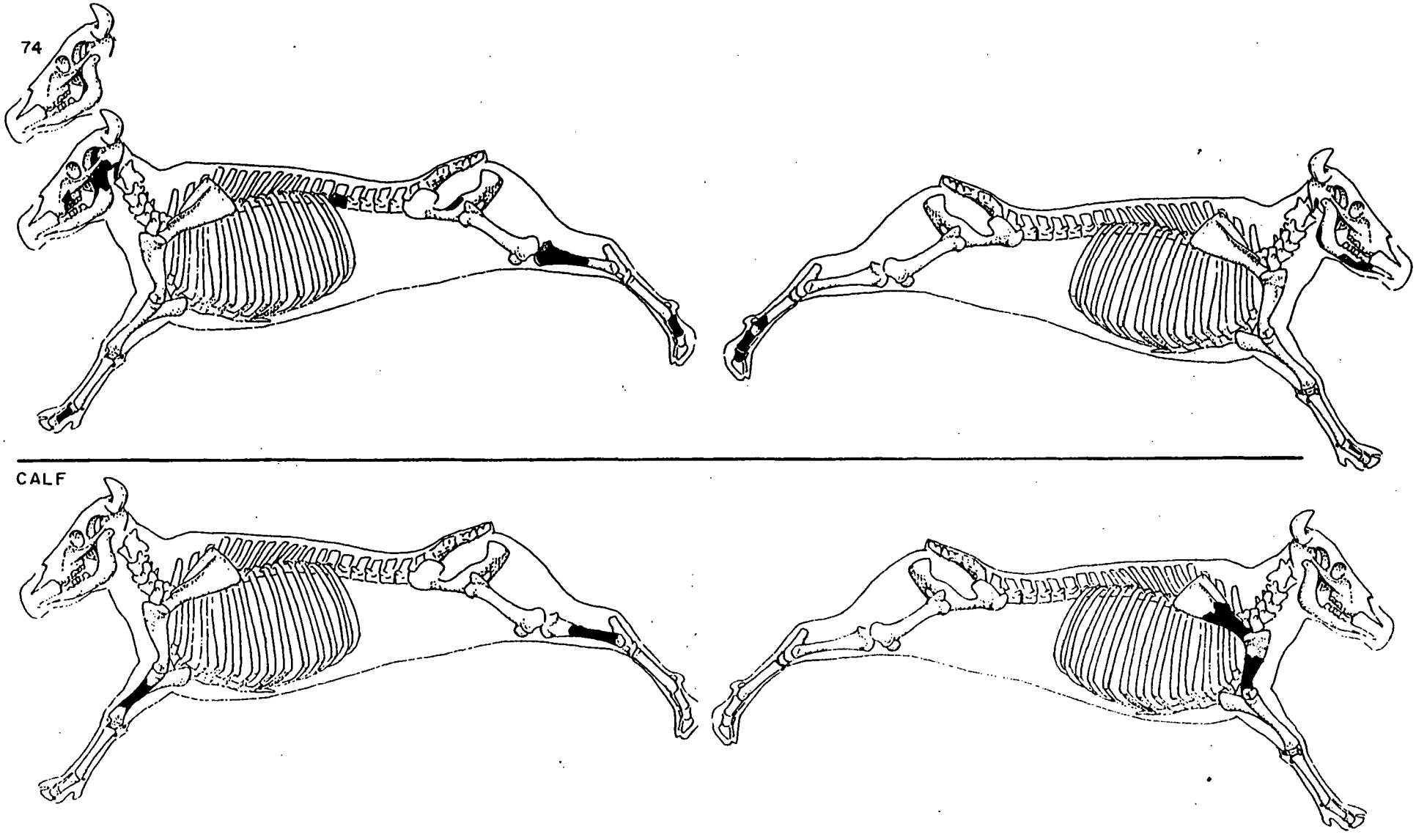


FIGURE 236. Cuts on cattle bone from Level 74 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

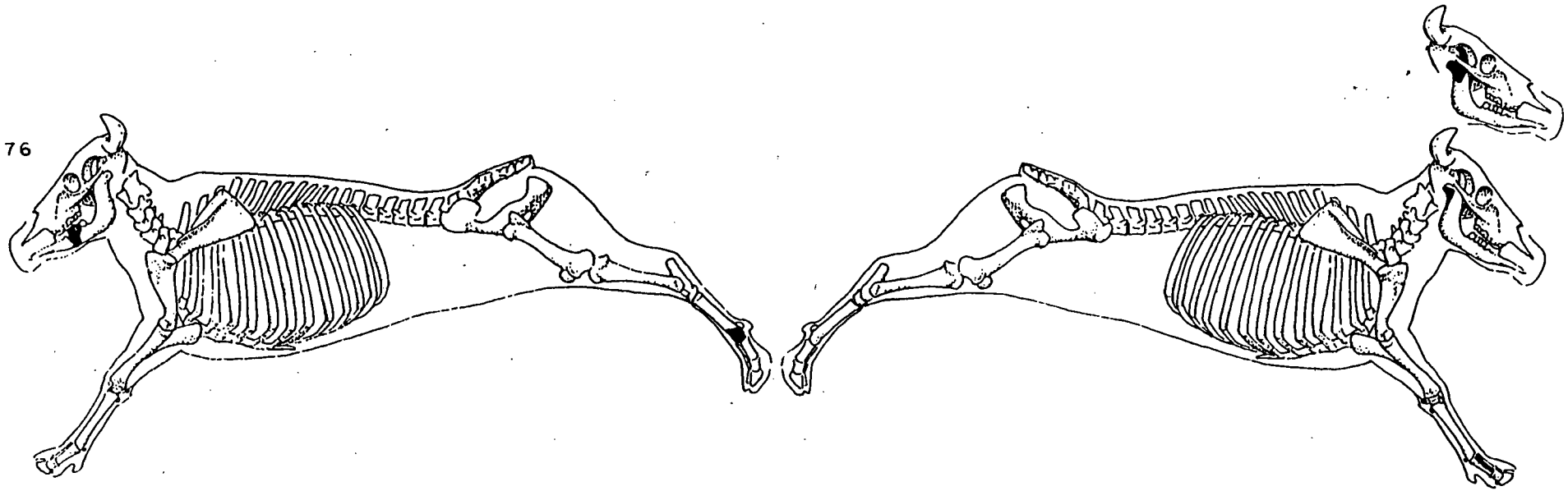


FIGURE 237. Cuts on cattle bone from Level 76 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

farms and plantations. They could take care of themselves, for the most part--few predators would tangle with them--and they were less than fastidious where diet was concerned. *Martha Wahington's Booke of Cookery* (Hess 1981) states that aside perhaps from special occasions, such as fattening for a feast, or penning for births, pigs were allowed to roam free and to root in the dirt for their sustenance (Hess 1981:25). They put on flesh quickly, and Ellis (1750:53) considered a sow to be old if she had lived to seven years. A "Barrow Hog" (castrated boar) was "at [its] full growth" by two years of age (Ellis 1750:111-112), and even the boar selected for a nobleman's Christmas feast was not quite four years old. As the recipe books of the early to mid eighteenth century graphically indicate, every part of a pig except the viscera could be cooked to please even the finest palates (Hooker 1984; Hess 1981; Carson 1985; Ellis 1750; Bradley 1755; Robertson 1766).

The same person who went into such detail about beef has little to say about the marketable cuts of pork. Bradley lists only five cuts which would be seen in the London market in 1755. The forequarter contains the "Fore-Loin and Spring" and the "Spearrib", the hindquarter just "Leg and Loin" (Bradley 1755:25). These are probably the basic portions of pork which would be purchased in the market and then either cooked as is or trimmed into smaller cuts. She is not the only one to use these terms; they appear, for instance, in *Martha Washington's Booke of Cookery* (Hess 1981:57, 62). Reduction in the number of portions cut for the market may have to do with the size of the animal. Modern terms will be followed for the description of pork cuts in these samples.

Table 173 shows that the majority of pork portions in both well samples are of medium food value portions, primarily skulls, foreshanks, hindshanks, and jaws. Predominant high food value portions include the shoulder and pelvis (Table 173; Figures 238 - 242).

Table 173. Distribution of Pork Portions in the Well and in Feature 5000 (as MNP).

Feature 5000 Portion	Upper Well Sample MNP	%	Lower Well Sample MNP	%	MNP	%
HIGH FOOD VALUE						
Loin	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.34
Pelvis	4	7.69	2	9.52	0	0.00
Upper Hind Leg	1	1.92	1	4.76	0	0.00
Shoulder	5	9.61	1	4.76	3	13.04
Upper Fore Leg	1	1.92	3	14.29	2	8.70
TOTALS	11	21.24	7	33.33	6	26.08
MEDIUM FOOD VALUE						
Neck	1	1.92	2	9.52	1	4.34
Hind Shank	3	5.77	2	9.52	3	13.04
Fore Shank	3	5.77	2	9.52	2	8.70
Head (Cranium)	9	17.31	3	14.29	1	4.34

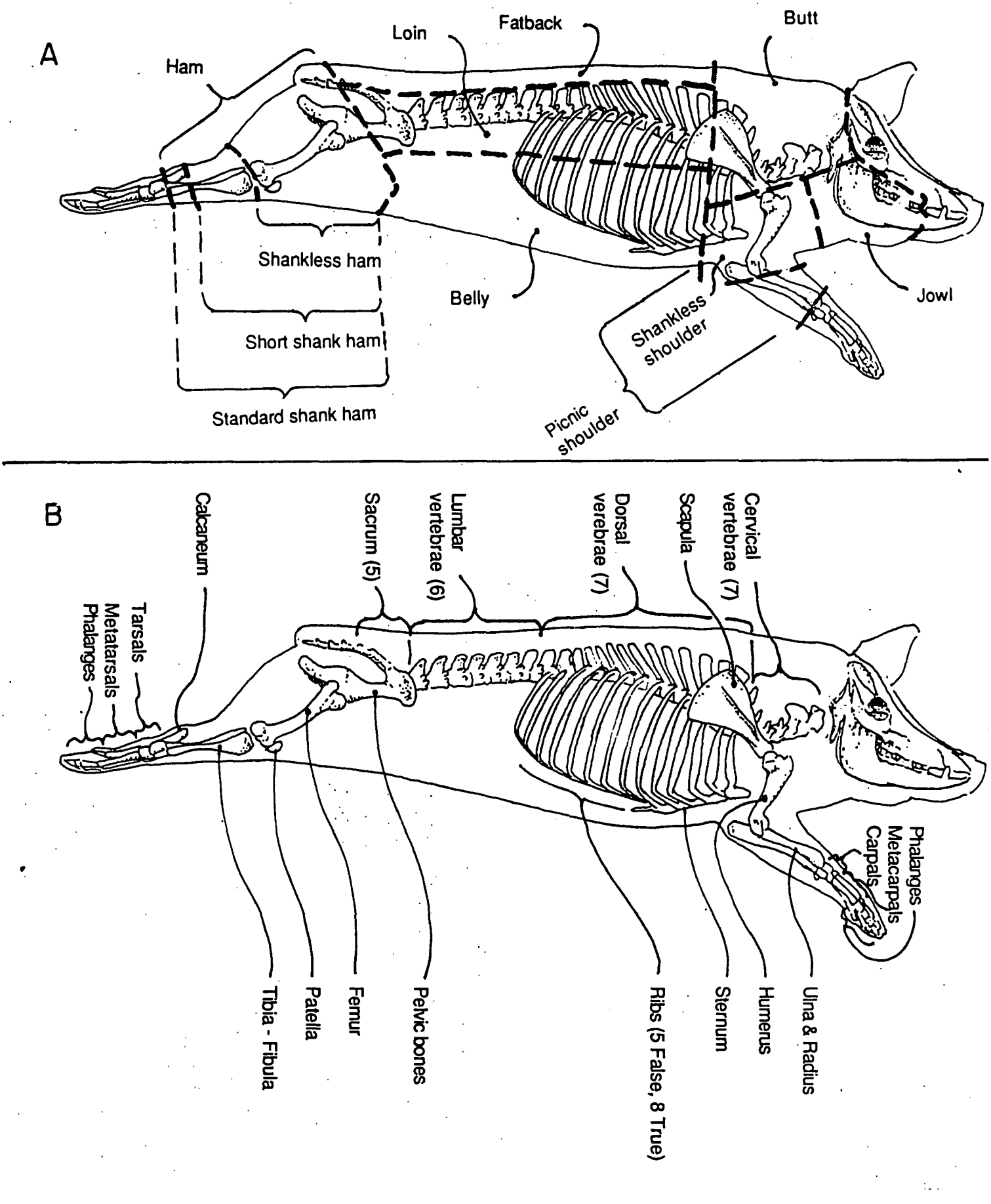


FIGURE 238. A - Butchering cuts of meat for pork.
B - Skeletal diagram of pig illustrating osteological terminology.

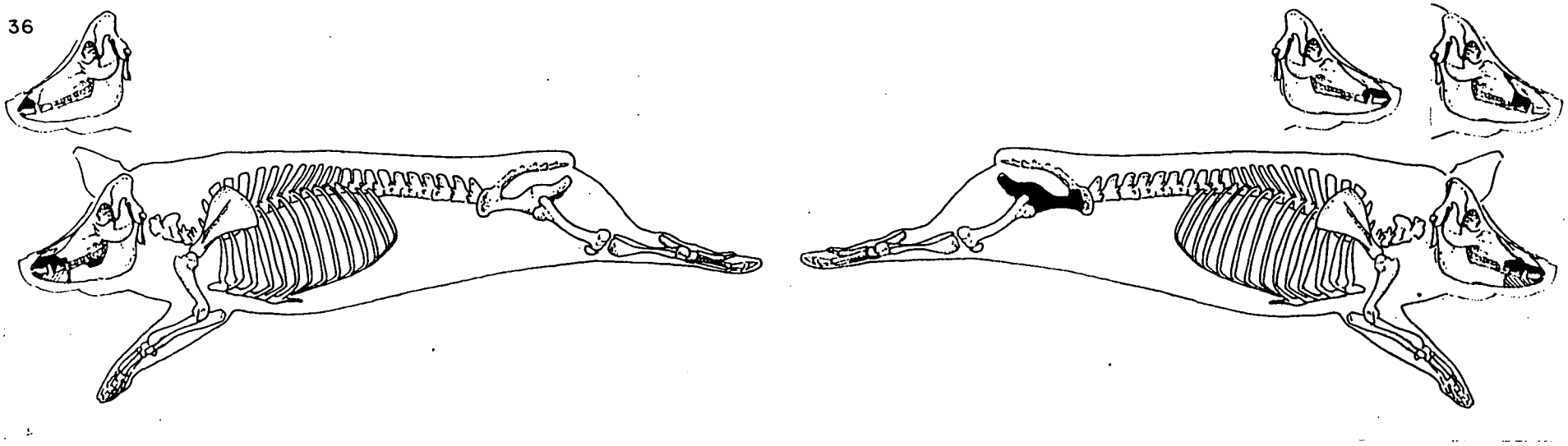


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FIGURE 239. Cuts on pig bone from Level 36 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

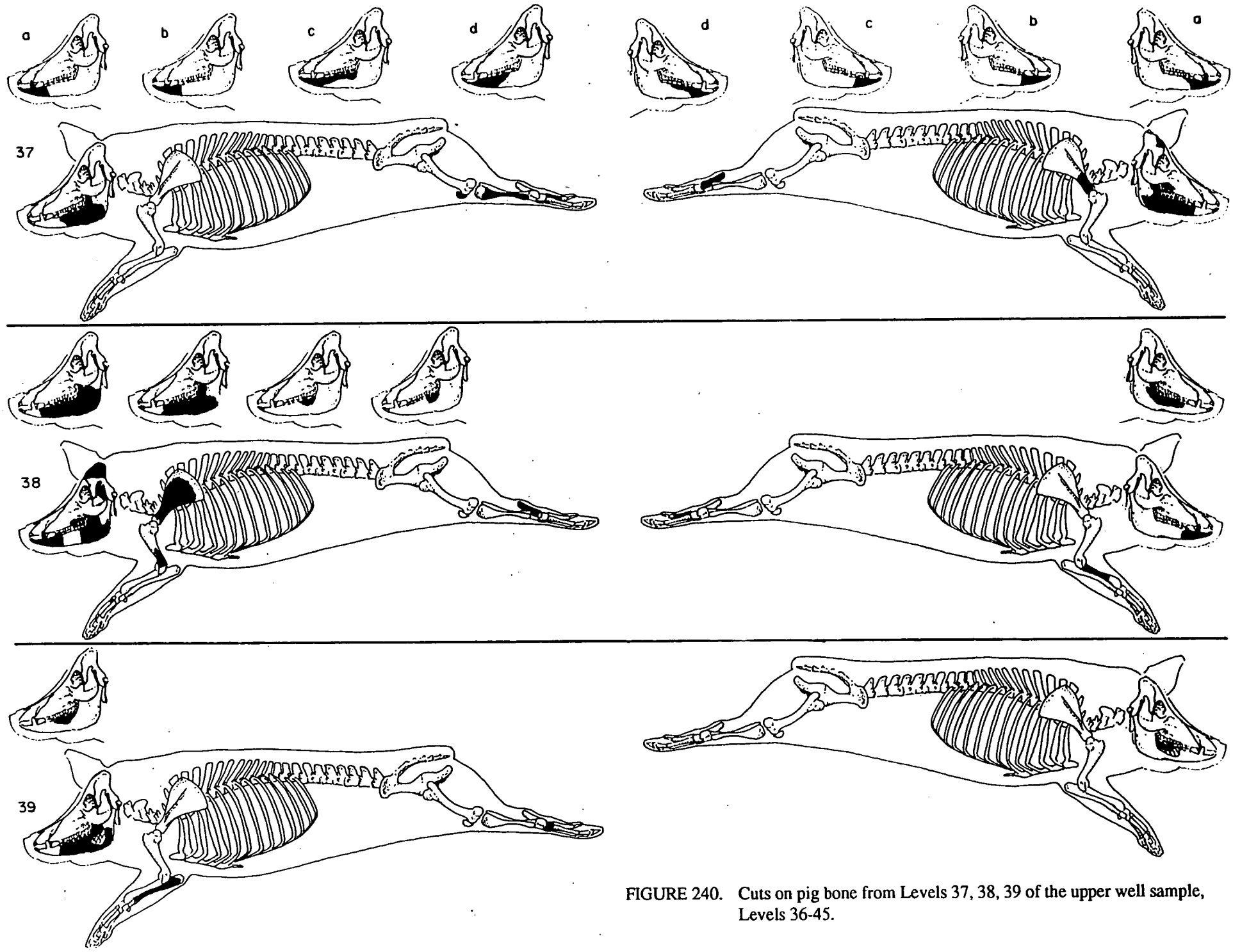


FIGURE 240. Cuts on pig bone from Levels 37, 38, 39 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

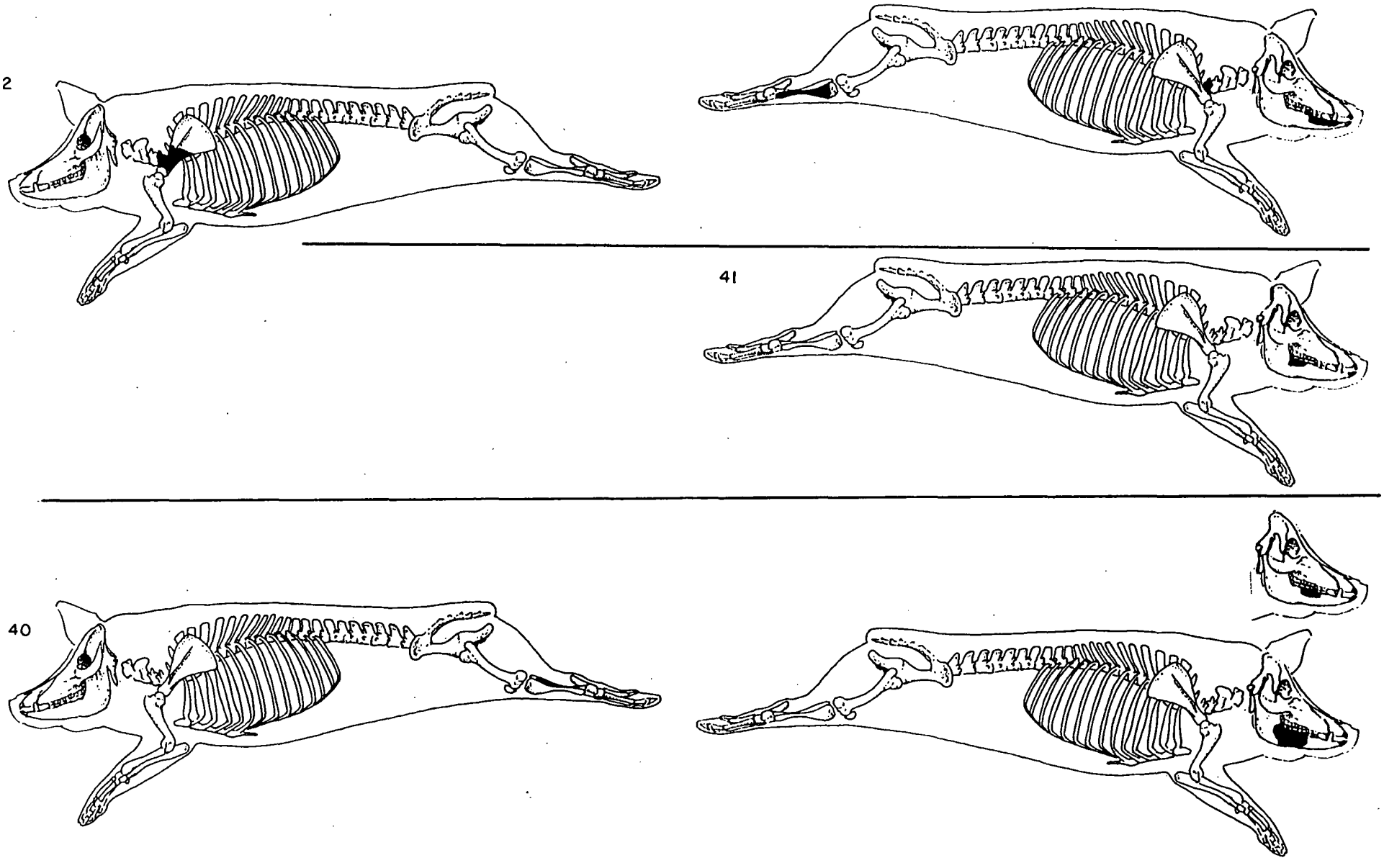


FIGURE 241. Cuts on pig bone from Levels 40, 41, 42 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

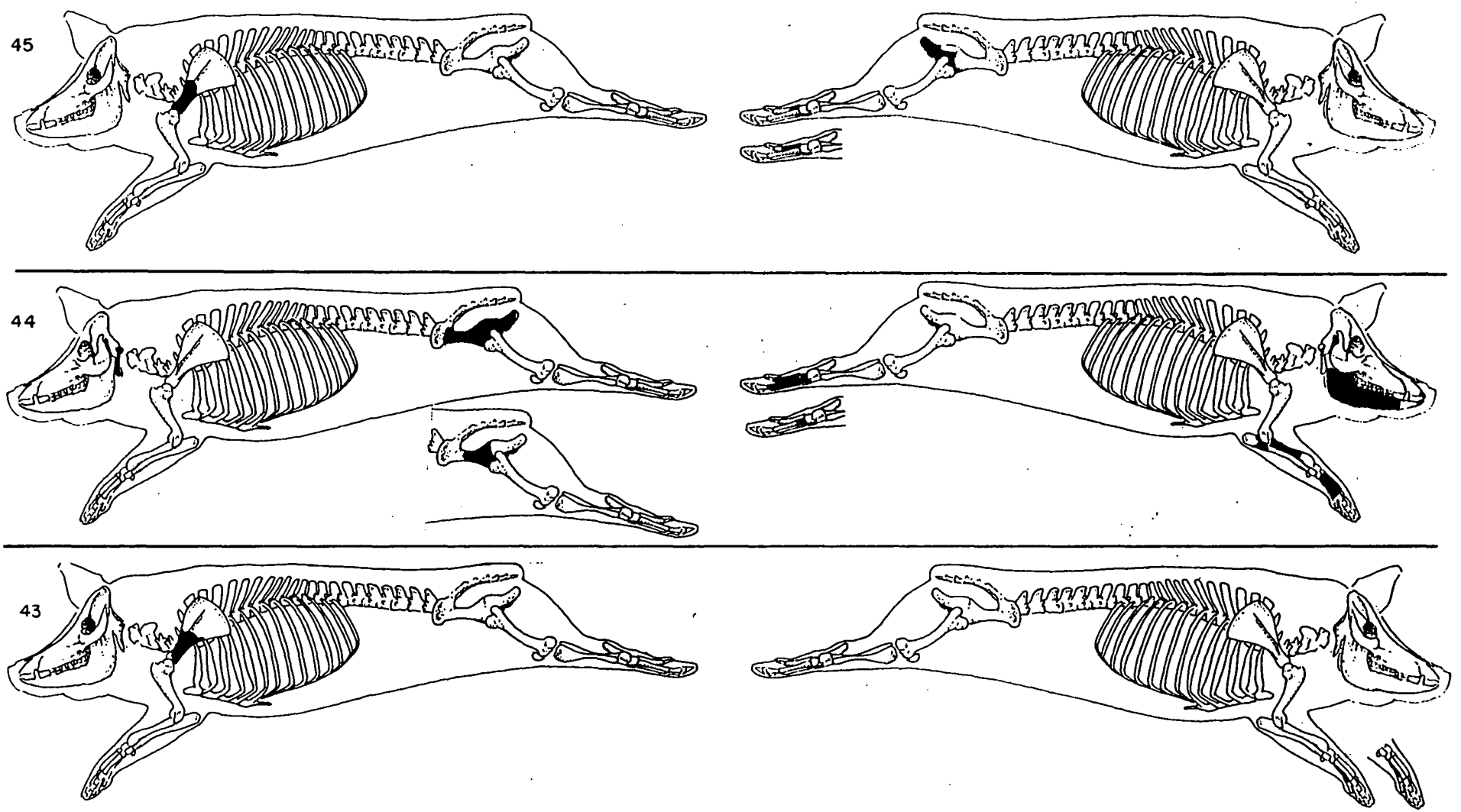


FIGURE 242. Cuts on pig bone from Levels 43, 44, 45 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

Table 173. Continued.

Jaw (Mandible)	17	32.69	2	9.52	8	34.78
TOTALS	33	63.46	11	52.37	15	65.20
LOW FOOD VALUE						
Hind Foot	4	7.69	2	9.52	1	4.34
Fore Foot	4	7.69	1	4.76	1	4.34
TOTALS	8	15.38	3	14.28	2	8.68

The Forequarter

Like the situation noted with cattle, upper fore leg (humerus) fragments were not identified among the pig bones, perhaps for similar reasons. This is interesting considering that five pig scapulae (which articulate with the humerus) were identified in this sample. Of the five scapulae present, four (Levels 39, 42, 43, and 45) are roughly the same size (Figures 240 - 242). The fifth (Level 38) is markedly larger, and it is also the most complete bone of the lot (Figure 240). Three of the scapulae have been extensively chewed by carnivores, particularly on the "neck", and the resulting loss of bone makes description of meat cuts and butchering practices difficult. Four of these scapulae possess cut marks and the rear part of the "blade" is broken away in the same place on each (Figures 240 - 242).

In position, four scapulae would have been part of the butt and/or shoulder (Table 174). The largest bone displays a neat pattern of cut marks, on both outer and inner surfaces. They are shallow and strongly directional, and they indicate a possible method by which meat could have been stripped from this shoulder. The bone could have been held with one end oriented toward the person, and the meat cut away toward the other end. When approximately one-third to one-half of the meat had been stripped from that side, the bone was turned so that the other end was now in place, and the procedure was repeated. This effort was made for both surfaces of the shoulder.

Table 174. Cuts of Pork in the Upper Well Sample

Cut	Bone	MNE	Pieces	No. of Level(s)
THE FOREQUARTER				
Butt or indeterminate	Right Scapula	1	1	39
Forequarter	Left Scapula	4	4	38, 42, 43, 45
	Cervical Vertebra	1	4	42
Shoulder	Left Humerus	1	1	38

Table 174. Continued.

Shank, Picnic Shoulder,or possible debris from Shankless Shoulder	Right Radius	2	2	38, 44
	Right Ulna	1	1	44
	Left Ulna	1	1	37
Jowls	Right Posterior Mandibles	7	7	37, 38, 39,44
	Left Posterior Mandibles	4	4	37, 38, 39
Feet: debris/ indeterminate	Right Metacarpal	4	4	37,43, 44
	Left Metacarpal	1	1	38
THE HINDQUARTER				
Ham	Pelvis	4	4	36, 44, 45
	Patella	1	1	44
Ham Shank	Tibia	2	2	39, 40
	Fibula	1	1	40
Feet: debris/ indeterminate	Metatarsal	1	1	39
	Carpals	3	4	38, 39, 40

The pattern is even more detailed on the outer surface. It seems that the meat was positioned so that first one edge of the scapula was angled up somewhat, and then the other. Perhaps pork shoulder roasts were served boned, at least occasionally. Perhaps scraps of meat were stripped from the "leftovers".

The cut marks on the scapula in Level 43 occur only on the outer surfaces and edges, and only near the posterior end of the fragment (Figure 242). Rather than being at a shallow angle to the bone, as would occur in meat stripping, they cut nearly straight down into the surface. Perhaps they resulted from the cutting of shoulder steaks.

One scapula is conspicuous in that it possesses no cut marks. Most of its joint end is present, and it appears that the neck received a blow on the posterior edge. The purpose of this is unclear, one alternative is that it was part of a large forequarter roast (left attached to fore leg).

A probable shankless "roast" cut is represented by a humerus (Level 38). It is a fragment of distal shaft, well gnawed by a carnivore, and it was probably separated (by ax or cleaver) from the shank bones (radius and ulna).

The upper sample yielded fragments of two radii and two ulnae (Figures 240 and 242). All show signs of having been separated from the humerus--the ulnae are broken in the joint area and the articular surfaces of the radii have each received a blow (ax or cleaver). However, the shank portions were also further processed. The two radial fragments are of nearly equal length (around two-thirds of the entire bone's length) and they possess cut marks on their lateral edges; these marks are especially concentrated near the break in their shafts.

Because of the great size range in pig ribs, and because of the fragmentary nature of these elements in the sample, no ribs were positively identified as pig.

One cervical vertebra was identified as pig, and may be part of the butt/shoulder portion (Table 174). It came from an immature animal, as the body of the vertebra had not fused into one piece when the animal died. The element is complete, and there are no marks on it.

No carpals were identified. However, a minimum of five feet are represented by eleven metacarpals. Three metacarpal fragments were apparently axed near their proximal ends. The bones may have been trim from kitchen preparation of the leg (i. e. removing the ankle), or they may have provided a dish such as "pigs pettitoes" (Bradley 1755).

The Hindquarter

Hams are represented by four pelves in the upper sample. Two of these (Levels 36 and 44) are nearly whole, in contrast to beef pelves from the well samples--they lack only the pubis and small portions of the ilium and ischium. Hacked marks around the obturator foramen in two pelves may indicate meat removal. A third pelvis (Level 45), from a younger animal, lacks the illium also, this part having been cut off. This may simply be another way of cutting a ham, or it may be a smaller ham portion. Another probable ham portion (Level 44) is part of an illium. It shows no marks which can clearly be attributed to butchering.

One kneecap (patella) (Level 39) falls within the ham cut (Gerrard 1949). It is burnt, such that the surface which in the living animal would have had meat on it is black, while the other surface is gray. This may indicate that it still had meat on it when it was exposed to fire, and if this is so, then perhaps the bone was part of a roast. A ham/hind shank is represented by two tibias and one fibula and was probably separated (with an ax or a cleaver) from the femur, at or just below the joint.

The tibia in Level 39 was further modified. It is missing its distal end, and the break bears the mark of a blow which came from in front of the bone. In this manner it may have been disjointed at the ankle. The second tibia has no marks on its distal end, however, cut or scrape marks are present, again indicating meat removal.

The distal ends of both tibias have been chewed, suggesting that these bones were exposed to the elements for a time before they were deposited in the well. While gnawed bones are a small minority of the faunal samples, the majority of the gnawing is located on pig bone.

The fibula (Level 40) is a section roughly the same length as the left tibia in Level 39 (Figures 240 and 241). The proximal end has been sheared off, and cuts run across its anterior edge. From their shallow angle of entry, it is again hypothesized that meat was stripped from this bone, and the direction indicates a motion which ran from distal to proximal ends.

The upper sample contained three tarsals (in four pieces, Levels 38, 39, and 40), and at least three feet represented by 12 metacarpals. The hind extremities appear to have been exposed to fire, for the burnt assemblage includes a calcaneum (Levels 39 and 40), two right metatarsals (Levels 44 and 45), and one left metatarsal (Level 39) (Figures 240 - 242). Thus, parts at least of two rear feet have been burnt, compared to none of the anteriors. No marks on the hind ankles can firmly be attributed to butchering. Although four phalanges are burnt, there are no other marks or modifications present.

In comparison to beef from the upper sample, the pig bone appears to contain fewer signs of

sectioning and breakage among its major meat portions. This pattern was noted by Crader (1984:547, 553) from both slave and plantation owner contexts in storehouse and dry well deposits at Monticello in Virginia. She found that domestic animal bones from the slave (storehouse) context were more fragmented than those from the mansion kitchen (dry well) (Crader 1984). However, in contrast to Crader's (1984:547, 553) findings, cut marks occur on more pig fragments than on beef pieces. The pig bones are smaller than the corresponding cattle elements, and therefore contained less marrow. Possibly there is a difference in secondary treatment in which beef bones were being broken up with plenty of meat still on them (therefore fewer cut marks and signs of stripping), and used in soups and stews, while pork bones were stripped and thrown to the "dogs".

In the upper sample, the most interesting information is provided by pig skull parts--mandibles, maxillaries, and premaxillaries. Eleven individuals are represented by anterior portions of mandibles--segments of bone which would occur below the "snout" in the living animal (five extra loose left first incisors could raise that number to fifteen, but in the absence of the actual jaw bones, these individuals will be left out of the discussion). At least six of the anteriors show clearly that they have been axed through just behind the thick, dense bone where the two sides of a mandible meet at the front (the mental symphysis). What accounts for this pattern? A clue is furnished by the skull bones which would have lain over the mandible, the maxillary and the premaxillary. A premaxillary and a small portion of the maxillary (upper jaw) would have articulated with each of the anterior mandibles in the living animal's skull. Five upper jaw fragments are present in the upper well sample -- three right and two left. None of these upper jaw bones display butchering marks, but it is significant that the maxillary fragments are broken in roughly the same place, on a vertical line (Figure 239).

Due to missing teeth, it was not possible to validly match any upper anterior fragments with lower ones that do have butchering marks. Cutting through a bone, however produces two fragments with butchering marks on them--one for each side of the blade used to cut them. In this instance a "posterior" mandible and a "posterior" maxillary also show the process by which the anterior portions were produced.

Three left and three right fragments of posterior lower jaws extend from the rear portion of the jaw up to a point at or near the mental symphysis. In position, they are the complements of the anterior portions, even though they do not match the anteriors in the assemblage. All six of these halves have, again, been axed through. This cut and/or breakage pattern occurs between the canine and the premolars of the lower jaw, and sometimes resulted in the splitting of the teeth. Crader (1984:553) noted similar breakage on pig mandibles from the dry well at Monticello, which she attributed to tongue removal. This concurs with historical documents indicating pork tongue was served in the dining rooms at Virginia plantations (Noel Hume 1978). In addition, these lower jaws show a pattern of breakage at the cheekbone (zygomatic arch) that could have resulted from pulling individual left and right jaws up, and snapping or hacking them at this point to separate them from the upper head. The recipe cited previously from *The Young Ladies School of Arts* (Robertson 1766) for dressing and roasting a pig states that the jaws should be separated and used as a garnish when serving the roast pig at the table. This may be one explanation for this treatment. Alternative explanations may be that once the jaws were broken away from the head they were discarded or used as hog jowls, and the upper skull used for souse or other side dishes (Figures 239 - 242).

All of these bones indicate a pattern of snout removal. Why would such a pattern be seen in the refuse of one of the wealthiest of colonial households? A good portion of any domestic food animal's head is nose and nasal passages. When the head is to be eaten immediately, or preserved (by salting or smoking), it is necessary to wash out the sinuses first (Henry Woodard, personal communication 1985). Therefore, the snout, with anterior mandibular and maxillary bones connected

to it, is cut off with an axe. This was probably the procedure used on the pigs whose skulls are represented in the upper well sample. Although posterior mandibles could have come from preserved heads and/or jowls, anteriors could only represent fresh pig heads and/or butchering refuse, suggesting that fresh pig heads were consumed by the Addison family.

Of importance is the fact that all of the anterior mandibles occur above Level 40; in fact, six of them are found in the top level of the sample (36) (Figures 239 - 241). This could be explained in terms of the seasonal activities on a plantation, where large numbers of pigs were killed at once, probably in the late fall, when the weather cooled. The fresh heads may have been considered delicacies that were sent up to the Great House for processing and consumption.

Cuts of Pork - The Lower Well Sample

The Forequarter

A butt identified from one scapula from the lower assemblage is in good condition; all of its surface is present (Figure 243). In degree of completeness, this bone stands somewhere between the small and the large scapulae seen in the upper sample. It has no neck at all, but its blade is well represented. The joint end of the bone seems to have been cut off, and there are some cuts on the spine reminiscent of meat removal, but cuts occur nowhere else on the element.

Two picnic shoulder cuts, possibly served with the foreshank still attached are identified by three humerii, two radii, and one ulna fragment (Figures 244 and 245). All three humerii in the lower sample are more complete than the single humerus in the upper sample. Two, in fact, lack only their proximal ends, but the shafts have been chewed by a carnivore at that point, and it cannot be determined if the bones were disjointed from the scapula at that end. The radius from Level 70 is complete except for its distal joint end, which shows signs of chewing. A right radius and ulna from Level 74 were still articulated with each other when their distal portions were sheared off, and neither of them suffered a blow at the proximal end. This suggests that at least one shanked picnic shoulder portion was prepared. In fact, the ulna is missing only the epiphysis of its olecranon process (upper end) and this may have been gnawed off. The toothmarks appear only on the upper end of the ulna, and none are found on the matching radius. If the shank bones had still been articulated with the humerus, the olecranon would have been the easiest part of the joint to gnaw on, as it protrudes from the joint.

Contrary to this evidence may be the presence of cut marks on the distal portions of two humerii, which would seem to indicate meat removal and/or joint separation from the foreshank. It is very possible that pork shoulders were served both with and without foreshanks attached. Of the third and smallest fragment of humerus (Level 70), little can be said because of its poor condition.

No carpals were identified; however, two metacarpals representing the front ankle were present. One (Level 67) is nearly complete and is unmarked, while the other (Level 63) is a proximal fragment, burnt black.

The lower sample produced one atlas and two axis vertebrae (Figure 245). All three of these are broken, but due to their poor condition, it is difficult to say anything valid about them, as regards human alteration. They could represent the severing of the head from the forequarter, or they could have ended up as part of a shoulder portion.

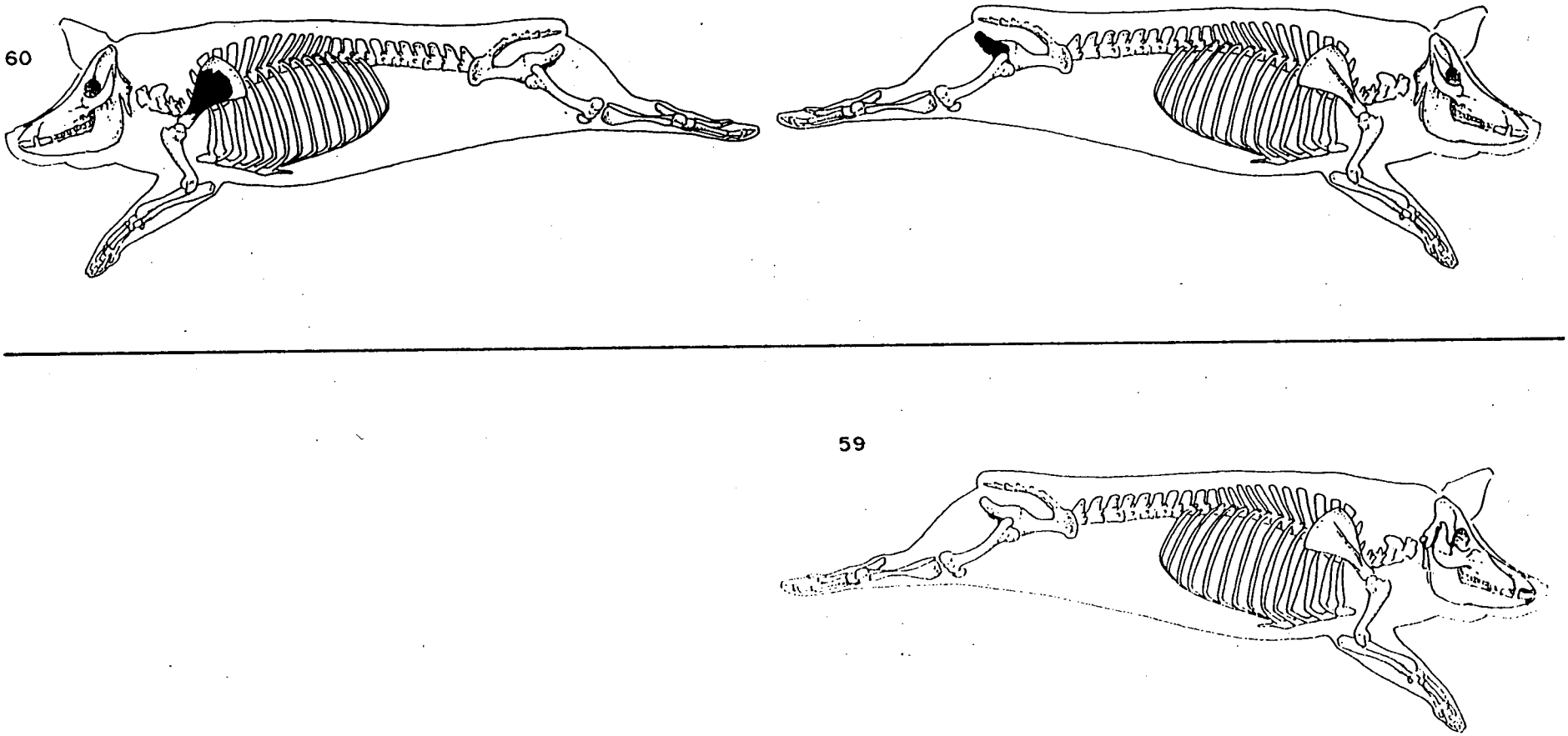


FIGURE 243. Cuts on pig bone from Levels 59, 60 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

The Hindquarter

Ham portions are represented by two pelvis fragments that are in such poor condition that anatomical position must be employed for comparison to the members of the upper sample. By this criterion, the pelvis fragment from Level 60 is remarkably similar to the portion in Level 45 (Figures 242 and 243). The pelvis fragment in Level 61 is similar to the pelvis fragment in Level 44, but it is less complete and is in a poor state of preservation (Figures 242 and 243).

In terms of butchery and meat portioning, there is little difference between the tibias (hindshanks) in the lower sample and the same bone in Level 42 (Figure 241).

Two tarsals, probably representing the ankle, were identified in the lower sample. The astragalus has lost so much of its surface that nothing can be said about its place in meat processing. In contrast, the cuboid is in good condition, and has been both burned and hacked or sheared. Possibly, here is where the separation of the shank and foot occurred. This type of butchery would also explain the absence of marks on the distal ends of the tibias in this sample, as the blow would have fallen below the lower end of the tibia, near the middle of the ankle.

The one metatarsal identified in the lower levels of the well is complete, and displays no marks of human alteration. Eight of the eleven phalanges in the lower sample have been burned. All of these occur in Level 63.

Mutton and Lamb - The Upper Sample

As early as 1727, sheep were being kept at Oxon Hill, a ram, several ewes, and lambs are listed in the 1727 Probate Inventory, as well as three pairs of wool-cutting shears. These two pieces of evidence show that sheep were being bred and raised on the plantation, and that their wool was being gathered. Murray (1895) includes a description of the Reverend W. D. Addison dressing his sheep in red flannel. Goats are not mentioned in the inventories, however their presence cannot be completely ruled out. Although postcranial sheep and goat elements are very difficult to distinguish, the animals in this sample are termed sheep, due to the identification of sheep skull elements in the samples. How many sheep were kept solely as wool animals and how many were kept for food only is unknown. Certainly the remains of food animals occur in the well. They have been cut, hacked, and broken in a pattern that is still employed by modern butchers in the portioning of lamb and mutton (Figures 246 - 252). Similar to other domestic animal portions, the majority of sheep portions in both the upper and lower well samples are of medium food value, primarily hindshank, foreshank, jaws, and skull. The most numerous high food value portions are upper hind leg and upper fore leg (Table 175).

Table 175. Distribution of Mutton/Lamb Portions in the Well and in Feature 5000 (as MNP).

Portion	Upper Well Sample MNP	%	Lower Well Sample MNP	%	Feature 5000 MNP	%
HIGH FOOD VALUE						
Loin	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pelvis	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.11

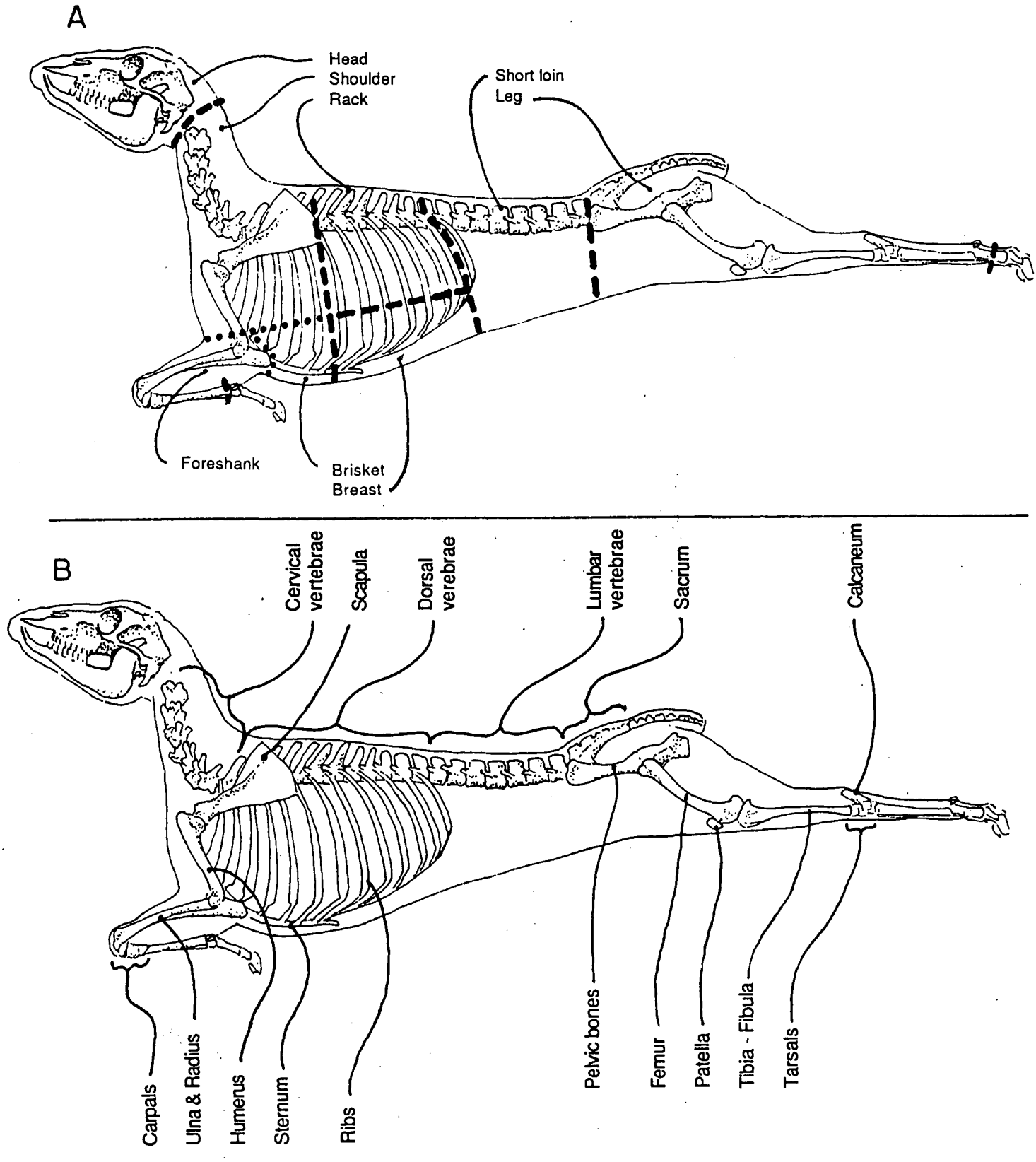


FIGURE 246. A - Butchering cuts of meat for lamb.
B - Diagram of lamb illustrating osteological terminology.

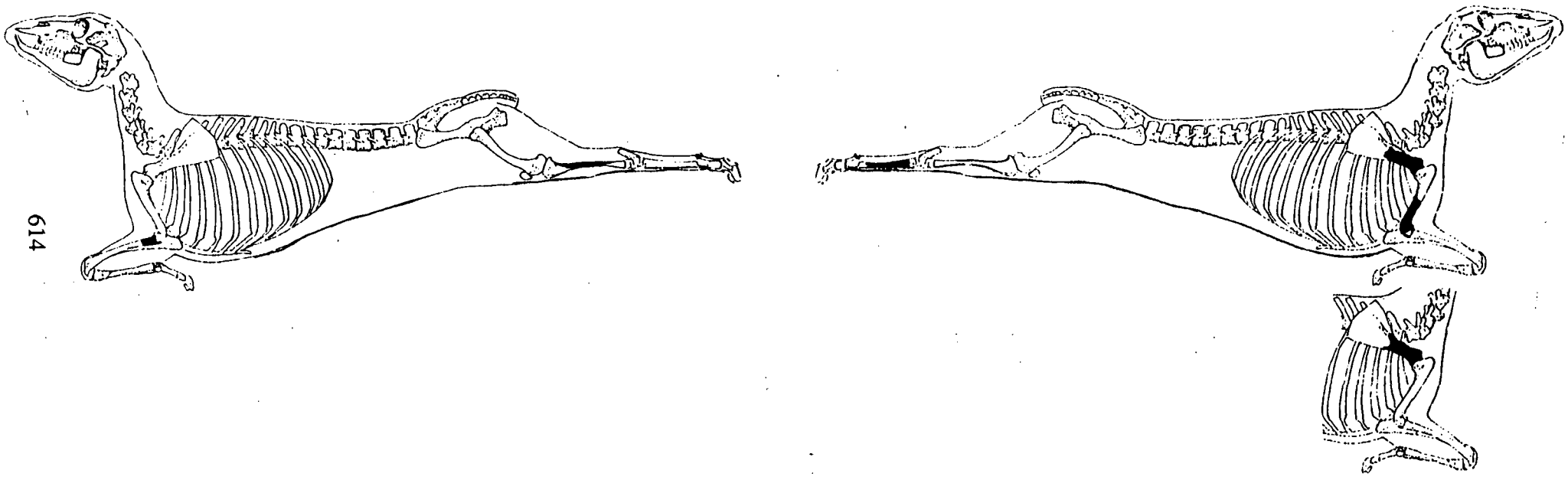


FIGURE 247. Cuts on sheep bone from Level 36 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

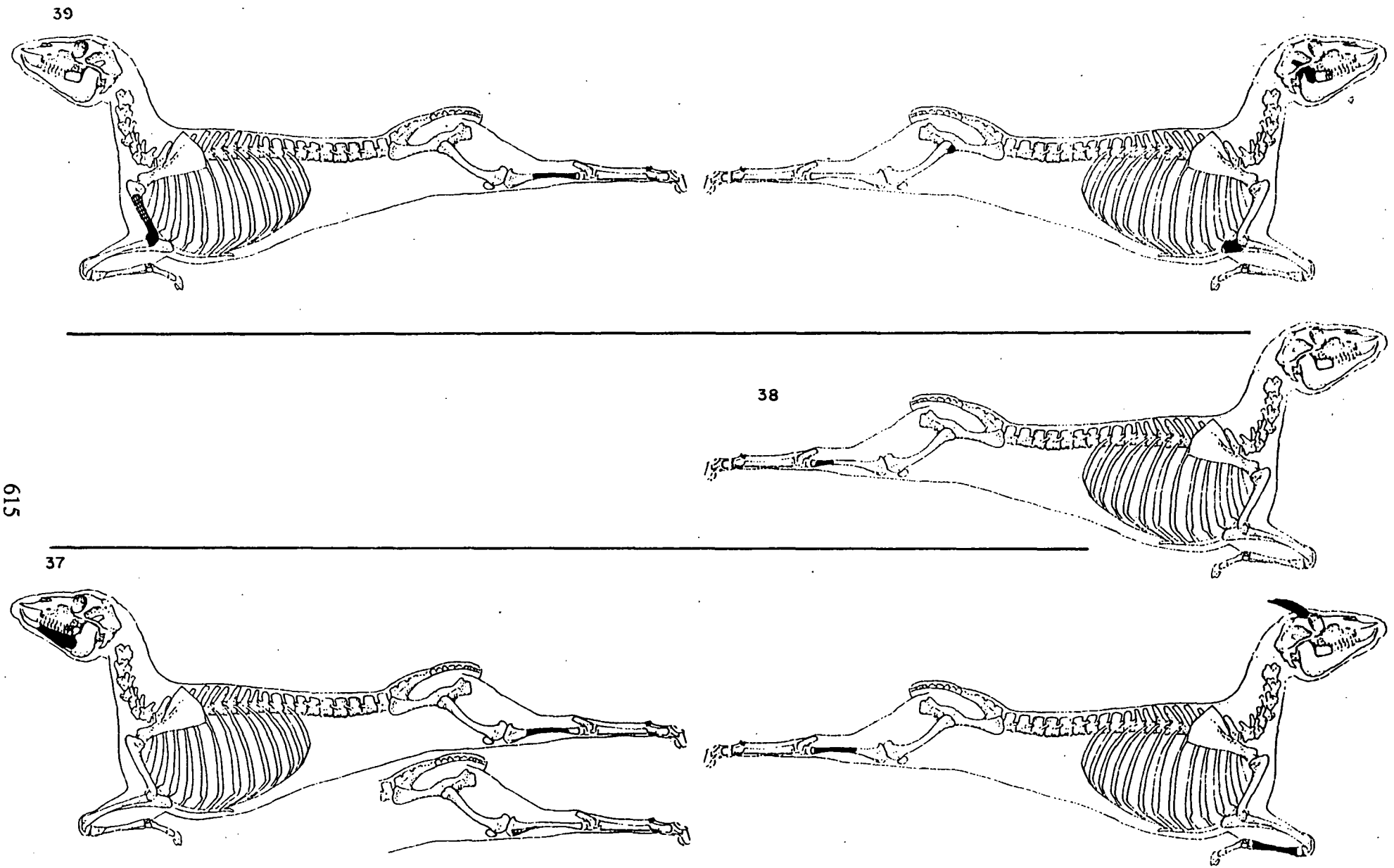


FIGURE 248. Cuts on sheep bone from Levels 37, 38, 39 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

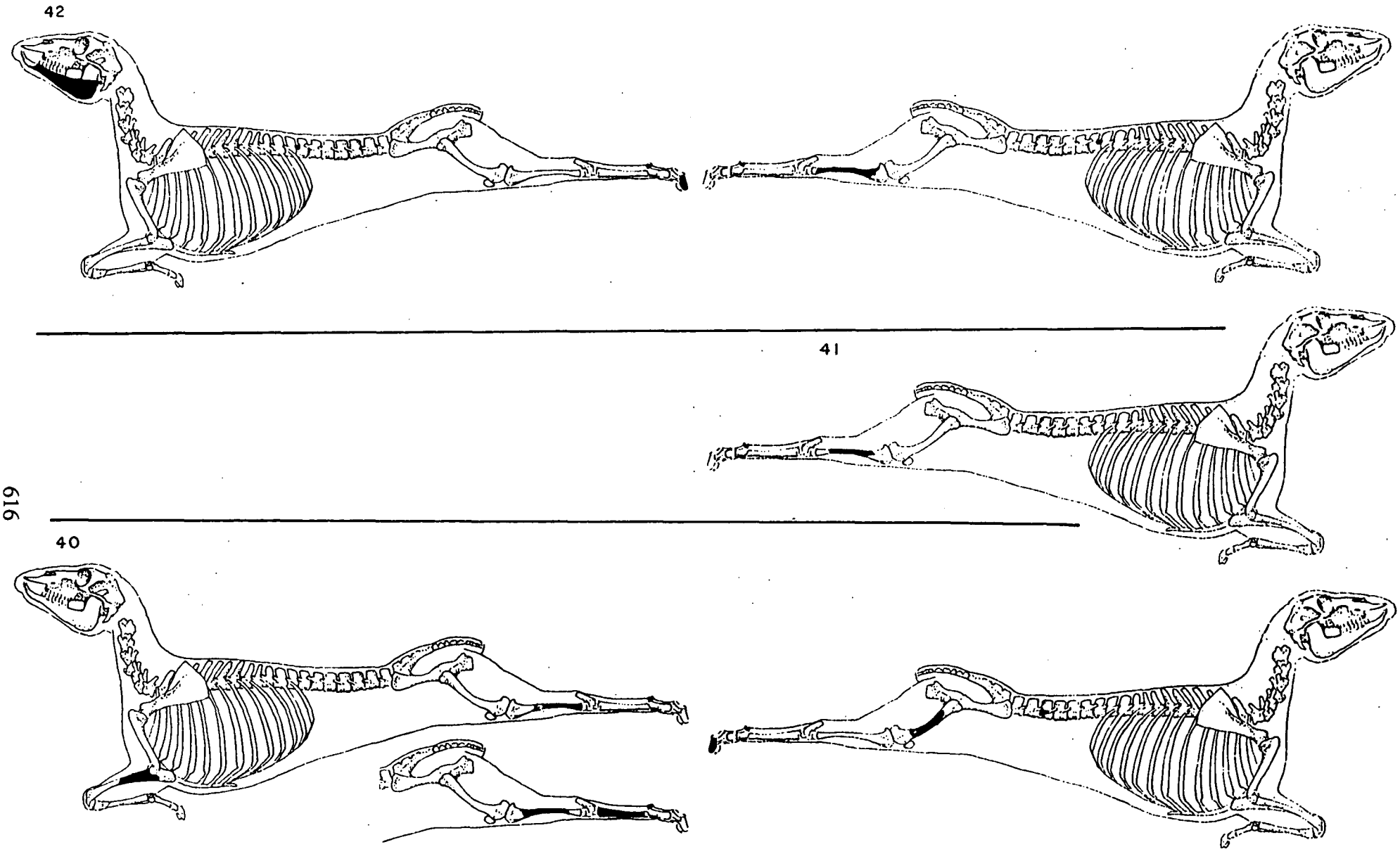


FIGURE 249. Cuts on sheep bone from Levels 40, 41, 42 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.

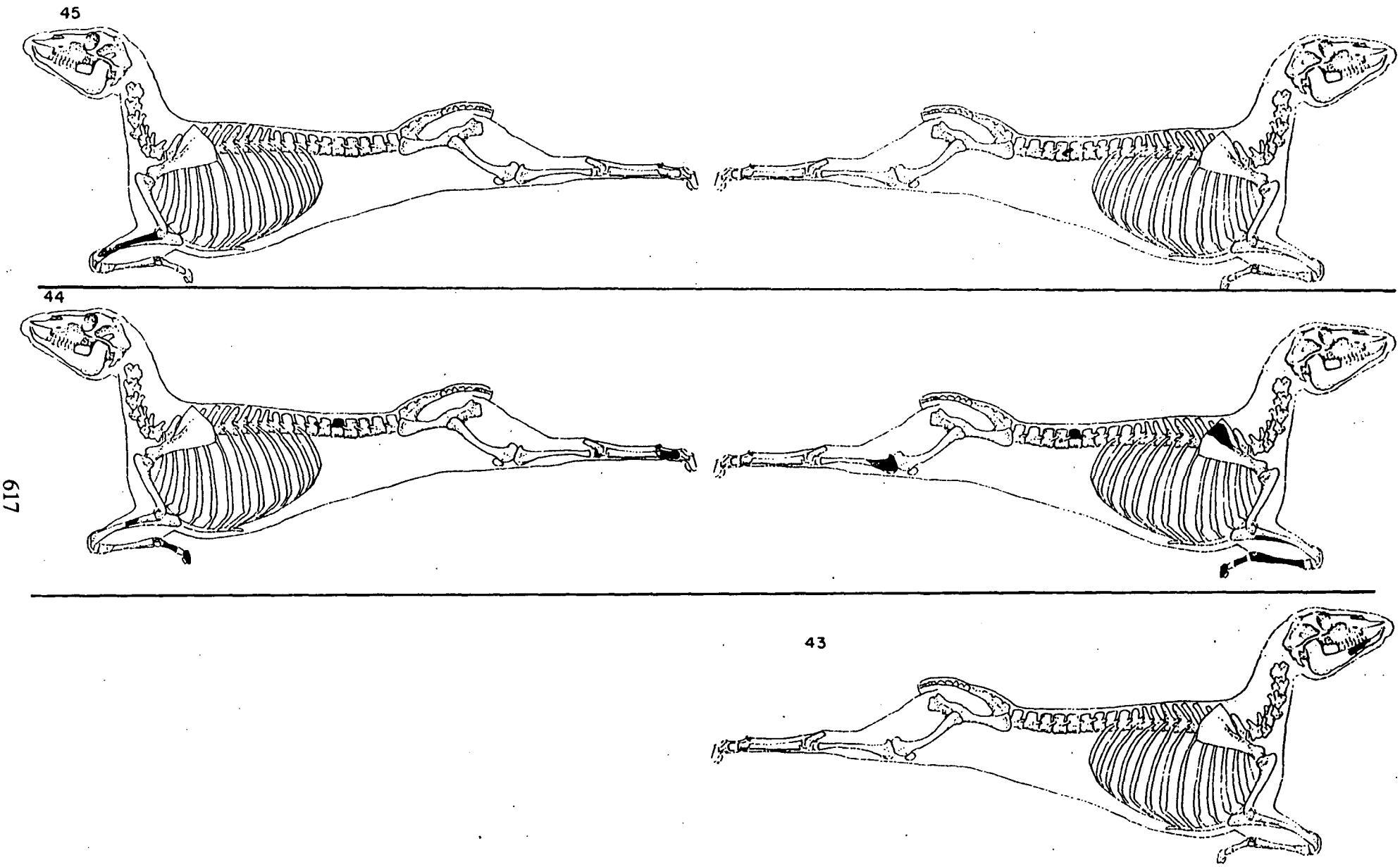
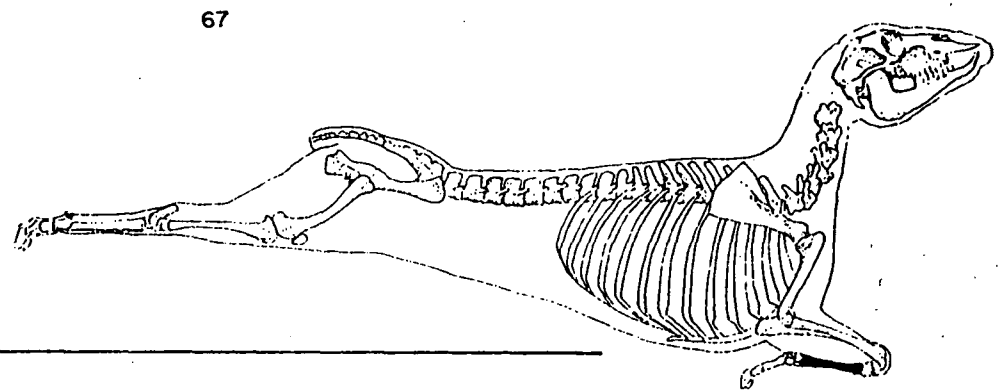
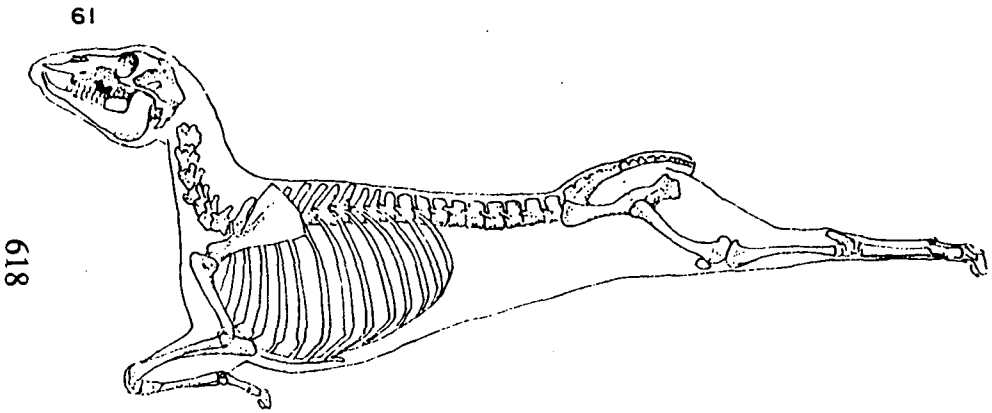


FIGURE 250. Cuts on sheep bone from Levels 43, 44, 45 of the upper well sample, Levels 36-45.





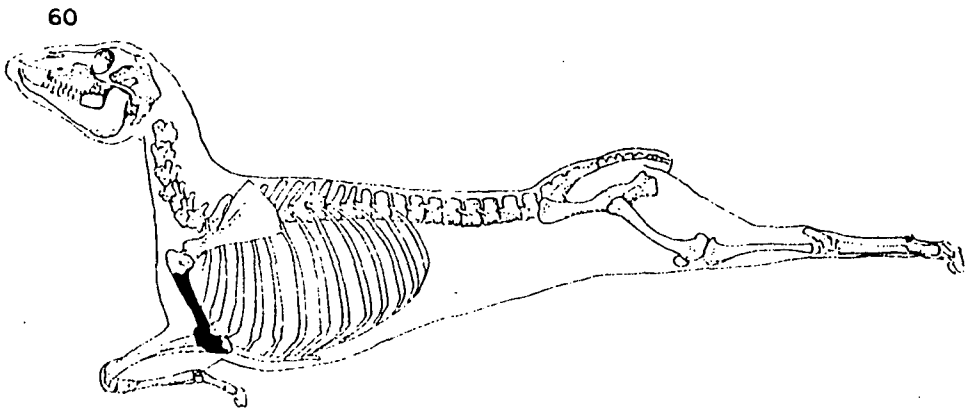


FIGURE 251. Cuts on sheep bone from levels 60, 61, 67 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

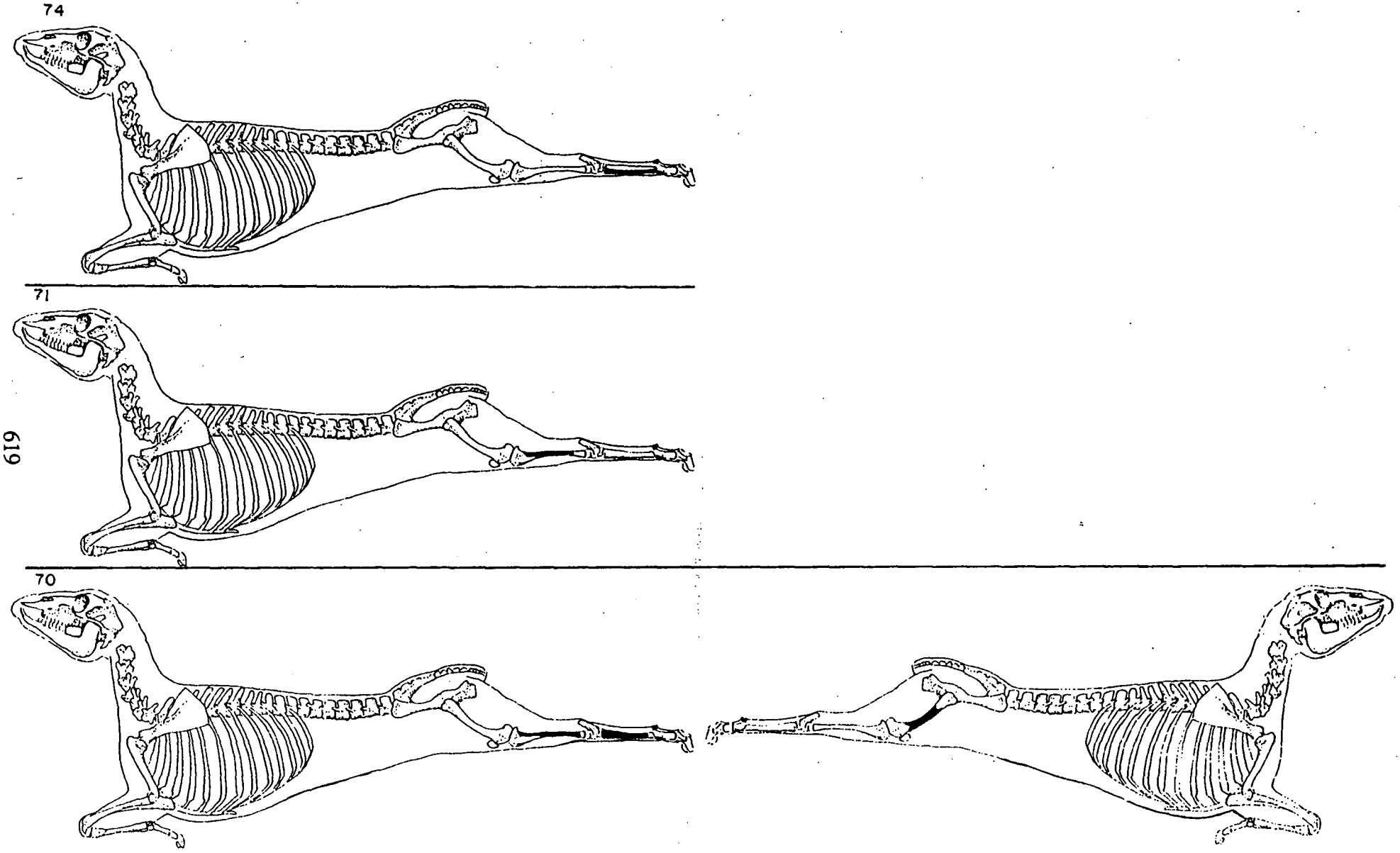


FIGURE 252. Cuts on sheep bone from Levels 70, 71, 74 of the lower well sample, Levels 59-76.

Table 175. Continued.

Upper Hind Leg	1	2.94	1	11.11	1	11.11
Shoulder	3	8.82	0	0.00	1	11.11
Upper Fore Leg	4	11.76	1	11.11	1	11.11
TOTALS	9	26.46	2	22.22	4	44.44
MEDIUM FOOD VALUE						
Neck	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hind Shank	10	29.41	2	22.22	2	22.22
Fore Shank	5	14.71	1	11.11	1	11.11
Head (Cranium)	1	2.94	1	11.11	1	11.11
Jaw (Mandible)	4	11.76	1	11.11	0	0.00
TOTALS	20	58.92	5	55.55	4	44.44
LOW FOOD VALUE						
Hind Foot	2	5.88	1	11.11	0	0.00
Fore Foot	2	5.88	1	11.11	1	11.11
Tail	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTALS	5	14.70	2	22.22	1	11.11

The animals in the upper sample reflect further both the raising and the consumption of sheep at Oxon Hill. At least two newborns are present, and from the lack of any marks on their fragile bones, it is concluded that they were not eaten; rather, they died at birth or shortly after. Therefore, they are excluded from the discussion of meat cuts in the sample. At least two somewhat older juveniles (possibly lambs) and one adult animal may have been eaten at the Great House.

The Skull

At least fifteen skull fragments are found throughout the upper sample. Mandibles and loose lower teeth represent a minimum of three heads (two juvenile sheep and one adult sheep), but the sample also includes several upper teeth and one horn core. The four mandibles (Levels 37, 39, 42, and 43; Figures 248, 249, 250) are broken, and they lack anterior portions, a pattern seen for the other livestock in the well. However, the fracture surfaces of the sheep bones display no hack or cut marks, and therefore no interpretation of these fragments is possible.

The horn core is a different matter; its base was deeply hacked from behind. The skull was clearly broken at this point, perhaps with the goal being access to the brains.

The Forequarter

A shoulder is represented by at least one juvenile bone (Level 44) among the three scapulae from the upper sample. This element and one other (Level 36) have been hacked, possibly to produce a refined shoulder cut including the scapula only. Deep hacks occur on both outer and inner surfaces

of the neck of the scapula from Level 36, and could indicate extra efforts to separate this scapula from the humerus (Table 176; Figures 247 and 250).

Table 176. Possible Cuts of Mutton/Lamb in the Upper Well Sample.

Cut	Bone	No. of MNE	Pieces	Level(s)
THE FOREQUARTER				
Shoulder	Right Scapula		3	5	36, 44
	Right Humerus		1	2	36, 38
	Left Humerus		3	3	36, 37, 39
Shoulder/Foreshank	Right Radius		1	1	40
	Left Radius		3	4	36, 40, 44
	Right Ulna		1	2	39, 44
	Right Metacarpal		2	3	37, 44
THE HINDQUARTER				
Loin	Lumbar Vertebra		3	9	39, 40, 42, 44, 45
Leg	Right Femur		1	2	39, 40
	Right Tibia		5	6	37, 38, 39, 42, 44
	Left Tibia		5	7	36, 37, 39, 40
	Left Tarsal		1	1	44
	Right Metatarsal		1	1	36
	Left Metatarsal		1	1	40
Foot	Phalanges		8	8	40, 42, 44
Unknown	Metapodial		3	7	38, 44

The right humerus in this sample was definitely cut through at the elbow, probably to separate the upper leg from the foreshank. Shallow cut marks on its distal shaft complete the picture of separation of foreshank from upper arm in this instance. Both left humerii are broken and one (Level 37) is so fragmentary as to be useless in interpretation of meat cuts (Figure 248). Another left humerus, from Level 39, provides evidence of a second technique of processing the shoulder portion. Its distal end is unbroken, and no cut marks occur on the shaft. In addition, a left radius from Level 45 matches this bone at the elbow (Figure 248). This upper fore leg was never separated from the foreshank before it was sent to the table, i. e., a fore leg of sheep was probably served. The fact that both bones were broken, however, may indicate further treatment, perhaps after a first meal. It appears

that, like pigs and cattle, sheep legs were served at least two ways, as complete legs and in smaller forequarter cuts.

One right radius and ulna (Level 40) and one left radius (Level 36) may have come from a short-shanked shoulder portion, for the lower portions of the shafts of these bones have probably been cut off (Figures 247 and 249). This conclusion is in doubt, though, because the upper end of the ulna is broken and this would indicate joint separation from the humerus (upper arm). Possibly, the distal shafts were not broken on purpose, or the fore leg was divided into three meat portions, arm, proximal foreshank, and distal foreshank.

One juvenile metacarpal (Level 44) lacks only its distal epiphyses. Since these were not fused to the rest of the bone, they could have fallen off at any time, before or after deposition in the well. There are no marks on this bone. The second metacarpal is missing its distal end; unfortunately, this end has been heavily gnawed, so the fracture surfaces cannot be interpreted (Figure 250).

The Hindquarter

No complete lumbar vertebrae (representing the loin cut) occur in the upper well sample. Three of the nine pieces present in the upper levels of the well (Levels 40, 44, and 45, representing three vertebrae) were split longitudinally, the blows falling to one side of the spinous process (Figures 249 and 250). This provides some evidence for the division of a carcass into right and left sides. One (Level 44) has also been partially burned, and may have come from a loin roast.

Possible signs of meat removal occur on another vertebral fragment in Level 44. The transverse process of this bone displays cut marks, a pattern similar to that seen on the loin vertebrae in the beef collection. One vertebral fragment from Level 45 has been gnawed by a carnivore.

No pelves (loin/leg) from the upper levels were positively identified as sheep. Fragmentation due to marrow extraction may have biased the identification of this element. An alternative explanation for the absence of pelves in the sample would be discard patterns, i.e., disposal in a different part of the well or in a different refuse deposit, or exposure to rodents and carnivores.

One femur shaft fragment (Level 40) and one "head" (proximal epiphysis) of this element (Level 39) were identified, and probably represent a leg of lamb (Figures 248 and 249). The head is the part of the bone which would have inserted into the hip socket. The proximal epiphysis from the upper sample was not fused to the rest of the femur "head", and it was completely calcined. The fact that even the surface which would have been attached (with cartilage) to the shaft of the femur is burnt white would indicate that this bone part was probably not connected when it was exposed to the flame. Perhaps it was discarded in the fire. An alternative is that the head was still on the femur, and that the thin layer of cartilage between the head and the shaft burned away quickly, exposing the surface of the bone.

The fragment of femur shaft is broken, but the bone was chewed to the point where no real butchering interpretation can be made. These upper hind leg portions represent the most desirable and highest food value cuts on the sheep (Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949).

Evidence of one short-shanked leg cut (Level 39) and one full-shanked leg cut (Level 40) is provided by two left tibias from the upper assemblage (Figures 248 and 249). With the exception of one piece (a left tibia proximal shaft fragment with deep hacks across one surface), the tibias in the upper sample show few marks of surface modification (meat removal, cutting of steaks, etc.), yet all of the

tibias are fragmented. Perhaps this points to breakage of bones for further processing (i. e., stew/soup).

There are no marks on tarsals (ankle bones) from the upper sample. One juvenile metatarsal (Level 40) lacks only its distal epiphyses, which are unfused. There are no marks on this bone. The second metatarsal is a fragment of broken shaft, and nothing more can be said about it.

Six of the seven pieces of unidentified metapodial in the upper sample are lower joint ends ("trochleas"). Only one trochlea (Level 44) had been fused to the shaft; all the rest are from younger animals. Three of the trochleas (Levels 38 and 44) are burned, and this number includes the fragment from the more mature animal. The circumstances under which the burning occurred are unknown, but roasting over an open fire could produce burning on these bones. Of course, they could have also been disposed of in a fire, after butchering.

All eight of the phalanges (toe bones) in the upper sample may be from a young animal. They exhibit no marks of human alteration.

The only ribs identified as sheep were from the neonatal and juvenile animals. Undoubtedly adult ribs occur in the samples, but because of the size overlap between sheep, pigs, and cattle ribs, these were not identified, and are included under the unidentified mammal category.

An idea of how sheep portions were processed emerges when the patterns of breakage and cut marks are observed. Probably, roast-size portions of meat were eaten first, and then the leftovers were further used for soup, stew, marrow, and/or flavoring in other dishes. The effects of exposure to carnivores undoubtedly contributed to the fragmentation of elements. The frequency of carnivore gnawing on pig and sheep bones compared to that of cattle bones, suggests that pig and sheep remains were more often tossed out where they were exposed to gnawing, while cattle bones were not. This may be related to the secondary utilization of cattle versus sheep and pig portions, or may just reflect different disposal patterns. Of course, all of these bones were eventually collected and disposed of in the well.

Mutton and Lamb - The Lower Sample

The generally poor condition of the waterlogged bones again limits what can be said about them. No scapulae, pelves, or vertebrae from sheep were identified, but the bones may have lost their identity through fragmentation. Only a few skull elements could be assigned to sheep, in a situation where their natural tendency to break is compounded by poorer preservation. No doubt, every part of these animals' skeletons has been adversely affected, and this makes comparison to the contents of the upper sample somewhat inaccurate. The best that can be done toward a reliable analysis is to present general descriptions and comparisons of body parts, on a presence-absence basis.

One newborn or very young juvenile animal was found in the lower sample. The skeleton of a modern, domestic sheep (two days old) was used to identify and age these elements. Its remains are curious in that they are all burned. Most newborn/juvenile sheep elements, however, came from Level 63, which contained a concentration of burnt bones, the only such concentration in either of the well samples. These bones could have been burned as a measure of sanitation, or they could have belonged to the victims of a fire. The neonatal/juvenile sheep bones bear no other marks of possible human intervention, and for this reason they are not included in the discussion of meat cuts. Table 177 lists the possible meat cuts represented.

Table 177. Possible Cuts of Mutton or Lamb in the Lower Well Sample.

Cut	Bone	MNE	No. of Pieces	Level(s)
THE FOREQUARTER				
Shoulder	Left Humerus	1	1	60
	Left Ulna	1	1	60
	Right Metacarpus	1	1	67
THE HINDQUARTER				
Leg	Right Femur	1	1	70
	Left Tibia	1	1	70
	Left Metatarsal	1	1	70
Unknown	Metapodial	2	2	67, 74

The Skull

One fragment of maxilla (upper jaw) and ten loose upper teeth are the only upper skull fragments identified from the lower sample. All of these upper skull parts occur in Levels 60 and 61. Only one mandible is represented, by a loose left molar, and this tooth comes from Level 61. Based on the proximity of all of these pieces, and on tooth wear, all skull elements could have come from the same adult individual.

The Forequarter

The humerus (shoulder) appears to have been separated from the foreshank at the junction of the radius and humerus (Figure 251). There is an ax or cleaver mark on the distal epiphysis, which took out a small chunk of bone at that point. Aside from this, the element lacks only its proximal end. Whether that end was broken off during butchering or by noncultural forces cannot be ascertained.

Much of the shaft of the humerus displays cut marks, which are probably signs of meat removal. This contrasts with the sheep humerii in the upper sample.

The proximal portion of the ulna was probably hacked during separation of foreshank from upper arm. It is in only fair condition, and nothing more can be said.

Only the lower end of the metacarpal was broken or gnawed away prior to deposition in the well. The bone has been chewed by a carnivore from one end to the other, so it cannot be determined whether the distal end was simply chewed off or whether it was broken due to cultural factors.

The Hindquarter

Most of the shaft of the femur was present (Figure 252). It is possible that the ends were hacked, but no firm conclusions can be drawn, due to the state of the bone. In terms of fragmentation, it is similar to the femur fragment in Level 40.

The tibia is missing its articular ends, as well as part of its shaft. It may have been broken during butchering, and the breakage pattern is similar to several tibias in the upper assemblage (Level 42, for example). Much of the bone exhibits toothmarks, probably from a carnivore.

The metatarsal is in poor condition. It is missing some of the distal (lower) end, and its proximal (upper) articular surface is unmarked. This breakage of the lower end of ankles may indicate that only the feet were removed prior to preparation and consumption of leg portions. Two unidentified front/hind ankle fragments (metapodials) are represented by two trochleas ("knuckle bones") of different sizes. Neither was fused to the shaft of its metapodial, and both were burned, as in the upper sample. This provides more support for the idea that legs were roasted, at least occasionally, with the lower leg and ankle included as part of the leg.

No rib or toe bone fragments were identified as sheep in the lower well sample.

There are no observable differences between the sheep bones in the lower sample and the corresponding elements in the upper sample of the well. High and medium food value cuts are represented, and due to the condition of the lower assemblage, little can be said regarding different butchering practices between the upper and lower well samples. The absence of rib cuts in both the upper and lower well samples is probably related to the unidentifiable nature of these bones, and does not conclusively indicate that these portions were not consumed. The MNI of two lambs and one adult sheep from the lower well and at least four juveniles and one adult from the upper well samples suggests a preference for younger animals; this may be related to status and/or personal preference. The younger, more tender lambs may have been selected more often for consumption at the Great House, while older individuals may have been eaten more often in other quarters.

Feature 5000-The structure in Area V

Cuts of Beef

The cuts of beef represented in Feature 5000 are basically the same as those identified from the well samples. The butchering techniques and location of cut and hack marks are also very similar between the samples (Figures 253 - 256).

The basic sectioning of beef at Oxon Hill is probably very similar to techniques illustrated by Gerrard (1949) and described by Bradley (1755) for the London and Home Counties region of England (Figure 224A). The only obvious difference occurs in the division of the beef forequarter (Figures 224 and 253 - 256). In many cases these is no evidence for the separation of the chuck and blade cut from the sticking piece. This suggests that the sticking piece and chuck and blade were often part of a large forequarter portion, instead of being divided into separate cuts.

2264 – Z13

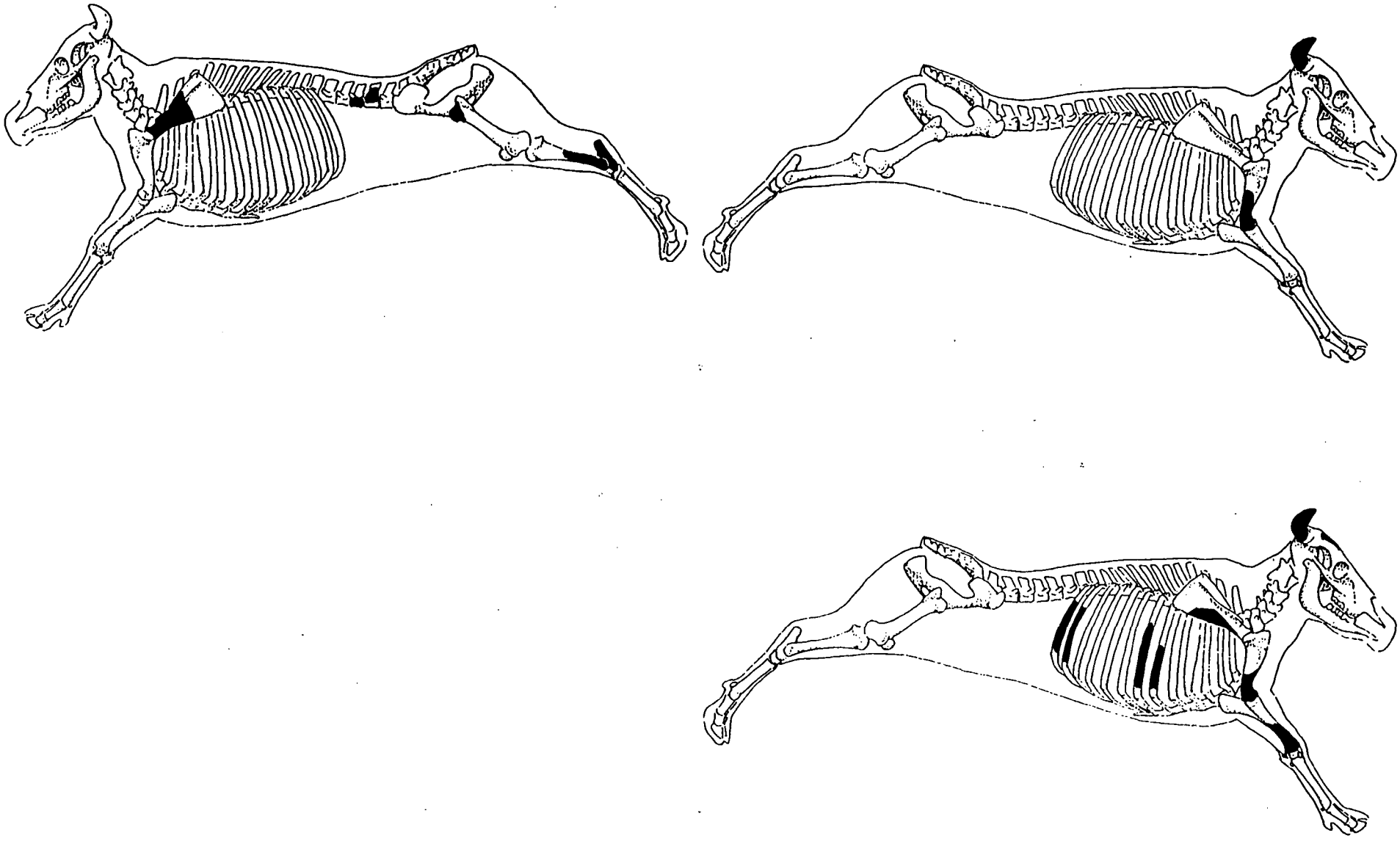
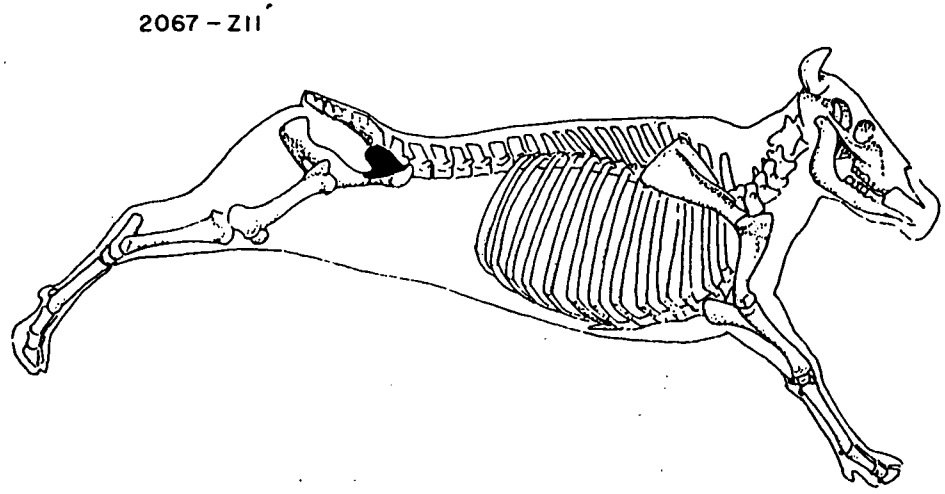


FIGURE 253. Cuts on cattle bone in Feature 5000.



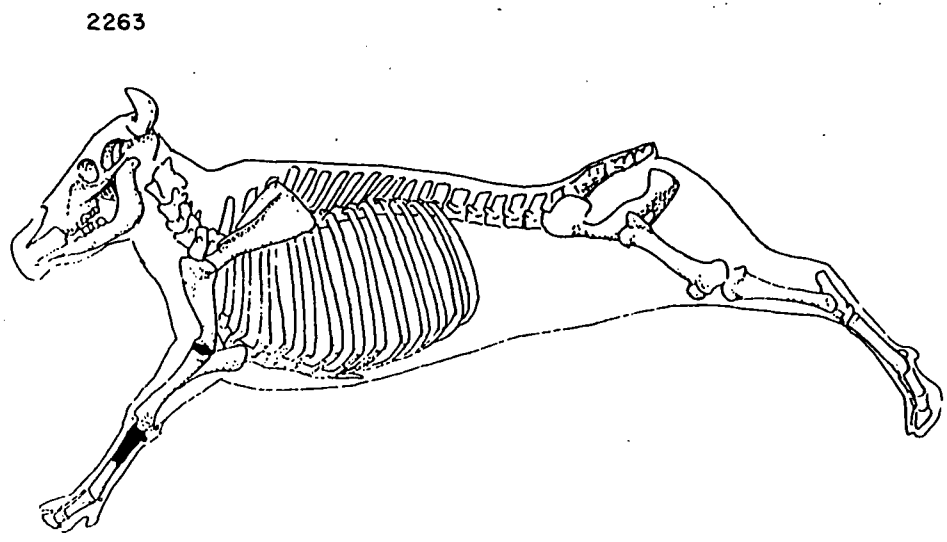


FIGURE 254. Cuts on cattle bone in Feature 5000.

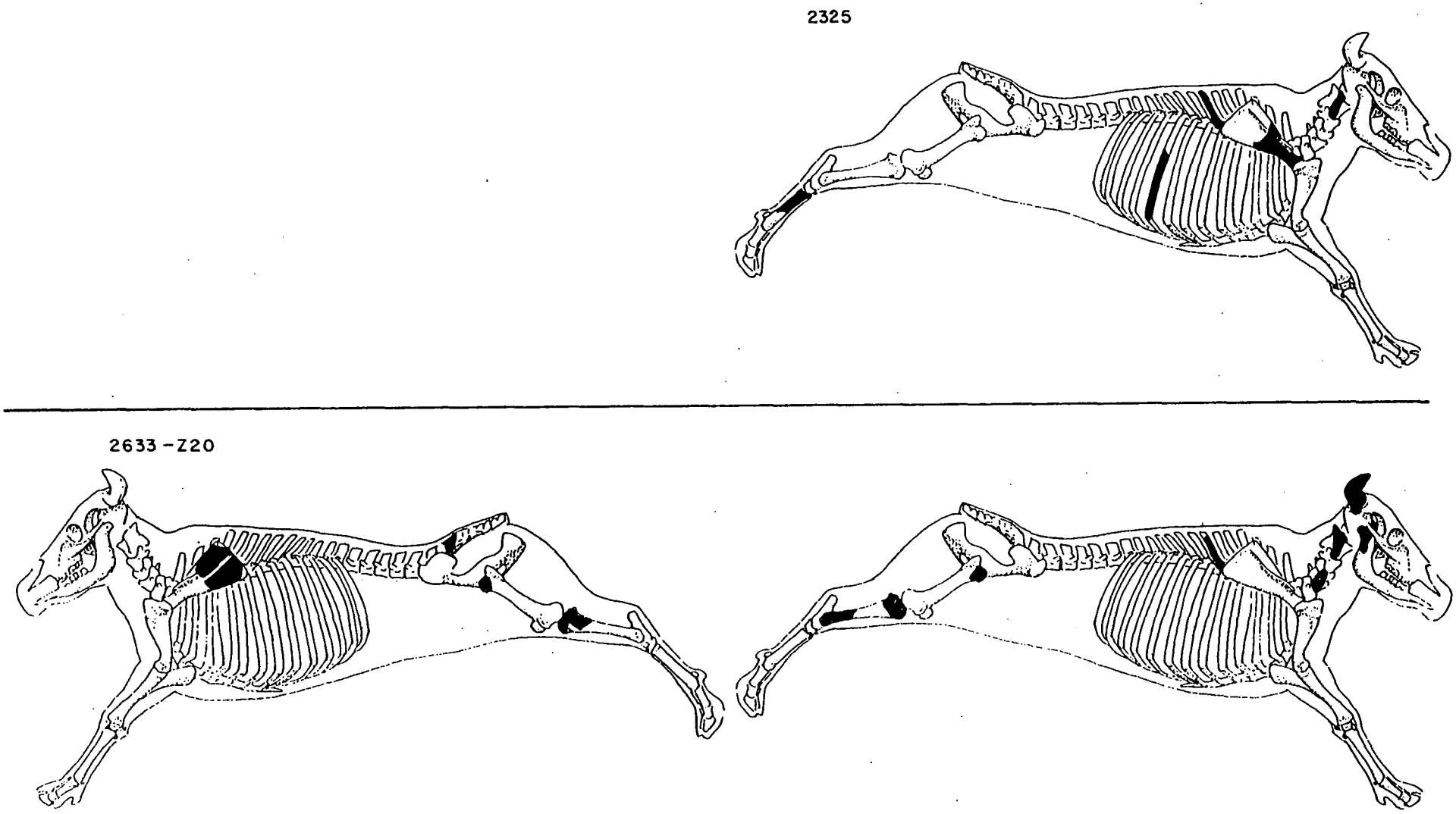


FIGURE 255. Cuts on cattle bone in Feature 5000.

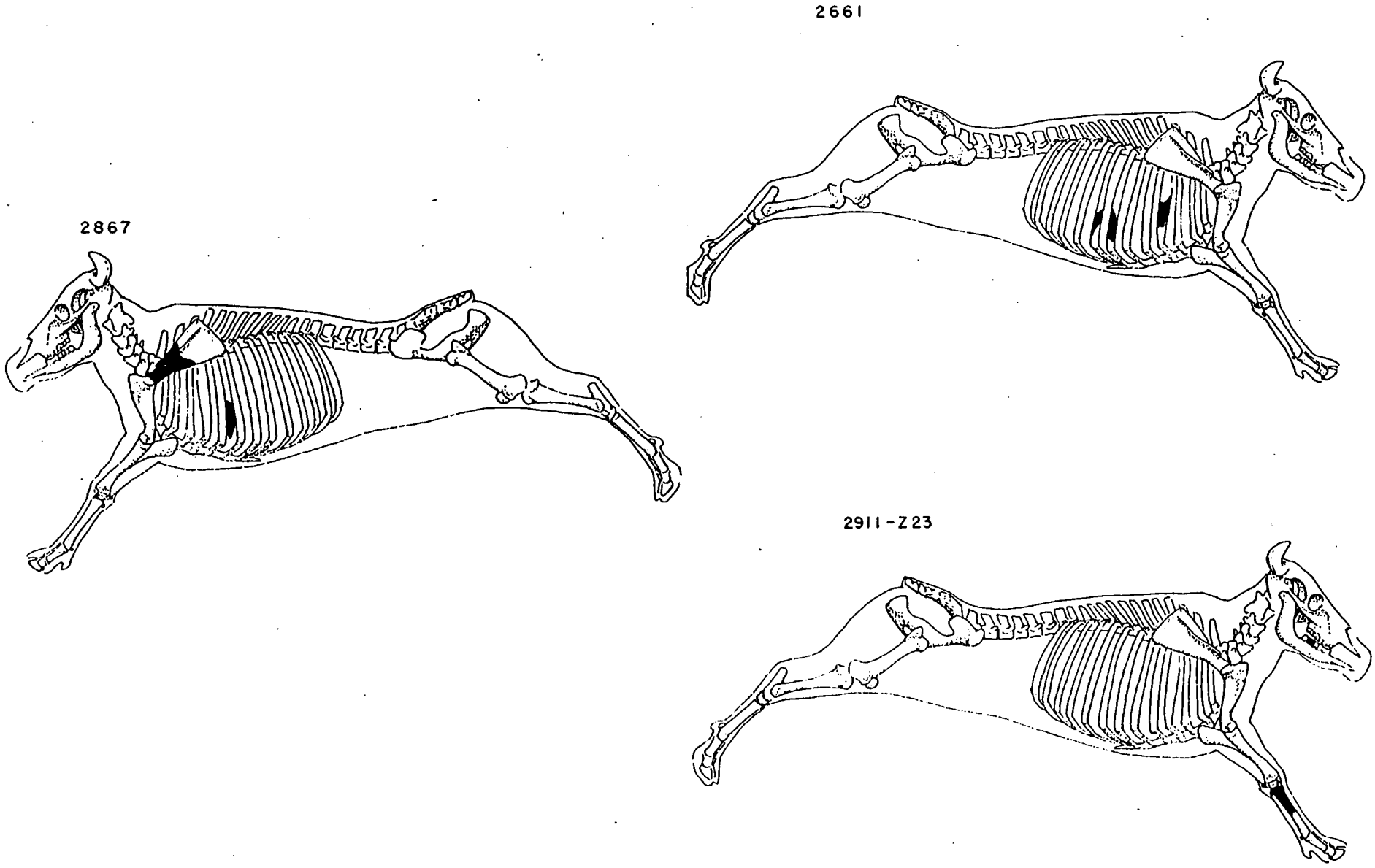


FIGURE 256. Cuts on cattle bone in Feature 5000.

The Forequarter

A minimum of one sticking piece is represented from this feature (Table 178). As described above, the chuck and blade and part of the middle rib cut are represented by the back half of the scapula and split thoracic vertebrae (Figures 224 and 254). There are no cuts on the front half and "neck" of the scapula where it articulates with the humerus (upper foreleg), suggesting that the chuck and blade was not separated from the sticking piece. Perhaps primary butchering of hind and fore quarters, and some trimming off of shins and feet, took place before storage in the meat house. Bulk storage of cattle, pig, and sheep quarter or sides would have been more space efficient anyway, if most of the meat was stored there. It appears that quarters were further divided and trimmed at the meat house, as well as once it was transported to the Great House. Superficial cuts were found more frequently on bones from the well samples, suggesting carving or cutting of steaks or smaller cuts, took place more often in the Great House than in the meat house.

Two lower parts of humerii (clods) suggest that some sort of division was made above the elbow joint (Figure 256). If upper parts of humerii were left attached to the scapula, then a large portion including part of the clod, sticking piece, chuck and blade, and middle rib was the desired beef forequarter cut. This part includes the highest food value parts of the forequarter.

Table 178. Possible Cuts of Beef in Feature 5000.

Cut	Bone	MNE	Number of Pieces
THE FOREQUARTER			
Sticking Piece	Cervical Vertebrae	4	4
Fore/Middle Rib	Thoracic Vertebrae	2	2
	Left Scapula	1	2
Clod	Right Humerus	2	2
Shin, or discarded Shank	Right Radius and Ulna	1	3
Chuck and Blade and Middle Rib	Left Scapula	2	25
	Right Scapula	1	4
Ribs	Left Rib	1	1
	Right Rib	8	8
THE HINDQUARTER			
Loin	Lumbar Vertebrae	2	2
Rump	Right Pelvis	1	1
	Sacral Vertebrae	1	1

Table 178. Continued.

Leg/discarded Shank	Right Tibia	1	2
	Left Tibia	2	2
	Right Metatarsal	1	1
	Left Calcaneus	1	1
Aitchbone	Left Femur	1	1
	Right Femus	1	1

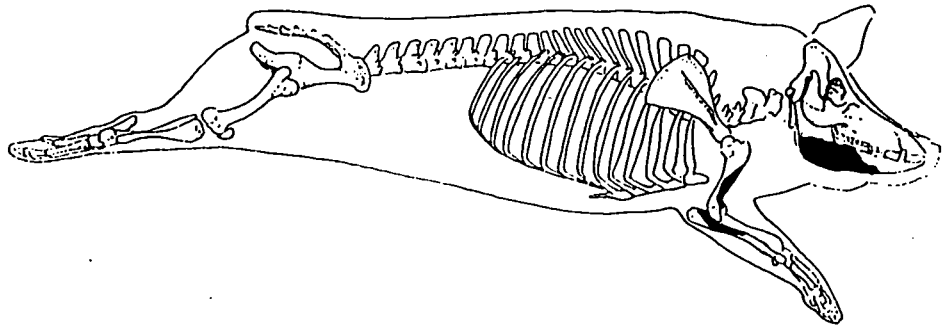
The Hindquarter

The butchering divisions for the hindquarter seem to follow Bradley (1755) and Gerrard's (1949) techniques, excepting treatment of the lower leg (shin) (Figure 224A). A lower tibia (Figure 255) and upper radius (Figure 256) indicate that shins were cut off, and then the ankle and foot were removed from the shin. The remains of at least three feet are also present. As noted in the well samples an effort was probably made to produce a shin cut that was not just butchering debris. If it were only debris, there would be no reason to also remove the ankles and feet. Apparently the beef shin was a cut utilized by residents of Oxon Hill, although it is of low food value. As noted before, shin bones were often browned and used as the basis of beef stock (Carson 1985; Robertson 1766; Hess 1981). Two lower leg portions were separated from the topside and silverside just below the top of the tibia. The remnant of one of these cuts is present in the form of a lower tibia, calcaneus, and upper metatarsal. The high food value cuts are a loin and/or rump cut (represented by the front part of the pelvis (the illium) and two lumbar vertebrae), and two probable aitchbone cuts. The butchering diagram for London and the Home Counties in England shows that the cut separating the topside and silverside from the aitchbone would have severed the "neck" and "head" of the femur (Figure 224A). Two such femur "heads" are present in the meat house sample (Figures 253 and 255).

Cuts of Pork

The Skull

The majority of cut and hack marks on pig bone were associated with the lower jaws (Figures 257 - 261). Like the well samples, all except two jaws are cut/hacked and/or broken near where they articulate with the cranium. Breakage near the cheekbone (zygomatic arch) indicates that pig jaws were probably cut through at the front, and then broken away from the upper skull by hacking or breaking. A break could be made by pulling each mandible upward and then snapping or cutting it away from the skull. With three exceptions (Figures 257, 258, 259), all of the lower jaws represent the back (posterior) part of the jaw only (Figures 257, 258, 260, and 261). All mandible fragments identified in the meat house exhibited breakage or cut marks at the mid-point of the jaw, separating the anterior and posterior portions. The three anterior lower jaw fragments may represent the remains of snout removal, a pattern noted in the well samples. The predominance of jowls (posterior lower jaws) in the meat house sample suggests that the pig heads in the meat house were in storage and not freshly killed. Butchering may have more often taken place elsewhere, perhaps closer to the Great House, where fresh pig heads are abundantly represented by anterior mandible fragments



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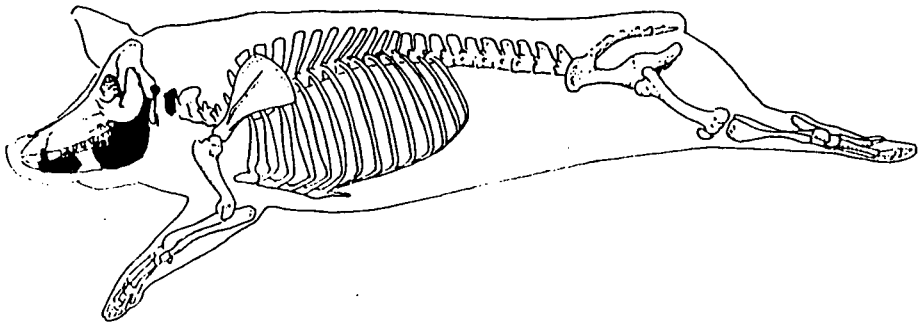

FIGURE 257. Cuts on pig bone in Feature 5000.

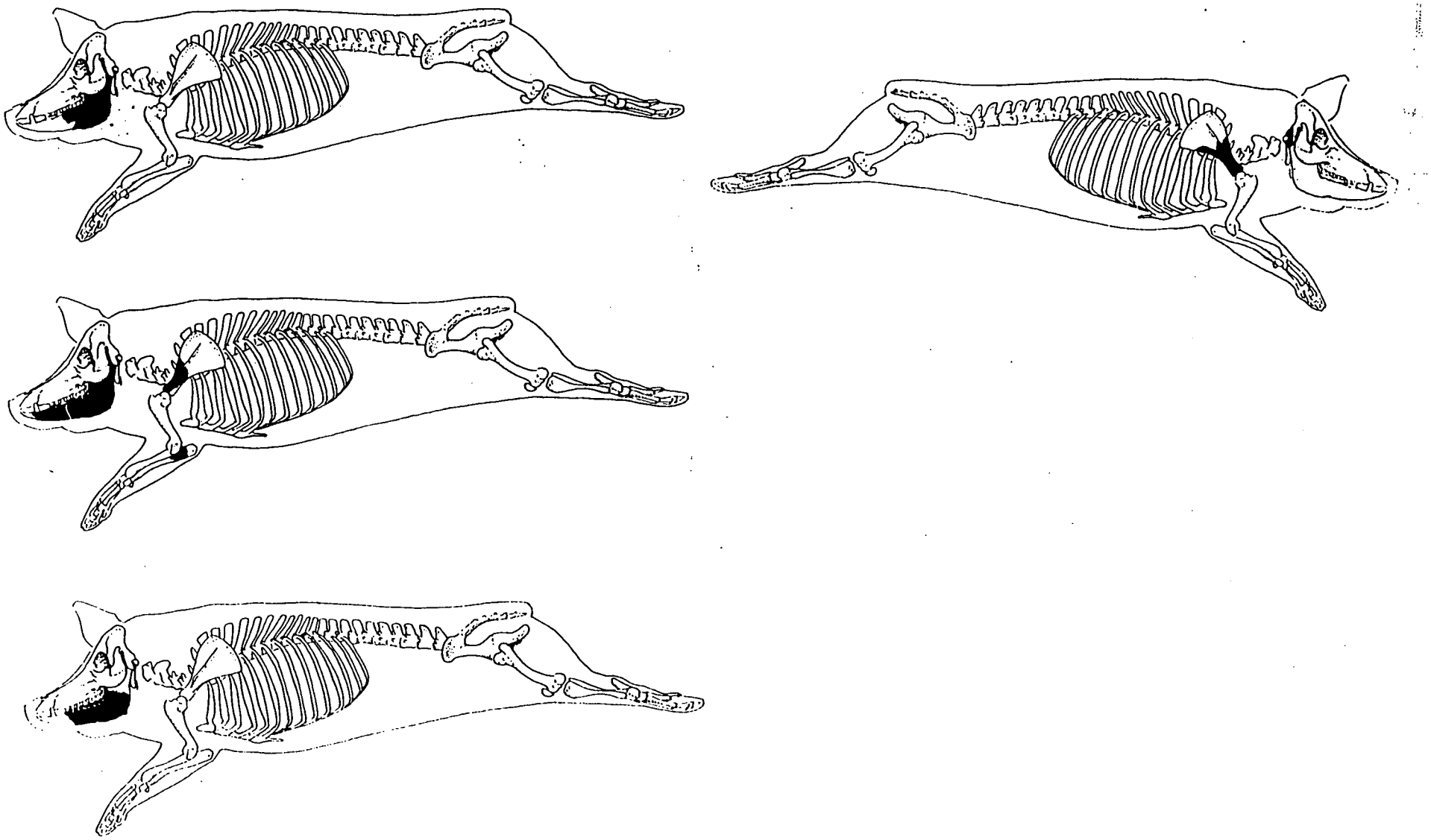

FIGURE 258. Cuts on pig bone in Feature 5000.

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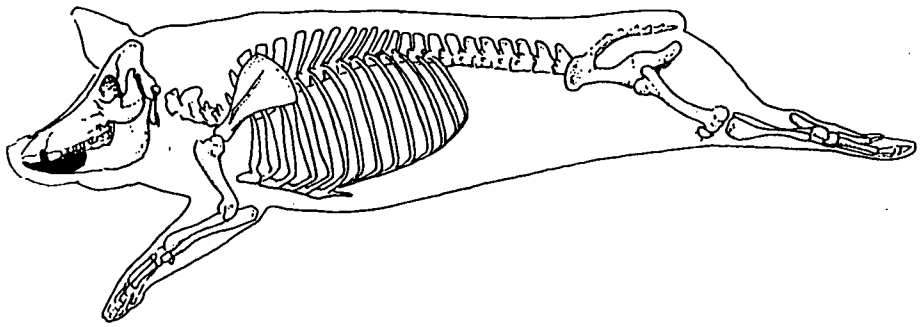

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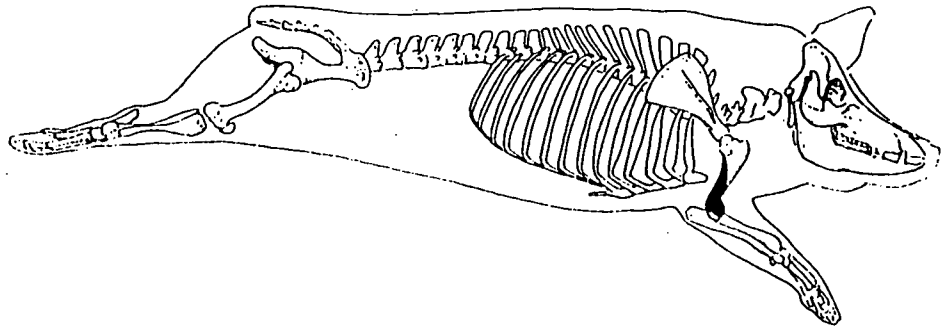

FIGURE 259. Cuts on pig bone in Feature 5000.

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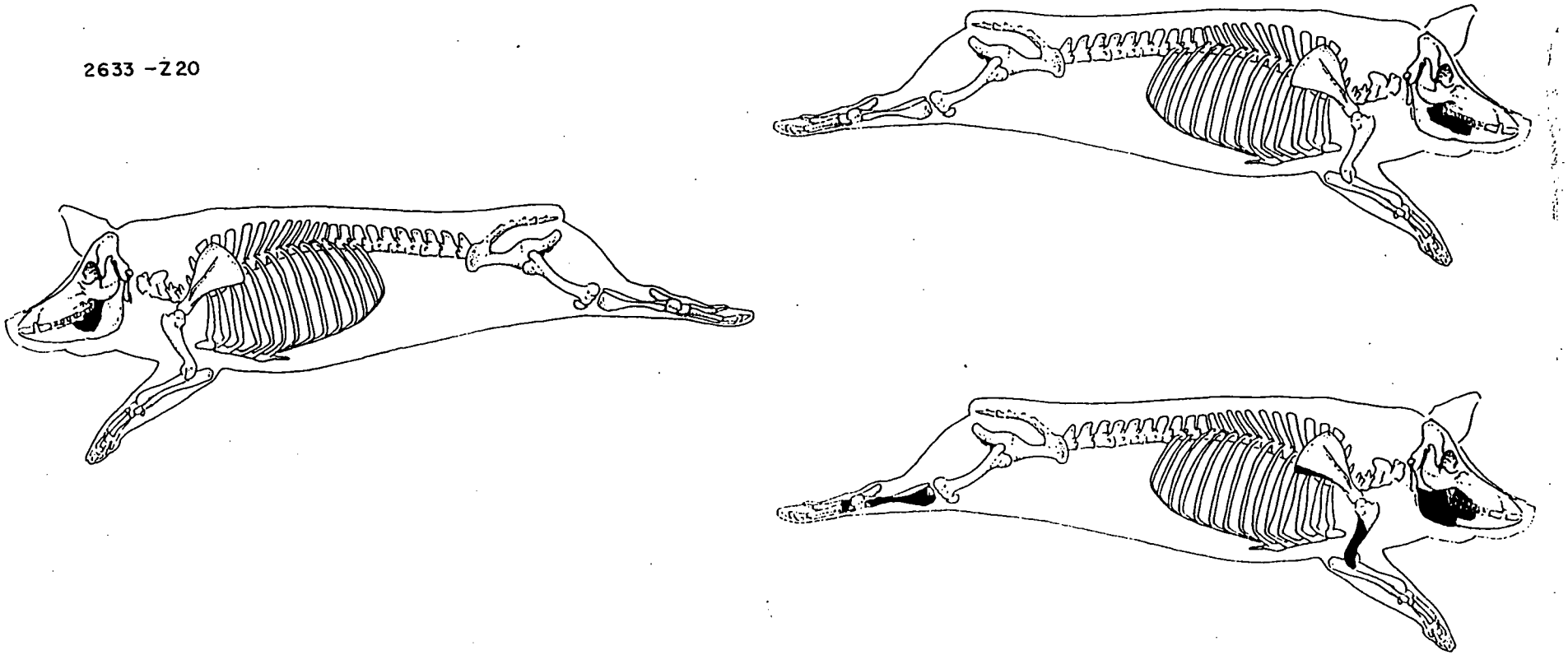
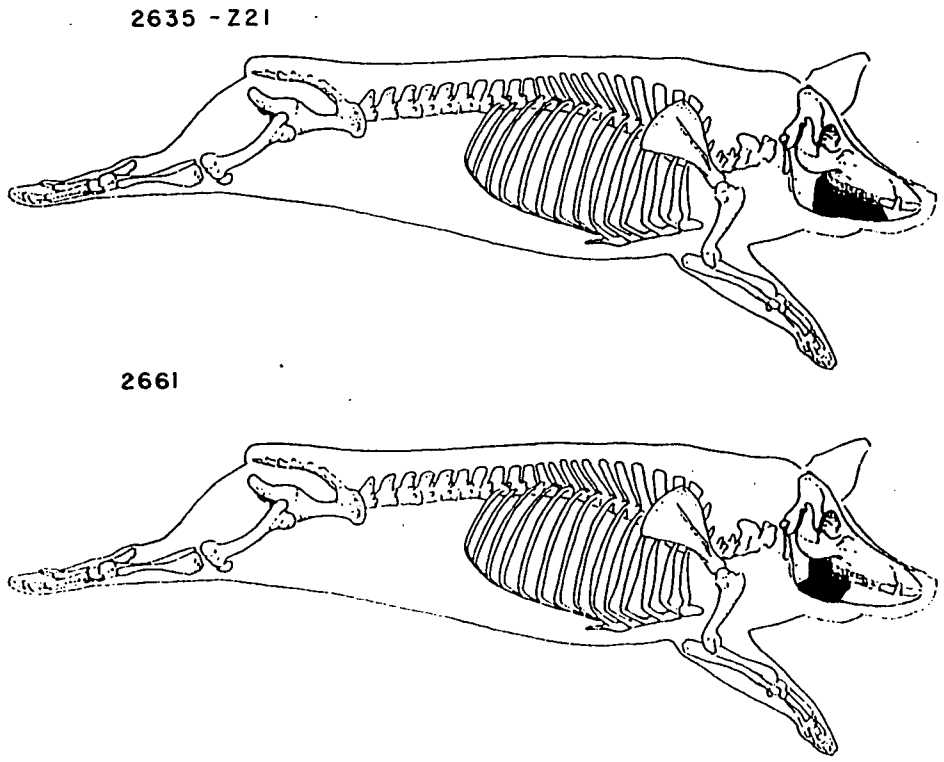


FIGURE 260. Cuts on pig bone in Feature 5000.



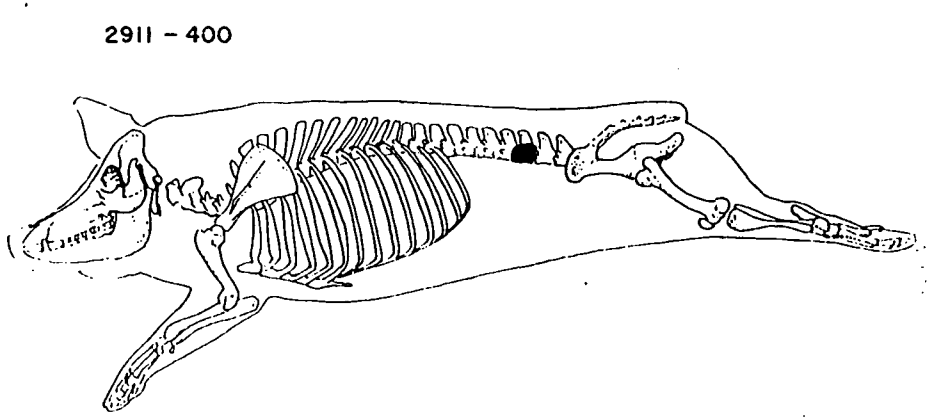


FIGURE 261. Cuts on pig bone in Feature 5000.

(Figures 238 - 245). The parts of jaws most frequently identified in the meat house are those expected on heads that have already been cleaned, and perhaps cured or smoked as jowls. At least three male pig skulls are represented by lower canines.

The Forequarter

A minimum of two picnic shoulder cuts are identified (Table 179). The presence of radius and ulna fragments may indicate that the shank was removed in many cases, but the fragmented nature of these bones precludes an accurate determination. A butt may be represented by the scapulae and axis fragments; however, the scapulae could have also been part of the picnic shoulder cut (Figure 258). The axis fragment could have been part of a head also, as this is where the cut is made to separate the head from the butt.

The Hindquarter

The only high food value hindquarter cut , the loin, is represented by one split lumbar vertebra.

The tibia has been deeply hacked at the upper and lower ends, suggesting removal of the shank from a ham. The astragalus is also cut through, indicating further removal of the hind foot. The American Meat Institute (1957) notes that only the hind feet of pigs are used for pickling, so this may explain this cut to remove the pig's foot.

Table 179. Possible Cuts of Pork in Feature 5000.

Cut	Bone	MNE	Number of Pieces
THE FOREQUARTER			
Picnic Shoulder Shank	Right Radius	1	1
	Left Ulna	1	1
Picnic Shoulder	Right Humerus	1	1
Butt or Head Separation	Axis	1	1
Butt or Picnic Shoulder	Right Scapula	1	1
	Left Scapula	1	1
Jowls	Right Posterior Mandibles	4	5
	Left Posterior Mandibles	4	5

Table 179. Continued.

THE HINDQUARTER			
Ham Shank	Right Tibia	1	1
Foot/Ankle	Right Astragalus	1	1
Loin	Lumbar Vertebrae	1	1

Cuts of Sheep

The Forequarter

The front end of a juvenile animal's scapula is cut away, producing a shoulder cut (perhaps of lamb?) (Table 180; Figure 262).

Table 180. Possible Cuts of Sheep in Feature 5000.

Cut	Bone	MNE	Number of Pieces
THE FOREQUARTER			
Shoulder (lamb)	Left Scapula	1	2
THE HINDQUARTER			
Loin/Leg	Left Pelvis	2	3
Leg/Shank	Right Calcaneus	1	1
	Right Tibia	1	1

The Hindquarter

Two identical pelvis cuts are identified (Figure 262). Two cuts on each pelvis are located on either side of the joint where the upper leg attaches. This would correspond to the sirloin cut on cattle, and may be part of a loin roast or leg of mutton.

The upper end of a calcaneus is hacked and broken away, suggesting a cut to sever the lower leg and ankle from the upper leg. A cut and breakage on the lower end of a tibia could have occurred from the same operation in the same location. A cut straight through the projecting upper part of the calcaneus would intersect the lower leg at the location of the cut and breakage on the distal tibia. On a

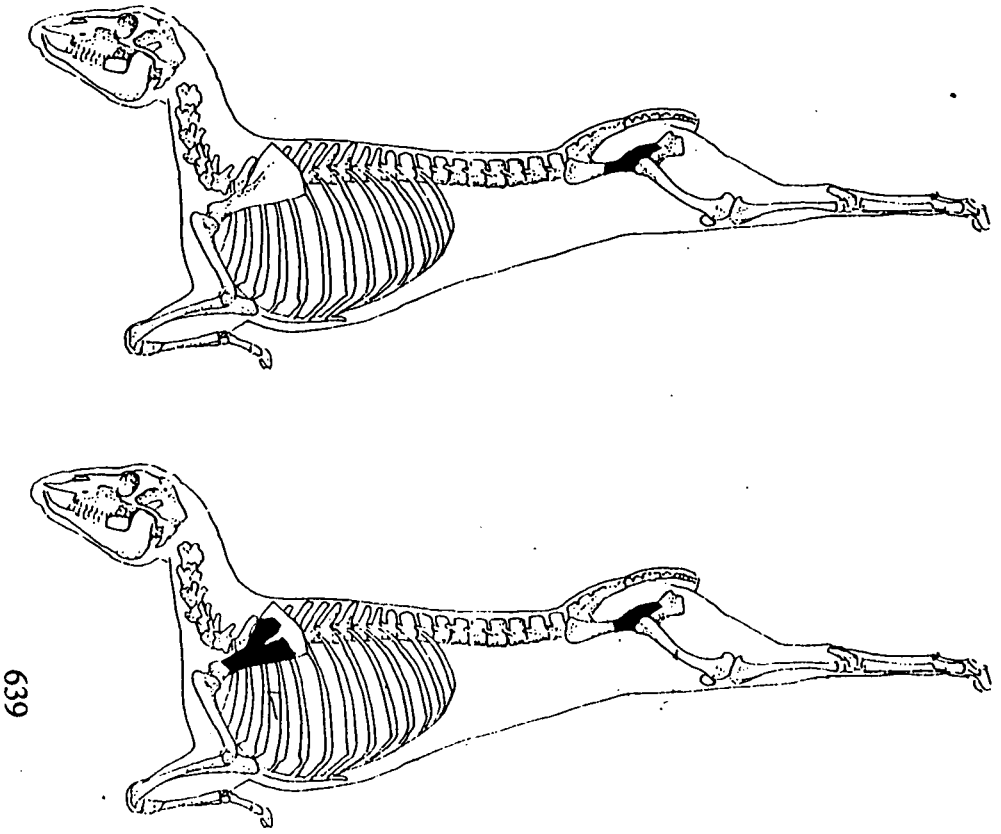


FIGURE 262. Cuts on sheep bone in Feature 5000.

sheep there is hardly enough flesh on the lower leg (hindshank) to be of much value as a meat cut. Pigs and cattle have proportionally the same amout of flesh to bone on the lower leg and ankle as sheep, but because pigs and cattle are stockier, larger animals, these cuts may have been more useful for soups, marrow, or by-products other than sheep shins.

The evidence from the well samples and Feature 5000 indicate that at least secondary trimming of meat portions and perhaps primary butchering took place near both the meat house and the Great House kitchen. The tables illustrating meat portions present in all three samples (Tables 169, 173, and 175), and the lack of superficial cuts on bones from the meat house, suggest that fore and hind quarters were most frequently stored in the meat house. High food value portions represent approximately one-third of the beef portions identified from the upper and lower well samples, and approximately sixty percent of those from the meat house (Tables 169, 173, and 175). The predominance of high food value beef portions in the meat house suggests that these bones were not fragmented as often as those in the well samples. The lower percentage of high food value sheep, pig, and cattle bones from the well samples may reflect breakage of these bones for further processing at the Great House. Perhaps meat was stored in quarters, or even halves, of carcasses, then sent up to the Great House as requested. Entire legs or quarters may have occasionally been boned, or trimmed of lower legs and feet before transport to the house, and it appears that separation of the middle rib and chuck and blade was also done at the meat house. In addition there is evidence that plates or segments of ribs were cut out before transport elsewhere. The lower leg cuts removed from pigs and cattle may then have been used for something else, such as pickling or glue making (Bradley 1755), or were simply discarded in the vicinity of the meat house.

Diet and Socioeconomic Status

Miller (1984) found no significant differences in diet among upper, middle, and lower class faunal assemblages for the post-1700 period, although he hypothesized that differentiation in diet between socioeconomic groups should increase through time as the social structure and opportunities for upward social mobility increased. He does point out that little data is available from lower status households in the Chesapeake Bay region, but that enough is available from middle and upper class structures to show little or no difference in diet between those socioeconomic groups.

While Miller (1984:382) found some indications of subsistence variation between social groups at the Drummond site on the James River, comparison of faunal samples from other households dating to that period revealed little variation. He found the greatest evidence for variation in the early period (seventeenth century), just the reverse of what was predicted, and these differences were at least partially attributable to wealth. The wealthier people could expend more energy and labor toward the exploitation of high return, high risk resources such as deer, while poorer households procured such resources infrequently. Another factor was the high cost of cattle, which could be more readily acquired and in greater numbers by wealthy rather than poor individuals. Therefore, subsistence variation during the seventeenth century was produced in part by culturally, not naturally, limited resources (Miller 1984).

Miller (1984:384) also relates low socioeconomic variability to the fact that households, rich or poor, were highly self sufficient in the Chesapeake Bay region. Given a certain amount of fallow land, all but the poorest could afford to raise quantities of livestock. So it appears that while the colonial society became increasingly stratified socially and economically, the major subsistence resources did not become unequally distributed. When the Oxon Hill estate inventories are consulted it becomes clear that cattle and pigs were distributed in all quarters of the plantation, but is this evidence that all of these quarters, for example slaves, had access to eating these animals? It is very possible that

these animals were tended in small groups in several quarters for efficiency, but this is not evidence that these animals were freely available for consumption to all classes represented. It is likely that all classes had access to some portion of these animals, but that was undoubtedly up to the discretion of the owner and overseer at Oxon Hill.

Hypothesis 2 of the research proposal for the Oxon Hill plantation site states that items consumed and discarded by site residents should reflect the status of site occupants, rather than a response to functional considerations or least cost economies. This hypothesis is oriented to a market type economy, when what actually existed at Oxon Hill was a plantation economy, basically a self-contained and sufficient system in which most or all produce and domestic animals are raised and consumed on the site, instead of being purchased at a market. Therefore, considerations of price and status reflected by certain cuts of meat may not be as important as the personal preferences of a wealthy family that could choose the desirable cuts from any portion of any animal available on the plantation. It is very likely that whatever was considered appropriate or preferred was consumed. A perusal of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cookbooks (Bradley 1755; Hess 1981; Carson 1985; Hooker 1984) shows that many meat portions considered inedible or lower status in twentieth-century America were actually high status delicacies, e. g., lamb, calf, and pig heads, sheep trotters (feet), ox palates, cows heel pudding, blood pudding, duck tongues and legs, and pork souse (feet, snout, and ear meat). Many of these recipes include portions that faunal analysts traditionally consider butchering refuse, and it both expands our knowledge of eighteenth-century faunal remains and complicates our ability to make interpretations, for example, do sheep feet represent butchering refuse, or an upper class delicacy prepared for guests?

A corollary of Hypothesis 2 is that certain cuts or portions of meat can serve as markers of socioeconomic status, i. e., that certain meat portions (high food value cuts--Miller 1984; Lyman 1979) will not be found on poor tables, or on the tables of slaves; and that certain meat portions (low food value cuts) will not be found on upper class tables. If this were true, one would not expect high quality hindquarter cuts in a slave household, and one would not expect ham hocks (lower leg joints) in the plantation owner's household. Much of this prejudice is related to our market economy, where only certain portions of an animal are offered for sale, while other portions are considered by-products, used in making other food and non-food products. Apparently the seventeenth and eighteenth-century British population, like much of Europe, traditionally ate all of an animal, from the prime cuts to the head, organs, and lower legs (Miller 1984:220). If the well sample does represent the refuse from the Addison household, these corollaries are not supported. Medium food value portions (necks, shins, heads, and jaws) of cattle, pigs, and sheep predominate in samples from the Addison well. Medium food value pork cuts and high food value beef portions predominate, while equal percentages of medium and high food value sheep cuts are found, in Feature 5000 (Tables 169, 173, and 175).

A good example of how factors other than socioeconomic status affect decisions on what is served in a plantation system is the anterior pig mandibles and maxillae (snouts) from the upper well sample. Five anterior pig maxillae, and 11 anterior mandible fragments that would correspond to the location of cuts to remove the snout, are identified from four levels (36, 37, 38, 41) in the upper well sample. The presence of anterior mandible portions strongly suggests the separation of jowls and snouts, and preparation of fresh pork heads for consumption or storage, since the snouts are removed to clean out the sinuses prior to consumption or storage of pig heads (Henry Woodard 1985, personal communication). The data from Feature 5000, the meat house, support this, since only three anterior mandible portions were recovered from the area where the pig heads were probably stored. The pork stored in the meat house could have been consumed at any time of the year, while the pork from the upper well sample suggests butchering, trimming, and/or consumption of fresh meat. The fact that these mandibles ended up as refuse in the well (as well as the minimum number of 17 pigs identified

in the upper sample) suggests a late fall pig-killing time, when a large number of pig heads would have been available and could have been consumed fresh. Other components that would have been consumed fresh leave no archaeological evidence, e. g., blood and organs.

This suggests that season, the seasonal calender of plantation activities, and convenience of access may all have an effect on diet. When faced with salted or smoked meat during times of the year when animals were not butchered, it seems very likely that people would have taken advantage of fresh meat whenever it was available. Among the planter class, personal preference may have been more important than the actual amount of meat provided by a particular portion, or than the monetary value that would be assigned in the marketplace. Testimony to this is provided in the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cookbooks (Bradley 1755; Hess 1981; Hooker 1984; Carson 1985) that include upper class recipes for almost every body part found on an animal.

Why should certain classes of people consume certain cuts of meat? Given a market economy in an urban setting, prices reflecting an abstract value are given to individual cuts of meat. Large livestock are not generally kept in an urban setting, so a person must go out and purchase what is in the marketplace and what they can afford. The wealthy can afford the more expensive, higher quality cuts, such as sirloin, loin roasts, and prime rib, while the poorer people may only be able to afford shins. For pork cuts, the wealthy can purchase ham, while the poorer people may have to settle for ham hocks or jowls. In an urban market economy socioeconomic differences should be more pronounced than in a rural self-sufficient economy.

Why are meats given a certain monetary value, and how is this determined? In a market economy the pricing will reflect what that population considers more valuable, whether it is actually of higher food value or not (e. g., sheep/pigs feet). The cultural perception of what is higher status, more valuable, or more conspicuously status-enhancing is what will raise or lower prices on certain items. Qualities such as tenderness or succulence of the meat will also affect pricing, as well as accessibility. Rare or exotic resources, for example seasonal species, or endangered resources, can affect a populations' perception of value. A good example of this is deer hunting in seventeenth-century England; such hunting was restricted to upper class individuals or nobility that could maintain private stock, hence it took on "value" as a rare game animal that was clearly associated with social status.

Ultimately, a portion of meat is valuable (or not) because people perceive it that way. When an archaeologist or faunal analyst approaches the question of socioeconomic status on a site, it is difficult to prevent one's own cultural perceptions from influencing interpretations. Many twentieth-century American people of all classes would reject many upper class seventeenth- and eighteenth-century American recipes as inedible, and certainly not desirable.

CHAPTER IX. FLORAL ANALYSIS

Floral and faunal analyses are complementary components which should work in concert to understand dietary patterning. Each component of material is derived from the same dietary debris and if viewed in isolation, would provide a skewed data base from which to understand the full range of exploited resources of the project area.

Vegetables, nuts, and fruit have universally played an important role in peoples' diets. In addition, plants were utilized for purposes beyond subsistence such as raw materials for textiles, dyes, and herbal medicines as well as the aesthetics of a flower garden. Unfortunately, floral remains are generally small, fragile, and require special circumstances to be preserved. Because of the preservational bias against floral recovery, plant remains cannot be expected to be recovered in direct proportion to their degree of utilization. Although a botanical analysis cannot completely recreate a subsistence or garden pattern, it enhances our understanding of past lifeways of the historic population. A floral analysis can also enhance our understanding of historic documents when these are available. Fortunately, three eighteenth-century probate inventories of the Addison family are available for study, and these have helped to interpret the uses of some of the plant material recovered from the site.

METHODS

A poppy seed recovery test was used to test effectiveness and consistency of flotation procedures. Poppy seeds range in size from 0.7 mm to 1.4 mm and are an appropriately sized seeds to test the effectiveness of micro-seed recovery. Fifty charred and fifty non-charred poppy seeds were added to two samples prior to flotation. The recovery rate is a measure of seed loss, damage, and inter-sample contamination. No contamination was noted and recovered control seeds were not fragmented. Control seed recovery rate was 10% and was considered low. This suggests that the recovery of seeds falling into the control seed size range are under-represented within the recovered specimens.

Each sample was examined with a binocular dissecting microscope. Each sample was systematically scanned and floral material was removed, identified, counted, and placed in a labeled vial. In cases where seed counts were very high, the specimens were counted on a grid and a sample was placed in a labeled vial.

Each floral specimen was given a count value of one. Material was identified in most cases to the species level. Confirmation of species was aided by cross checking with an extensive type collection of floral material and cross checking floral identification manuals (Fernald 1970; Gunn 1972; Mohlenbrock 1980,1981; Cox 1985; Renfrew 1973). Special thanks go to Dr. Charles Gunn of the Plant Exploration and Taxonomy Lab in Beltsville, Maryland for confirming the plant species Linium usitatissimum.

RESULTS

Vegetables, fruits, trees, flowers, and herbs were important in early Tidewater Maryland. It was common practice to import seeds from England so that the same foods and flowers that early Americans were already accustomed to could continue to be enjoyed. There were no commercial nurseries in Annapolis or Baltimore before the Revolution, so the stock for the flower gardens, vegetable gardens, and other ornamental plants must have been supplied from private sources or

imported (Trostel 1981).

The following is a list of the recovered species from the site area categorized by the way in which the plant was perceived during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Flowers

Today Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium) is found in fields, abandoned feed lots, barnyards, and waste areas. Jimsonweed is considered a weed by contemporary standards, however it was a popular ornamental as early as the seventeenth century. All parts of the plant are poisonous. The early settlers at Jamestown knew about the plant and its properties; thus the common name Jamestown Weed (Cox 1985).

Smooth bedstraw (Galium mollugo) is a perennial that was introduced from Europe. Bedstraw was a popular garden plant in the eighteenth century, however it has escaped cultivation and is now found in fields, pastures, and waste areas. The numerous small flowers are quite fragrant and were dried and stuffed into mattresses and pillows. The young shoots can be cooked and eaten as greens and as early as the sixteenth century this plant was described as a food for those who did not wish to become fat. The dried and roasted seeds were used as a substitute for coffee. Its seeds may contain caffeine and caffeol, the oil that gives coffee its flavor. This plant was also used as a tonic and diuretic. The fresh leaves were crushed and made into a salve (Cox 1985).

Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum biflorum) is a perennial with attractive bell shaped flowers and small berries. There is no documentation concerning the popularity of this ornamental plant in the seventeenth century, however by the eighteenth century it was listed in seed catalogs and appeared in garden plans of that period (Favretti and Favretti 1978). The berries of the plant persist until late fall and therefore are utilized by birds when other food sources become scarce. The berries have a toxic effect on humans although the roots were used medicinally for healing wounds (Cox 1985).

The sweet pea (Lathyrus odoratus) was introduced from Europe where it became a popular ornamental as early as 1400 and continued in popularity through the nineteenth century. The sweet pea is an ornamental that has escaped cultivation and now appears on roadsides and waste areas. The seeds are toxic to both humans and livestock. It is interesting to note that outbreaks of poisoning from this plant have been associated with periods of famine (Cox 1985).

Violets (Viola sp.) were popular ornamentals as early as the seventeenth century. Violets also have a long history of medicinal use. A syrup made from the flowers was used for consumption, coughs, and whooping cough. Further, the flowers can be candied or used to make jelly. Nelly Custis Lewis used candied violets to decorate Blancmange (a cold molded dessert) while she was in residence at Woodlawn Plantation (Schmit 1982).

Larkspur (Delphinium tricorne, Delpinium ajacis) and delphinium (Delphium consolida) are traditionally differentiated as larkspurs being annual forms while the perennials are designated as delphiniums. Larkspurs and delphiniums produce especially attractive blooms and appeared in gardens as early as 1600. The species of this genus contain toxic alkaloids which are concentrated in the seeds and can cause death to humans and livestock if eaten in large quantities (Cox 1985). There are approximately 150 species in the north temperate zone but only four are native to the northeast. Delphinium tricorne is one of the recovered species that is native to this region. Delphinium ajacis is a species that escaped cultivation and now appears in old fields and along roadsides.

The Amaranths (Amaranthus tricolor, Amaranthus albus, Amaranthus retroflexus, and Amaranthus

spinosus) were valued as ornamentals as well as a source of fresh greens. An infusion made from dried leaves was used for mouth and throat irritations as well as excessive menstrual bleeding and diarrhea. The plants of this genus are important food for many species of birds and small mammals. The plant's success seems to hinge mainly on its tremendous seed production. A single amaranth plant can produce 100,000 seeds. Amaranth seeds, although small, are quite durable and can pass through the digestive tract and still remain viable. Further, amaranth seeds can maintain germinability after 40 years of dormancy in the soil (Martin 1972).

Spurges (Euphorbiaceae sp.) did not gain popularity as an ornamental garden plant until the 1800s however there are 36 native species in North America. The acrid juice of spurges can blister and inflame the skin as well as poison livestock. A tonic was made from spurge to induce vomiting (Cox 1985; Knap 1979).

Milkweed (Asclepias syriaca) is a plant native to North America which exudes a milky latex from the stems. Although milkweed was used by Indians as a cure for ringworm and in a medicinal tea, there is little documentation to suggest that it was utilized by early settlers. It is not until the late eighteenth century that varieties of milkweed (Asclepias incarnata) appear in seed catalogs and garden plans for use as ornamentals and dietary components.

Trees

Hickory (Carya ovata) was native to eastern North America whereas the English Walnut (Juglans regia) was a European introduction. These trees provided edible nuts, lumber, wood for furniture-making and firewood, as well as serving as ornamentals in early landscape gardening. Hickory wood chips were especially popular for use in the smokehouse because the smoke imparted a good flavor to hams, fish, and fowl.

The black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) was a favorite ornamental in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It produces fragrant white flowers and the seeds are an important food for rabbits and birds. Black locust is a hard wood with a high shock resistance, durability, and decay resistance; therefore it was popular for use as fence posts and barn-building (Neelands 1968).

Honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos) was a popular ornamental during the eighteenth century. Although it shares properties of the black locust in terms of durability and hardness, the wood of the honey locust has a tendency to split; therefore it was not considered easy wood to work with.

Vegetable and Field Crops

Flax (Linium usitatissimum) was of major importance in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Flax reached the United States during the colonial period where it was widely grown for fiber before the invention of the cotton gin in 1792 made cotton a cheaper fabric. Every home had a footwheel for spinning flax thread for linen. Flax seed was broadcast sown in May and ripened in June or July. Flax was pulled up by the roots and laid out to dry in the sun. A coarse wooden comb, called a ripplecomb, was fastened on a plank and the stalks of flax were drawn through it with quick strokes. The seed, a by-product, was saved for sowing purposes, oil extraction, or feed. The stalks were then tied in bundles and stacked. When dry, the stalks were watered to rot the leaves and soften the fibers. The flax was beaten by an implement called a flax-brake in order to separate out the fibers (Earle 1974). Cleaning flax fibers was long, hard, and tedious work but the linen fiber was strong and durable and provided not only clothing but also bedsheets, tablecloths, towels, and handkerchiefs.

It was commonplace for the women of manor houses such as Oxon Hill to provide clothing not only for their own family but the slaves and workers as well (Clinton 1982). Each slave required a winter and a summer set of clothing. It is likely that a manor house mistress might find the manufacture of cloth and clothing one of her most demanding tasks. A mistress of a large Virginia plantation wrote "I have undertaken with only my house servants for spinners (you know their number) to cloathe all our Negroes, somehow I despair of accomplishing it" (Clinton 1982:27). Mothers put unmarried daughters living at home to work at the spinning wheel, and it is from that we derive the term "spinster".

Flax seeds were also of importance because they contain 30 to 40 percent oil and 20 percent protein (Renfrew 1973). The seeds were used as a supplementary item in farm animals' diets as well as being pressed for linseed oil. The manufacture of linseed oil required a special milling process and began on a large scale in 1805 (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture 1949).

Kale (Brassica oleracea) is a cultivated variety of cabbage which is grown mainly for autumn and winter harvest. Cold improves its eating quality and its hardiness permits harvest of fresh greens after most fresh vegetables have become unavailable.

Vetch (Vicia sp.) is a genus of about 150 species with some species native to North America and some that were introduced from Europe as a forage crop but escaped cultivation to roadsides and abandoned fields. Vetch adds nitrogen to the soil, and therefore it is a valuable soil-enriching crop. In the eighteenth century vetch was considered an important field crop (Favretti and Favretti 1978).

Squash (Curcurbita sp.) was an important vegetable crop as early as 1600 (Favretti and Favretti 1978). Squash is native to America and was widely cultivated by the Indians long before European settlement.

Fruits

Grape (Vitis sp.), peach (Prunus persica), cherry (Prunus cerasus), plum (Prunus domestica), strawberry (Fragaria virginiana), elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), and blackberry (Rubus sp.) were popular fruits during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fruit was combined with sugar to make jelly, jam, conserve, and wine. Elderberry was particularly popular for use in winemaking and as a tonic for colic, headache, constipation, and treating wounds (Knap 1979). Various berries were also used to make vinegar. Vinegar was an essential to the eighteenth-century larder because without it much food preservation would have been impossible.

Herbs-Aromatic, Culinary, and Medicinal

Clover (Medicago hispida) is a biennial introduced from Europe. Clover is a rich source of protein, calcium, and vitamins for all classes of livestock. The dried leaves and flower clusters can be used to make a tea and the spring leaves can be added to salads or cooked as greens. The dried flowering plant was used in salves.

Mustard (Brassica sp.) was brought to America by the colonists (Earle 1974) and has now gained the status of a garden weed. The seeds of all plants in this genus are relished by the morning dove, ring-necked pheasant, and the finch. Mustard greens were used in salads and cooked as greens. The

seeds were used whole as a pickling spice and were ground to make mustard. The crushed seeds were applied as a chest plaster for pneumonia, bronchitis, and other respiratory ailments.

Purslane (Portulaca oleracea) is a native of India which was adopted by Europeans as a choice vegetable. Purslane immigrated to America with the first settlers and was a favored potherb and salad green. Purslane could also be dried and stored for year-round use and the seeds could be ground and used as flour (Cox 1985). The juice of the plant was used for coughs and applied externally for skin irritations and sores. The crushed seeds were boiled in wine and given to children as worm medicine. The seeds are eaten by several species of songbirds and both seeds and the vegetation are eaten by small mammals. Today, purslane has escaped cultivation and is considered a serious weed pest in cultivated areas.

Cow Parsnip (Heracleum lanatum) is native to North America. The young stems and leaf stalks, when cooked, are similar to stewed celery. The dried seeds were used as a seasoning. The roots and seeds were used in remedies for asthma, upset stomach, and cramps. Applied externally it was considered good for sores and wounds (Cox 1985).

Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana) is a perennial with dangling clusters of berries which serve as an important food source for songbirds and mammals. The young shoots of pokeweed can be prepared as asparagus or pickled; however, the root, the mature plant, and the seeds are poisonous. In the nineteenth century the dried root was used to induce vomiting. The Pamunkey Indians of Virginia used a tea made by boiling the berries. The juice from the mature berries has been used to color food and wine and as a pigment for paint and as a writing fluid (Cox 1985). Today pokeweed is considered a troublesome weed and is found in newly cleared areas, pastures, fields, and disposal areas.

The genus Rumex comprises two main groups of plants which are the docks (Rumex altissimus, and Rumex crispus) and the sorrels (Rumex acetosa). Dock and sorrel appear in herb gardens as early as 1600 (Favretti and Favretti 1978). Docks and sorrels were utilized by cooking as greens and made into an ointment for boils, sores, and swellings. The root was also used as a laxative, an astringent, and for other medical tasks. Dock and sorrel are quite high in Vitamins A and C, and therefore people suffering from loosening teeth caused by Vitamin C deficiency benefited from the consumption of dock or sorrel greens. Docks and sorrels are considered noxious weeds today and inhabit fields, lawns, and waste places.

Penny cress (Thlaspi arvense) is an annual herb that was naturalized from Europe. The seeds of the penny cress have a peppery taste and were used as a food seasoning. The young stems and leaves can be used in salads as a substitute for water cress (Mohlenbrock 1980).

Chickory (Cichorium intybus) is a perennial that was introduced from Europe. The young leaves were cooked as greens but the most important feature of this plant was the root which was ground up and used as a coffee substitute or additive. The dried root was used to make a tonic, a laxative, and a diuretic (Cox 1985).

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) is documented as an important spice as early as 1600 (Favretti and Favretti 1978). What are commonly called the seeds (but are more accurately termed fruit) were used for flavoring and were added to wines, preserves, soups, and meat dishes. The young leaves and shoots were also used in soups.

Chamomile (Anthemis cotula) was most frequently used by making an aromatic scented tea from the fresh or dried flower heads. Medicinal benefits relating to stomach gas, earaches, and general maladies were thought to be derived from drinking chamomile tea.

Knotweed (Polygonum aviculare) is an annual which has become naturalized in America (Fernald 1970:580). The plants produce large numbers of seeds which are favored by birds and small mammals which therefore aids in seed dispersal. The roasted seeds were used as food and ground for use as flour which was similar to buckwheat flour. An infusion of the flowering plant was used as an astringent and as a substitute for quinine (Cox 1985).

Weeds

Chickweed (Stellaria media) was introduced from Europe and is now a very common plant in North America. Presumably, chickweed gets its name from the fact that domestic chicks as well as doves, quail, and sparrows favor it as a dietary item. Seeds maintain their viability after passing through the digestive tract, and therefore birds and mammals that eat the plant serve as agents of dispersal. Although chickweed is edible, there is no documentation that it was popular during the 1600-1800 period as a potherb (Favretti and Favretti 1978), although it was used as a poultice mixed with lard for sores and skin irritations (Cox 1985). It is likely that while importing desired plants, the colonists also imported some weeds. In fact, a traveler in 1740 reported that old English garden weeds such as motherwort, groundsel, chickweed, and wild mustard had clung to the Englishman wherever he trod (Earle 1974).

Cocklebur (Xanthium pensylvanicum) are readily recognized by their prickly bur-like fruits which help spread the plants by clinging to animal fur. The seeds and seedlings of these plants contain a poisonous substance which is toxic to all classes of livestock, especially pigs (Cox 1985:178).

Copperleaf (Acallypha virginica) is an annual which is a common weed of pastures, cultivated fields, gardens, and waste places.

Grasses

Rattlesnake grass (Graminae canadensis), fowl meadow grass (Graminae striata), and sedge (Cyperaceae sp.), which is a grass-like herb with fibrous roots, are all native ground covers with no other documented use.

SITE AREAS

Given the range of recovered plant types, the data were viewed to determine locational patterning. The following is a generalized summary of the task areas under study.

Area I Structural Features

A total of 137 floral specimens was recovered from the Area I structural postholes (Figure 63). The assemblage consisted of jimsonweed, clover, grape, blackberry, chickweed, pokeweed, black locust, milkweed, grass, sweet pea, purslane, elderberry, Soloman's seal, cow parsnip, chamomile, mustard, knotweed, and amaranthus. Although the absolute number of recovered seeds is smaller than the amount recovered from the features/structures of Area VIa, the range of recovered species is greater. More kitchen herbs and ornamental plants are represented in the Area I assemblage. This patterning could suggest the presence (or close proximity) of an herb and flower garden in Area I.

Sixteen charred specimens were recovered from the Area I structure context. This constitutes the largest amount of recovered charred material at the site. The charred material was not concentrated in one context but was recovered fairly consistently throughout most units.

Area I Well

The Area I well had by far the most diversity in range of species as well as the highest recovery rate of all contexts sampled. The recovery of 24,368 seeds may be related to the environmental factors which affect preservation. Given the well context from which the specimens were recovered, the seeds were not subject to the same set of variables as floral specimens from the other contexts of the site area. Wells provide an enclosed and buffered environment in contrast to an open site context which promotes plant part decomposition.

Microorganisms are the primary cause of decay; therefore understanding environmental tolerances of decay agents provides insights into the kinds of situations that favor preservation of plant remains. Humidity extremes favor preservation either through extreme dryness or waterlogging. Decay is inhibited by a reduction in the rate of aeration. Therefore, waterlogging is an effective way to exclude oxygen (Smith 1985). It is important to note that the majority of material was recovered from levels at and below the water table of the well. In fact, the change in seed recovery was dramatic at the water table.

The species recovered before the occurrence of the water table were pokeweed, blackberry, purslane, jimsonweed, sweet pea, elderberry, cocklebur, clover, mustard, grape, hickory, peach, knotweed, and grass. The same species that had been recovered from other contexts throughout the site area were also present within the well. At and below the water table, penny cress, dock (2 varieties), cherry, portulaca, amaranthus (3 varieties), delphinium/larkspur (4 varieties), violets, squash, chickory, coriander, plum, honey locust, vetch, smartweed, grass (3 varieties), spurge (2 varieties), strawberry, walnut, and sorrel were recovered. Most of these plant types were not found elsewhere at the site.

The most interesting floral recovery, that was unique to the well, was the high recovery rate of flax seed. Of the 24,368 seeds recovered from the well, 22,017 are flax seeds. The pattern of recovery is such that no flax seeds are recovered prior to the water table (level 57), however 21,968 flax seeds were recovered from level 57. The frequency of occurrence diminishes dramatically after level 57 and no flax seeds were recovered after level 69.

Charred specimens appear within the assemblages within levels 37 (1 peach pit), 57 (4 grape pips and 1 jimsonweed), and 63 (1 coriander seed), for a total of 7 charred specimens.

Area I Cellar

The cellar was usually the most useful room of the house as it was the storehouse for all kinds of substantial food. Generally cellars were subterranean, dark, and cool; therefore it was not uncommon to find bins of apples, potatoes, turnips, beets, and parsnips as well as casks or crocks of wine or sweetened fruit and pickled vegetables (Earle 1974; Schmit 1982).

It is unlikely that food was processed for preservation in the cellar but rather was brought to the cellar solely for storage. At a manor house as large as Oxon Hill there were undoubtedly other kitchen outbuildings in which the food was processed. It is more likely that spillage or breakage accounts for botanical specimens recovered from cellar contexts.

Jimsonweed was recovered from almost every provenience and accounts for the majority of the 43 recovered floral specimens. Small amounts of pokeweed, grass, and knotweed were also recovered. One mustard seed and two blackberry seeds were recovered. There is no patterning of species which further enhances our understanding of the early uses of the cellar.

Area IV Buried Topsoil Horizon

Understanding of seed reproductive strategy has led investigators to consider only charred seed specimens as valid constituents of a prehistoric archaeological floral assemblage (Minnis 1981:147; Quick 1961:94-99). The logic behind this assumption is that given normal soil conditions, seeds will either fulfill their reproductive function or will decay. Because the buried A horizon was covered in the eighteenth century, the seeds recovered have a rough *terminus post quem* of the mid eighteenth century. The dormancy period for most plants is rarely over one hundred years (Harrington 1972). Therefore, the way that a seed enters the archaeological record is by short circuiting that reproductive function, i.e., by charring. No charred seeds were recovered from the Area IV contexts.

Pokeweed and blackberry seeds comprise the entire assemblage of the 11 recovered seeds. Both pokeweed and blackberries are indigenous to the region and were most likely available to prehistoric consumers; however prehistoric status cannot be ascribed to these seeds.

Area V Meathouse

One of the primary ways in which a seed enters the archaeological record is by charring. A charred seed circumvents decay and thereby increases its chances for recovery. Since a smokehouse would contain a fire, it would be expected that more charred specimens would be recovered from this context than from contexts where a fire would not be expected. The assumption that the structure in Area V was a smokehouse was not substantiated by the floral data. Of the 57 recovered floral specimens only 1 was charred (bedstraw).

The range of recovered species was primarily bedstraw, pokeweed, jimsonweed, grass, and copperleaf. A small amount of grape, blackberry, and cherry seeds were recovered as well as a black locust seed.

Area VIa Trenches

Of the 158 recovered specimens, the majority of seeds represent blackberry, elderberry, grape, pokeweed, copperleaf, and amaranthus. Small amounts of jimsonweed and black locust were also present. The majority of recovered seeds are small seeds which are favored by birds. It would be expected that birds roost on fences and defecate. Most of the recovered seeds have durable seed coats which allow passage through digestive systems unharmed. This assemblage of recovered seeds would be consistent with expected seed types found along fence rows.

Area VIa Structure

A total of 211 seeds was recovered from the Area VIa structure contexts. Blackberry seeds appear with some frequency, however grape and elderberry seeds do not. Pokeweed, amaranthus, copperleaf, bedstraw, black locust, and sweet pea were recovered in small quantities. The only elm

specimens were recovered from this context.

In assessing the function of a structure from botanical evidence, it would be expected that: (1) domestic sites of the upper class had kitchen buildings separate from the main dwelling and therefore a higher density of carbonized plant material would be expected from the kitchen than the main structure area; (2) structures (while standing) buffer seed rain from the interior of the structure; although it would be expected to find less seed rain inside a structure, what seed does get transported inside has a greater chance for survival because the seed is somewhat protected from deleterious elements; and (3) structures used for storage of plant food should have a higher density of particular plant remains than does the outside of the structure.

No charred specimens were recovered which would suggest the presence of a hearth. No seed type appears uniquely in abundance in this context which would suggest storage of that plant. The patterning of seed frequency occurrence is fairly uniform for the samples of this context.

Area VIa Cellar

A total of 294 floral specimens was recovered from the Area VIa cellar context. As with the cellar in Area I, jimsonweed was consistently recovered from most proveniences, however there is a greater variety of recovered species in the VIa cellar. In addition to the grass and pokeweed, as recovered from Area I, there was also black locust, mustard, elderberry, sorrel, rattlesnake grass, amaranthus, blackberry, dock, spurge, grape, and lady's thumb.

SUMMARY

Botanical remains were an informative resource in understanding the Oxon Hill Manor during the Addison occupation. The recovery of ornamental plants provided data on the composition and variety of the Addison formal garden. Bedstraw, sweet pea, Soloman's seal, violets, larkspur, delphinium, Joseph's coat, as well as jimsonweed, chickweed, and pigweed were common to eighteenth-century gardens and were most likely components of the Addison formal garden.

The remains of fruits, berries, and nuts from trees enhanced understanding of the range of fruit and ornamental trees that were cultivated at the manor house. The black locust was a popular flowering tree noted for its beauty in formal garden settings. The remains of hickory and walnut shells indicate the presence (if not cultivation) of these trees. Elm was also present at the site area. Elderberry, cherry, plum, and peach specimens were mostly likely cultivated by the Addisons.

The recovered vegetable and potherb specimens greatly enhance understanding of the subsistence system as well as medicinal practices common to the eighteenth century. A wide range of plants utilized for their greens and seeds were recovered from the site area. Mustard greens, sorrel, kale, cress, as well as chamomile, chickory, and coriander were most likely important dietary constituents of the Addisons.

The recovery of flax seed gives insight into one of the domestic industries performed at the manor house. Processing flax for linen fibers was important to the self-sufficiency of the manor house and provided the Addisons and their dependencies with clothing and household linens.

CHAPTER X. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY

The Oxon Hill manor house was constructed by Col. Thomas Addison, and it is believed that he constructed the house in 1710 or 1711 (Castle 1957). The structure that he built was unusually elaborate for that early period (see Figure 32), and consisted of a two story brick dwelling with formal facades on both the east and west sides. A 1798 tax assessment of the property stated that the manor house measured 66 by 36 feet (MHS, Ms. 1999, 1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Prince Georges County), which is consistent with the size of the extant cellar ruin on the site.

Col. Thomas Addison was the son of Col. John Addison, who had come to Maryland from England in 1667. Col. John Addison had accumulated 1,500 acres of land within 20 years after his arrival from England, and was a successful planter, merchant, and Indian trader. Col. John Addison had acquired a very large estate by the time of his death in 1705 or 1706, and the property that was to become Oxon Hill Manor was among his nearly 6,500 acres of land holdings at that time. Col. Thomas Addison inherited his father's entire estate, and thus became one of the wealthiest individuals in not only Maryland, but in the colonies. Col. Thomas Addison owned approximately twice as much land as he inherited from his father by the time of his death in 1727. Thomas willed his property to his four sons, and left Oxon Hill Manor and 3,863 acres to his son John (see pages 65-72 of this report).

John Addison was 14 years old when he inherited Oxon Hill, and he resided at the Manor house until his death in 1764. John Addison, described as "an irregular and intemperate man" (Boucher 1925:51-53) by a contemporary, did not increase the size of his estate during his life time, and Oxon Hill Manor actually appears to have declined during that period. Captain John Addison was, despite what appears to have been indifferent management of his property, still one of the wealthiest men in Maryland and the colonies at the time of his death. John Addison willed his estate to his son Thomas, who was 24 years old when his father died in 1764 (see pages 65-72 of this report).

The second Thomas Addison (1740-1774) must have been more similar to his grandfather Col. Thomas Addison than his father in terms of his managerial abilities and his drive to accumulate wealth. The second Thomas owned 5,133 acres at the time of his death, which was a considerable increase over the 3,663 acres inherited from his father. Further, the second Thomas Addison's estate was valued at £5,275, which was over twice the estate of £2,362 left by his father John. The achievements of the second Thomas Addison in the nine years after his father's death were indeed impressive, but at his death at age 34 the 3,663 acres of his holdings that included Oxon Hill Manor were left to his five year old son, Walter Dulany Addison (see page 71 and Appendix 3 of this report).

Oxon Hill Manor served as home for Walter Dulany Addison and his mother Rebecca for at least a portion of the time from 1774 to 1793. Rebecca Addison married Thomas Hawkins Hanson in 1778, and they occupied Oxon Hill Manor until at least 1783. John Hanson, sometimes termed the "first President of the United States", died at Oxon Hill Manor in 1783, while visiting his nephew Thomas Hanson. The occupation pattern of Oxon Hill Manor is unclear between 1783 and 1793, when Walter Dulany Addison and his wife established residence there (see page 77 of this report).

Walter Dulany Addison appears to have lacked an interest in maintaining Oxon Hill Manor, and gradually divested himself of the property. He moved to Oxon Hill Manor in 1793, but left by 1806.

He sold the property that included the manor house to Zachariah Berry in 1810, and the manor house passed out of the Addison family nearly a hundred years after its construction (see pages 120-122 of this report).

Oxon Hill Manor became the home of Zachariah's youngest son, Thomas Berry, from 1812 to 1854. It was probably during Thomas Berry's residence that the frame wings shown on a sketch reproduced by Murray in 1895 (Figure 3) were added. The wings were certainly not present in 1798 when a tax assessment was compiled for the property (see pages126-131 of this report), and had been removed by the late nineteenth century when a drawing reproduced by dePach et al. (1979) (Figure 32) was made.

Thomas Berry was one of the wealthiest individuals in Prince Georges County during his tenure at Oxon Hill Manor, and for much of the period was indeed the wealthiest landowner in the district where he lived. Thomas' father Zachariah maintained actual ownership of Oxon Hill Manor until his death in 1845, but willed the property to Thomas in that year. Thomas, in turn, willed the property to his son Thomas E. Berry after his death in 1854 (see pages 126-131 of this report).

Thomas E. Berry probably did not reside at Oxon Hill Manor, although he maintained at least some personal possessions there for a while. It is probable that Oxon Hill Manor passed through periods of vacancy and occupancy by tenants after 1854, but the patterns of use after that time could not be established with certainty. The only detailed map known to exist of Oxon Hill Manor from the period before the manor house burned was prepared in 1863 (Figure 27). That map depicts the manor house and various outbuildings, but does not differentiate between farm support buildings and structures occupied by tenants.

Thomas E. Berry was declared legally insane in 1878. His mental problems appear to have first become manifested in the 1860s, and doubtless his incapacities had implications for the way in which Oxon Hill Manor was used and maintained. Oxon Hill Manor was managed under the supervision of trustees from 1878 to the sale of the property in 1888. The manor house may have been occupied by tenants during this period, although Thomas E. Berry's son T. Owen Berry was active in the affairs of the estate during at least part of this period (see pages 131-147 of this report).

Oxon Hill Manor passed through a series of hands from 1888 until the manor house burned in 1895. The manor house was either unoccupied or occupied by tenants during this period, but was evidently empty when it burned (see pages 147-148 of this report). The property that included the site was purchased by Sumner Welles in 1927, and he construucted "New Oxon Hill Manor" across the ravine to the south from the ruins of the of the original manor house. He resided at "New Oxon Hill Manor" until 1952, and apparently used the site area for trash disposal during his tenure (see pages 150-155 of this report).

The scope of work for the Oxon Hill mitigation project defined six areas (Figure 3) requiring archaeological excavation. One of those areas (Area III) proved to be the product of modern disturbances, and excavation of that area was abandoned after initial trenching. The five remaining areas yielded various levels of evidence concerning the physical layout of the Oxon Hill site.

Area I was located to the north, and adjacent to the manor house ruin (Figure 3). That area proved to contain a large number of archaeological features which included postholes, planting holes and trenches, a cobble deposit that had probably been the floor of a structure, a cellar, and a well (Figure 44). Ethnobotanical analysis of minor features within Area I (see Chapter IX) yielded seeds of herbs and ornamental plants, and it is likely that herb and flower gardens accounted for the observed planting features. Further, the artifacts recovered from all Area I contexts, except the well, yielded

very small and fragmented artifacts that were probably too small to have been removed during regular cleaning of that space. That finding stands in sharp contrast to most colonial sites, in that trash dumping in colonial yards seems to be the rule, rather than the exception (South 1977). Scrupulous maintenance and care of the side yard seems to have broken down during the nineteenth century, and more specifically during the second half of the 1800s. Lack of care was indicated by the presence of irregular, erosional features that contained nineteenth-century artifacts, normally in an oyster shell matrix.

Area II was adjacent to and north of Area I, extending east to the boundary of Area VIa (Figures 3 and 71). That area occupied a fairly steep slope that led into a ravine, and it was hypothesized that it would contain midden deposits from the main house that dated to much of the site's occupational span. Excavation of the area yielded a large collection of artifacts, but once again the artifacts were small and highly fragmented. There was little observable difference in the size of those artifacts in comparison to the materials from the surface contexts and cellar in Area I. Area II was evidently kept as clean of debris as the Area I side yard; it was apparently viewed as a part of the side yard as it was certainly kept free of major trash.

Area IV was located to the west and adjacent to the manor house ruin (Figures 3 and 77), and was interpreted as a formal garden in the project scope-of-work. Investigation of that area revealed complex systems of brick-lined drains that had been placed immediately below the ground surface (Figure 83). Those drains were probably placed to keep that area of the garden free of surface water. It was interpreted on the basis of these investigations to have been a formal lawn or perhaps a bowling green. Area IV contrasted with Areas I and II in two important ways. First, extensive fill deposits had been placed to the west of the manor house to create the level pad that became the formal lawn and garden. That was accomplished very early in the occupation of the site; the fill was almost devoid of artifacts, and may have actually been dirt excavated from the pit that was to contain the manor house cellar. The second difference between Area IV and Areas I and II was that while the two side yard areas contained a large sample of small, fragmented artifacts, Area IV contained a small artifact sample with a high frequency of window glass. It is evident that Area IV was treated as a much more formal space than the Area I side yard in that even extremely small artifacts were rare in that area.

Areas I, II, and IV (Area III was the product of modern disturbance) were the areas investigated during this project that were located closest to the manor house. It is evident that Areas I and II were utilized on a day-to-day basis. Area I contained an extremely high density of archaeological features. The frequent use of those areas probably accounted for the residue of small artifacts left behind on the ground surface recovered during this project. That artifact residue was absent in Area IV, and the majority of the artifacts that were present dated to the nineteenth century, probably to the second half of that century. Area IV was, in all probability, the most formal outside space in the entire complex, and appears to have been almost as much a focus of the hierarchical arrangement of space within the site as the manor house itself.

Excavation of Area V revealed an ash-filled foundation (Feature 5000) that probably served the plantation as a meat house or milk house (Figures 3, 84, and 86). A date of 1750 was derived for that structure based on mean ceramic dating, but that date was based on a sample of only nine delft sherds. The mean ceramic date places the structure in the eighteenth century, but does not preclude destruction of the building above the feature at an earlier or later date. The Area V structure could have been the meat house shown on the 1765 estate inventory (see Appendix 3 of this report) compiled after the death of John Addison. That structure was apparently no longer present by 1775, and was probably destroyed by fire between 1765 and 1775.

A large depression was noted immediately to the south of the hypothesized meathouse, and has been interpreted as an icehouse pit (Hurry 1984). The relationship of the hypothesized icehouse to the meathouse cannot be determined until that feature is excavated, but it may have served a milk house function in complement to the excavated structure which was indeed a meathouse.

Area VIa was located to the east of Areas II and V (Figures 3 and 94). That area contained evidence of a compound interpreted as a plantation storehouse. The artifact pattern for Area VIa exhibited almost equal amounts of Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts, which is a signature of the Public Interaction Pattern (Garrow 1982). Area VIa also returned the highest Tobacco Pipe Group percentage of any investigated context within the site, at slightly more than 14 percent. The high Tobacco Pipe percentage should indicate that Area VIa was a gathering place, a place where a certain amount of leisure time was spent. A storehouse for plantation tools and hardware was mentioned on the 1727 inventory (see Appendix 3 of this report) and, although not specifically mentioned in 1765 or 1775, a storehouse was probably maintained on the property through much of the history of the site. Area VIa may have served as a domestic structure, perhaps as an overseer's house for part of its history, but the available data for that area are to equivocal to allow for a complete functional history to be drawn.

A probable potato house was located in a portion of Area VIa during the late nineteenth century (Figure 95). The potato house, which was only partially explored during this project, functioned as a storage facility, and may have served to perpetuate the storage function of this area during the later history of the plantation.. This would mean that that area of the site maintained its general storage function, despite radical changes in the cropping system at Oxon Hill.

Area VIb was located to the east of Area VIa (Figures 3 and 105). The artifact patterns derived for that area were among the most strongly non-domestic (with Area IV) of any of the patterns derived for an Oxon Hill area. The Architecture Group accounted for over a majority of the total collections, and the Activities Group was the largest and most diverse of any such group on the site. Numerous artifacts attributable to barns or farm support buildings were recovered from this area. The period of greatest artifact deposition was the nineteenth century, and recovery of an 1898 coin indicated that activity in this area continued after the manor house burned. The area did contain a small amount of eighteenth-century artifacts, however, and there is no reason to believe that use of this area for barns or other support buildings began in the nineteenth century.

The strongest evidence for a slave quarter and tenant houses found on the property was identified to the south of Area VIb during a survey conducted subsequent to the data recovery field phase (Garrow and Espenshade 1985a). A number of individual house sites were found there, and it is evident that the slave quarter that was directly attached to the manor property was located in that area (Figure 263).

CONCLUSIONS

A primary research goal established for this project was to determine if and how the world view of the inhabitants was reflected in the archaeological record of the site. It was hypothesized that at least the eighteenth-century residents of the site had adopted the "Georgian mind set" and that, following Deetz (1977), it would indeed be possible to develop both historical and archaeological evidence to indicate how that mind set was manifested by the site residents. It was anticipated that the "Georgian mind set" would be mirrored by the structural organization of the plantation, and by the types and quantities of artifacts used by the site's residents.

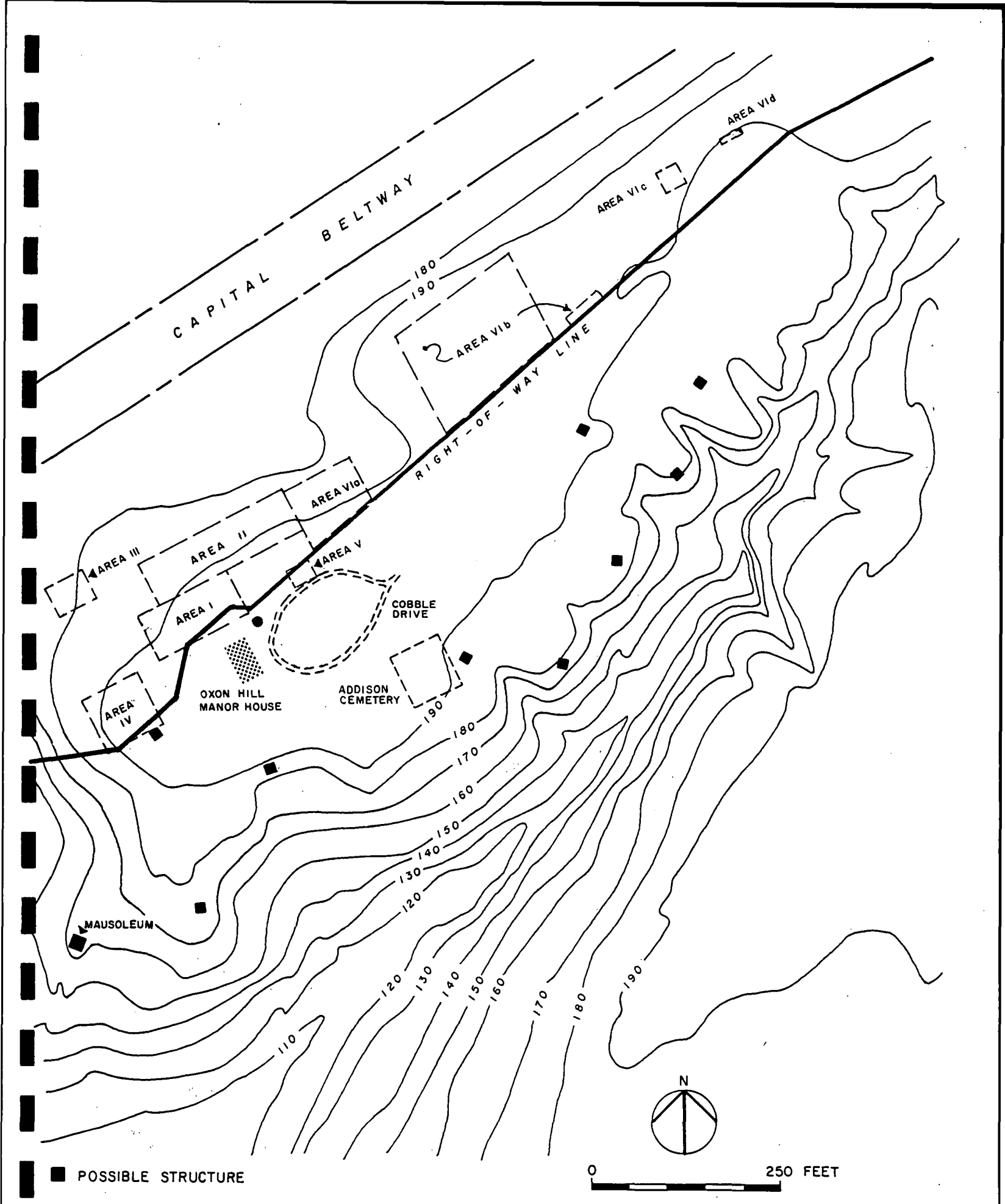


FIGURE 263. Results of the Garrow and Espenshade Survey (1985).

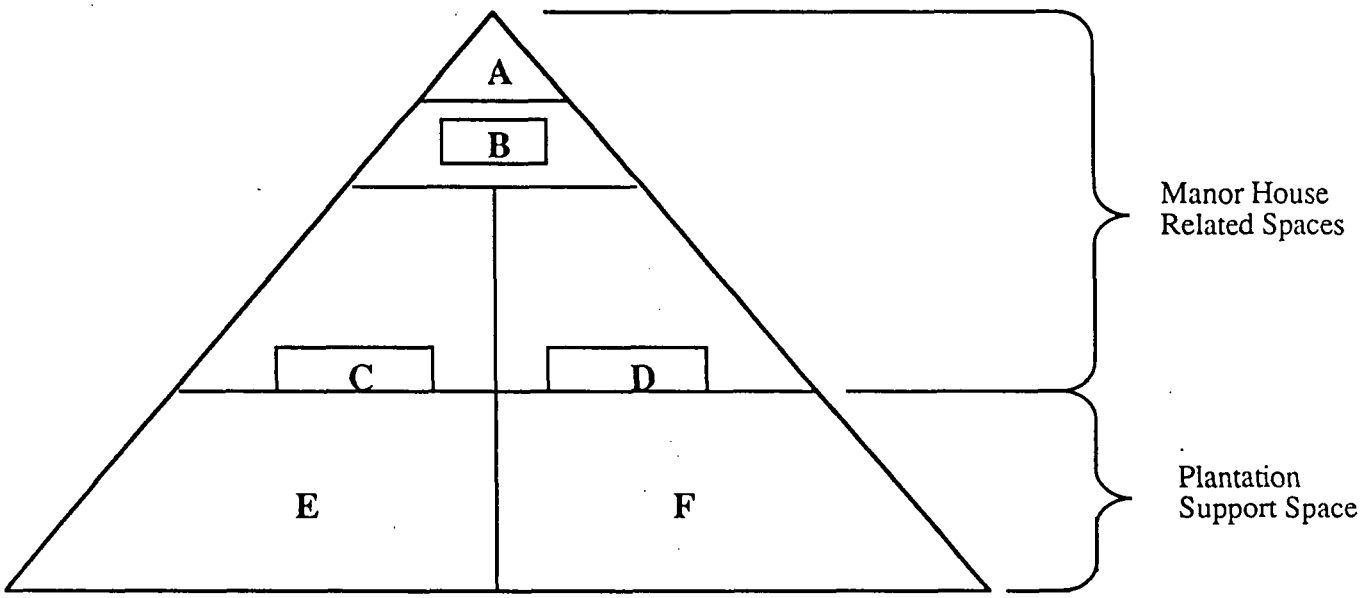
The Georgian world view or "mind set" can best be understood as a view of the world within which individuals are placed in a rigid, hierarchically arranged, social order based on their local and regional socioeconomic position. The social order is both well defined and constantly reinforced by those at the top of the hierarchy. Further, those individuals mirror both their world view and position by how they use their financial resources and their choice of lifestyle. Under this approach, a planter who occupied a position at or near the top of the hierarchy could be expected to reflect that position by the architecture of his manor house, the physical structure of his plantation, the manner in which he furnished his home, and the individual material items that he possessed (Deetz 1977; Isaac 1982).

Surviving sketches of the Oxon Hill manor house (Figure 32) clearly indicate that the building was constructed in the Georgian architectural style. The sketches further indicate that the structure had two formal facades, one that faced the Potomac and a second that faced to the west. The use of two formal facades was an extreme expression of Georgian architecture (Hurry 1984), and can be taken as an indication that Col.Thomas Addison was very strongly influenced by the Georgian mind set in at least his architectural preferences. The Oxon Hill manor house did lack the two formal, flanking dependencies that appears to have been prevalent on Georgian style manors in Virginia by the mid eighteenth century (Isaac 1982:34-42). The reason for the lack of the formal, flanking dependencies is not known, but it may be related to the early date of construction of the manor house, and the factor that Georgian architecture in the Middle Atlantic was probably still in a formative stage of development at that time (1710/11).

The 1863 map (Figure 32) depicted the manor house, a large grove of trees to the east of the manor house, and a series of outbuildings of unstated function scattered around the property. The lack of earlier cartographic evidence than the 1863 map meant that the details of the physical layout and structure of the site could only be determined through archaeological investigations.

The physical layout of the Oxon Hill site appears to have been extremely formal, and survived well into the nineteenth century. The site was oriented east-west, and is most easily conceptualized as a triangle, with the slave quarters and barns balancing the foot of the triangle, and the manor house and formal gardens forming the apex (Figure 264).

A visitor to Oxon Hill would have received visible reinforcement of the social and economic hierarchy operative within the site. The road accessing the property appears to have entered from the east, and probably ran between the barns and slave quarter. The road into the plantation appears to have been dirt surfaced to the point where the road ran between the Addison family cemetery and the plantation storehouse that stood in Area VIa, where it became cobble surfaced (Dent 1983; Garrow and Espenshade 1985a). It next passed the icehouse and meat house, which were located to the right. The plantation storehouse, the icehouse, and the meat house could have easily conveyed an image of the bounty and wealth of the plantation, and the family cemetery, which would have been located to the left, could have given the strong impression of stability and security. The cobble road was probably shaded by the grove of trees until the manor house was reached, where the road ended in a large circular area. At that point the visitor had reached the apex of the Oxon Hill plantation, the manor house itself. The formal garden, located beyond the manor house to the edge of the bluff overlooking the Potomac River floodplain, served as the most important outside space on the property, and probably is best viewed as an extension of the manor house.



A - Formal Gardens
B - Manor House
C - Addison Family Cemetery
D - Food Storage, Plantation Storehouse
E - Slave Quarters
F - Stables and Barns

FIGURE 264. Oxon Hill Site: Conceptualized Physical Layout.

There is little doubt that the Oxon Hill site exhibited the type of formal, hierarchically arranged utilization of space that is considered to be a reflection of the Georgian mind set. The available evidence indicates, however, that the arrangement of functional areas within the site remained essentially the same until the burning of the manor house and the abandonment of the property. That situation remained despite the breakdown in the maintenance of the side yard in Area II, and was evidenced by the lack of encroachment on the excavated portions of the formal gardens by later construction, as well as by what must have been a series of barn replacements within Area VIb. The placement of the potato house in the area that had contained the plantation storehouse further indicates that once the overall site utilization was established that it probably was continued for reasons not connected to world view or mind set.

The three estate inventories taken on the Oxon Hill property in the eighteenth century (Appendix 3, this report) offer the opportunity to determine if the Georgian mind set continued through the first sixty-five years of the Addison ownership, or if different owners of the property indeed reflected different world views.

The person responsible for building the Oxon Hill manor house was Col. Thomas Addison. The historical research conducted for this project (see pages 57-59 of this report) has demonstrated that Thomas Addison was one of the wealthiest individuals in colonial America, and the architecture of the manor house and the physical structure of the plantation strongly indicate that Thomas Addison had accepted the Georgian world view. The world view evidenced by Thomas Addison's taste in architecture and the plantation settlement plan indeed does appear to have been reflected by the major and minor furnishings in the manor house. Study of the 1727 inventory has shown that the manor house contained matched sets of chairs, and that his chairs were walnut framed with either leather or cane bottoms (Table 62). Matched sets of six to twelve chairs occur throughout the house, and the furnishings included couches and easy chairs that matched the presumably straight backed chairs. The 1727 inventory reflects a rigidly structured household, in which order and symmetry were inherent in the very fabric of the house, and was expressed to the last interior detail.

Deetz (1977) and Leone (1984) have argued that the Georgian mind set can be detected through the presence of specific items of material culture in an eighteenth-century household. Deetz included items such as flatware, ceramics, glasswares, and chamber pots, while Leone expanded that list to include "clocks, watches and scientific and musical instruments." Their argument was that the presence of certain combinations of those artifacts represented attempts to "sustain hierarchical behavior" (Leone 1984:3).

Study of the 1727 inventory indicates that most of these symbolic items were indeed present in the estate inventory, but with a few twists (Tables 58, 60, and 64). Col. Thomas Addison's household contained tea sets, and apparently large amounts of table glass. It did not contain an inventoried chamber pot, but there were four chamber pots in the "Other Store." There were apparently two large, matched sets of knives and forks in the house, in addition to five butcher knives. It is apparent, however, that more emphasis was placed on the use of silver plate and pewter food service vessels than on ceramic ones, and the silver plate probably served as a more definitive status marker than could have ever been expressed by ceramics. Col. Thomas Addison also owned a silver watch, an old trumpet, a telescope, and a set of surveying instruments, but it is doubtful that the mere presence of those items in the house could be as compelling an argument as the architecture of the house and the nature of the major furniture.

The 1765 inventory of the estate of John Addison presents a different picture than did the 1727

document. John Addison not only appears to have failed to increase the estate he was given in 1727, but actually passed on an estate that was greatly diminished in value. It is apparent that he had survived at least in part by consuming the estate that had been assembled by Thomas Addison. John Addison's estate inventory indicates that the furnishings of the manor house had become rather shabby in the interim, and that the house contained remnants of Col. Thomas Addison's furnishings with no real attempts to maintain the symmetry of furnishings exhibited in 1727. Twelve knives and 11 forks were among the surviving elements in the house, and four razors were present in both 1765 and 1727. The amount of ceramics in the house actually seems to have increased from 1727 to 1765. Chamber pots were still missing from the inventory in 1765, but the telescope, survey instruments, and the silver watch were still present (Tables 58, 60, 62, and 64).

The question that must be asked at this point is whether or not those items that Deetz (1977) and Leone (1984) have posited as symbols of the Georgian mind set actually have the same value as other indicators of that mind set in both households. John Addison, despite the diminished value of his estate, was still extremely wealthy in relation to the population at large, but the available evidence indicated that he either did not share Col. Thomas Addison's world view, or was unable to maintain the full range of material possessions needed to express that world view as completely. In all probability, John Addison simply found himself living in a house planned by Col. Thomas Addison (following his own sense of priorities), and working a plantation that had been laid out by Col. Thomas Addison. It is doubtful that a conscious decision was involved on the part of John Addison to continue or discontinue the settlement pattern structure as begun by Thomas, but instead he probably accepted what he was handed, and allowed that pattern to be self-perpetuating.

The view of John Addison's approach to the plantation as expressed above does admittedly exchange world view for the comfort of familiarity, but that description is probably accurate. Col. Thomas Addison planned the plantation, his successors simply accepted it.

The second Thomas Addison appears to have been more flamboyant than both Col. Thomas Addison and John Addison. He also rebuilt the estate, and thus reversed the decline that had begun under the ownership of John Addison. The estate inventory of the second Thomas Addison, which was recorded in 1775, reflects the fact that presumably new matching furniture had been introduced into the manor house, but at this point the furniture was mahogany instead of walnut (Table 62). The second Thomas Addison seems to have limited his redecorating to the parlors, however, and it appears that he furnished the more private rooms in the house with the same old furniture that had been used by John Addison. The telescope that had been listed in the earlier inventories was listed with "other plantation utensils" by 1775, and the silver watch of 1765 had become the "old silver watch". The surveying instruments of the earlier inventories were gone, but the second Thomas Addison had added a coach and six, a gold headed cane, silver spurs and stirrups, and an umbrella. The amount of ceramics in the household appears to have declined from the 1765 levels (Table 58), but the amount of fancy glassware and glass bottles increased.

Evidence that has a bearing on understanding the mind set or mind sets of the residents of Oxon Hill goes beyond spatial information gained through the archaeological investigations and the data gleaned from the historical research. Area I was located in what had been a near yard space to the manor house, and study of the artifact patterns from those areas during this project has provided insights into how the space around the manor house was used through time. The value of Area I for that analysis appears to have been enhanced by the configuration of the manor house. As previously stated, the manor house contained formal facades on both the east and west sides of the structure. The yard space to the east contained the primary access road to the manor house, and probably served the same function as a "front yard" space on other domestic house types. The yard space to the west was either part of or was transitional to the formal gardens, and it is unlikely that support structures to

the manor house were located there, and that normal "backyard" activities were carried out in the western near yard. This means that either the north or south side yard functioned in the manner of a backyard on other site types, and the more normative backyard functions could have been split between those two areas.

The contexts explored within Area I have been divided into three broad categories for purposes of this research. The first category, referred to as superficial features and units, includes all artifacts from screened, general level contexts within the units, as well as the contents of all features from the area with the exception of the well and cellar. The first category has been further subdivided through the use of *termini post quem* determinations into eighteenth-century, nineteenth-century, and undated features. The well and its contents comprise the second category. The well has been subdivided into four depositional sections based on quantified crossmend analysis, and it has been demonstrated that the uppermost section, termed Depositional Section A, represents a mixed context. The third category of contexts within Area I is composed of four distinct levels within the Area I cellar. It has been demonstrated that all four levels contained mixed deposits that may have been placed in the cellar as fill and taken from Area I at large during late nineteenth-century landscaping activities. The value of the artifact data from the Area I cellar deposits appears to have been further diminished by the differential preservation of nails, and probably other artifact classes, when compared to the Area I superficial features and units.

The superficial features and units and the Area I well offer the opportunity to explore two types of trash disposal within an area immediately adjacent to the manor house. The superficial features and units are assumed to have been highly visible context types. That is, if trash had been simply discarded on the ground surface to later become incorporated into the unit level soils, that trash would have been highly visible on a daily basis to the residents of, and the visitors to, the manor house. Further, if superficial features had been kept open to receive trash and serve as trash pits after they no longer served their intended purposes, those trash deposits would have also been highly visible. The well, on the other hand, was a deep, narrow excavation that could have received regular trash deposits without leaving persistent, visible, surface evidence. Trash, no matter how noxious, completely disappeared once it was thrown into the well, and could not have remained visible to residents or their visitors.

Tables 153 and 154 present the artifact patterns from the Area I contexts. It is evident that the artifact patterns among the superficial features and units exhibit markedly different percentages of occurrence of Kitchen and Architecture group artifacts than is evident within the Area I well. It is also evident that the artifact patterns from the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century features are very similar, and those patterns are also very similar to the patterns derived from the undated features and the units. The similar artifact patterns derived from all of the superficial feature and unit context types seems to indicate that patterns of trash disposal remained essentially the same in the side yard that constitutes Area I in both the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

The patterns derived from the well fall within the range of percentages at the group level described for the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982), while the artifact patterns from the Area I superficial features and units are most similar to the Public Interaction Pattern (Table 162) (Garrow 1982; Klien and Garrow 1984). The inventory analysis data presented in Chapter VII, when compared to the artifact content of the well (also discussed in that chapter) supports the assumption that the archaeological content of the well was indeed representative of the trash output of the manor house in the eighteenth century. Those data, taken in combination with the comparative Area I artifact patterns, indicate that the artifact content of the Area I superficial features and units represent truncated samples of the household trash output.

The most logical explanation for the artifact pattern differences evidenced between the superficial features and units of Area I and the Area I well is that a conscious and continous attempt was made in both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to keep the side yard visibly free of trash, and to maintain that area as an aesthetic compliment to the formal architecture of the manor house. That would seem to indicate that at least elements of the same or a similar mind set were at work among the site residents in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The trash disposal practices that produced the artifact patterns in the Area I superficial features and units appear to contrast markedly with the trash disposal patterns evidenced on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites in which the pattern of the artifact assemblage falls within the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern. The Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model is based on the Carolina Artifact Pattern model proposed by South (1977). South (1977:47-80) has noted that the domestic sites included in his pattern model are characterized by what he termed the "Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal". Under the Brunswick Pattern, primary household trash was disposed of in surface, near yard areas, and no apparent attempt was made to maintain clean, aesthetically pleasing yard spaces.

The artifact patterning results achieved for the Area I superficial features and units indicate that a mind set at least similar to facets of the "Georgian mind set" was operative around the manor house for most or all of its use history. That factor held despite the fact that some elements of the "Georgian mind set" were apparently being de-emphasized by the time of the ownership of John Addison and the later Thomas Addison. It is difficult to fully evaluate the meaning the the artifact patterns from the Area I superficial features and units because of the lack of comparative data from similar areas of other sites occupied by persons of extremely high socioeconomic status (see pages 18-22 of this report for a discussion of the existing data base within American plantation archaeology). Despite that lack of comparative data, however, it is desirable to present a scenario that may account for the observed artifact patterns, so that that scenario can be tested on future sites that are similar to Oxon Hill Manor.

The "Georgian mind set" evolved in the American colonies during the first half of the eighteenth century (Isaac 1982:34-42). That mind set or world view was apparently shared by the socioeconomic elite, and the architecture that was at least a partial reflector of this mind set "...had its roots in the Renaissance (Deetz 1977:111)." It is unclear if the mind set or world view that the "Georgian mind set" supplanted for the socioeconomic elite is most properly termed a "Renaissance" or "Medieval" mind set, but it appears that the term "Medieval mind set" is the most appropriate term to apply to a world view shared by rich and poor in the American colonies prior to the eighteenth century. Whatever the earlier mind set is termed, it is evident that the emergence of the "Georgian mind set" marks the beginning of substantive differences in world view between the socioeconomic elite and those of more modest means in the American colonies.

There is no evidence in the historical or archaeological literature to indicate that persons of more modest means in the American colonies developed and followed a new world view after the emergence of the "Georgian mind set" that could be expressed archaeologically in different artifact patterns. That is, the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern model and the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal probably represent extensions of the "Medieval mind set", and that at least elements of that mind set or world view survived until well into the nineteenth century.

Based on the statements presented above, it is predicted that future research will reveal that two primary mind sets were operative within British-American culture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The post-Revolutionary War expressions of the "Georgian mind set" are probably better understood under the term "elitist mind set", while the surviving "Medieval mind set" evident among

the overwhelming majority of the Americans during the nineteenth century can be better understood under the term "nonelitist mind set". It is further predicted that trash disposal practices for both groups changed as modern concepts of hygiene were accepted, and the relationships between germs and disease became common knowledge. As a side note, it is likely that the artifact patterns achieved for the twentieth century deposits at Oxon Hill (Table 161) will prove to be characteristic of twentieth-century artifact patterns, as the modern practice of trash disposal dictates total removal of trash from the vicinity of the domestic structure and disposal of at least kitchen trash in carefully prescribed deposition areas.

A second broad area of research interest on this project dealt with socioeconomic status and how differing statuses of the residents of the Oxon Hill Manor plantation were expressed archaeologically. It was anticipated that both the slave and free residents of the plantations mirrored the high socioeconomic statuses of the plantation masters in some fashion, and that that assumption could be tested and monitored archaeologically. Further, it was anticipated that the socioeconomic statuses of the nineteenth-century residents would prove to be much lower than the eighteenth-century residents, as it was initially believed that Oxon Hill Manor had been occupied entirely by tenants after 1810. Unfortunately, the portion of the plantation that was archaeologically investigated under this project did not include slave quarters or any areas outside of the immediate manor house that contained substantive evidence of domestic activities or primary domestic trash discards. Also, the socioeconomic status of the resident of Oxon Hill Manor to at least 1854 was comparable to that enjoyed by the eighteenth-century Addisons, but substantive archaeological socioeconomic data could not be derived during this project because of the absence of nineteenth-century contexts with large, unmixed artifact collections.

The lack of substantive, cohesive artifact collections dating to the nineteenth century precluded the use of the only well tested quantitative method available for studying socioeconomic status through artifact analysis. That method, the Miller (1980) Ceramic Economic Scaling Technique, cannot be applied to archaeological collections that predate the nineteenth century. Despite limitations imposed by the nature of the archaeologically recovered collections, it was still possible to produce some evidence from the artifact analyses that pertained to the socioeconomic level enjoyed by the eighteenth-century residents of the site. Two artifact analysis techniques were applied to the contents of the well in Area I in an attempt to quantitatively measure socioeconomic status. Further, attempts were made to address this research concern through faunal analysis of material from both the Area I well and the hypothesized meathouse in Area V.

One analytical technique was available at the beginning of this project that could be used to quantitatively study socioeconomic status levels as reflected by eighteenth-century artifact collections. That technique, termed the "Wise (1976) Analysis", was applied to the ceramic content of the Area I well, and the results of those analyses were compared to results recently achieved by Peters (1986) on artifact collections retrieved from the home site of a free black who is known to have lived on a relatively small, fixed income. Comparison of the results from Oxon Hill Manor and the Bannecker site indicated that the "Wise Analysis" failed to accurately measure the socioeconomic distance that was known to have existed between the residents of the two sites. No further attempts were made to compare the Oxon Hill "Wise Analysis" results with other sites as it was apparent that that analytical technique had not worked as anticipated.

A statistic that does appear to have promise for quantitatively measuring socioeconomic status levels through analysis of eighteenth-century artifact collections is the Robinson Index of Agreement (Robinson 1951, as used in Marquardt 1978). The application of this statistic using percentages of bottle glass to ceramics for the analyses of socioeconomic status is termed "The Bottle Glass/Ceramic Comparison", and consists of studying the frequency of bottle glass sherds in an assemblage in

relation to the number of ceramic sherds present. The comparison establishes which assemblages from which sites are most and least similar in terms of socioeconomic status to the site assemblage under study. Application of this technique to the ceramic and bottle glass collections from combined depositional sections B, C, and D (the unmixed contexts) from the Area I well indicated that that collection was most similar to two contexts from Shirley Plantation (Reinhart 1984), and least similar to three slave quarters within Yaughan and Curriboo plantations (Wheaton et al. 1983). The distance between the Area I well contents and the assemblage from Early Yaughan slave quarter (the least similar assemblage) amounted to 147.84 points on a 200 point scale, while the distance between the well sample and the two Shirley Plantation contexts consisted of 9.38 and 8.22 points.

The Bottle Glass/Ceramic Comparison appears to have promise for future application to eighteenth-century artifact assemblages. It is premature at this point to attempt to state all of the variables that must be taken into account when utilizing this technique, but a few preliminary comments on that subject are in order. First, all of the sites used for comparison with the Area I well sample were domestic sites. No taverns, stores, military posts, or other specialized site types were used, as it was anticipated that the use, breakage, and discard of glass and ceramic items would have varied within those sites types. Also, sample sizes must be taken into account when using this technique. All but two of the twelve assemblages compared to the Area I well assemblage ranked in what appears to be proper order given the types of sites studied and the approximate socioeconomic ranking of each site's residents. The two exceptions were the slave and overseer contexts from the Cannon's Point Site in coastal Georgia, and those contexts were represented by very small sample sizes. A third variable that must be taken into account is any personal/cultural/religious factor that would have reduced or increased alcohol usage by site residents, and thus effected the amount of bottle glass expected to have been present. As an example, the behavior of an eighteenth-century alcoholic would have been less motivated by least-cost economics in regards to use of bottles within the site, and more by the need to feed his habit.

Faunal analysis (see Chapter VIII) of the material from the Area I well and "Feature 5000" in Area V was conducted in a manner so as to support interpretations of socioeconomic status. The faunal analysis yielded a large amount of useful data concerning the foodways of the plantation residents in the eighteenth century, but concluded that there were no appreciable differences in foodways among the wealthy and those of more modest means during that period. That study concluded that status differentiation marked by consumption of different cuts of meat likely was a nineteenth-century development that will prove to be more evident on urban than rural sites.

A third major area of research concern on this project dealt with reconstructing marketing patterns. Little archaeological data was accumulated on this project that had a bearing on that question, and the lack of large, cohesive collections of nineteenth-century artifacts makes it impossible to adequately explore that question. The small amount of data gathered to address this question is presented in Chapter VII, and need not be repeated at this time.

The Oxon Hill Manor mitigation project was one of the largest, and most complex archaeological investigations ever undertaken in the Middle Atlantic area. The project did, however, explore only a narrow section of the site, and full explication of the Oxon Hill Manor site must await additional archaeological research on other areas of the site.

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APPENDIX 1.

CONSERVATION OF ARTIFACTS

APPENDIX 1. CONSERVATION OF ARTIFACTS

As part of the mitigation process, initial conservation treatments were performed on site in order to stabilize as many artifacts as possible. During the field phase it was possible to carry out conservation on more than 275 small finds, or bags of small finds. The classes of materials treated included copper and lead alloys, silver, leather, fabric, and small wood; about 90 percent of these artifacts from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century proveniences were treated. Other classes treated to a lesser degree were iron, glass, shell, and bone.

Because of time constraints, priorities had to be established in the field. Wet organic materials from the well (leather, textile, paper, and reed) were given top priority. Small pieces of worked wood, e.g., pegs and spatulas, also were given top priority. Large structural timbers and boards, however, were regarded as too expensive and time-consuming to conserve, and were instead wrapped and kept damp until identification of species could be attempted during the analysis phase.

Small finds of copper, lead, and silver constituted the next level, because of their relative ease of treatment. Many dateable artifacts, including buttons and coins, fell into this group, as did personal effects, like jewelry and buckles.

Iron, which is notoriously difficult to stabilize quickly and easily, was given the lowest priority as a class, although 51 iron artifacts were chosen and treated. Factors considered for iron were the uniqueness of an artifact, its diagnostic importance, and its possible value for publication or future display. A representative sample of architectural iron (shutter parts, hinges, locks, and keys) was selected, as well as artifacts that indicated plantation activities (hoes, harness parts, horseshoes, and files). Many iron artifacts (like barrel hoops or chain fragments) that could be readily identified despite their encrustations were rejected for treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A list of supplies utilized during the conservation process is presented at the end of this appendix; the primary intent of such a list is to serve as a valuable resource for organizing such a process in future excavations. Most materials are available from local sources and/or from specialized conservation-oriented companies. The hot washing of iron required large volumes of deionized water; it is recommended that for large excavations a deionizer be purchased and set up in the lab.

Metallic artifacts, unidentifiable or unusual artifacts, or materials recovered wet from the site were separated out by the technicians in charge of washing, and a notation was made of the artifacts' removal for conservation. The conservator then separated the artifacts by material (copper, lead, iron, glass, wood, leather, and textile) so that artifacts could be mass treated when possible. Throughout the stages of treatment, the provenience number stayed with each artifact. Artifacts which were rejected for conservation were returned to the catalogers.

A treatment form for individual artifacts and clusters of similar artifacts was filled out as conservation proceeded. This form has been duplicated and presented at the end of this appendix. Quick diagrams were attached to the form before artifacts were mass treated in order to facilitate identification. Notations often were made of inscriptions, encrustations, or associated materials, although no real analyses or spot tests could be performed. The treatment records submitted following conservation should remain as part of the written records of the project and curated with the collection; therefore, they have been included with the shipped artifacts.

Summary of Treatments Performed

GLASS. Iridescent glass was washed with tap water with a soft brush, taking care not to dislodge the peeling or loose layers of deteriorated glass. A non-ionic detergent with a neutral pH, Triton X-100, was used as a surfactant. The glass was rinsed with tap water, and then with deionized water. The glass was then dewatered with acetone and/or denatured alcohol. Two to three applications of an acrylic copolymer resin, Acryloid B-72, a 3-5% solution in toluene and acetone, was applied by swab. Acetone was often applied first to encourage the resin to penetrate the layers of rotten glass. Successive layers were applied until the deteriorated glass seemed secured. No acidic treatments were performed to remove the layers of patinated glass.

COPPER ALLOYS. Copper and its alloys (brass, bronze) were mechanically cleaned using scalpels and a variety of glass fiber brushes. Heavier encrustations were sometimes removed with an electric engraving tool, which, if used carefully, could sheer off corrosion products to reveal the "original surface" of the artifact. Formic acid (15%) was also used to dissolve carbonate corrosion products, although care had to be exercised with the chemical to avoid producing cuprite, a tenacious red oxide that is redeposited onto the surface as the carbonate is dissolved.

The artifacts were then immersed in a chemical inhibitor for copper called benzotriazole (BTA), a 3% solution in ethanol. For most artifacts, this was done overnight. The benzotriazole associates both chemically and physically with the copper to effectively "tie-up" its reactive sites and prevent any attack by chlorides and moisture which results in the light green, powdery corrosion called "bronze disease" (basic cupric chloride). Although only a few artifacts had active bronze disease upon excavation, treating copper alloys with benzotriazole is really a preventive measure against future outbreaks caused by high humidity and contamination with handling. After soaking in the benzotriazole, the artifacts were passed quickly through denatured alcohol, allowed to dry at room temperature, and coated with a 5% solution of Acryloid B-72 in toluene and acetone applied with a brush.

SILVER. The few silver artifacts that were processed were cleaned mechanically with a glass fiber brush and/or chemically with 15% formic acid. The artifacts then were degreased with acetone, and lacquered with 5% Acryloid B-72. If the silver appeared to have been alloyed with copper (with green copper carbonate corrosion products on the surface), it was treated with benzotriazole before lacquering.

LEAD. Lead, its alloy pewter, and some unidentifiable white metals were cleaned mechanically with a glass brush and scalpel. A 5% solution of EDTA (disodium salt of ethylene diamine triacetic acid) was used to dissolve the carbonate encrustation, although care had to be exercised to prevent the lead itself from being etched by the chemical. The artifacts were then rinsed in deionized water, dewatered in acetone, and waxed with a microcrystalline wax paste (Bareco B-Square in naphtha).

IRON. Iron artifacts which seemed to be robust and have a sound core of metal (positive "pull" with a magnet), were cleaned using electrolysis. Electrolytic reduction strips away all the layers of rust and corrosion, leaving only a core of uncorroded metal. Often, however, the remaining core is only a vestige dimensionally of the original object. Unlike copper alloys and their compact "original surfaces", iron artifacts have a more voluminous corrosion product, and the original surface may be trapped or sandwiched in the rust, only to be removed by electrolysis.

The electrolytic unit was run on a 6-amp car battery, using a 5-gallon plastic bucket to hold the

electrolyte and copper pipe and galvanized sheet metal as electrodes. A 5% solution of sodium carbonate served as the electrolyte. Because of time constraints, artifacts were electrolytically reduced only one to two days, just to get the corroded crust off.

Iron artifacts which were too fragile for electrolysis were cleaned mechanically, using a hammer and small screw driver to carefully remove corrosion and essentially "sculpt" a surface. An electric engraver was also used to remove corrosion. In some cases a combination of electrolysis and mechanical cleaning was used.

Following the removal of the corrosion by electrolysis and/or mechanical cleaning, the iron was boiled for a minimum of two days in changes of deionized water. The hot wash water was changed at least five times a day. The boiling was necessary to flush out the reactive chlorides as well as any residual electrolyte. Because of time constraints, prolonged hot washing was not always possible. However, it was felt that a large amount of the reactive salts was probably removed in two days of boiling. Following the hot wash, the artifacts were placed, while still hot and wet, into molten microcrystalline wax (Multiwax W445) and heated until all the moisture was driven off. The artifacts were then removed from the wax and dried. Excess wax was removed by blotting the surfaces with paper towels and/or swabbing with naphtha.

A few very fragile iron artifacts, or iron combined with an organic material like bone, were unsuitable for boiling. Instead, after mechanical cleaning these artifacts were sprayed heavily with CRC 5-56 and then placed into the molten wax. While not ideal, this effort should preserve the artifacts for some time.

LEATHER. The well yielded a great number of shoe parts which were effectively mass treated. The fragments were washed first in tap water using a soft brush and Triton X-100 non-ionic detergent as a surfactant. The leather was rinsed in tap water, and then in deionized water for a few minutes. The fragments were then dewatered for an hour in a solvent (denatured alcohol). In some cases two dewatering baths, each an hour, of alcohol or alcohol followed by acetone were used. This difference in processing was based on an effort to economize, because the volumes of solvent needed to dewater leather makes its preservation very expensive. The leather was then placed from the solvent bath into a solution of 15% Bavon ASAK-APB in stoddard solvent. Bavon is a commercial leather dressing, based on polyhydric alcohol esterhydrocarbon copolymer and mineral oil. The leather remained in the lubricating bath at least overnight; often this stage of the treatment was carried out over a weekend. After lubricating, the fragments were dried flat on newspaper and paper toweling under weights. The paper was changed as needed, and drying lasted one to two days.

One piece of leather, a fragment of chair upholstery, was treated with a 5% solution of EDTA before dewatering and lubricating. The EDTA was used to dissolve any discoloring iron salts in the leather, thus lightening the color of the leather and returning it to a more natural color. Because of the relative importance of the chair leather, it was felt that an EDTA pre-treatment was warranted.

Fragmentary leather was backed with nylon netting, using Rhoplex AC-33 acrylic emulsion as an adhesive. All leather was wrapped in acid-free tissue.

TEXTILES. Fragments of textiles, including silk, were also washed in tap water using Triton detergent and a fine brush to loosen the dirt. The textiles were rinsed in deionized water, and then placed in a 1% solution of ethulose, a water soluble cellulose, for 7 to 14 days. The ethulose bonds with and strengthens the remaining fibers. The fragments were removed from the soaking solution and dried flat on plastic. While the fragments were still wet, the warp and weft of the weave were straightened. The pieces were then housed in archival-quality supports of mylar and acid free board.

No bleaching treatments were performed on the textiles.

Two unusual artifacts, a probable tobacco leaf and a probable paper pouch were treated with ethulose as above.

WOOD. While large architectural timbers were not conserved, small pieces of worked wood like moldings or pegs were treated. Some fragments were placed in a 10% solution of PEG 1500 (a water soluble wax) to soak at room temperature for five weeks. Lysol disinfectant was added to the solution as a fungicide. Usually a PEG treatment takes much longer, up to a year of soaking and/or spraying during controlled and slow drying. Unfortunately, the time frame for conservation on a project of this nature did not allow for these options. Because of the small sizes of the pieces, a reasonable result was achieved despite the shortened soak.

Even more surprising were the results achieved with a relatively new and experimental treatment that uses sucrose as a soaking solution. Both 3 and 6% solutions of the sugar (Domino Brownulated Sugar) were used, and, for comparison, 3 and 6% solutions of fructose. Artifacts of similar size were selected for the solutions, and for convenience the treatments were carried out in the artifacts' zip-lock bags. A small amount of Lysol was added to two of the four sugar solutions. The wood was allowed to soak for two weeks and then the pieces were removed and allowed to air dry for almost a week. In general, the sucrose results were better than the fructose and on a par with PEG 1500. Again, however, the small sizes of the artifacts probably contributed a great deal to the overall success of the treatments.

Generally, then, the wood treated with PEG and sucrose gave an acceptable result. Less successful were many of the pieces of cork treated with these solutions. This may have been due to the variability of the cork itself, i.e., degree of degradation and compactness of fiber.

CONSERVATION CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Oxon Hill project proved that conservation can be an effective component of a mitigation project and that many of the treatments can be performed in the field while the excavation is in process, even if the work is carried out in an environment which cannot always be laboratory-like. Two pieces of equipment missing here which would have facilitated treatments are a vacuum desiccator with a hand pump (moderately expensive) and an ultrasonic cleaner (very expensive). The desiccator would have been useful for applying benzotriazole as well as consolidants. The ultrasonic cleaner would have made the cleaning and treating of fibrous materials like wet textiles and leather easier.

Ideally, during a project like Oxon Hill conservation would be a full-time, not part-time, activity. Throughout the project, the conservator can be a valuable member of the team, providing advice for lifting artifacts in the field or packing them for transport, identifying or analyzing materials, or planning for the long-term problems associated with curating a diverse collection. The lengthy treatments--especially hot washing iron and soaking wood--could be better accommodated in a longer work schedule. The process of conservation, as used in the Oxon Hill project, was an attempt to bring conservation into the field phase of an excavation, instead of relegating it to its normal position as a part of the analysis process, normally carried out following completion of the field phase. Conservation continued during the laboratory/analysis phase; however, the value of those conservation procedures initiated during the field work is immense.

CONSERVATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Vinyl Gloves (disposable)
Small Screwdrivers
Tongs
Tack Hammer
Particle Masks (disposable)
Plastic Baster
Enameled Boiling Pot
Denatured Alcohol
Galvanized Grill (anode)
Deionizing Cartridge (disposable)
Scalpels (disposable)
Small Brush (fiberglass & stainless steel refills)
PVA-AYAT Resin
Bavon ASAK-ABP
Triton X-100
Benzotriazole
Multiwax W445 (microcrystalline wax)
Protective Goggles
Hamburger Flipper
Dremel Engraving Tool
Aluminum Trays (disposable)
Paint Brushes
Syringe
Acetone
Galvanized Iron Sheet (anode)
Copper Pipe, Copper Wire
Sodium Carbonate
Large Fiberglass Brush
Acryloid B-72
CM Bond M-3 (PVA Emulsion)
Stoddard Solvent
Acid-free Tissue
PEG 1500

ARTIFACT FIND SHEET

AND TREATMENT RECORD

Site_____ Date logged into Conservation_____

Artifact Number_____ Date treatment started_____

Artifact Type_____ Date completed_____

Date of recovery_____ Conservator_____

Provenience_____

_____

_____

Description_____Dimensions_____

_____Weight_____

_____Condition E G P

Photo Attached_____

___copper/brass/bronz	___bone, ivory	___foodstuff
___lead/tin/pewter	___cork	___glass
___iron/steel	___wood	___rubber
___gold	___cloth	___ceramic
___silver	___leather	___stone, clay
___mineral	___rope	___other
___gem	___paper	(_____)

_____

_____

Post excavation history:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Location:_____

_____

Recording:

Photographs_____

Drawing_____

Priority for treatment: 3 (high) 2 (medium) 1 (low) 0 (none)

Analysis/Examination

Spot tests_____

Chloride test_____(+) _____(-)

_____Magnet

X-Ray_____

_____Probe

Other_____

_____Magnification

_____

Dates Treatment Record

Treatment Summary

____scalpel, pick
____wire brush
____glass brush
____air abrasive/sand blast
____electorlytic reduction
____chemical cleaning
____ultrasonic
____intensive wash, hot
____intensive wash, cold
____de-watered (solvent)
____oven dried
____inhibitor
____coating
____reshaped
____mended
____bleached
____filled
____consolidated
____special support
____silica gel
____biocide

Dates Photographs Before treating After treating

APPENDIX 2.

ARTIFACT CODES

APPENDIX 2. ARTIFACT CODES

The accompanying artifact code book was used to catalog and later manipulate the cataloged data with a computer. Each entry in the code book includes an artifact code, a verbal description, a patterning code, a quantification code, and a mean ceramic date, if applicable.

The artifact code was made up of 4 categories of data: the Group, Class, Type and Subtype. The Group received a letter code corresponding to one of South's (1977) artifact groups plus a few groups not used by South. An attempt was made to use meaningful letters to indicate the groups: A - Architecture, K - Kitchen, P - Personal, T - Tobacco pipe, F - Furniture, C - Clothing, R - Arms, and Z - Activities, and the non-South groups of I - Indian (prehistoric) and M - Miscellaneous. The Class category received a letter corresponding to the raw material of the artifact: C - Ceramic, M - Metal, B - Biological, G - Glass, P - Plastic, S - Stone and Brick, and a last class used only with the Miscellaneous Group for unidentifiable twentieth-century artifacts, T - Twentieth Century. Within each Group and Class there was space alloted for a two-digit Type category. These two-digit codes were assigned arbitrarily and allowed up to 99 Types. At the end of each Group, Class, and Type there was space allowed for a two-digit Subtype category. These two-digit codes were also assigned arbitrarily and allowed up to 99 Subtypes within each Type.

The verbal description for each artifact code in the code book was not a type name, except in a few cases where established ceramic type names are present in the literature. No attempt was made to establish types in the traditional sense and the descriptions are just that.

The patterning code simply stated whether or not the artifact type was to be included in artifact patterns which were to be compared with the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern.

The quantification code simply indicated which artifacts were weighed and which were counted. Generally, brick, mortar, stone and other artifacts that are usually noted only by presence were weighed and artifacts that are usually quantified for pattern comparisons were counted. The weighed material was weighed in the field and was not taken to the laboratory.

The date columns in the code book give the beginning, median, and end manufacturing dates of certain artifact types. These dates are the ones used on many of the projects noted in the body of this report and for the eighteenth century ceramics are based on South (1977). Not all of his dates are used, however, since the time span is too great to be useful in dating or because his type descriptions are unclear with respect to certain coarse earthenware types.

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
KITCHEN GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Kitchen Ceramics				
Early Porcelain				
K C 01 01	Undecorated			
K C 01 02	Canton	1800.00	1815.00	1830.00
K C 01 03	Overglaze China Trade	1790.00	1807.00	1825.00
K C 01 04	Overglaze China Export			
K C 01 05	English	1745.00	1770.00	1795.00
K C 01 06	Underglaze Blue Chinese			
K C 01 07	Handpainted Polychrome			
K C 01 08	Overglaze English			
K C 01 09	Applique			
19th Century Porcelain				
K C 02 01	Soft Paste Decal			
K C 02 02	Applique			
K C 02 03	Soft Paste Transfer Print			
K C 02 04	Soft Paste Molded			
K C 02 05	Institutional/Hotel			
K C 02 06	Hard Paste Decal			
K C 02 07	Hard Paste Transfer Print			
K C 02 08	Hard Paste Molded			
K C 02 09	Soft Paste Plain			
K C 02 10	Hard Paste Plain			
K C 02 11	Hard Paste Overglaze			
K C 02 12	Bone China			
K C 02 13	Gilded			
K C 02 99	Unidentified			
Imported Brown Stoneware				
K C 03 01	British Bottle	1690.00	1732.50	1775.00
K C 03 02	Nottingham	1700.00	1755.00	1810.00
K C 03 03	Burslem	1700.00	1737.50	1775.00
K C 03 04	British	1690.00	1732.50	1775.00
K C 03 05	Bellarmine Jar	1550.00	1587.50	1625.00
K C 03 06	Deteriorated Bellarmine	1620.00	1660.00	1700.00
K C 03 07	Rhenish Sprigged	1540.00	1570.00	1600.00
K C 03 08	Rhenish Incised			
K C 03 99	Unidentified			
Domestic Brown Stoneware				
K C 04 01	Plain Salt Glazed			
K C 04 02	Floral Salt Glazed			
K C 04 03	Geometric Salt Glazed			
K C 04 04	Albany Slip on Brown			
K C 04 05	Albany Slip on Buff			
K C 04 06	Late Clear Glaze			
K C 04 07	Plain Salt Glaze on Buff			
K C 04 08	British Brown-like Glaze			
K C 04 09	Bristol Slip on Buff			
K C 04 10	Blue Decorated on Buff			
K C 04 11	Bristol Slip			

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 04 12	Grey Alkaline on Buff			
K C 04 13	Grey Salt Glazed			
K C 04 99	Unidentified			
Imported Grey Stoneware				
K C 05 01	Westerwald Stamped Blue	1700.00	1737.50	1775.00
K C 05 02	Westerwald Sprig Molding	1650.00	1687.50	1725.00
K C 05 03	Embellished Hohr Grey Rhenish	1690.00	1700.00	1710.00
K C 05 04	Undecorated Grey Salt Glazed	1700.00	1737.00	1775.00
K C 05 05	Purple Decorated Westerwald			
K C 05 06	Brown Metallic Oily Glaze			
K C 05 99	Unidentified			
Domestic Grey Stoneware				
K C 06 01	Plain Salt Glazed			
K C 06 02	Floral Salt Glazed			
K C 06 03	Geometric Salt Glazed			
K C 06 04	Albany Slip on Grey			
K C 06 05	Brown Alkaline			
K C 06 06	Blue Decorated Salt Glaze			
K C 06 07	British Brown-like Glaze			
K C 06 08	Plain Alkaline Glaze			
K C 06 99	Unidentified			
18th Century White Stoneware				
K C 07 01	Molded Salt Glaze	1740.00	1752.50	1765.00
K C 07 02	Debased Scratch Blue	1765.00	1780.00	1795.00
K C 07 03	Transfer Print Salt Glaze	1755.00	1760.00	1765.00
K C 07 04	Scratch Blue	1744.00	1759.50	1775.00
K C 07 05	Plain Salt Glaze	1740.00	1757.50	1775.00
K C 07 06	Littler's Blue Salt Glaze	1750.00	1757.00	1765.00
K C 07 07	Slip Dipped Salt Glaze	1715.00	1745.00	1775.00
K C 07 08	Scratch Brown/Trailed SG	1720.00	1725.00	1730.00
K C 07 09	Overglaze Decorated Salt Glaze		1760.00	
Miscellaneous Stoneware				
K C 08 01	Black Basalt	1750.00	1798.00	1846.00
K C 08 02	Unglazed Refined Red	1763.00	1769.00	1775.00
K C 08 03	Unglazed Sprig Refined Red	1690.00	1732.50	1775.00
K C 08 04	Glazed Refined Red			
K C 08 05	Ralph Shaw	1732.00	1741.00	1750.00
K C 08 06	Unidentified			
K C 08 07	Luster on Refined Red			
K C 08 10	Mocha Decorated Refined Red			
K C 08 11	Black Glazed Refined Red			
K C 08 12	EngineTurned Red Wash on Grey			
K C 08 13	Engine.Turned Red Lust on Grey			
K C 08 14	Art Decorated Polychrome			
19th Century Ironstone				
K C 09 01	Plain White	1840.00	1862.50	1885.00
K C 09 02	Plain Grey	1840.00	1862.50	1885.00
K C 09 03	Hand Painted			
K C 09 04	Pink Luster			
K C 09 05	Gilded			

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 09 06	Decal	1902.00	1944.00	1986.00
K C 09 07	Colored Glaze			
K C 09 08	Plain Blue	1840.00	1862.50	1885.00
K C 09 09	Revival Transfer Print	1885.00	1935.00	1986.00
K C 09 10	Embossed White			
K C 09 11	Embossed Blue			
K C 09 12	Embossed Grey			
K C 09 13	Sponged			
K C 09 14	Blue Decorated			
Creamware				
K C 10 01	Darker Yellow	1762.00	1791.00	1820.00
K C 10 02	Finger Painted	1790.00	1805.00	1820.00
K C 10 03	Annular	1780.00	1797.50	1815.00
K C 10 04	Lighter Yellow	1762.00	1791.00	1820.00
K C 10 05	Overglaze Enamel Hand Painted	1765.00	1787.50	1810.00
K C 10 06	Transfer Printed	1765.00	1790.00	1815.00
K C 10 08	Littler's Blue	1750.00	1757.00	1765.00
K C 10 09	Engine Turned			
K C 10 10	Green Glazed	1759.00	1767.00	1775.00
K C 10 11	Clouded, Tortoiseshell	1740.00	1755.00	1770.00
K C 10 12	Feather Edged	1762.00	1776.50	1791.00
K C 10 13	Edged	1775.00		
K C 10 14	Molded	1762.00	1791.00	1820.00
K C 10 15	Rockingham	1775.00		
K C 10 16	Underglaze Polychrome	1775.00		
Pearlware				
K C 11 01	Plain	1780.00	1805.00	1830.00
K C 11 02	Underglaze Floral Polychrome	1820.00	1825.00	1830.00
K C 11 03	Mocha	1795.00	1812.50	1830.00
K C 11 04	Finger Painted	1790.00	1810.00	1830.00
K C 11 05	Embossed	1800.00	1810.00	1820.00
K C 11 06	Willow Transfer	1795.00	1812.50	1830.00
K C 11 07	Blue Transfer	1795.00	1812.50	1830.00
K C 11 08	Underglaze Polychrome	1795.00	1812.50	1830.00
K C 11 09	Annular	1790.00	1810.00	1830.00
K C 11 10	Underglaze Blue Hand Painted	1780.00	1805.00	1830.00
K C 11 11	Edged	1780.00	1805.00	1830.00
K C 11 12	Overglaze Decorated	1780.00		
K C 11 13	Engine Turned	1780.00		
K C 11 14	Luster Decorated			
K C 11 15	Applique			
K C 11 16	Overglaze Brown Transfer			
K C 11 17	Overglaze Red Transfer			
Slip Ware				
K C 12 01	Plain Clear Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 02	Combed Clear Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 03	Trailed Clear Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 04	Plain Tinted Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 05	Combed Tinted Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 06	Trailed Tinted Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 12 07	Black/Trailed Tinted Glz	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 08	White Slip on Buff Paste	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 09	Black/Trailed Clear Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 12 10	Agate Body	1740.00	1757.50	1775.00
K C 12 99	Unidentified	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
Coarse Earthenware				
K C 13 01	Wrotham			
K C 13 02	North Devon Sgraffito	1650.00	1680.00	1710.00
K C 13 03	Metropolitan	1630.00	1645.00	1660.00
K C 13 04	Red Marbelized	1610.00	1635.00	1660.00
K C 13 05	Wanfried	1580.00	1602.50	1625.00
K C 13 06	Buckley	1720.00	1747.50	1775.00
K C 13 07	Agateware	1750.00	1780.00	1810.00
K C 13 08	Iberian Storage Jar	1745.00	1762.50	1780.00
K C 13 09	White Slipped Agateware	1745.00	1762.50	1780.00
K C 13 10	Mold Gravel Temp. on Buff	1650.00	1712.50	1775.00
Redware				
K C 14 01	Fine Black Glazed			
K C 14 02	Thick Black Glazed			
K C 14 03	Plain Clear Glazed			
K C 14 04	Trailed Clear Glazed			
K C 14 05	Funnelled Clear Glazed			
K C 14 06	Brown Glazed			
K C 14 07	Unglazed			
K C 14 08	Black Slip			
K C 14 09	Red Slip/Mottled Glaze			
K C 14 10	Clouded Whieldon-like			
K C 14 11	Lead Glazed/White Slip Agate			
K C 14 12	Green Glazed			
K C 14 13	Black Exterior/White Interior			
K C 14 99	Unidentified			
Early Refined Earthenware				
K C 15 01	Agateware	1740.00	1757.50	1775.00
K C 15 02	Jackfield	1740.00	1760.00	1780.00
K C 15 03	Astbury	1725.00	1737.50	1750.00
K C 15 04	Rockingham	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 15 05	Plain Clear Glaze			
K C 15 06	Clear Glaze/White Rim			
Colonoware				
K C 16 01	Plain Colono			
K C 16 02	Decorated Colono			
K C 16 03	Plain Colono-Indian			
K C 16 04	Decorated Colono-Indian			
K C 16 99	Unidentified			
19th Century Refined Earthenware				
K C 17 01	Flow Blue Whiteware	1844.00	1852.00	1860.00
K C 17 02	Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 03	Plain Cream Colored Ware	1820.00	1855.00	1890.00
K C 17 04	Dipped	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 05	Sponged	1830.00	1850.00	1871.00

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 17 06	Edged	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 07	Blue Hand Painted	1830.00	1852.50	1875.00
K C 17 08	Polychrome	1830.00	1852.50	1875.00
K C 17 09	Ivory Colored Earthenware			
K C 17 10	Molded			
K C 17 11	Flow Black			
K C 17 12	Black Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 13	Mulberry Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 14	Red Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 15	Green Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 16	Purple Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 17	Brown Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 18	Polychrome Transfer Print	1830.00	1845.00	1860.00
K C 17 19	Yellow Glazed			
K C 17 99	Unidentified			
Tin Enamelled Earthenware				
K C 18 01	Plain White Delft			
K C 18 02	Debased Rouen Faience	1775.00	1787.50	1800.00
K C 18 03	Blue & White Delft	1700.00	1750.00	1800.00
K C 18 04	Polychrome Delft	1700.00	1750.00	1800.00
K C 18 05	Mimosa Pattern Delft	1710.00	1725.00	1740.00
K C 18 06	English Blue Dash Delft	1620.00	1670.00	1720.00
K C 18 07	Apothecary Monochrome Delft	1620.00	1697.50	1775.00
K C 18 08	Apothecary Polychrome Delft	1580.00	1610.00	1640.00
K C 18 09	Pedestal Footed Delft Pot	1730.00	1780.00	1830.00
K C 18 10	Everted Rim Pln Delft Pot	1700.00	1750.00	1800.00
K C 18 11	Faience	1775.00	1787.50	1800.00
K C 18 12	Delft Sherds w/out Glaze			
K C 18 13	Purple Powdered Delft		1775.00	
K C 18 14	Black Glazed Delft			
K C 18 15	Brown Embossed Delft			
K C 18 99	Unidentified Delft			
Yellow Ware				
K C 19 01	Plain	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 19 02	Annular/Dipped	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 19 03	Rockingham/Bennington	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 19 04	Clouded Green/Rockingham	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 19 05	Green Slip			
K C 19 06	Molded	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
Brownware				
K C 20 01	Plain			
Industrial Stoneware Bottle				
K C 21 01	Buff Bodied Ginger Beer	1850.00		1900.00
K C 21 02	Brown Glazed Ginger Beer	1850.00		1900.00
K C 21 03	Albany Slip	1850.00		1900.00
Buff Bodied Earthenware				
K C 23 01	Clear Glaze (see KC1208)			
K C 23 02	Black Glaze			
K C 23 03	Albany Slip			
K C 23 04	Unglazed			

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 23 05	Tinted Glaze	1670.00	1732.50	1795.00
K C 23 06	Whieldon/Clouded			
K C 23 07	Brown Glazed			
K C 23 08	Green Glazed			
K C 23 99	Unidentified			
20th Century Refined Earthenware				
K C 24 01	Fiesta	1936.00		1974.00
K C 24 02	Decal			
K C 24 03	Plain			
K C 24 04	Embossed			
K C 24 05	Gilt/Silver Edged			
K C 24 06	Underglaze Polychrome			
K C 24 07	Overglaze Polychrome			
K C 24 08	Blue Transfer			
K C 24 09	Green Glazed			
K C 24 10	Annular			
K C 24 11	Sponged			
K C 24 12	Rockingham			
K C 24 13	Art Decorated			
20th Century Porcelain				
K C 25 02	Decal	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 25 03	Plain	1840.00	1870.00	1900.00
K C 25 04	Embossed			
K C 25 05	Gilt/Silver Edged			
K C 25 06	Underglaze Polychrome			
K C 25 07	Overglaze Polychrome			
K C 25 08	Blue Transfer			
K C 25 09	Opaque Glaze			
K C 25 10	Underglaze Monochrome			
K C 25 11	Overglaze Monochrome			
K C 25 12	Luster			
K C 25 13	Tinted			
20th Century Ironstone				
K C 26 01	Plain White			
K C 26 02	Plain Blue			
K C 26 03	Grey (Marmelade)			
K C 26 04	Embossed			
K C 26 05	Gilt/Silver Edged			
K C 26 06	Underglaze Polychrome			
K C 26 07	Overglaze Polychrome			
K C 26 08	Blue Transfer			
K C 26 09	Brown Int/Black Ext			
K C 26 10	Black Transfer			
20th Century Yellow Ware				
K C 27 01	Plain	1840.00		
K C 27 02	Annular/Dipped	1840.00		
20th Century Stoneware				
K C 28 01	White Salt Glaze			
K C 28 02	Chinese			
K C 28 03	Art Decorated			

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 28 04	Raised Enamel & Gilt			
20th Century Redware				
K C 29 01	Red Glazed Fine			
K C 29 02	Art Decorated Glazed Fine (see KC0804)			
K C 29 03	White Glazed			
K C 29 04	Black Glazed			
K C 29 05	Albany Slip			
K C 29 06	Modern False ttingham			
K C 29 07	Red & White Glazed			
K C 29 08	Modern Brown Glazed			
K C 29 09	Mexican White			
Miscellaneous Objects				
K C 30 01	Vase/Planter			
K C 30 02	Figurine - Late Refined Earthenware			
K C 30 03	Figurine - Porcelain			
19th Century Cream Colored Ware				
K C 51 01	Decal- Green Handpainted band			
K C 51 02	Decal- Silver Luster Rim			
K C 51 03	Decal- Green Handpainted band			
Ivory Colored Earthenware				
K C 52 01	Gilt Band			
K C 52 02	Decal-Red Zone & Gilt			
K C 52 03	Decal			
K C 52 04	Decal-Silver Luster Rim			
K C 52 05	Handpainted			
K C 52 06	Silver Luster			
K C 52 07	Handpainted Green Line			
K C 52 08	Applique			
K C 52 09	Decal-Gilt Bands			
K C 52 10	Gold Stenciled-Gilt Rim			
K C 52 11	Polychrome Glaze w/ Gilt			
K C 52 12	Decal-Silver Luster			
K C 52 13	Plain			
K C 52 14	Decal - Handpainted Green Line			
Ivory Glazed Earthenware				
K C 53 01	Gilt - Molded			
K C 53 02	Handpainted - Gilt O'glaze			
K C 53 03	Gilt			
19th Century White Ironstone				
K C 54 01	Decal- Green HP Band			
K C 54 02	Decal- Yellow Zone on Rim			
K C 54 03	Pink Glazed - Decal & Silver			
K C 54 04	Decal- Silver Band			
K C 54 05	Plain Decal			
K C 54 06	Gold Decal- Maroon Handpainted Rim			
K C 54 07	Flow Blue-Gold Stencil OG			
K C 54 08	Heavy Gild-Raised Handpainted Blue			
K C 54 09	Transfer Print			
K C 54 10	Handpainted Colored Bands			
K C 54 11	Handpainted Overglaze/Decal - Blue Band			

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	MEDIAN	END
K C 54 12	Plain Molded			
K C 54 13	Stencil Underglaze Blue			
K C 54 14	Colored Glaze - Molded Animal			
K C 54 15	Colored Glaze			
K C 54 16	Decal - Handpainted Blue Band			
K C 54 17	Decal - Gilt Rim			
K C 54 18	Gilt			
K C 54 19	Transfer Print- Gilt Rim			
K C 54 20	Plain			
Hard Paste Porcelain				
K C 55 01	Decal- Gilt Rim			
K C 55 02	Gilt- Molded			
K C 55 03	Heavy Gilt-Raised Handpainted Blue			
K C 55 04	Plain Molded			
K C 55 05	Gold Stencil w/ Blue Band			
K C 55 06	Gold Stencil/Handpainted			
K C 55 07	Gold Leaf			
K C 55 08	Handpainted- Gilt Rim			
K C 55 09	Decal			
K C 55 10	Gold & Black Stencil			
K C 55 11	Handpainted & Luster			
K C 55 12	Colored Glaze			
K C 55 13	Gold Stencil/Colored Glz			
K C 55 14	Handpainted - Gilt Rim			
K C 55 15	Decal on Molded			
K C 55 16	Gold Stencil-Red Handpainted Band			
K C 55 17	Handpainted on molded			
K C 55 18	Gold Stencil-Gilt Rim			
K C 55 19	Handpainted			
K C 55 20	Decal-Gilt Rim			
K C 55 21	Plain			
K C 55 22	Gilt Rim			
K C 55 23	Gilt			
K C 55 24	Luster			
K C 55 25	Decal w/ Luster			
K C 55 26	Yellow Rim-Black Handpainted Line			
Unidentifiable Ceramics				
K C 99 01	Burnt Porcelain			
K C 99 02	Burnt White Bodied			
K C 99 03	Indeterminate Ware			
K C 99 04	Transfer Print			
K C 99 05	Burnt Stoneware			
K C 99 06	Burnt Redware			
K C 99 07	Burnt Tin Enameled			
K C 99 08	Hand Painted Yellow Glaze			

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
KITCHEN GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Kitchen Glass				
Free Blown Bottle				
K G 01 01	Olive Green Wine, Etc.		Count	Yes
K G 01 03	Black		Count	Yes
K G 01 04	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 01 05	Bottle Seal		Count	Yes
Blown in Mold Bottle				
K G 02 01	Olive Green Case		Count	Yes
Machine Made Lip Bottle				
K G 03 01	Green	1889.00	Count	Yes
K G 03 02	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 03 03	Coke Bottle Green		Count	Yes
K G 03 04	Aqua	1889.00	Count	Yes
K G 03 05	Amber	1889.00	Count	Yes
K G 03 06	Amethyst	1889.00	Count	Yes
K G 03 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 03 08	Clear	1889.00	Count	Yes
K G 03 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 03 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 03 11	Sprite Green		Count	Yes
K G 03 12	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Hand Turned Lip Bottle				
K G 04 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 04 02	Light Green Tint		Count	Yes
K G 04 03	Coke Bottle Green		Count	Yes
K G 04 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 04 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 04 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 04 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 04 08	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 04 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 04 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 04 11	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 04 12	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Machine Made Bottle Fragment				
K G 05 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 05 02	Light Green Tint		Count	Yes
K G 05 03	Coke Bottle Green		Count	Yes
K G 05 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 05 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 05 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 05 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 05 08	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 05 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 05 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 05 11	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 05 13	Sprite Green		Count	Yes
K G 05 14	Light Blue		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
Table Glassware				
K G 06 01	Hand Blown Stemmed	1670.00	Count	Yes
K G 06 02	Hand Blown Tumbler		Count	Yes
K G 06 03	Molded Stemmed		Count	Yes
K G 06 04	Molded Tumbler		Count	Yes
K G 06 05	Cut Stemmed		Count	Yes
K G 06 06	Cut Bowl		Count	Yes
K G 06 07	Modern Non-Cook Plate/Dish		Count	Yes
K G 06 08	Modern Non-Cook Bowl		Count	Yes
K G 06 09	Engraved Drinking		Count	Yes
K G 06 10	Bottle/Decanter Stopper		Count	Yes
K G 06 11	Pressed Stemmed		Count	Yes
K G 06 12	Pressed Bowl/Decanter		Count	Yes
K G 06 13	Pitcher/Flatware Handle		Count	Yes
K G 06 14	Milk Glass Pitcher		Count	Yes
K G 06 15	Pressed Glass Tumbler		Count	Yes
K G 06 16	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 06 17	Painted		Count	Yes
K G 06 18	Gilt		Count	Yes
K G 06 19	Pitcher		Count	Yes
K G 06 99	Unidentifiable		Count	Yes
Pharmaceutical Bottle (18th Century)				
K G 08 01	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 08 02	Green		Count	Yes
K G 08 03	Olive Green		Count	Yes
K G 08 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 08 05	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 08 06	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Pharmaceutical Bottle (19th Century)				
K G 10 01	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 10 02	Green		Count	Yes
K G 10 03	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 10 04	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 10 05	Light Blue		Count	Yes
K G 10 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous				
K G 11 01	Canning Liner		Count	Yes
K G 11 02	Measuring Cup		Count	Yes
K G 11 03	Baking/Cooking Dish		Count	Yes
K G 11 04	Juicer		Count	Yes
K G 11 05	Canning Lid		Count	Yes
20th Century Decorated/Embossed Bottle				
K G 12 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 12 02	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 12 03	Coke Bottle Green		Count	Yes
K G 12 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 12 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 12 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 12 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 12 08	Clear		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
K G 12 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 12 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 12 11	Sprite Green		Count	Yes
K G 12 12	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Hand Lip Decorated Bottle				
K G 13 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 13 02	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 13 03	Coke Bottle Green		Count	Yes
K G 13 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 13 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 13 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 13 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 13 08	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 13 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 13 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 13 11	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 13 12	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Complete Plain Bottle				
K G 14 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 14 02	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 14 03	Coke Bottle		Count	Yes
K G 14 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 14 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 14 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 14 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 14 08	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 14 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 14 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 14 11	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 14 13	Sprite Green		Count	Yes
K G 14 14	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Complete Embossed Bottle				
K G 15 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 15 02	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 15 03	Coke Bottle		Count	Yes
K G 15 04	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 15 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 15 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 15 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 15 08	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 15 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 15 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 15 11	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 15 12	Sprite Green		Count	Yes
K G 15 13	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Decorated/Embossed Body Sherds				
K G 16 01	Green		Count	Yes
K G 16 02	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 16 03	Coke Bottle Green		Count	Yes
K G 16 04	Aqua		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
K G 16 05	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 16 06	Amethyst		Count	Yes
K G 16 07	Black		Count	Yes
K G 16 08	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 16 09	Milk Glass		Count	Yes
K G 16 10	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
K G 16 11	Opaque Blue		Count	Yes
K G 16 13	Sprite Green		Count	Yes
K G 16 14	Light Blue		Count	Yes
Pharmaceutical Bottle (20th Century)				
K G 17 01	Light Green		Count	Yes
K G 17 02	Green		Count	Yes
K G 17 03	Aqua		Count	Yes
K G 17 04	Clear		Count	Yes
K G 17 05	Light Blue		Count	Yes
K G 17 06	Amber		Count	Yes
K G 17 07	Cobalt Blue		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Bottle Form				
K G 18 01	Ink Bottle		Count	Yes
K G 18 02	Perfume/Aftershave/Etc.		Count	Yes
K G 18 03	Milk Glass Cold Cream Jar		Count	Yes
K G 18 04	Perfume Bottle Stopper		Count	Yes
K G 18 05	Medicine Applicator		Count	Yes
K G 18 06	Cobalt Blue Cold Cream Jar		Count	Yes
K G 18 07	Unidentified Bottle/Container		Count	Yes
K G 18 08	Figurines		Count	Yes
Unidentified Bottle Glass				
K G 99 11	Milk Glass	1743.00	Count	Yes
K G 99 12	Smoked		Count	Yes
K G 99 13	Purple		Count	Yes
K G 99 99	Unidentified Melted/Burnt		Count	Yes
Kitchen Metal				
Pots				
K M 01 01	Skillets		Count	Yes
K M 01 02	Kettle		Count	Yes
K M 01 03	Pie Plate		Count	Yes
K M 01 04	Pot Lid		Count	Yes
Utensils				
K M 02 01	Table Spoon		Count	Yes
K M 02 02	Table Knife		Count	Yes
K M 02 03	Table Fork		Count	Yes
K M 02 04	Butcher Knife		Count	Yes
K M 02 05	Large Fork		Count	Yes
K M 02 06	Large Spoon		Count	Yes
K M 02 07	Ladle		Count	Yes
K M 02 08	Utensil Handle		Count	Yes
K M 02 09	Potatoe Masher		Count	Yes
K M 02 10	Napkin Ring		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous				
K M 03 01	Crimped Bottle Cap		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
K M 03 02	Silver Plated Serving Piece		Count	Yes
K M 03 03	Cast Iron Stove Part		Count	Yes
K M 03 04	Tea/Coffee Pot Parts		Count	Yes
K M 03 05	Small Screw Tops - Bottles		Count	Yes
K M 03 06	Large Screw Tops - Jars		Count	Yes
K M 03 07	Slip On Lid		Count	Yes
K M 03 08	Ice Cream Maker		Count	Yes
K M 03 09	Tin Foil		Count	Yes
K M 03 10	Seltzer Siphon		Count	Yes
K M 03 11	Other Bottle Stopper		Count	Yes
K M 03 12	Tea Strainer		Count	Yes
K M 03 13	Brass Planter/Vase		Count	Yes
K M 03 14	Tooth Paste Tube		Count	Yes
K M 03 15	Shoe Polish Tube		Count	Yes
K M 03 16	Toiletry Bottle Top		Count	Yes
K M 03 17	Medicine Can		Count	Yes
K M 03 18	Shaving Cream Tube		Count	Yes
K M 03 19	Medicine Tube		Count	Yes
K M 03 20	Tin Can	1837.00	Count	Yes
Kitchen Plastic				
Storage				
K P 01 01	Tupperware, Etc.		Count	Yes
K P 01 02	Screw Top		Count	Yes
K P 01 03	Plastic and Metal Stopper		Count	Yes
Dinnerware				
K P 02 01	Plates/Cups		Count	Yes
K P 02 02	Flatware		Count	Yes
K P 02 03	Salt/Pepper/Condiment		Count	Yes
Kitchen Biological				
Fauna				
K B 01 01	Bone		Count	No
K B 01 02	Non-Human Teeth		Count	No
K B 01 03	Shell		Weight	No
K B 01 04	Fish Scales		Count	No
K B 01 05	Oyster		Weight	No
K B 01 06	Clam		Weight	No
K B 01 07	Eggshell		Count	No
K B 01 08	Claw		Count	No
K B 01 09	Crab Claw		Count	No
K B 01 10	Sponge		Count	Yes
K B 01 11	Parafin		Count	Yes
K B 01 12	Cosmetic Applicator Brush		Count	Yes
Flora				
K B 02 01	Seeds/Nuts/Pits		Count	No
K B 02 03	Cork		Count	No
K B 02 04	Wood Utensil Handle		Count	Yes
K B 02 05	Wood Lid		Count	Yes
K B 02 06	Rubber Cork		Count	Yes
K B 02 07	Wooden Bowl		Count	Yes
Unidentified Biological				

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
K B 99 01	Fauna		Count	No
K B 99 02	Flora		Count	No
K B 99 03	Unidentified		Count	No

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
ARCHITECTURE GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Architectural Ceramics				
Tiles				
A C 01 01	Delft Fireplace		Count	Yes
A C 01 02	Roofing		Count	No
A C 01 03	Brick		Count	No
A C 01 04	Ceramic		Count	No
Electrical				
A C 02 01	Insulator		Count	Yes
Plumbing				
A C 03 01	Bolt Cover		Count	Yes
A C 03 02	Other Part		Count	Yes
Architectural Glass				
Window/Flat				
A G 01 01	0 to 01mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 02	1 to 02mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 03	2 to 03mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 04	3 to 04mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 05	4 to 05mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 06	5 to 06mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 07	6 to 07mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 08	7 to 08mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 09	8 to 09mm thick		Count	Yes
A G 01 10	9 to 10 mm thick		Count	Yes
Cylinder Window				
A G 02 01	All Thicknesses		Count	Yes
Plate Window				
A G 03 01	All Thicknesses		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous				
A G 04 02	Towel Rack		Count	Yes
Unidentified				
A G 99 01	Flat Glass		Count	Yes
Architectural Metal				
Handwrought Rosehead Nail				
A M 01 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 01 99	Fragment		Count	Yes
Handwrought L-Head Nails				
A M 02 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
A M 02 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 02 99	Fragment		Count	Yes
Handwrought T-Head Nails				
A M 03 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 03 99	Fragment		Count	Yes
Wire Finish Nails				
A M 04 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long	1850.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 04 99	Fragment	1850.00	Count	Yes
Wire Common Nails				
A M 05 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long	1850.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long	1875.00	Count	Yes
A M 05 99	Fragment	1875.00	Count	Yes
Wire Roofing Nails				

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
A M 06 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 06 99	Fragment	1850.00	Count	Yes
Cut Common Nails				
A M 07 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long	1805.00	Count	Yes
A M 07 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 07 99	Fragment	1805.00	Count	Yes
Other Fasteners				
A M 08 01	Staple		Count	Yes
A M 08 02	Tack		Count	Yes
A M 08 03	Brad		Count	Yes
A M 08 04	Spike		Count	Yes
A M 08 05	Screw		Count	Yes
A M 08 06	Cotter Pin		Count	Yes
Other Hardware				
A M 09 01	Hinge		Count	Yes
A M 09 02	Pintle		Count	Yes
A M 09 03	Shutter Hook		Count	Yes
A M 09 04	Lead Window Cames		Count	Yes
A M 09 05	Doorknob		Count	Yes
A M 09 06	Lock		Count	Yes
A M 09 07	Bolt and/or Bracket		Count	Yes
A M 09 08	Zinc Roofing		Count	No
A M 09 09	Door Handle/Latch		Count	Yes
A M 09 10	Hook		Count	Yes
A M 09 11	Gas Jet/Cock/Piping		Count	Yes
Cut L-Head Nail				
A M 10 01	0.0 to 1.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 02	1.0 to 1.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 03	1.5 to 2.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 04	2.0 to 2.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 05	2.5 to 3.0 " long		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
A M 10 06	3.0 to 3.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 07	3.5 to 4.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 08	4.0 to 4.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 09	4.5 to 5.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 10	5.0 to 5.5 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 11	5.5 to 6.0 " long		Count	Yes
A M 10 99	Fragment		Count	Yes
Electrical				
A M 11 01	Wire		Count	Yes
A M 11 02	Wall Outlet		Count	Yes
A M 11 04	Plug		Count	Yes
A M 11 05	Fuse		Count	Yes
A M 11 06	Miscellaneous Part		Count	Yes
Plumbing				
A M 12 01	Flange		Count	Yes
A M 12 02	Drain Filter		Count	Yes
A M 12 03	Faucet Part		Count	Yes
Unidentifiable Metal				
A M 99 01	Nail		Count	Yes
A M 99 02	Wrought Nail without Head		Count	Yes
A M 99 03	Wire Nail without Head		Count	Yes
Architectural Brick, Mortar, or Stone				
Brick				
A S 01 01	Handmade Glazed		Weight	No
A S 01 02	Handmade Unglazed		Weight	No
A S 01 03	Machine Made Glazed		Weight	No
A S 01 04	Machine Made Unglazed		Weight	No
A S 01 05	Unidentified Glazed		Weight	No
A S 01 06	Unidentified Unglazed		Weight	No
A S 01 07	Burned (Glazed/Unglazed)		Weight	No
A S 01 10	Daub		Weight	No
A S 01 11	Paving		Weight	No
Mortar, Etc.				
A S 02 01	Mortar		Weight	No
A S 02 02	Concrete		Weight	No
A S 02 03	Portland Cement	1899.00	Weight	No
A S 02 04	Asphalt		Weight	No
A S 02 05	Shell Mortar		Weight	No
A S 02 06	Plaster		Weight	No
A S 02 07	Mortar, Fieldweight		Weight	No
Stone				
A S 03 01	Building		Weight	No
A S 03 02	Roofing Slate		Weight	No
A S 03 05	Cobblestone		Weight	No
A S 03 08	Asbestos Siding		Weight	No
Mineral Electrical				
A S 04 01	Mica Electrical Component		Count	No
Architectural Biological				
Floral				
A B 01 02	Tar Paper		Count	No

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
A B 01 03	Fence Post		Count	No
A B 01 04	Boards		Count	No
A B 01 05	Wood Pegs & Other Objects		Count	No
A B 01 06	Paint Chip		Count	No
Petroleum Products				
A B 02 01	Linoleum		Count	No

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
FURNITURE GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Furniture Ceramics				
Other Hardware				
F C 01 01	Drawer/Door Pull		Count	Yes
F C 01 02	Electric Heater Insulator		Count	Yes
Furniture Glass				
Other Hardware				
F G 01 01	Door Knob		Count	Yes
F G 01 02	Drawer/Door Pull		Count	Yes
F G 01 03	Display Globes		Count	Yes
F G 01 04	Table Tops/Clocks/Etc.		Count	Yes
Furniture Metal				
Other Hardware				
F M 01 01	Hinge		Count	Yes
F M 01 02	Knob		Count	Yes
F M 01 03	Drawer/Door Pull		Count	Yes
F M 01 04	Iron Lock		Count	Yes
F M 01 05	Castor		Count	Yes
F M 01 06	Brass Tack		Count	Yes
F M 01 07	Clock Parts		Count	Yes
F M 01 08	Foot		Count	Yes
F M 01 09	Iron Tack		Count	Yes
F M 01 10	Brass Lock Part		Count	Yes
F M 01 12	Curtain Pull		Count	Yes
F M 01 13	Curtain Rod		Count	Yes
F M 01 99	Unidentified Part		Count	Yes

ARMS GROUP ARTIFACT CODES

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
Arms Metal				
Gun Parts				
R M 01 01	Trigger Guard		Count	Yes
R M 01 02	Butt		Count	Yes
R M 01 03	Side Plate		Count	Yes
R M 01 04	Barrel		Count	Yes
R M 01 05	Bayonet/Sword		Count	Yes
R M 01 06	Other Gun Part		Count	Yes
Projectile Parts				
R M 02 01	Buck Shot		Count	Yes
R M 02 02	Lead Ball		Count	Yes
R M 02 03	Minie Ball		Count	Yes
R M 02 04	Rimfire Cartridge	1866.00	Count	Yes
R M 02 05	Center Fire Cartridge		Count	Yes
R M 02 06	Modern Bullet		Count	Yes
Arms Stone				
Gun Flints				
R S 01 01	French (Honey) & Flakes		Count	Yes
R S 01 02	English (Grey/Black)		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
CLOTHING GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Clothing Ceramics				
Porcelain				
C C 01 01	Buttons	1850.00	Count	Yes
C C 01 02	Beads		Count	Yes
Non-Porcelain				
C C 02 01	Button		Count	Yes
Clothing Glass				
Other				
C G 01 01	Button		Count	Yes
C G 01 02	Bead		Count	Yes
C G 01 03	Shirt Stud		Count	Yes
Clothing Metal				
White Metal				
C M 01 01	Button		Count	Yes
Brass				
C M 02 01	Button		Count	Yes
C M 02 02	Belt/Etc. Buckle		Count	Yes
C M 02 03	Shoe Buckle		Count	Yes
C M 02 04	Thimble		Count	Yes
C M 02 05	Hook & Eye		Count	Yes
C M 02 06	Shoe Parts		Count	Yes
C M 02 07	Straight Pin		Count	Yes
C M 02 08	Eyelet/Rivet		Count	Yes
C M 02 09	Unidentified Fastener		Count	Yes
Iron/Steel				
C M 03 01	Button		Count	Yes
C M 03 02	Belt Buckle		Count	Yes
C M 03 03	Shoe Buckle		Count	Yes
C M 03 04	Thimble		Count	Yes
C M 03 05	Hook & Eye		Count	Yes
C M 03 06	Shoe Parts		Count	Yes
C M 03 07	Straight Pin		Count	Yes
C M 03 08	Garter Snap		Count	Yes
C M 03 09	Scissor Part		Count	Yes
C M 03 11	Safety Pin		Count	Yes
Gold/Silver				
C M 04 01	Button		Count	Yes
Lead/Graphite				
C M 05 01	Bale Seal		Count	Yes
Clothing Plastic				
Miscellaneous				
C P 01 01	Button		Count	Yes
Clothing Biological				
Faunal				
C B 01 01	Bone Button		Count	Yes
C B 01 02	Shell Button		Count	Yes
C B 01 03	Bone Bead		Count	Yes
C B 01 04	Shell Bead		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
C B 01 05	Rubber Button		Count	Yes
C B 01 06	Leather Shoe Part		Count	Yes
C B 01 07	Rubber Shoe Part		Count	Yes
Floral				
C B 02 01	Thread		Count	No
C B 02 02	Cloth		Count	No
C B 02 03	Wood Shoe Part		Count	Yes
C B 02 04	Ribbon Braid		Count	Yes
C B 02 05	Wood Button		Count	Yes
C B 02 06	Wood Bead		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
PERSONAL GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Personal Ceramics				
Miscellaneous				
P C 01 01	False Tooth (20th Cent)		Count	Yes
Personal Glass				
Miscellaneous				
P G 01 01	Watch Bevel		Count	Yes
P G 01 02	Mirror		Count	Yes
P G 01 03	Eyeglasses		Count	Yes
P G 01 05	Gemstone/Paste		Count	Yes
Personal Metal				
Brass				
P M 01 01	Key		Count	Yes
P M 01 02	Watch Part		Count	Yes
P M 01 03	Ring		Count	Yes
P M 01 04	Unidentified Jewelry		Count	Yes
P M 01 05	Bracelet		Count	Yes
P M 01 06	Compact or Small Case		Count	Yes
P M 01 07	Purse or Case Latch		Count	Yes
Iron and Steel				
P M 02 01	Key		Count	Yes
P M 02 02	Watch Ring		Count	Yes
P M 02 04	Purse or Case Latch		Count	Yes
P M 02 05	Pencil Part		Count	Yes
P M 02 06	Pen Part		Count	Yes
P M 02 07	Umbrella Part		Count	Yes
P M 02 08	Token		Count	Yes
P M 02 09	Clasp Knife		Count	Yes
Gold/Silver				
P M 03 01	Key		Count	Yes
P M 03 02	Watch Part		Count	Yes
P M 03 03	Ring		Count	Yes
P M 03 04	Earring		Count	Yes
P M 03 05	Necklace		Count	Yes
P M 03 06	Coin		Count	Yes
P M 03 07	Broach or Clasp		Count	Yes
P M 03 99	Unidentified		Count	Yes
Lead and Graphite				
P M 04 01	Pencil		Count	Yes
Personal Stone				
Object				
P S 01 01	Writing Slate		Count	Yes
P S 01 02	Gemstone Jewelry		Count	Yes
P S 01 03	Pencil For Writing Slate		Count	Yes
P S 01 04	Jewelry or Cosmetic Box		Count	Yes
Personal Plastic				
Object				
P P 01 01	Bakelite Comb	1851.00	Count	Yes
P P 01 02	Tooth Brush		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
Personal Biological				
Fauna				
P B 01 01	Bone Comb		Count	Yes
P B 01 02	Horn Comb		Count	Yes
P B 01 03	Worked Bone Object		Count	Yes
P B 01 04	Bone Toothbrush		Count	Yes
P B 01 05	Ivory/Bone Jewelry/Fan		Count	Yes
P B 01 06	Mother of Pearl Jewelry		Count	Yes
P B 01 07	Worked Shell Object		Count	Yes
Flora				
P B 02 02	Wood Fan Part		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
TOBACCO GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Tobacco Ceramics				
Pipe Bowl				
T C 01 01	Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 01 02	Red Clay		Count	Yes
T C 01 03	Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
Pipe Stem or Stem/Bowl				
T C 02 01	Non-Ball Clay Stub		Count	Yes
T C 02 02	4/64" Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 03	5/64" Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 04	6/64" Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 05	7/64" Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 06	8/64" Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 07	9/64" Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 11	Decorated Non-Ball Clay Stub		Count	Yes
T C 02 12	4/64" Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 13	5/64" Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 14	6/64" Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 15	7/64" Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 16	8/64" Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 17	9/64" Decorated Ball Clay		Count	Yes
T C 02 98	Decorated Bowl/Stem Frag.		Count	Yes
T C 02 99	Pipe Stem Fragment		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Item				
T C 03 01	Ashtray		Count	Yes
Tobacco Metal				
Miscellaneous Item				
T M 01 01	Ashtray		Count	Yes
Tobacco Biological				
Pipe Stem				
T B 01 01	Hard Rubber	1907.00	Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
ACTIVITIES GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Activities Ceramics				
Toys/Games				
Z C 01 01	Porcelain Doll Parts		Count	Yes
Z C 01 02	Marbles		Count	Yes
Z C 01 03	Porcelain Dishes		Count	Yes
Z C 01 04	Gaming Piece		Count	Yes
Plumbing				
Z C 02 02	Sewer Pipe		Count	No
Farming				
Z C 03 01	Electric Fence Insulator		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Items				
Z C 04 01	Coaster		Count	Yes
Activities Glass				
Other Item				
Z G 01 01	Lamp Chimney Part		Count	Yes
Z G 01 02	Marbles		Count	Yes
Z G 01 03	Light Bulb Part		Count	Yes
Auto/Garage/Machine				
Z G 02 01	Auto Light Lens		Count	Yes
Activities Metal				
Iron/Steel Construction Tools				
Z M 01 01	Hammer		Count	Yes
Z M 01 02	Axe		Count	Yes
Z M 01 03	Saw		Count	Yes
Z M 01 04	File		Count	Yes
Z M 01 05	Draw Blade		Count	Yes
Z M 01 06	Screwdriver		Count	Yes
Iron/Steel Farm Tools				
Z M 02 01	Plow		Count	Yes
Z M 02 02	Scythe/Sickle Blade		Count	Yes
Z M 02 03	Hoe		Count	Yes
Z M 02 04	Shovel		Count	Yes
Z M 02 05	Wool Pruning Shears		Count	Yes
Z M 02 06	Handle Tang for Scyth,etc		Count	Yes
Iron/Steel Fishing				
Z M 03 01	Hooks		Count	Yes
Z M 03 02	Weights		Count	Yes
Lead/Graphite Fishing				
Z M 04 01	Weights		Count	Yes
Storage				
Z M 05 02	Barrel Hoops		Count	Yes
Z M 05 03	Small Meat/Etc. Hook		Count	Yes
Z M 05 04	Large Meat/Etc. Hook		Count	Yes
Z M 05 05	Brass Barrel Tap/Spigot		Count	Yes
Z M 05 06	Tin Can Fragments		Weight	No
Z M 05 07	Can/Key/Bottle Openers		Count	Yes
Stable				
Z M 06 01	Harness Parts		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
Z M 06 02	Horseshoe		Count	Yes
Z M 06 03	Horseshoe Nail		Count	Yes
Z M 06 04	Wagon Parts		Count	Yes
Z M 06 05	Misc. Horse Care Items		Count	Yes
Z M 06 06	Wheel Rim		Count	Yes
Other Hardware				
Z M 07 01	Bolts		Count	Yes
Z M 07 02	Nuts		Count	Yes
Z M 07 03	Chain		Count	Yes
Z M 07 04	Flatiron		Count	Yes
Z M 07 05	Iron/Steel Candle Sticks		Count	Yes
Z M 07 06	Gas/Kerosene Lamp Parts		Count	Yes
Z M 07 07	Antique Metal Toys		Count	Yes
Z M 07 08	Recent Metal Toys		Count	Yes
Z M 07 09	Non-Electrical Wire		Count	Yes
Z M 07 10	Washer		Count	Yes
Z M 07 11	Iron Buckle		Count	Yes
Z M 07 12	Musical Instrument Part		Count	Yes
Z M 07 13	Spring		Count	Yes
Z M 07 14	Decorative Metal		Count	Yes
Z M 07 16	Wrench		Count	Yes
Z M 07 17	Pulley		Count	Yes
Z M 07 18	Large Metal Ring		Count	Yes
Z M 07 19	Rivet		Count	Yes
Z M 07 20	Iron Stake		Count	Yes
Z M 07 21	Clasp/Paper Clip/Staple		Count	Yes
Z M 07 22	Plaque		Count	Yes
Z M 07 23	Snap Hook (Dog Chain)		Count	Yes
Z M 07 24	Thermometer		Count	Yes
Z M 07 25	Dog Tag		Count	Yes
Z M 07 26	Other Tag		Count	Yes
Z M 07 27	Electric Lamp Part		Count	Yes
Lead Item				
Z M 08 01	Sprue		Count	Yes
Laundry/Cleaning				
Z M 09 01	Washing Machine Part		Count	Yes
Z M 09 02	Steel Wool		Count	Yes
Z M 09 03	Mop Part		Count	Yes
Plumbing				
Z M 10 03	Water or Sewer Pipe		Count	No
Auto/Garage/Machine				
Z M 11 01	Battery Part		Count	Yes
Z M 11 99	Unidentified Part		Count	Yes
Activities Stone				
Miscellaneous Items				
Z S 01 01	Milling Stone		Count	Yes
Z S 01 02	Whetstone		Count	Yes
Activities Plastic				
Toys				
Z P 01 01	Doll Parts		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
Z P 01 02	Car & Truck Parts		Count	Yes
Z P 01 03	Gun Parts		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Items				
Z P 02 01	Phonograph Record		Count	Yes
Z P 02 02	Tag		Count	Yes
Activities Biological				
Toys/Games				
Z B 01 01	Bone Dominoe		Count	Yes
Musical Instument				
Z B 02 01	Piano Ivory		Count	Yes
Z B 02 02	Wooden Part		Count	Yes
Leather Horse Tack				
Z B 03 01	Saddle or Bridle Part		Count	Yes
Laundry/Cleaning/Painting				
Z B 04 01	Wood Scrub Brush		Count	Yes
Z B 04 02	Wood Handle		Count	Yes
Z B 04 03	Wood Paint Brush		Count	Yes
Farming				
Z B 05 01	Wood Tobacco Spear/Pole		Count	Yes
Auto/Garage/Machine				
Z B 06 01	Rubber Part	1900.00	Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Item				
Z B 07 01	Rubber Washer		Count	Yes
Z B 07 02	Paper		Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
MISCELLANEOUS GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Miscellaneous Ceramic				
Objects				
M C 02 01	Unidentified Porcelain		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Metal				
Unidentifiable				
M M 99 01	Iron/Steel		Count	Yes
M M 99 02	Indeterminate		Count	No
M M 99 03	Slag		Count	No
M M 99 04	Non Iron-Steel		Count	Yes
M M 99 05	Lead		Count	Yes
M M 99 06	Slag		Count	No
M M 99 07	Brass		Count	Yes
M M 99 08	Galvinized Sheet Metal		Count	No
Miscellaneous Stone				
Other Stone				
M S 01 01	Non-cultural		Weight	No
M S 01 02	Lime		Weight	No
M S 01 03	Burnt Limestone		Weight	No
M S 01 04	Mica		Count	No
M S 01 05	English Flint Flakes		Count	No
M S 01 06	Conglomerate		Weight	No
M S 01 07	Field Stone		Weight	No
M S 01 08	Dark Blue Chalky Balls		Count	No
M S 01 09	Fire-Cracked Rock		Weight	No
M S 01 10	Dirt		Count	No
M S 01 11	Chert Flakes		Count	No
M S 01 12	Catlinite		Count	No
Miscellaneous Plastic				
Unidentifiable				
M P 99 01	Indeterminate Object		Count	Yes
M P 99 02	Indeterminate Object		Count	Yes
Miscellaneous Biological				
Coal/Charcoal Etc.				
M B 01 01	Coal		Weight	No
M B 01 02	Charcoal		Weight	No
M B 01 03	Coal Slag		Weight	No
M B 01 04	Cinder		Weight	No
M B 01 05	Coal		Weight	No
Flora				
M B 02 01	Wood Fragments		Weight	No
M B 02 02	Pinestraw		Weight	No
Fauna				
M B 03 01	Shell/Snail		Count	No
M B 03 02	Feather		Count	No
M B 03 03	Dirt Dauber Nest		Count	No
M B 03 04	Turtle		Count	No
M B 03 05	Barnacle		Count	No
M B 03 06	Feces		Weight	No

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
Biological				
M B 04 01	Rubber Fragment		Count	Yes
M B 04 02	Unidentified		Count	No
Miscellaneous 20th Century				
Other Artifact				
M T 01 01	Unclassified	1900.00	Count	Yes

ARTIFACT CODE	DESCRIPTION	START	QNTY	PATTERN
INDIAN GROUP ARTIFACT CODES				
Prehistoric Ceramics				
Vessel				
I C 01 01	Sherd		Count	No
Prehistoric Stone				
Lithic				
I S 01 01	Object		Count	No

APPENDIX 3

ESTATE INVENTORIES

APPENDIX 3. ESTATE INVENTORIES

OXON HILL -- 1727 INVENTORY

March the 16th 172[7]

The Eighteen Slaves alloted [to] Thos. Addison, a Minor and to the Bequest made to ------- --- late Father's Will viz

1. - Henny, a Mullato, Daughter to Moll, supposed to be 11 yrs old
2. - Lydia, formerly Major Addison's ---------- 22
3. - Harry, Son to ditto ---------- 1 1/2
4. - Molly, or Poll, Sister to Lydia ---------- 14
5. - Nelly, Daughter to Sarah, at M^{r} Geo. dec's ---------- 12
6. - Dick, commonly called Dick Yann, Son to Sarah at Clarkson's -- 15
7. - Tomer Hill, Son to Beck ---------- 15
8. - Phillis, Daugter to old Clara ---------- 13
9. - Quebec, Son to Sarah at Clarkson's, & Brother to Dick Yann --- 12
10. - Yorrick, commonly called Yalikey, son to Sarah & W. Lees' --- 10
11. - Jerry, Bro.^{r} to Lydia & Molly or Poll ---------- 11
12. - Kate, Daughter to Joan, wife to [----] Towerhill ---------- 21
13. - Molly, Daughter to d.^{o} ---------- 1
14. - George, Son to Peg, at Clarkson's ----------9
15. - Ned ---------- d.^{o} ---------- 7
16. - Dick ----------d.^{o} ---------- 5
17. - Joe-Boy -------d.^{o} ---------- 1 1/2
18. - Jinny, Daughter to Lucy, Cook at Oxen Hill ----------10

Jonah B[--]cher, a Trustee
John Addison
one of the Trustees

Rebecca Addison
Executrix
Walter Dulaney
one of the Trustees

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of the Honble Thomas Addison Esq. Deced Appraised in Current Money this 10th Day of Aug.^{t} 1727

To his Wairing Apparrell, 2 Silver hilted Swords, one watch & Cash	9	4	1
In the best Green Room (viz^{t})			
1 Silk & Mohair Suto Curtains [----] & bodsload	33	18	0
1 Feather bed & bolster	6	10	0
1 Ditto	5	10	0
1 [-] 10/4 Blankets	1	0	0
1 Large Quilt of Silk & Chince	2	0	0
2 Setts of Window Curtains of Green Haraleen	4	10	0
6 Cane Chairs in Walnut frames	3	15	0
1 poor Glass in Walnut frame -- Check Bound	6	0	0
1 Walnut Chamber Table	1	8	0
1 pr. Small Blankets	0	6	6
1 Quilt	1	5	0
In The Red Room (Viz^{t})			
1 Scarlet Sute Curtains [----] and Bodsload	20	17	0
Feather Bed & Bolster	6	10	0
1 [-] Blankets	0	18	0
1 Quilt	1	8	0
2 Setts Scarlet Camblet Window Curtains	6	2	4
2 Feather beds & bolster	10	0	0
2 p^{r} blankets	1	15	0
2 8/4 Quilts	2	0	0
12 Walnut frame Chairs wth Red Turkey Leather	12	0	0
1 poor Glass Walnut Frame	6	0	0
1 Walnut Chamber Table	1	8	0
In The Yellow Room (Viz^{t})			
1 Lemon Colour Calamineo Sute Curtains [---] wth bodsload	16	0	0
1 Feather bed & bolster	6	10	0
[--] 5/9 blankets	0	10	0
2 Lemon Sute Window Curtains	3	3	0
1 Large Looking Glass wth Guiltstop	6	0	0
1 Walnut Chamber Table	1	8	0
6 Cane Chairs in Walnut frames	3	15	0
1 pr bright Doggs 31[--] @ 5^{d}	0	12	11
In the Little Green Room			
1 Green Haratoon Sute Curtains & [--] wth bodsload	9	16	0
1 feather bed & bolster	6	10	0
[--] 8/4 blankets	0	10	0

1 Calico Quilt China back	1	5	0
6 Cane Chairs walnut frames	3	15	0
1 Looking Glass walnut frame	3	18	0
3 White Cotton Counterpains	2	16	0
1 Cotton Hammock worn	0	12	6
4 pr blankets	1	4	0
6 feather pillows	1	7	0
6 Small d^{o}	0	13	6
1 Small Seabed of Feathers	0	15	0
2 Quills	2	0	0
5 D^{o} Much worn	2	1	0
2 Ruggs & 1 Cover lid	1	15	0
12 old quishings	0	5	0

In the <u>Parlour</u> (viz^{t})

1 Large Looking Glass	10	11	0
1 Walnut frame Easy Chair Covered with red Turkey Leather	5	15	0
12 Walnut India backs Chairs Cover'd with red Turkey Leather	12	1	1
1 Glass Sconce in Walnut frame	3	5	0
1 pair Glass Arms	0	7	6
1 Large Chimney Glass in Walnut frame	3	13	0
1 Sconce in a Carved Guild frame & a pr. Glass Arms for it	3	3	0
1 Checker'd Dutch Table	0	10	0
1 Backgammon Table & Ivory men	2	0	0
1 Japaned Tea Table	0	18	0
1 Lot Cheny for Ditto	1	8	0
1 Large Turkey Carpet	4	15	
1 pr bright Doggs with brass Nobs for Chimney	0	17	[-]
1 pr fire Tongs & Shovel fr D^{o}	0	4	[-]
1 Oval Pewter Cistern	1	16	[-]
7 Pictures Drawn in this Country	7	0	[-]
1 Cover for a Tea Table	0	2	[-]

In the Back Room (Viz^{t})

1 Large Looking Glass Guild top	6	0	[-]
5 Cane Chairs w walnut frames	3	13	[-]
1 Cane Couch	2	0	[-]
1 Oval Table	0	13	[-]
1 Dozen Cheny Plates	1	6	[-]
2 Dishes D^{o}	0	18	[-]
4 Doz Drinking Glasses & 3 Decant	1	2	[-]
19 Common Cheny Cups & 2 Dish ring	0	11	[-]
1 Glass basket	0	7	[-]
2 Cheny Punch Bowls	0	8	[-]
1 pr Small Iron Doggs & 1 Stone Jugg	0	5	[-]
a part of a Ro[-] Medicins	1	0	[-]

In Coll. Addisons Closet (Viz^{t})

A parcell old & new Books of Divinity	11	10	[-]
Law Physicks, & History	0	10	[-]
1 Old Top of a Scripture	0	10	[-]
2 bottles Jasamin Oyl, 2^{l} Musk 6 Civets	0	3	[-]
1 Old Scale protractor & Compass for Surveying	0	3	[-]
4 Razors 1 hon[---] Strap	0	7	[-]
13 g^{r} Writing paper	0	13	[-]
a parcell Wafers	0	2	[-]
1 pr pincer, 5 Lead Cannisters of 1/64^{t} old Snuff	0	2	[-]
1 Small black Leather Trunk	0	2	[-]
1 Large Biblo, & 1 Common prayer In folio	5	15	[-]
1 Small Looking Glass	0	6	[-]

In the Little Parlour (viz^{t})

1 black Leather Couch	3	2	[-]
1 Doz Chairs Walnut frames wth black Spanish Leather Seats	10	16	0
1 Large Easy D^{o} wth D^{o}	4	15	0
1 Japaned Corner Cubboard	1	5	0
2 Setts Calico Window Curtains Lined with Calico	3	0	0
1 Large Looking Glass black frame	4	10	0
1 pr bright Doggs 29 1/2 ^{lb} at 5^{d} per	0	12	3
1 pr fire Tongs & Shovel	0	3	6
1 Japaned Tea Table lot wth tea Cups	1	2	0
1 Walnut Oval Table	0	9	0
2 Indian Handkerchiefs & 1 Cloath brush	0	3	10

In the <u>Closet out of the Little Parlour</u>

11 horn haft knifes & Forks	0	4	6
2 White & 1 brown q^{t} Muggs	0	2	8
3 old Single Case Knifes & 5 Butcher D^{o}	0	1	6
1 Small & 1 Large tea Kettles	0	19	0
1 Coffee copper pot	0	4	6
1 old [---] funnel & 1 pr Iron snuffers	0	0	5
Large Coffee Copper pot	0	6	0

In Mad^{m} Addison Room, vix^{t},

1 Deep full Sute Calico Curtains & [--] Lined wth white Calico bedstead	7	10	0
2 Setts Window Curtains of the Same Lined	3	0	0
1 feather bed & bolster	5	10	0
1 old wrought Counterpane	0	10	0
4 feather pillows & 1 Small feather bed	4	10	0
6 Rushia Leather Chairs 7/6	2	5	0
1 Large Looking Glass Guild Top	6	0	0
1 Square tinn Sugar box	0	8	9

12 lb Bohea Tea & 1 lb Green D^{o}	1	10	0
5 Tinn Cannisters, 1 old Chest Draw	1	4	0
5 lb Raw Coffee	1	0	0
1 qt &1 white pint tea pot & Stand	0	2	10
1 -4 Gal Stone Jugg	0	2	[-]
1 Corner Cubboard	1	0	[-]
1 New Small Oval Table	0	9	[-]
1 Old Painted Small Trunk	0	0	[-]
1 pr Small bright Doggs & fire tongs & Shovel	0	[-]	[-]
333 ounces, 8 py. w.g Grams plate @ 6/10	113	[-]	[-]
1 Doz Case Knifes & forks plate haft 2 Shagroon Cases	10	0	[-]
Tinned Knife basket	0	3	[-]
1 pr old Mony Scales & Some wts	0	[-]	[-]
1 pr Gold buttons: 4 penny w^{t}, 2 grams	1	4	[-]
In The <u>Passage</u>, (Viz^{t})			
1 Large New Oval Wainscot Table	1	6	[-]
12 Rushia Leather Chairs worn	3	0	[-]
1 Japaned prospective Glass	1	0	[-]
In the Cellar Kitchen			
2 Doz patty pans Sorted 4^{d}	0	8	[-]
1 Large pastry pan	0	8	[-]
1 bakeing pan	0	2	[-]
1 Large Cake Rim	0	3	[-]
8 Old Cannisters, & 2 Chafing Dishes	0	12	[-]
1 Iron Trivit	0	1	[-]
15 1/2 lb bell Mettle 2/	1	1	[-]
108 ^{tr} Copper 1^{d} g	8	11	[-]
240 1/2 ^{tr} pewter 12^{d}	12	0	[-]
6 pewter water plates of hard mettle	1	1[-]	[-]
2 Tin Funnells & 1 Apple Roaster	0	3	[-]
11 ^{tr} brass Kettles	0	1[-]	[-]
2 brass Chafing Dishes for plates	0	4	[-]
1 Earthen butter pot & 1 Runlet	0	1	[-]
1 old Chafing Dish 1 pr Wool Cards	0	1	[-]
1 pr old Small Stilliards	0	1	[-]
1 Tinn fish Kettle	0	2	[-]
4 Small Tinn pans	0	6	[-]
1 Small Cask Crown Soap	1	[]	[-]
14 Empty Cask	1	1	[-]
1 Jarr Lindseed Oyl 4 1/2 Gal & Jarr	4	0	[-]
1 Small brass Cock	0	2	[-]
2 Jarrs & 2 Gall oyl Turpentine	1	2	[-]
a parcell Old Lumber Chairs & [--]	1	0	0
120 ^{tr} Sheet Lead	1	5	0
1 Old Leaf of a Table 1 Old Safe	0	12	6
1 [--] Malt 10 Bushells 4/	8	0	0

90 Gall Molasses 1[d] g	7	2	6
86 [tr] Iron Pot 3[d]	1	1	8
24 Doz & 7 quart bottles 3/	3	13	9
11 Doz & 10 bottles D[o] 5/	2	19	2
31 Stone Juggs 4 & 3 Gall 2/	3	2	0
1 Small Turkey Carpet	0	14	0
In the Garrat (Viz[t])			
3 Doz. & 1 Engl. banisters of walnut	2	6	3
5 bannisters Longer, 5 brackets	0	11	8
3 Clamp brushes & 1 pr plain Shoes	0	5	6
2 Old Chests	1	10	0
4 [tr] feathers, & 2 old Coarse Sheets	0	7	0
Some Sash Lines	0	2	0
Some Old Maps, an Old Trumpet and Warming pan	0	7	0
6 pr good Strong Holland Sheets 36/	10	16	0
5 pr D[o] Irish Holland 25/	6	5	0
3 pr Holland Sheets worn Much 5/	2	5	0
2 pr [-] Sheets of Irish Linnen 15/	1	10	0
3 pr D[o] Larger 20/	3	0	0
1 pr D[o] Much worn 10/	0	10	0
5 pr new D[o] of brown Sheeting 12/	3	0	0
2 Large Damask Table Cloaths & 23 Napkins	4	5	0
2 Doz & 8 Huckaback Napkins	2	0	0
10 Small Huckaback Table Cloaths & 2 Large D[o]	6	7	0
2 Large Diaper Table Cloaths	1	7	0
21 Napkins of Mince's Linnen	1	1	0
12 Dowlas Towells, & 12 coarse Towells	1	3	0
10 Knife Cloaths, & 4 Coarse table Cloth	1	5	0
4 Holland pillow [----] & 10 Dowlas D[o]	9	16	4
5 finest & 9 coarse Scotch Cloath	1	5	0
4 Coarse Scotch Cloath D[o]	0	6	0
4 White Dimotz Night Caps & 2 old Holland D[o]	0	5	0
[--------]	0	6	0
2 Scrubing Brushes	0	3	[-]
a parcel Lumber in a Little Shed -- Room out of the Kitchen	1	1[-]	[-]
3 Mens Old Saddles, 1 Womans	1	0	[-]
a pcell Lumber in a Room over the Kitchen	1	10	[-]
a pcell D[o] in an Other Room over the Kitchen	2	5	[-]
To the Furniture of Negroes Room in the Shade	1	0	[-]
To D[o] of an Other Little Room in the Shade	0	1[-]	[-]

11 Small tinn panns, 2 were Sifters	1	1	[-]
1 pr belows, 2 old Meal Sifters	1	5	[-]
4 old pails & 1 piggin	0	5	[-]
3 old Frying pans	0	5	[-]
Some Lumber	0	3	[-]
1 pr Large fire Doggs	0	18	[-]
1 Old Map & picture & 1 Old Rugg	0	3	[-]
1 pr old fire Tongs	0	1	[-]

In <u>Madam Addisons' Store</u> Vizt

6 lb Cotton Week	0	12	[-]
5 oz. fine Sowing Silk	0	6	[-]
24 hanks Mohair	0	5	[-]
4 prs Diaper tape @ 2 pr broad holld	0	5	[-]
1 pr Narrow holland tape	0	0	[-]
19 Silk handkerchiefs, 2/9	2	12	[-]
2 prs Silk [--]riting	0	13	[-]
3 yds Lady Cambrick 13/4	2	0	[-]
1 yds bobing	0	0	[-]
4 yds blew Guinea Calico	0	4	[-]
1 pr fine Garlix holland 29 3/4 Ells 6/8	9	18	[-]
1 pr fine broad Garlix	3	1	[-]
1 pr fine Corded Dimety	2	6	[-]
5 1/4 yds fine plaine Dimety 15^{d} [-] yds	0	6	[-]
17 1/4 yds fine Irish Holland 4/6	3	19	[-]
13 1/2 yds Coarse D^{o} 4/	2	14	[-]
6 3/4 Ells white hicklenburghs 12^{d}	0	6	[-]
18 Ells Coarse white Sheeting Canvas 15[-]	1	2	[-]
5 1/2 Ells Narrow Garlix 18^{d}	0	8	[-]
6 Ells Good Dowlas 18^{d}	0	9	0
2 3/4 Ells bagg holland 6/9	0	18	6
11 3/4 yds brown Garlix 2/	1	8	6
1 1/4 yds Elatches 2/	1	8	6
1 pr Large red worsted hose	0	4	0
1 1/2 yds Gray Sagathie - 2/9	0	4	[-]
2 1/2 yds Duro[--], 3/4 yard Shallone	0	5	2
1 yd wading, 10 1/4 yds flowered Calamin	0	15	10
3 1/4 yds Shagroon, 3/4 yds Camblet	0	14	0
2 pr Mens [----] Kid Gloves	0	4	0
2 pr hand D^{o}	0	4	0
2 pr Mens fine thread hose	0	8	0
1 Doz Coat and Wastcoat Mettle buttons	0	3	6
2 1/2 yds Coloured Holland 2/	0	5	0
3 pr boys [----] Kid Gloves	0	4	6
2 pr fine Large black Worsted hose	0	17	4
19 yds broad, 6 1/4 yds Narrow Livery Lace	1	5	10
1 Shoulder Knot for Livery	0	2	8
6 yds yelow Shallone 2/	0	12	0

6 1/2 yds yelow Calaminco 3/4	1	1	8
2 pr Ginghams	2	14	8
14 3/4 thread Sattin 2/4	1	14	5
10 pr Small boys Shoes 2/6	1	5	0
a [----] Moh^{r} Coat & breast butons	0	12	0
4 pr Small Salisbury Seizers	0	8	0
3 pr Coted & 1 pr white binding	0	5	4
1/2 lb Mohair	0	4	6
8 Mens & Womens Thimbles	0	1	0
5500 pins	0	6	10
10 Silk Laces	0	7	1
3 lb white thread	0	9	0
10 Ounces Nuns D^{o}	0	11	8
1/2 lb Coloured thread	0	1	4
3 hanks Silk	0	1	3
13 horn, & 2 Ivory Combs	0	5	11
26 hard mettle, & 13 Alcemy spoons	0	13	9
5 1/2 lb pepper	0	9	2
14 Ounces Nutts, Cloves Cinamen & Mace	0	15	9
12 lb Salt peter	0	18	0
11 lb Ginger	9	[-]	[-]
1 old Spice box	0	[-]	[-]
72 lb Double Loaf Sugar 15^{d}	4	[-]	[-]
1 Small Empty Chest	0	[-]	[-]

In the <u>other Store</u> (Viz^{t})

612 1/2 Ells brown Linnen 11^{d}	28	[-]	[-]
5 1/4 Ells brown Sheeting 18^{d}	0	[-]	[-]
1 Ozenbrigs Shirt	0	[-]	[-]
5 pr D^{o} of breeches	0	[-]	[-]
5 Ells white Ozenbrigs	0	[-]	[-]
32 yards red half thick 19^{d}	2	[-]	[-]
3 3/4 yds Strip'd flamen 19^{d}	0	[-]	[-]
19 yds blew Duffles 3/2	3	[-]	[-]
3 1/2 yds blew half thicks 20^{d}	3	[-]	[-]
20 1/4 yds Coloured D^{o} 18^{d}	1	[-]	[-]
17 1/2 yds white Kersey 2/	1	[-]	[-]
3 prs Welch Cotton of 80 yds Each 20^{d}	20	[-]	[-]
41 yds D^{o} @20^{d}	3	[-]	[-]
4 pewter Chamber pots 4/	0	[-]	[-]
1 pr Pistolls Damaged	0	[-]	[-]
1 old Syth & 2 Stones	0	[-]	[-]
1 brass Door Knocker & 7 box Staples	0	[-]	[-]
8 padlock hasps & Staples 2/	0	[-]	[-]
2 Iron bolts on Iron plates 18^{d} [--]	0	[-]	[-]
1 pr Small Size hinges & Small head of a ham^{r}	0	[-]	[-]
4 Clamps for brushes	0	[-]	[-]
1284 30^{d} Nails	1	[-]	[-]

1 Spring Door Latch	0	[-]	[-]
4 1/2^{tr} brown thread	0	[-]	[-]
2 lb Coarse white D^{o}	0	[-]	[-]
4 M Tacks 20^{d}	0	[-]	[-]
3 Doz Single Knifes	0	[-]	[-]
2 Doz [-]oach D^{o}	0	[-]	[-]
8 prs good Kersy 40/	16	[-]	[-]
11 Cotton breeches 3/	1	[-]	[-]
75 lb Gunpowder 15^{d}	4	[-]	[-]
7 Large Tinn pans	0	[-]	[-]
2 Carolina Hats 10/6	1	[-]	[-]
2 Stock Locks	0	3	4
120 lb Shot	1	10	0
8 Bed Cords	0	10	8
8 Doz & 2 Narrow hoes	8	2	10
2 Doz & 9 Narrow Axes	5	4	6
6 Doz & 8 broad hoes	9	0	4
13 Grubing Axes	1	3	10
17 Cotton breeches 3/	1	3	10
100^{tr} Goose Shot	1	5	0
1 Old Sack bagg	0	1	6
39^{tr} frying pann 6/ 1/2	1	1	12
29000 8^{d} Nails 4/4	7	14	8
Some Sheathing Nails	0	2	6
3 M 20^{d} Nails 9/4	1	8	0
6 plain Irons 2 [-]irmers & 1 Auger	0	6	4
3 pr old Sheep Sheers, & 1 Loping Az	0	3	2
7 Saw files 1 pr marking Irons	0	3	3
5 Small Gauges 1 Lathing hamer	0	4	[-]
2 hand Saws & 4 Taper bitts	0	7	4
1 Coopers Az & 19 Corn Sickles old	0	12	6
10 Monmouth Caps 22^{d}	0	18	4
6 Dox mens plains 48 [--] dox	14	8	0
3 Doz & 8 prs boys d^{o} 36/[--] Doz	6	12	0
3 Doz & 9 pr Womans boys & Girls Shoes	6	13	3
15 pr mens falls	3	8	8
3 Steel Spades	0	12	0
296^{lb} old Iron 8/4	1	4	8
3 Collars, hames, traces, 20/	3	0	0
2 [----] Collars & hames	1	1	4
6 blind bridles	1	12	0
2 Cart Sadles & furniture	0	16	0
4 hemp halters	0	2	8
3 Good [---] bridles 8/	1	4	6
4 broad Rain'd Snafle D^{o} 2/6	0	10	[-]
4 Single Girths	0	2	4
1 whole Shirted Sadle Cloathe housing & [--]	4	6	0
1 half Shirted D^{o} plain Cloath housing	[-]	[-]	[-]
8 Large [---] hair Sifters	0	[-]	[-]

2 Tinn Lantherns	0	4	[-]
13 lb Shoe makers thread	1	[-]	[-]
1 1/4 L brass	0	[-]	[-]
1 Old Musket & 10^{tr} Glew	0	[-]	[-]
8 pr best mens Wood heeled Shoes /6	2	[-]	[-]
1 pr old Scales & wts & 4^{ti} beeswax	0	0	[-]
17 yds Wading [--]	0	7	[-]
10 1/4 yds flowered Calammco	0	[-]	[-]
3 1/4 yds Mild Duffetts 5/	0	[-]	[-]
9 1/2 yds fine Shallone 2/	0	19	[-]
1 pr persian [-------]	1	[-]	[-]
1 broad Rain'd Snaffle bridle	0	9	[-]
1 pr Buckram	1	[-]	[-]
1 pr mens wood heeled shoes	0	5	[-]
1 1/2 yds Ginghams	0	[]	[-]
Some buttons Silk & Mohair	0	[-]	[-]
18 mens Korsy Coats @ 2 10/	9	[-]	[-]
16 Boys D^{o} @ 1/6	6	[-]	[-]
27 mens Cotton breeches 3/	4	[-]	[-]
1 Womans panitone Jacket Lined	0	[-]	[-]
42 pr Large boys yarn hose	2	[-]	[-]
20 pr Large Youths D^{o} 22/pr	1	[-]	[-]
8 Doz & 3 pr Mens yarn 22/pr	9	[-]	[-]
7 Doz & 2 pr Woman's D^{o} 14/	5	[-]	[-]
1 old shock bed & Small old feather bed	2	2[-]	[-]
4 Old Chests and 1 Old Trunk	1	[-]	[-]
2 pr old hand mill stones	2	5	[-]
5 olf Duffoll blankets	1	2[-]	[-]
1 Small old Grind Stone	0	1[-]	[-]
4 old Ruggs	0	[-]	[-]
208 feet Inch plank 8/4	0	17	[-]
1 Rugg	0	6	0

Cattle at the <u>Great House</u>

10 Cows & Calfs at 40/[-]	22	10	0
7 Cows at 40/	14	0	0
15 yearlings 10/	7	10	0
8 Steers, 6 & 7 yrs old 30/	22	0	0
10 D^{o} 5 y^{r} old 40/	22	10	0
4 D^{o} 3 y^{r} old 30/	6	0	0
3 Bulls 30/	3	0	0
1 young D^{o}	1	5	0
6 Small Heiffers 25	7	10	0

At <u>Carrys Quarter</u> (Viz^{t})

6 Steers 7 yr old L 3/	18	0	0
6 Cows & Calfs at 40/[--]	14	0	0

6 Cows 40/	12	0	0
6 Steers 5 yrs old 45/	13	10	0
6 yearlings 10/	3	0	0
1 Bull	1	10	0
2 heiffers 2 yrs old	2	0	0
2 Very old Plough horses	5	10	0
1 old Grindstone	0	2	0
a parcell old working Tools for y^{e} plant	0	8	0
35^{lb} pot Iron & 3 [--] old hooks	0	10	6
1 hair Sifter	0	0	9
Some Lumber & Negroes beding	1	5	0
1 old Negro woman Named Sue	2	0	0
1 Negro Man named Phill	32	0	0
1 D^{o} Stephen	25	0	0
2 D^{o} Named Pompy & Charles L30/	60	0	0
2 Negro Women, patience & young Sue	56	0	0
1 Girl named Grace 12 yrs old	20	0	0
1 Girl named Nell 4 yrs old	10	0	0
1 D^{o} named Kate 2 yrs old	7	0	0
1 boy named Harry 3 yrs old	8	0	0
1 [----------]	0	6	6
437 lb pott Iron 3^{d}	5	[-]	[-]
15 1/2 hooks	0	[-]	[-]
43 lb Woolle	[-]	[-]	[-]
1 Charriot & harness for 6 horses	40	[-]	[-]
1 old Cart & wheels & 1 D^{o} better	5	[-]	[-]
1 Rowling Stone	0	[-]	[-]
Some Collars traces & Cart [----]	[-]	[-]	[-]
a Parcell tools for y ^{d}, Garden	1	[-]	[-]
1 [--] And Irons	0	[-]	[-]
6 Old broad & 3 D^{o} narrow hoes	0	[-]	[-]

At <u>Sams Quarter</u> Viz^{t}

1 Steer 7 yrs old	3	[-]	[-]
8 Cows & 4 young Calfs	16	[-]	[-]
6 Small Steers 3 yr old 25/	7	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} 4 yrs old	2	[-]	[-]
4 Yearlings 10/	2	[-]	[-]
3 heiffers 3 yrs old 25/	3	[-]	[-]
1 Bull 5 yrs old	1	[-]	[-]
Sam a Negro Man	35	[-]	[-]
Domony & Cesar 2 D^{o} L 32 [--]	64	[-]	[-]
1 Negro Woman Named Pegg	26	[-]	[-]
1 Child Named Robin, 3 months old	2	[-]	[-]
1 Negro Lad Named Butler 16 yrs old	25	[-]	[-]
1 young Negro Woman Named Lydia	28	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Clare 14 yrs old	26	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Jenny 13 or 14 yrs old	25	[-]	[-]

1 D^{o} Named Bridgett 11 yrs old	20	[-]	[-]
1 Do Named Pegg 2 yrs old	7	0	[-]
1 boy named Pompy 6 yrs old	14	0	[-]
1 D^{o} named Sam 5 yrs old	13	0	[-]
The Negro's beding & wirking Tools	1	10	[-]
1 old Collar & hair Sifter	0	2	[-]
1 pr hand Mill Stones	1	0	[-]
65 lb pot Iron	0	16	3

At <u>Harry's Quarter</u> (Viz^{t})

2 Negro men Prince & Benj[---] L30 Each	60	0	0
1 Negro Woman named Clare	20	0	0
1 Negro man named George	16	0	0
a parcell Lumber & working tools	1	1	0
26 lb pot Iron & 2 pr old hooks	0	7	6
1 pr hand millstones	1	0	0
1 hair Sifter & the Negro bedding	0	15	6
3 Cows & 1 young Calf	6	5	0
2 Steers 7 yr old	6	0	0
4 heiffers 3 yrs old	5	0	0
2 yearlings 10/	1	0	0
1 Steer 5 yrs old	2	5	0
2 D^{o} 4 yrs old	3	10	0
1 Bull	1	10	0

At the <u>Mill</u> (Viz^{t})

1 Small old frying pan & 2 old axes	0	3	0
1 Old Sifter & 36 lb Iron pot & hooks	0	10	0
2 Duffles blankets	0	6	0
1 pr Large hand millstones	1	5	0
1 Cross cut saw old	0	4	0
2 narrow & 1 broad hoes worn	0	3	6
1 Grindstone & 1 old spade	0	5	0
1 half bushell	0	1	0
1 Negro Man Named Tom Tonick	10	0	0

At <u>Barnaby</u> Quarter, Vixt

11 Steers 6 yr old 50/	30	5	0
8 Cows & Calfs 45/	13	0	0
1 D^{o} without a Calf	2	0	0
7 Steers 3 yr old 30/	10	10	0
1 Bull 5 yrs old	1	10	0
7 heiffers 2 yr old	7	0	0
1 D^{o} 3 yr old	1	5	0
2 yearlings 20/	1	0	0
a parcell working tools & [--]	1	6	0

[----------]	[--------]		
Some horse harness	0	[-]	[-]
1 Old feather bed & p^{t} of a bolster	1	[-]	[-]
Some Covering for y^{e} overseer & Negro	0	[-]	[-]
4 lb old pewter & Tinn pan	0	[-]	[-]
1 pr hand Millstones & 1 old Iron pestle	1	[-]	[-]
2 old blew blankets & 2 old pails	0	[-]	[-]
1 Frying pan & 2 old ruggs	0	[-]	[-]
1 Negro man Named Jack Bruce	25	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Watt	30	[-]	[-]
2 D^{o} Whitehaven & Tom L32 Each	64	0	0
1 Lad Named Phill 15 yr old	22	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named John 13 yr old	20	[-]	[-]
1 Woman Named Joane	25	[-]	[-]
1 old Chest & 90 lb pot Iron	1	[-]	[-]
1 Draft horse 10 yr old	5	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} 13 or 14 yr old	4	[-]	[-]
1 Grindstone	0	[-]	[-]
At the <u>Store</u> at the Landing			
1 pr Large English wheels & Axle Tree Shodd	8	[-]	[-]
1 Large Grind Stone	0	[-]	[-]
1 barrell Tarr	0	[-]	[-]
300 bushells Salt 2/	30	[-]	[-]
1 Sett old Coach wheels	1	[-]	[-]
317 feet 2 Inch plank 12/6 [---]	1	[-]	[-]
19 feet D^{o}	0	[-]	[-]
1 old Small Boat & 1 pr Oars	1	[-]	[-]
At <u>Lawrences Quarter</u> (Viz^{t})			
13 Cows & 7 Calfs	27	[-]	[-]
10 Steers 3 & 4 yrs old 35/	17	[-]	[-]
5 yearlings 10/	2	[-]	[-]
9 Heiffers 2 & 3 yr old 25/[--]	11	[-]	[-]
11 Steers 6 & 7 yr old	31	[-]	[-]
2 Bulls	2	[-]	[-]
Negro's beding & plantation tools	1	[-]	[-]
1 hominy pestle & [-] [-------]	[-]	[-]	[-]
59 lb pot Iron & 3 pr old hooks	0	16	[-]
2 pails & 1 piggin & 2 pr old traces	0	8	10
3 Negro Men Yelahy, Sesmore & Ned L30. Each	90	0	0
1 D^{o} Named Flowerhill	32	0	0
1 Old Negro woman named Dina	15	0	0
1 Old flock bed & Covering	1	7	0
1 hair sifter, & 1 Sack bagg	0	2	0
At <u>Swan Creek Quarter</u> vizt			

2 Steers 5 yrs old 45/	4	10	0
5 Cows & 2 Calfs --- 2 of the old	10	0	0
2 yearlings	1	0	0
2 Steers 3 yrs old	3	0	0
1 heiffer 3 yr old	1	5	0
1 Steer 4 ye old	1	15	0
1 Bull five yr old	1	10	0
2 Steers 2 ye old	2	0	0
2 heiffers D^{o} age	2	0	0
30 lb pot Iron & 1 pr old hooks	0	7	11
1 old Iron pestle & Some working Tools	1	2	6
1 old Cross cut Saw & 1 frying pan	0	7	0
Negroes beding	0	10	0
1 old Cart horse 15 yr old	2	5	0
1 young Working Mare	2	15	0
1 Negro Man Jacob	30	0	0
1 D^{o} named Young Jacob	30	0	0
1 Negro Woman Named Mary	20	0	0
1 Lad Named Sam 16 yr old	28	0	0
1 D^{o} named David 14 yr old	24	0	0
1 D^{o} named Isaac 11 yr old	20	0	0
1 Girl Beck 5 yr old	13	0	0
1 D^{o} Nany 3 yr old	8	0	0

At <u>Bachelors Quarter</u>

9 Steers 7 & 8 yrs old L3	27	0	0
14 Cows, 5 of them old, & 3 young calfs	28	0	0
10 yearlings 10/	5	0	0
4 Steers 3 yr old 30/	6	0	0
2 heiffers 2 yrs old	2	10	0
1 old flock & feather mixture in a bed & Covering to it	2	0	0
1 old Chest & 1 old Wire Sifter & hair sifter	0	[-]	[-]
Severall working tools for the plantation	1	[-]	[-]
3 old broken Racks for potts	0	[-]	[-]
65 lb Iron pot & 3 pr old hooks	0	[-]	[-]
Some old horse harness	0	[-]	[-]
1 pr old hand millstones & 1 old iron pestle	1	[-]	[-]
The Negroes beding	0	[-]	[-]
1 pr Strong And Irons 80 [--]	0	[-]	[-]
1 Negro Man Named Solomon	28	[-]	[-]
1 Negro Woman Named Nan	20	[-]	[-]
1 Negro Man Named Limby	28	[-]	[-]
1 young man 18 yrs old Named Samb	30	[-]	[-]
1 Lad 16 yr old Robin	22	[-]	[-]
1 Small old Grind Stone	0	[-]	[-]
1 Very old Mare	1	[-]	[-]
D^{o} old horse 17 yr old	1	[-]	[-]

1 Mare & Colt	2	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} at yearling Colt	2	[-]	[-]
1 young Mare 3 yr old & Colts	1	[-]	[-]

At the <u>Great House</u> (Viz^{t})

Hercules & Mansor 2 Negro Men L35 Each	70	[-]	[-]
Dick a Molato Carpenter & Cooper	40	[-]	[-]
Nacy & Stepny 2 Negro Men L32/[-]	64	[-]	[-]
Jo & Windsor 2 D^{o} L30 Each	60	[-]	[-]
1 Molato Boy Dick 15 yr old	22	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Peter 14 yr old	20	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Sam 5 yr old	13	[-]	[-]
1 Molato Woman Named Betty	30	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Nanny	28	[-]	[-]
1 Molato Child 2 weeks old Called Jenny	2	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} 2 yr old Bess	7	[-]	[-]
1 young Negro woman Hagg	30	[-]	[-]
1 D^{o} Named Sarah	28	[-]	[-]
1 Molato D^{o} Hannah	28	0	0
1 Girl Named nan pen 12 yr old	22	0	0
1 Indian Man Named Tom	32	0	0
1 Molato Man Named peter poore	35	0	0
1 Negro Man Named Frank	32	0	0
2 Large Coach horses L14 Each	28	0	0
1 Gray Sadle horse	8	0	0
1 old Cart horse 17 yr old	2	0	0
6 D^{o} younger	15	0	0
1 Small Sadle horse	2	0	0
3 old Sadle horses 45/	6	15	0
Thomas Smith a Serv^{t} 2 yr 3 mo to Serve	7	10	0
John Williams a Servt 1 yr to serve	2	0	0
Henry Williams Gardner 6 months	1	0	0
26 Ews & 21 Lambs @ 7/6	17	12	6
1 Ram	0	7	6
1 Copper Still	6	10	0
1 Negro Girl named Indey 9 yr old 15; 1 old Gun 8	15	8	0
To an Omition of the Charge in folio not Included in the Generall [---]	286	5	4
Totall	£3656	11	0

August 10th 1727

OXON HILL -- 1765 INVENTORY

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Col. John Addison Late of Prince Georges County deceased Appraised in Current Money of the Province Given Under our hands & Seals this 14th January 1765.

Negroe, Hercules		14.0.0
Butler		25.0.0
Dick		22.0.0
Sam, (old)		40.0.0
Ned		45.0.0
Ned, Called Great		45.0.0
Lowther		45.0.0
Will		45.0.0
Sarah, wth her Child, Nell		40.0.0
Lucy, Daughter of Sarah		25.0.0
Jack, Son of Sarah		18.0.0
Hanah		22.0.0
Pegg		18.0.0
Kate		30.0.0
Luccy		40.0.0
Betsy		32.0.0
Molly		40.0.0
Sam, Young		32.0.0
Roger		32.0.0
Towerhill		40.0.0
Peter the Car^{pr}		45.0.0
George D^{o}		50.0.0
Abraham		45.0.0
Jack {Quarter}		24.0.0
Roger {Quarter}		14.0.0
Joe	{Lower Quarter}	14.0.0
Benn	"	45.0.0
Phill	"	45.0.0
Tom	"	45.0.0
Jenny, Lunatick at times	{Lower Quarter}	12.0.0
Joan & her Child Jenny	"	38.0.0
Poll & her Child George	"	40.0.0
Tom, Son of Joan	"	25.0.0
Lett, Daughter of Joan	{Lower Quarter}	20.0.0
Jenny, Daughter of Joan	"	16.0.0
Beck, Daughter of Poll	"	22.0.0
Harry, Son of Poll	"	18.0.0
Pompey	{[--]ole Quarter}	12.0.0
Towerhill	"	25.0.0
Jack	"	32.0.0
Tom Buttler	"	45.0.0
Nell	"	30.0.0
Beck	"	30.0.0

1 Bay Chair Horse	8.0.0
1 Blk Mare	5.10.0
1 D^{o} Small	3.0.0
1 Bay Hores 1 white foot	3.10.0
1 Roan Horse	3.10.0
1 Young Bay Horse	6.0.0
1 Black D^{o}	5.0.0
1 Gray D^{o}	4.0.0
1 Black Mare	5.0.0
1 Small Bay Mare wth foal	4.0.0
1 Colt Blaze face	4.0.0
1 Mare & Colt w^{t} face	2.0.0
1 Black Mare	6.0.0
1 Colt 2 year old	1.10.0
1 Mare & Sorrell Colt	3.0.0
1 Colt 2 yr old	2.0.0
1 Young Colt half Blooded	6.0.0
1 Small Bay Horse	2.0.0
1 Large Old Bay Horse	5.0.0
1 young Bull	1.15.0
1 old Steer	3.0.0
[----------]	[-----]
2 Steers 5.0.0	
2 Cows & Calves @35/	3.10.0
18 Cows & on Average @30/	27.0.0
2 2 year old Steers @20/	2.0.0
3 4 Ditto @35/	5.5.0
2 young Hefers @ 25/	2.10.0
11 Yearlings @11/	6.1.0
4 draft Oxen	14.0.0
4 Milk Cows @35	7.0.0
9 Sows @10	4.10.0
5 young hogges @7/6	1.17.6
12 Shoats @4/	2.8.0
50 Piggs @1/3	3.2.6
11 Ditto 1/	0.11.0

Great Parlour

1 Large Looking Glass	2.10.0
1 Smaller D^{o} 25/ 1 D^{o} with a Gilt frame 35/	3.0.0
1 Sconce Glass	2.0.0
1 Arm Chair 30/ 10 Leather bottem Chair 75/	5.5.0
2 Smoking Chairs @15	1.10.0
1 Walnut Table	1.15.0

1 tea Table 15/ a parcel of China Ware 17/6	1.12.6
1 Pair hand Irons	0.10.0
fire Shovel & Poker	0.3.0
a Walnut Tea Stand	0.15.0

Closet in Great Parlour

8 Cyths	1.4.0
12 Whett Stones	0.3.0
a parcell of Small Phials wth some medicins	0.5.0
1 Curry Combe & Brush	0.2.0
1 hard Shoe Brush	0.0.3
1 Shoe [----]	0.2.0
1 Sett Brass Butts	0.1.0
Some Lumber	0.5.0

Back Room

Bed bed Stead Cord & hide 2 pr Blanketts 1 Quilt 1 pr Sheets Bolster & pillow 5.0.0	
1 Desk & Book Case	4.0.0
1 Table	1.5.0
1 Looking Glass	1.0.0
6 Cain Bottom Chairs @6/	1.16.0
1 Pair hand Irons	0.2.6
1 Pair Bellows 1/ 1 Pair Tongs 1/	0.2.0
a Pair of Globes	1.10.0
a Parcell of Books	3.0.0
1 Silver Hilted Sword	1.6.0
1 Sho Brush	0.0.3
1 Silver Watch	2.5.0
1 Ditto 3.5.0	
Cash Maryland Currency 2.4.0 Cash Currency Va. 1.1.7	3.5.7

Passage

1 Walnut Table	1.15.0
1 Small Leather Couch	1.10.0
7 Old Chairs	1.8.0
1 Old Spying Glass	0.5.0
1 Old Gunn	0.12.6
1 Oval Table	1.10.0
1 D^{o} of Oak & broke	0.7.6
1 Small Square Table	0.10.0
1 Arm Chair	0.15.0
11 old Crany Chairs @3/	1.13.0
1 Corner Cupboard of [----]	0.6.0
Glass, Earthen, & Some China Ware in the Corner Cupboard	12.0.0
1 Pair hand Irons	0.5.0

1 Pair Tongs & Shovell	0.2.0

G. Room

Bed, Stead & Curtains Bed, Bolster & pillow Quilt Blanketts & Sheets	10.0.0
1 Looking Glass	2.0.0
1 Table	0.10.0

Ar Room

1 old Cain Bottom'd Couch	0.7.6
6 Chairs Leather Bottom 36/ 1 Table 8/	2.4.0
1 Pair Backgamen Tables	0.10.01

Red Room

Sett Old Curtains	1.15.0
1 Bed Stead & Cord	0.7.6
2 Beds Drilling Ticks & bolsters @3L	6.0.0
1 Bed Stead & Cord	0.7.6
1 Bed Striped Tick (Wore)	2.10.0
1 Country Cotton Counterpain	0.7.6
1 old & Very Sorry D^{o}	0.2.6
5 old Chairs	0.17.6
1 Looking Glass	1.10.0

Yellow Room

Bed & Bed Stead & Curtains & hide with Bed, Blanketts, Bolster & pillow Sheets & Counterpain	8.0.0
Bed Stead & Cord with Bed, Bolster & pillows, Blanketts, Sheets, Rugg & two Country Cotton Counterpains	4.0.0
1 old Desk 12/ 5 old Chairs 20/	1.12.0
1 Cloth Brush Sorry	0.0.2

White Room

1 Bed Oxnabrig Tick	2.0.0
1 old Bed tick With Some Wool in it	0.7.0
1 piece Cotton 95 yds @2/	9.10.0
1 Roll Oxnabrigs 106 Ells @/4	6.3.8
2 Flower Tubbs	0.5.0
1 old Chest	0.4.6
4 old Trunks	0.4.0
[----------]	[----]
[----------]	0.7.6
2 Damask Table Cloths	1.0.0
4 Ells D^{o} 1.12.0	
5 Huckaback D^{o}	0.17.6
10 damask Napkins	0.13.0

3 pair Coune Sheets @3/6	0.10.6
7 pair Sheets @14/	4.18.0
9 pair D^{o} @/16	3.7.6
3 pair Oxnabrig D^{o} 4/6	0.13.6
1 pair D^{o} almost new	0.7.6
New Drillings for a Bolster & 2 pillows	0.8.0
1 old Bagg with Some Feathers	0.2.6
1 Small Empty Bagg	0.0.9
20 ^{tr} Woolen Yarn	1.5.0
1 old Sorry Bagg	0.0.6
4 Flax Hackills @1/3	0.6.0
some Lumber	0.2.6
some old Wrapper	0.2.6
2 old Portmantuas	0.6.0
about 2 [------] Yarn & bagg	0.3.0
1 old Chair	0.2.6
3 pair Oxnabrig Sheets @3/	0.9.0
1 pair D^{o} 0.4.0	
1 Country Cotton Counter pain	0.7.6
1 Very Sorry old Quilt 2/	0.2.0
a Rem^{t} of Green Frize	0.4.6
2 Small Cotton Cloths	0.5.0

Closet Yellow Room

110 Ells Oxnabrigs @14^{d}	6.3.4
5 yds Blue Fear Nothing @2/6	0.12.6
3 1/4 yds Man[-] Cloth @2/	0.6.6
20 1/2 yds Country Cloth @2/	2.1.0
Muscavadoc Sugar g2 @5	1.12.1
4 old Brass Candlesticks	0.2.0
1 Small Stand	0.1.3
18 Sides, Leather, in gen^{l} Small @5/	4.10.0
Some Broken Chain	0.5.0
1 old Bed 1.0.0	
1 doz Reap hooks	0.2.6
Lumber, wth Scraps of Leather	0.7.6

Closet Back Room

2 old Baggs	0.1.0
14 [--] Unpicked Cotton	0.5.3
5[-] picked D^{o}	0.7.6
a parcell of Small Seed Baggs	0.5.0
4 Razors a hone & 2 Straps	0.7.6

Kitchen

2 Iron pott Racks	0.15.0
1 Shell 2/6 2 frying Pans 3/	0.5.6
5 Iron potts, 2^{o} of 1 Grid Iron 5/	1.5.0
1 Iron Mortar & pestol	0.5.0
1 Tea kettle Stand 1/ 1 hominy Pestol 2/	0.3.0
1 Pair tongs 6 1 Iron Gridle 6	0.1.0
1 old Warming Pan	[----]
1 Broken bell, mettle shell of	0.1.6
1 Broken hand iron	0.3.6
1 Brass Mortar & pestol	0.7.6
1 Tea Kettle	0.3.6
Tables, Pales, pigins & Tubbs	0.15.0

<u>Cellar</u>

8 hhds [hogsheads] Syder with Corks @50/	20.0.0
6 Empty hhds	1.10.0
1 Jugg with Rum	0.11.3
2 Ditto with Honey	0.11.0
105 lb Tallow @6^{d}	2.12.6
1 Tubb wth Some Salt fish	0.4.0
a Parcell of Window Glass	5.0.0
1 Jarr with molasses	2.10.0
11 Empty Juggs	0.16.6
4 Juggs with Lineseed Oyle 9 q^{t} d^{o}	3.1.3
1 Barrell Spanish Whiting [----]	1.0.2
1 Empty Jarr	0.8.0
2 Jarrs with Soap	1.15.0
1 Cask with Vinegar	0.15.0
1 Barrell of Turpentine	0.10.0
18 Empty Barrells Good & Bad	1.7.0
1 Jarr & 2 [----] with hoggs fatt	2.10.0
12 hilling hoes @3/	1.16.0
12 Broad D^{o} 3/6	2.2.0
12 Narrow Axes @5/	3.0.0
5 M 10^{d} Nails @8/	2.0.0
3 M 20 Ditto @11/	1.13.0
1 Small Pott of Butter	0.5.0
1 ditto with Pickles	0.1.6
2 Small Boxes with Pickles	0.10.0
4 Brass Tapps	0.10.0
1 Tap Borer	0.0.6
1 pair old hand looms	0.5.0
1 Butter pott	0.2.0
1 old Saife	0.2.6
1 half Bushell	0.1.0
1 Old plate Warmer	0.1.0
a Barrell wth a little Tarr	0.2.6
Lumber	0.10.0

Chamber

13 Coarse Table Cloths	1.19.0
16 Towells	0.19.0
8 Napkins0.4.0	
BedStead Cord & hide with Bed wth a drilling Tick 2 pair of Blanketts	
1 Quilt, 1 pr Sheets, Bolster & pillow	4.10.0
1 BedStead Cord & hide, Bed, Bolster & pillow, Sheets, Blanketts, & Country Cotton Counterpain	3.0.0
3 old Chairs	0.10.0
1 Pair hand Iron	0.5.0
1 Small Table	0.6.0
1 Clothes Press	0.12.6
Tong & Shovell	0.2.0
1 Pair Bellows	0.1.0
4 pair Sheets	1.10.0
2 pillow Cases	0.3.0
1 Small Trunk wth Aparell of S^{d}	1.0.0
2 flatt irons	0.4.0
2 Box Iron heaters	0.6.0
1 Tinn dutch Oven	0.5.0
3 pair Brass Candlesticks	0.15.0
1 Candlestick	0.2.0
2 pair Snuffers	0.7.0
best Pewter 48 lb @1/0	4.0.0
Second Sort 81 @1/6	6.1.6
third Sort 10 1/2 1/	0.10.6
1/2 doz. Watter plates	0.7.6
Plate Good 290 ounces D^{o} Sorry 27 D^{o} @5/4	84.10.18
1 Copper Coffee pott	0.8.0
3 Small tin pans	0.2.6
1 Cullander	0.1.3
Milk pans, pickle potts, bottles Muggs, Cupps & c	1.0.0
1 Tin funell 1/ 1 Small Do	0.1.3
1 pair Scales & Weights	0.4.0
1 pair Stilliards	0.5.0
Sundrie, Large & Small	0.12.0
1 old Coffee Mill	0.1.0
1 3/4 lb Salt Peter	0.3.6
2 1/4 lb Wollen Yarn	0.2.9
2 Small Tubbs	0.2.6
1 flower Brush	0.1.0
Loaf Sugar [----] 17 @/4	0.19.10
2 lb [--] Blue	0.4.0
1 1/2 lb peper	0.3.0
3 Garden Spades	0.6.6
3 Garden Rakes	0.4.6

1 Turf Spade	0.2.6
15 old hoes	1.5.0
5 old Axes 6/3 2 Axes 5/	0.11.3
1 hominy Pestol	0.2.0
1 old Whip Saw & Tiller	0.7.6
1 Tenant Saw handle Broke	0.4.0
1 Currying knife of Steel	0.2.6
1 1 1/4 Inch Auger	0.2.0
3 old Wore out Cyths	0.1.6
2 old Gunns	1.0.0
1 old Copper Kettle	0.12.6
3 pair Heams, Collar, Cart Saddle & Iron Traces wth 3 husk Coll^{rs}	1.0.6
a Cutting knife wth a frame	0.7.6
2 Iron Wedges	0.2.0
Shoe Makers hamer & pincers	0.1.6
1 pair ox Traces	0.7.6
Some Lumber	0.2.0
575 lb Old Iron @1/2	2.8.11 1/2
68 lb old Pewter 6	1.14.0
7 Ploughs wth Iron Work	2.12.6
2 pr heams wth old Rope Traces & 4 husk Collars	0.2.6
1 Grindstone	0.3.0
4 Iron potts, 2 of them Split	0.9.0
1 pair old hand Mill Stones	1.5.0
1 pair Cart Wheels & three bodies	5.0.0
3 pair broken Wheels	2.5.0
1 pair Unshod Wheels	2.10.0
1 pair D^{o} with a Bodie	2.10.0
16 Side Leather in Bark	4.0.0
Some Tubbs & Lumber	0.15.0
a Beif Rope	0.5.0
1 old Shattered Chair & hands	3.0.0
[---]	
6 Bushells Beans	0.15.0
2 Bushells dirty Salt	0.2.0
8 Empty Lumber Tubbs	0.16.0
23 Sides Very Fancy Leather & Many of the Small 4/	4.12.0
----------	
1 Tinn Candle Box	0.1.0
Potts, Bottles, Canesters & other Great pans	0.12.6
1 Copper Stew pan	0.7.6
Some Hard Soap	0.12.6
Candles 80 [--] A9	3.0.0
Some old Drawers	0.2.6
1 Sug^{r} Box, 2 Case Bottles & 3 Canisters	0.7.6
19 China plates	0.19.0

3 doz & 2 flint plates @4/6	0.14.3
5 Small plates	0.2.6
5 T[----]hill plates	0.2.6
1 Small dish	0.9.0
1 1/2 Sett flint dishes	0.15.0
2 fruit Basketts	0.3.0
1 China Dish	0.2.0
3 flint & 1 pint Decanter	0.5.0
2 Vinager Crewetts	0.1.0
1 Earther Watter Jugg	0.0.9
1 Tin Chease Toaster	0.1.0
3 China Punch Bowls	1.0.0
1 Small Bed wth Sheets Blankett & Rugg	1.15.0

Spinning Room

1 Weavers Loome & H[---]ch	1.0.0
2 old Spining Wheels	0.3.6
1 Wheat Riddle	0.3.6
1 Small Table 2/ 1 Chair 2/	0.4.0
Lumber	0.1.0
14 Diaper Table Cloths @6/	4.4.0
7 Huckaback @4/	1.8.0
1 pair Sheets	0.5.0
2 1/2 pair D^{o}	0.18.9
3 pair old Sheets	0.12.0
6 Towells 0.9.0	
8 Sorry D^{o}	0.18.9
9 pillow Cases	0.13.6
8 Sorry D^{o}	0.4.0
6 Huckaback Napkins	0.4.0
3 Diaper Ditto	0.3.9
1 [--] Irish Linnen 23 ydss 2/6	2.17.6
Ditto 7 yds 2/	0.14.0
11 yds Irish Linnen 3/	1.13.0
5 1/2 yds Ditto 4/	1.2.0
2 1/2 yds Ditto 3/	0.7.6
14 yds Coarser Ditto 1/9	1.4.6
2 fine Country Cotton Counterpains	1.0.0
1 old Trunk, 1 old Lanthorn & a hamer	-.1.6
11 knives & 12 forks	0.2.0
3 Stone Chamber potts	0.3.9

Milk House

200 lb beef & 2 Tubbs	1.17.6
3 Empty Barrells	0.6.0

Meat House

5 Meet Tubbs	1.5.0
6 Small Sorry Casks	0.9.0
1 Tray	0.1.0
138 lb Old Bacon @4^{d}	2.6.0
5851 lb Pork @20/	53.10.20
674 lb Beef @20/	64.6.0

Jacks Quarter

1 Cow & Yearling	2.1.0
1 Sow & Small Shoats	1.0.0
1 Sow & 7 young Piggs	0.12.6
1 Bay Horse	6.0.0
1 Dun Mare	6.0.0
66 head of Sheep @7/6	24.15.0
2 Small Iron Potts	0.5.0
2 Axes 0.5.0	
2 hoes 0.5.0	
2 Small Wedges	0.2.0
1 Plough With Iron Work	0.5.0
414 1/2 Barrells Indian Corn @8/	165.16.0
135 Bushells Wheat @2/6	16.17.6
1 Cross Cut Saw 6 1 Watch String 2/	0.2.6
1 Whip L[---] 6 2 1/2 yds Oxnabrigs 2/6	0.2.10
1 Bay Horse	4.10.0
1 old Black Mare	1.10.0
1 Sorrell Ditto	0.15.0
1 Gray Ditto	4.0.0
4 Young Bulls @35/	7.0.0
4 Cows 30/	6.0.0
1 Young Steer	2.0.0
2 Hefers	2.10.0
7 Yearlings @11/	3.17.0
1 Boar Hogg	0.10.0
4 Sowes	2.0.0
15 Young hoggs or Shoats	4.10.0
9 Small Shoats	1.16.0
14 Piggs	0.14.0
3 Iron Potts	0.9.0
Bed, Rugg & Blanketts	1.15.0
3 Ploughs 0.15.0	
2 pair [-]eams	0.2.0
2 Iron Wedges	0.2.0
1 Pair Iron Traces	0.4.0

8 hoes	0.12.0
1 Grindstone	0.2.0
2 Axes	0.7.0
A Parcell of Carpenters Tools	1.3.0
A Parcell of Old hoes	0.5.0
2 Axes	0.7.0
5 fluke hoes & [---]tors	0.15.0
9 hoes @6/	0.13.6
1 Iron Wedge	0.1.0
3 Iron Potts	0.15.0
28 Poor Sorry Sowes & Shoats Small 3/	4.4.0
15 Small Poor Sorry Shoats 2/	1.10.0
25 Piggs	1.5.0
2 Sowes with Young Piggs	1.0.0
1 Bay Horse 20y^{r} old	1.0.0
1 Black Horse	2.0.0
1 dark Bay Mare	3.0.0
1 Young Horse Sorry	2.5.0
1 Bull	1.15.0
1 Small young Ditto	1.5.0
13 Cowes @30/	19.10.0
10 hefers 25/	12.10.0
1 5 year old Steer	2.10.0
5 young Steers	7.10.0
6 Yearlings	3.6.0
40 feet 4 Inch Walnut plank	1.17.6
30 d^{o} 1 1/4 Ditto 1 1/2	0.3.9
254 d^{o} Inch Cherry Tree plank 11/	1.7.9
39 1/2 d^{o} 1 1/4 ditto D^{o} 1 1/2	0.4.11
166 1/2 d^{o} 2 Inch D^{o} 2.	1.7.9
5 Negroe Shoes Sorted 4/6	1.2.6
	L2362.18.2

OXON HILL -- 1775 INVENTORY

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Thos Addison, Esq^{r} appraised in Maryland Currency This 16th Day of March, 1775

Slaves at Oxen Hill

Long Towerhill, aged 44	50
Lucy, Wife to d^{o} 31	45
Jenny, Daughter to d^{o} 10	30
Suck 22	48
Jack, Son to d^{o} 4	16
Tom d^{o} 4 months	9
George Shoe maker 23	65
Judith, Wife to d^{o} 23	50
Sall Daught^{r} to d^{o} 3	15
Kate d^{o} 1 1/2	12
Ned a Carp^{r} 40	50
Jim, Son to d^{o} 10	20
Sue, Dau^{r} to d^{o} 8	20
Patience d^{o} 6	15
Ned Son to d^{o} 3	13
Tom d^{o} 17	50
Short Tower Hill 24	55
Kate, Wife to d^{o} 21	45
Moll, Daur to d^{o} 1	12
Lydia 22	50
Harry, Son to d^{o} 1 1/2	14
Peg 20	45
Billy, Son to d^{o}, an Infant	7
Molly, Sister to Peg 14	40
[--]ser Gardner 60	20
Mary aged 39	40
Chloe, Dau^{r} to d^{o} 17	50
Quebec, Daur to d^{o} 12	40
Sall, Dau^{r} to Nan 17	45
Nana, Dau^{r} to Sall, an infant	6
Phillis 13	40
Esther, Dau^{r} to Nan 11	30
Sam 26	60
George Joiner [--] 34	65
Beck, a Midwife 56	25
Tower Hill, Son to d^{o} 15	45
Stepney 17	55
George, Son to Poll 12	35
Peter d^{o} 8	30
Kate, Dau^{r} to Nan 12	35

Dick, Son to Sarah 15	40
Tom d^{o} 26	60
[----] do 18	60
[--]rge a Carp^{r} 45	65
Will 29	55
Peter, a Carp^{r} 60	30
Tonester, d^{o} 21	75
Lowther 31	65
Yorick 10	25
Grace, a House Wench 55	35
Billy 16	55
Ned, Son to Peg 13	35
Jimmy, an Idiot, D^{o}, of no value	
Jimmy Coachman 50	40
Hercules 88	5
Stepny 78	5
Clara 68	3
Grace, Dau^{r} of Kate's 3	16
Peter Tayler 38	45

At Mr. Lee's

Pompey aged 33	60
Kate 25	45
Bridget, Dau^{r} to d^{o} 7	25
Joan d^{o} 5	20
Alice d^{o} 3	15
Patricia d^{o} 5 Weeks	10
Sam 37	40
Polly 28	45
Watt, Son to d^{o} 5	25
Tom d^{o} 3	16
Sarah 35	40
Nell, Dau^{r} to d^{o} 12	40
Polly d^{o} 5	20
Billy, Son to d^{o} 4	18
Patty, Dau^{r} to d^{o}, 4 months	13
Nell, Mo^{r} to Sarah 50	30
Betty 40	50
Jack, Husb^{d} to Kate 36	50
Ben 36	50
Dick 32	50
Sarah, superanuated	

At Clarkson's Quarter

Ned, Forrester 45	45
Peg, Wife to d^{o} 33	45

George, Son to d^{o} 9	25
Ned, d^{o} 7	20
Dick d^{o} 5	17
John Boy d^{o} 1 1/2	15
Tom 35	45
Henny 25	45
Amey, Daughter to d^{o} 3	16
Judy d^{o} 1 1/2	14
Joan 23	45
Latt, Daur to d^{o} 5 1/2	20
Billy, Son to d^{o} abt 4 months	12
Jemy Bro^{r} to Henny 11	35
Jacob, Son to Nell 13	36
Sam 31	60
Harry, a carpenter 50	50
Sam, Son of Joan, Lame 21	50
Jack, Dunce 66	24
Sarah, Wife to d^{o} 56	20
Henny, Dau^{r} to Poll, a Molatto 11	35
Anne, d^{o} to d^{o} 3	16
Kate, d^{o} to Joan 4	20
Jenny, d^{o} d^{o} 3	16
Nell 30	40
Sam, Son to d^{o} (Gardner, adde to last page) [--]	[--]
Nan, Daur to d^{o} 7	25
[--]aish, Son to d^{o} 5	20
Priscilla, Dau^{r} to d^{o} 2	15
Milley 9	25
Nan 52	27

At Clarkson's Cont^{d}

A small brown Plough horse, aged 9	5
A bay d^{o} 10	5
A sorrel Horse Colt 3	3
A d^{o} Horse ab^{t} 9 m 10	5
A Black Horse 6	10
A dark bay Mare 9	10
A White d^{o} 11	7
An old Bay Horse	2
Light Breeding Sowe & 39 Pigs	7.10
Eight [----------]	6
Seven Smaller d^{o}	3.10.0
Five Shoats	0.7.0
16 Dozen of spay'd Sows at 13/6	10.16.0
8 Cows at L2 Each	16.0.0
7 do at L2.5 Each	15.15.0
2 Heifers at L1.15 each	3.10.0

1 Bull & six young Cattle at 30/	10.10.0
4 young Cattle at 25/	8.0.0
3 Calves & 2 yearlings at 7/6	1.17.6
A Cart	4.0.0
42 Barrels of Corn @ 8/4	17.10.0

At Oxen Hill

A large blk Horse, Duke	10.0.0
A blk Stallion	12.0.0
A [----] bay 6 yrs old	12.0.0
A Roan d^{o}	10.0.0
A sorrel Mare	10.0.0
A Roan Horse	8.0.0
A bay Horse & Saddle	10.0.0
A sorrel d^{o}	10.0.0
A large Bay English Mare & Colt	50.0.0
A small blazed fac'd dark bay horse	3.0.0
A black Horse, Granty	26.0.0
Horse, going before the Oxen	2.10.0
Another ditto	4.0.0
A dark bay mare wth Foal, 7 yrs old	25.0.0
A blk Mare with a blk [---] Colt, the Mare 7 yrs old	7.0.0
A blk Colt 3 yrs old	7.0.0
A blk Filly d^{o}	5.0.0
Four Coach Horses	100.0.0

7 Breeding Sows at 15/	5.5.0
10 spay'd Sows & Barrows at [---]	7.6.1
17 Hogs, 18 months old at 12/6	10.12.6
25 Shoats at 4/	5.0.0
7 large Barrow	1.5.0
6 Cows & Calves at 50/	15.0.0
2 Eight yr old Steers at 6	12.0.0
6 d^{o}, one of 'em 11 yrs old at L5	30.0.0
2 young Draught oxen at 6	12.0.0
2 Bulls at 55/	5.10.0
9 Heifers & Steers, 3 yr old at 25	11.5.0
14 five year olds at 20/	14.0.0
14 Yearlings at 15/	10.10.0
4 Draught oxen at L6	24.0.0

77 old Sheep at 8/	30.16.0
43 lambs at 5/	10.15.0
208 lbs of unwashed wool at 1/	10.8.0

Furniture &c In the great Parlour

A large looking Glass, [---]	2.10.0

1 D^{o}, gilt Frame, newer	6.0.0
A large Mahogony Table	6.0.0
Two d^{o} Card Tables @L3	6.0.0
One round d^{o} Tea Table	1.5.0
1 doz. mahogony Chairs	12.0.0
1 d^{o} Spirits Case wth Decantors	2.0.0
A large Willon Carpet	12.0.0
A Parcel of Physic[--] in the Closet	4.0.0
2 old looking Glass Plates	0.5.0
3 new Coach Whips	0.10.0
2 large Stone Juggs	0.8.0

In The <u>Passage</u>

A Couch	7.0.0
A large black Walnut Table	2.0.0
A Passage Lanthern	2.0.0
A Perfect Glass	0.5.0
ditto	0.5.0
12 Window Chairs & 12/	7.4.0

In the <u>Back Room</u>

A Desk & Book Case	6.0.0
A Pair of Globes	2.0.0
A Likeness, in Plaster of Paris	0.4.0
6 Prints glazed & fram'd	1.4.0
A Dutch Landscape on Paper	0.2.6
A Looking Glass	3.10.0
A small wild Cherry Tree Table	2.0.0
A Night Table, Mahogony	4.0.0
A Walnut Bedstead, Bed & Furniture	8.0.0

In the <u>Back Room Closet</u>

A Sett of Surveying Instrum^{t}	6.0.0
Sundry Books	12.0.0
4 old Gunns	2.10.0
about 160 Lb of Hail Shot at 4^{d}	2.13.4
6 powder horns, Shot Bag, & magazine	2.0.0
about 8 lb of powder @ 2/6	1.0.0
2 Silver Hilted Swords	4.0.0
[----------]	0.15.0
A small Box of Lumber	1.0.0
1 3/4 yd Buck & 2 yds Duck	0.5.0
2 lb of Shoe Thread	0.2.6
An Umbrella	0.6.0
2 old Pistols, an Holstery a [--]upper	0.10.0
A gold Headed Cane	0.8.0

4 Qume of Paper 6/8, [----------]	0.7.8
A pr of Silver Spurs	1.5.0
5 old Bottles & some Snuff	0.6.0
3 Snuff Boxes	0.3.0
In the Little Parlour	
A large Looking Glass	4.10.0
A blk Walnut Table	2.0.0
folding oak d^{o}	1.0.0
12 mahogony Chairs, [------]	6.0.0
6 China Bowls, & [------]	2.3.6
A Print of Gen^{l} Wolfe	0.6.0
In the little Parlour Closet	
3 Decanters 12/ a Rummer 1/	0.13.0
An Alabaster Ewer	0.2.6
2 Glass Salvers, wth 55 jelly glasses	1.15.0
9 wine Glasses, cut shanks	0.6.0
A Parcel of China	2.16.0
A Tea Board	0.8.0
Plate - weight 294 oz at 8/	117.12.0
A Sett of casters	8.0.0
4 Silver [----], a [------]	4.0.0
A Silver Snuff Box	1.8.0
In the Chamber below Stairs	
A Desk & Book Case	10.0.0
Two Prints	0.5.0
1 pr of And Irons, Shovels & Tongs	0.15.0
A old still	1.5.0
A Chamber Table	1.5.0
A Looking Glass	3.0.0
Bedstead, Bed & Furniture	8.0.0
d^{o} d^{o}	5.10.0
4 Chairs	1.10.0
An old Silver Watch	5.0.0
Cradle & Furniture	1.0.0
In the Porch Closet	
1 pr of [----------] 25g^{d} @5/	6.5.0
4 pr of Sheets @25/	5.0.0
6 pillow Cers @2/	0.12.0
3 Single Sheets, small & worn	0.18.0
5 d^{o} d^{o}	2.10.0
5 Pillow Cases, much worn	0.6.0

3 Single Sheets	0.15.0
3 d^{o} d^{o}, Cotton	1.10.0
1 pr of patch'd work, [---] Bed Quilt	0.8.0
1 Stamp'd Cotton Counterpane	0.15.0
1 d^{o} d^{o}	0.10.0
14 Hagabag Towels, small & much worn	0.1.0
6 old Diaper Napkins	0.3.0
4 d^{o} d^{o}	0.1.0
11 Hagabag d^{o}	0.11.0
14 Diaper d^{o}, much worn	0.7.0
6 d^{o} Table Cloths	2.8.0
1 d^{o} d^{o}	0.5.0
12 d^{o} d^{o} d^{o}	3.0.0
15 Hagabag d^{o} @6/	4.10.0
2 coarse d^{o} @10/	1.0.0
4 d^{o} Small d^{o} @4/	0.16.0
1 Large Cotton Counterpane, old	0.10.0
2 pr of Oznab^{g} Sheets	0.16.0
2 Oznab^{g} Towels	0.1.0
1 Small Iron bound Chest	0.8.0
1 d^{o} d^{o}	0.4.0
1 Small Walnut Stand, broken	0.0.[-]
2 Brass Chafing Dishes	0.3.0
1500 20^{d} Nails	0.12.0
10 lb Antimony	0.3.6
An old Pickle Case & Bottles	0.2.0
A small Walnut Table	0.8.0
An old Coffee Mill & a Bread Plater	0.3.0
A [----] Case, wth 1 doz [-----] & [----]	1.10.0
A Tea Kettle	1.10.0
7 Dishes of Queen's China	0.12.0
A Parcel of Stone & Earthenware	0.10.0
d^{o} of Pickle & Snuff Bottles	0.2.6
25 Tin Canisters	0.12.0
A Parcel of old Glass ware	0.2.0
A Parcel of Queen's China	2.0.0
A H[--] Irish 6/0, a [---] [---] 1/6	0.7.6

In the <u>Green Room</u>

To[---] [-----] Suit of [----] Bedstead	4.0.0
1 Feath^{r} Bed, Bolster, 2 Pillows, 1 Counterpane	5.0.0
An old Couch	2.0.0
A Morocco Easy Chair	1.10.0
A dressing Table	0.10.0
2 Cane chairs & 2 others	1.16.0
A large looking Glass, broken	0.16.0

In the Passage upstairs

A Large Walnut Table	1.10.0
An old Couch	0.10.0
A Quilting Frame	0.2.0
2 old Leather Trunks	0.12.0
A Back Gammen Table	0.12.0

In the Red Room

A Bed, Bedstead, 1 pr of Sheets, a pr of Blankets, a Cotton Counterpane	4.0.0
1 d^{o} d^{o}	4.0.0
A Cradle	0.4.0
Seven old Chairs 15/ 2 old Trunks 5/	1.0.0
A Cloaths Basket & [----] Blanket	0.3.0

In the White Room

A Bedstead, Bed & Furniture	7.0.0
a look^{g} Glass, wth Sconces	2.10.0
An old Desk	0.10.0
An old Tea Table	0.10.0
Four old Chairs	0.10.0
Six Books	0.6.0

In the Yellow Room

A [----] and [----] Bedd & Bed[--]	2.10.0
5 pr of Blankets	1.10.0
2 Bed, 3 Bolsters & 2 Pillows	8.0.0
1 Small BedStead, 1 Bolster, a [-------] Tick, Counterpane & [--------]	1.0.0
1 large Counterpane, 1 Small d^{o} & a small Quilt	1.0.0
1 pr of Camp. Bed Curtains	1.0.0
1 red [------] & Curtains	1.0.0
6 Suit of stamp'd [----] Curt^{n}	6.0.0
One do do	3.10.0
A Mahogony Bedstead	1.0.0
A brass Warming Pan	0.6.0
An old Carpet	0.7.0
A wom's Saddle & Furniture	10.0.0
A Man's d^{o}, wth Silver Stirrups &c	4.0.0
3 old Chairs	0.6.0
A Pine Chest	0.10.0

In the yellow Room Closet

5 [--] of [---]	0.15.0
3 [--] Currents & Jar	0.4.6
8 Bottles old Madeira	1.0.0

3 Brass Cocks	0.6.0
3 Stone & 3 Glass Jars	0.6.0
3 broken Decanters & 4 Sconces	0.5.0
A small Parcel of Lumber	0.15.0

In the <u>Overseer's House</u>

A Walnut Table wth a Drawer	1.0.0
5 old Chairs	0.8.0
3 old Bed, 2 Bedsteads, 2 pr of Blankets, 2 Ozanb^{g} Sheets & 1 old Rug	6.0.0
A large Stone Baker pot	0.3.0
5 Tin Milk pans	0.5.0
4 Earthen d^{o}	0.2.0
1 Stone Butter Pot	0.1.6
3 Tin Milk Pans	0.2.0

In the <u>Kitchen</u>

An odd Large And Iron	0.10.0
2 I pots 6/, 2 Frying Pans 8/	0.14.0
2 Grid Iron 2/6 a flesh Fork 6^{d}	0.3.0
3 pr Pot Hooks 3/ 3 flat Irons	0.12.0
An old Box Iron & 3 Heaters	0.8.0
6 Iron Pots of diff. Sizes	1.5.0
A Dutch oven 5/ An Iron Tea Kettle 4/	0.9.0
An old Small Copper Kettle	0.3.0
A Brass Skillet, broken Handle	0.10.0
A Copper Stew Pan	0.10.0
A large Iron Mortar & Pestle	0.10.0
A Bell Metal d^{o}	0.12.6
A Copper Coffee Pot	0.6.0
A Tin Collander [------] & Funnel	0.2.0
An old Copper Tea Kettle	0.4.0
A Frying Pan	0.2.0
2 Tin Dutch ovens, a Pep^{r} Box, & 2 leaky Pans	0.8.6
2 Griddles 2/ 5 Iron Potts 15/	0.17.0
[----] & 8 tubs & Piggins & 8 buckets	0.8.0
1 large Copper Kettle	0.15.0
An old Chafing Dish	0.1.6
116 lb hard metal Pewter Plates & Dishes at 1/3	7.5.0
73 lb mean d^{o} d^{o} w 1/	3.13.0
24 lb D^{o} d^{o} @8^{d}	0.16.0
83 lb old den^{d} @ 3^{d}	1.0.9

In the <u>Back Porch</u>

A pr And Irons, Tongs, Shovel & Poker	1.0.0
a pr d^{o} Small, wth d^{o}	0.10.0
A pr d^{o} d^{o} wth old d^{o}	0.12.0

8 Curtain Rods	0.8.0
An old Iron Jardin	0.2.0
A Tinn d^{o}	0.2.0
2 Brass do	0.10.0
1 pr large Copper Scales & Weights	1.10.0
[-] Brass Candlesticks & 2 [-------]	1.0.0

In the Cellar de

30 large Panes of Glass	1.5.0
A Box, [---] 5 doz of 8 by 10 d^{o}	2.5.0
2 wick'd Oil Jars	0.6.0
3 Earthen Soap d^{o}	0.18.0
8 Stone d^{o} 15/6^{d} Jugs 16/	1.11.0
2 d^{o} Broken Pots 2/3 Earthen d^{o} 2/6	0.4.6
1 1/2 grs [gross] Glass Bottles	2.12.0
3 large Powdering Tubs	0.12.0
3 Small d^{o}	0.6.0
7 old Casks	0.14.0
A watering Pot	0.2.0
An old Tub, cont^{g} some yellow ocre	1.0.0
11 old Flour Barrels	0.5.6
2 Stone Jars 6/1 d^{o} Soap d^{o} 6/	0.12.0
3 old Hhds & 1 Small Beer Barrel	0.6.0
10 pewter Candle Molds	0.10.0
An old Safe	0.10.0
1 Tin Candle Box & 2 Buckets	0.2.0
15 old [----] Barrels	1.10.0
1000 half Crown Nails	1.5.0
15 Sickles, good 13 d^{o} @ 10^{d}	1.3.4

Planta^{n} Utensils de

An ox Cart & Tackle	4.0.0
1 d^{o} d^{o}	5.0.0
1 d^{o} d^{o}	4.0.0
A pr of old Cart Wheels	1.5.0
A Parcel old Iron & waggon appurtenances	3.10.0
A Lott of Carpenter's Tools	2.10.0
6 Scythes 6/ 1 pitchfork 1/	0.7.0
2 Sadles 6/ 1 broken d^{o} 1/	0.7.0
The Body of an old Canicle &c	10.0.0
2 Iron toothd Harrows	0.15.0
3 Ploughs	3.10.0
1 dox Hill^{g} Hoes @ 2/	1.4.0
1 doz weed^{g} d^{o} @3/	1.16.0
2 d^{o}	0.6.0
4 d^{o} new weed^{g}	0.12.1

6 Mattocks @ 4/	1.4.0
A Cutting Box & Knife	0.7.6
A Portmanteau Saddle & Pillow	0.10.0
1 d^{o}	1.10.0
A pr of Cantones	0.10.0
A pr of Steel yards	0.8.0
A perspective Glass	1.0.0
A Razor Case & Shav^{g} Box	0.5.0
A small Musket & Cartoach Box	1.11.0
Wearing Apparel	10.0.0
2 Suits of old Region^{l} Cloths	2.0.0
Cash in House, L5[---------] equal to	4.0.0

Additional Articles

249 Bush Wheat @4/	52.0.0
60 Bush Ind^{n} Corn @8/1	25.0.0
5 Fish hhds @ 3/	0.15.0
11 d^{o} Barrels @1/6	0.16.6
765 lb Bacon @5^{d}	15.18.0
A five year olf Filly	5.0.0
a Small yearl^{g} [----] Calf	1.0.0
2 large 6 yr old Steers @ L6	12.0.0
1 four yr old d^{o}	1.15.0
1 Cow & Calf, small & old	1.15.0
1 young Cow, 5 yrs old	2.10.0
2 two yr old Heifers	2.0.0
[----------] a Negro Boy, nam'd Tom 10 [----------]	20.0.0
a Coach & Horses	150.0.0
	L5275.8.10

APPENDIX 4.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHINA COMPANIES

SQUIBB
Corporation

P.O. Box 4000
Princeton, New Jersey 0854
(609) 921-4000

9 December 1985

Ms. Kathleen E. Callum
Garrow & Associates, Inc.
Suite 15, 2215 Perimeter Park
Altanta, Georgia 30341

Dear Ms. Callum:

We have examined the photographs of Squibb bottles that you sent to us which were found during excavations at Oxon Hill Manor in Maryland.

The eight ounce amber bottle was manufactured prior to 1935 and was used for either Cod-Halibut Liver Oil or Exadol-A, a veterinary cod liver oil. Both of these products were first marketed in 1935. Bottles manufactured after 1935 had more rounded edges, so this bottle was probably used by Squibb in 1935 or 1936.

The eight ounce cobalt blue bottle has the more rounded edges and was manufactured during or after 1935. The only product marketed in a blue bottle of this shape, of which I and my colleagues are aware, was Milk of Magnesia or Mint-O-Mag, a mint flavored milk of magnesia. However, I find no listing of an eight ounce size for this product in our trade lists.

The three ounce flint glass bottle was used for Castor Oil in 1932 and subsequent years, for Castor Oil with Mineral Oil starting in 1934, and for Mixture, Rhubarb and Soda, beginning in 1932. The latter two packages were discontinued by 1940 and an amber bottle was used for Castor Oil starting in 1943. Hence, this bottle would have been used between 1932 and 1943.

The round amber bottle is an American Drug Manufacturers Association standard bottle which would have been used for a variety of products. The plastic cap dates the bottle as being post-1935.

A booklet in which the history of Squibb is summarized is enclosed. I hope that this information is helpful. We are pleased to have had this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Wilbur B. McDowell
Archivist

ABBOTT

Abbott Laboratories
Abbott Park, Illinois 60064

December 2, 1985

Ms. Marian D. Roberts
Archaeologist
Garrow & Associates, Inc.
Suite 15, 2215 Perimeter Park
Atlanta, Georgia 30341

Dear Ms. Roberts:

An Abbott employee provided the information on the attached sheets regarding the bottle you found. I hope that this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Trangsrud Welty
Director, Public Affairs

MTW/mt
Enclosuress

The photos are of the dropper and bottle used for tincture Metaphen and we guess that the bottle was the design of 1920-30s.

Attached with this note is a bottle drawing showing the Metaphen container design as used in the late 1940s through the early 1960s.

There were slight changes in neck and number of rings around the shoulder area apparently to make the bottle look more modern.

The container was a 1 oz. (or 30 ml.) round, amber glass item.

Lambert Street, Tunstall,
Stoke-on-Trent. ST6 6AN, England
Telephone (0782) 85621 Telex 36570

KR/RGH

31 October 1985

Ms M D Roberts
Garrow and Associates Inc
Suite 15
2215 Perimeter Park
Atlanta
Georgia 30341
USA

Dear Ms Roberts

Thank you for your recent letter enquiring about W H Grindley & Co Limited.

For your information I enclose two copies of a brief giving the history of the company from 1880 to the present day (we are now known as Federated Potteries).

With regard to your request for price lists and copies of pattern books I regret that I am unable to be of assistance because most of this type of information was destroyed in a fire several years ago.

I trust that the enclosed information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely

K. Ratcliffe

K Ratcliffe (Miss)
Marketing Assistant

Enc

Haviland

MANUFACTURE DE PORCELAINE

The Proper Setting Since 1842

October 24, 1985

Marian D. Roberts
Suite 15, 2215 Perimeter Park
Atlanta, GA 30341

Dear Ms. Roberts,

I would like to help you more but all I can do is to send you our leaflet on backstamps. We do not have any information on values of old china patterns. I am enclosing a list of individual dealers that occasionally carry quite old discontinued patterns of ours. The pattern on the picture which you enclosed is in the Lutece shape but it has been discontinued for quite a while. We do make other patterns in this shape (I am enclosing an example); however, I do not think that they compare in price.

Good luck with your search.

Sincerely,

Customer Services

THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA CO.
MAKERS OF
HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA
NEWELL, W. VA. 26050

October 18, 1985

Garrow & Associates, Inc.
Suite 15, 2215 Perimeter Park
Atlanta, GA 30341

ATTN: Marian D. Roberts, Archaeologist

Thank you very much for your recent letter enclosing photographs for identification resulting from your excavation in Maryland.

We will attempt to supply what information is available in numerical order.

1. Virginia Rose . . . The name Virginia Rose identifies a complete line or style that was sold with at least 150 designs as well as plain undecorated. A list is enclosed of those items manufactured during that period from the time it was introduced in 1936 until finally discontinued in the early sixties. The item illustrated was manufactured in December, 1939 in plant #8 at our present location.

2. Hudson . . . The Hudson shape appears in catalogs from around 1911 through the middle thirties before being discontinued. We are unable to provide a list of the items made in this line, however, the item illustrated was manufactured in July of 1921, plant #5, at this location.

3. Republic . . . Republic was another line manufactured in the same time period as Hudson, however, the line remained active well into the middle forties before being discontinued. Again, the date of manufacture is the same as Hudson and possibly manufactured in the same plant.

4. Bluebird . . . The only information we are able to supply about this item is that a bluebird pattern was manufactured as a premium for one of the large soap companies in the middle twenties, however, we are unable to provide the name of the company nor the shape of the ware from these small fragments.

5. Yellow Plates . . . This is the Century shape manufactured in a vellum, or pale beige color, again beginning in the early thirties and well into the fifties before it was discontinued. There were many thousands of dozens of this shape sold in the vellum glaze with Mexican designs that were extremely popular in that period. Incidentally, the Century shape was later sold in bright colors to coincide with the already popular Fiesta and Harlequin lines that are much in demand today as collectibles.

6. Pale Yellow . . . Reading from the back only, there is not possibility of identifying the shape because the manufacturing date is indistinct and we are unable to decipher this trademark.

7. Plain White . . . Again, because of the size of this fragment the only thing that we could possibly venture a guess, was that it was manufactured in 1924 at our present location in Newell, West Virginia. This is, however, only conjecture, because the trademark is indistinct on this fragment.

All of these patterns would have been in high priced grouping in their day because all Homer Laughlin products were considered of the highest quality possible in semi-vitreous dinnerware of that period. Unfortunately, the requested copy of price list and pattern books are unavailable, however, we have enclosed a list of items manufactured in Virginia Rose, our method of dating dinnerware throughout the years, and a short company history for your information. It must be understood, however, that because there were, doubtless, many variations that went unrecorded, many items may have trade markings that fail to fall within the limits of those appearing on the attached copy. We apologize for our inability to supply more exact information, however, we trust that this will be of some help in researching those artifacts unearthed.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY

E.S. Carson

ESC/tlc

Established 1797

James Keiller & Son Ltd.

34 Mains Loan
Dundee DD4 7BT
Scotland
Telephone: 0382 456789
Telex: 76536
Cables: "Keiller"

CHB/kon

25th November, 1985

Garrow & Associates, INC,
Suite 15,
2215 Perimeter Park,
Atlanta,
Georgia 30341,
U.S.A.

For the attention of Kathleen E. Callum

Dear Ms. Callum,

Thank you for your letter dated October 1st, 1985 and the photographs of the ceramic jars you have unearthed; we shall be pleased to add them to the Company archives. Our jars were produced by Pearsons of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, but we have no information of the Hartley jars, which would not have contained our marmalade.

The embossed =MF stood for the Food Manufacturers Federation and indicated that the product was made to the standards laid down by that body. The small letter under the bow was the identification mark of the individual operator who produced the jar and was used during the period of 1900 - 1950. We believe these products were sold as a quality article in the high price range, but production using this type of container ceased around 1972 and was replaced by a white opal glass jar. Unfortunately no price catalogues are available of that early period.

Trusting that this information will be of interest to you.

Yours Sincerely,

C. H. Blakeman
CHEMIST

Midwinter
Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, England. ST6 3LA
Telephone: Stoke-on-Trent 84181
Telegrams: Stylecraft, Stoke-on-Trent
London Showroom: 34 Wigmore Street. W1H 0HU

Midwinter

A division of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Limited
Registered office: Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, England, ST12 9ES Registered number: England 613288

PW/TDF

14 November 1985

Ms Marian D Roberts
Garrow & Associates Inc
Suite 15
2215 Perimeter Park
ATLANTA
Georgia 30341
United States of America

Dear Ms Roberts

Thank you for your recent letter and photograph concerning an A J Wilkinson earthenware item.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to discern any information from your photograph except for the fact the the article in question is of 20th century origin.

The Wilkinson factory manufactured a vast assortment of useful and ornamental wares during the period 1916-1939 and without a more precise description of the shape and pattern, I can give you no further guidance.

A J Wilkinson (not H J as stated in your letter) ceased to trade in 1965 and were aquired by Midwinter, who unfortunately did not retain many records relating to Wilkinson's productions. I have enclosed as much information as is available which I hope will be of some interest.

Yours sincerely

Pat Walters

Pat Walters

NORITAKE

DISTRIBUTORS OF
NORITAKE CHINA
NORITAKE BONE CHINA
NORITAKE STAINLESS FLATWARE
NORITAKE STONEWARE
NORITAKE CRYSTAL STEMWARE
TELEX 125469

Noritake Co., Inc.

19C N.Y. MERCHANDISE MART • 41 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 • AREA CODE 212-481-3300 • CABLE ADDRESS "NORITAKE" NEW YORK

DATE 10/16/85

Dear Customer:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding your Noritake China.

Since you tell us that the backstamp 'M' or 'RC' appears on the bottom of the pieces, we know that this pattern is a Pre-War II pattern. Such patterns are no longer available from any source and unfortunately there is little we know about them, as the records were destroyed. This is why it is almost impossible to determine the exact age and value of any Pre-War I and II Noritake China Pattern.

Some people who own Pre-War Noritake China have been successful in obtaining pieces of their pattern through either antique dealers or some private collectors. Sometimes they have been fortunate and come across a piece at a 'flea market' or garage sale, where some fine old pieces may be found.

Enclosed is a list of names and addresses of the dealers, specializing in buying and selling manufacturer's discontinued pattern including Noritake, that we are familiar with. We hope that they will be able to help you in obtaining the pieces of china that you require.

Thanking you for your continued patronage of Noritake Products.

Very truly yours,

NORITAKE CO., INC.

Customer Service Desk

NEW YORK	ATLANTA	CINCINNATI	DALLAS	CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	SEATTLE
25 EMPIRE BLVD.	11H1 MERCHANDISE MART	1031 REDNA TERRACE	2454 TRADE MART	1822 BRUMMEL DRIVE	2050 E. VISTA BELLA WAY	6100 - 4th AVE. SO.
S. HACKENSACK, N.J. 07606	ATLANTA, GA. 30043	CINCINNATI, OHIO 45215	DALLAS, TEXAS 75207	ELK GROVE VILLAGE, IL. 60007	COMPTON, CALIF. 90220	SEATTLE, WA. 98108
212-481-3310	404-522-2299	513-771-5655	214-742-9389	312-981-0500	213-537-9601	206-767-3250

The Matchmakers

Corporate Headquarters
1718 Air Port Court
Placerville, CA 95667
Telephone: 916.626.5672

The Matchmakers West
1209 Lindell Drive
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Telephone: 415.935.6659

The Matchmakers Atlanta
977 Castle Falls Drive
Atlanta, GA 30329
Telephone: 404.636.5770

x

Invoice

Customer Name & Address

Ms. Marian Roberts,
Garrow & Assoc.,Inc.,
Suite 15, Perimeter Park,
Atlanta, Ga. 30341

Pattern:

Office: Atlanta

Date: 11/13/85

☐ Cash ☐ COD ☐ Charge ☐ Open Account ☐ Layaway

Quantity:	Description:	Unit Price:	Amount:
	Here is your information, direct from the Noritake Co. Your Grasmere stamp is a variant of the 1918 M-in-wreath, Handpainted Made in Japan, red with yellow over-wash, dating from 1921, Japanese registry. There were many patterns bearing this stamp. Your Gainsborough sounds like the other stamp and, if so, dates from 1918 but does not appear to have been used for long or on many patterns. Marian Richardson		
	All claims and returned goods must be accompanied by this bill.	Tax:	
		Total:	

ROYAL WORCESTER SPODE, INC.

26 KENNEDY BOULEVARD, EAST BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08816

(201) 846-1227

October 14, 1985

Ms. Kathleen E. Callum
Garrow & Associates, Inc.
2215 Perimeter Park
Atlanta, Ga. 30341

Dear Ms. Callum:

Your letter of October First and the accompanied photographs have been received. Since our historical documentation is limited here in East Brunswick, we have taken the liberty of forwarding your request to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company in England.

One thing we have been able to surmise is the time of manufacture. The backstamp suggests the year 1882.

We are confident that the factory can supply you with further information. Best wishes with your project.

Sincerely,

Rick Vander Wende

Rick Vander Wende
Manager, Customer Services

/avt

Spode

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL FINE BONE CHINA. ESTABLISHED IN 1770

Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1BX England.
Telephone: UK 0782 46011. International: +44 782 46011
Telex: 36420

9th October 1985

Ms Marion D.Roberts
Archaeologist
Garrow & Associates Inc
Suite 15, 2215 Perimeter Park
Atlanta
Georgia
30341

Dear Ms Roberts,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 1st October 1985.

Unfortunately, Mr Robert Copeland, our Historical Consultant, is away on a lecture tour of the U.S.A. until early December but your letter will be passed to him immediately on his return.

yours sincerely

Carol Foxhall

Customer Service Dept

N.B.
If it is of any help to you Mr Copeland will be visiting Williamsburg, to give a lecture to the Williamsburg American Ceramic Circle, between 31st Oct-2nd Nov and could possibly be contacted through:
George L.Miller
Office of Excavation & Conservation
Colonial Williamsburg
Williamsburg
Virginia 23187.

APPENDIX 5.

FLORAL MATERIAL

APPENDIX 5. FLORAL MATERIAL

AREA I FEATURES

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
F100007A02	Galium mollugo	1	
	Medicago hispida	1	
F100007A10	Vitis sp.	4	
	Phytolacca americana	6	
	Rubus sp.	18	
	Datura stramonium	22	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	5	
	Stellaria media	1	
F100016Z01	Asclepias syriaca	1	
F100016A10	Amaranthus retroflexus	1	
F100018Z04	Datura stramonium	1	
F100019A02	Graminae canadensis	1	
F100019A10	Graminae sp.	5	5
	Galium mollugo	1	
F100022A01	Graminae sp.	1	1
	Lathyrus odoratus	1	
F100025A01	Lathyrus ororatus	1	
F100025A10	Rubus sp.	1	
	Portulaca oleracea	4	
F100028A01	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Portulaca oleracea	1	
F100028A09	Polygonatum biflorum	1	
F100058A12	Graminae sp.	1	1
	Polygonatum biflorum	1	
F100058A14	Graminae sp.	1	1
F100060Z02	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Heraclelum lanatum	1	
	Graminae sp.	1	
F100060A11	Graminae sp.	1	1
	unidentified	1	
F100068Z02	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Vitis sp.	1	
	Stellaria media	1	
	unidentified	1	
F100060A13	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Galium mollugo	3	
	Graminae sp.	1	1
F100071A09	Graminae sp.	1	1
	Polygonatum biflorum	1	
F100072A01	Stellaria media	1	
F100074Z03	Anthemis cotula	1	
F100078A02	Lathyrus odoratus	4	
	Graminae sp.	1	1

F100078A10	Lathyrus odoratus	2	
F100092Z11	Gallium mollugo	1	
	Stellaria media	1	
	Polygonum aviculare	2	
F100092Z13	Galium mollugo	1	
	Stellaria media	1	
F100095C06	Graminae sp.	1	1
F100096A02	Brassica sp	1	
	Graminae sp.	1	
F100099A02	Datura stramonium	1	
	Graminae sp.	1	1
F100099A10	no floral material in sample		
F1000104A11	Graminae sp.	1	
	Rubus sp.	1	
F100113Z04	Polygonum aviculare	1	
F100104C02	no floral material in sample		
F100117A01	no floral material in sample		
F100117A24	no floral material in sample		
F100117A09	Phytolacca americana	1	
F100130Z03	Amaranthus retroflexus	2	
	Lathyrus odoratus	1	
F100134A02	Datura stramonium	1	
	Rubus sp.	1	
F100134A10	Polygonatum biflorum	4	
F100136Z03	no floral material in sample		
F100136Z04	Galium mollugo	1	
F100231A14	Stellaria media	1	
F100231A11	no floral material in sample		
F100236Z01	Stellaria media	1	
F100241Z11	no floral material in sample		
F100242Z11	Graminae sp.	2	2
	Stellaria media	1	

AREA I CELLAR

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
K101001M12	Brassica sp.	1	
	Graminae sp.	1	1
K101001M22	Datura stramonium	6	
K101001M29	Datura stramonium	1	
K101001M32	Rubus sp.	1	
	Datura stramonium	9	
K101001M33	Datura stramonium	2	
K101001M39	no floral material in sample		
K101001M43	Datura stramonium	2	
K101001M46	Phytolacca americana	1	
K101001M56	Polygonum aviculare	1	
K101003Z03	no floral material in sample		
K101001M41	Datura stramonium	4	
K101001M42	Datura stramonium	6	
K101001M51	Rubus sp.	1	
	Datura stramonium	2	
K101001M52	Datura stramonium	3	
K101001M72	Datura stramonium	2	
K101001M34	no floral material in sample		

AREA I WELL

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
K101002001	no floral material in sample		
K101002003	Phytolacca americana	4	
	Rubus sp.	1	
	Portulaca oleracea	1	
K101002004	Galium mollugo	1	
	Brassica sp.	1	
K101002005	Galium mollugo	2	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002006	no floral material in sample		
K101002007	Galium mollugo	1	
	Lathyrus odoratus	2	
K101002008	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002009	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002010	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Xanthium pensylvanicum	2	
K1010020011	Datura stramonium	2	
K101002012	Datura stramonium	9	
	Lathyrus odoratus	3	
	Medicago hispida	1	
K101002013	Portulaca oleracea	1	
	Datura stramonium	8	
K101002014	Datura stramonium	4	
	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
K101002015	Datura stramonium	5	
	Brassica sp.	2	
2K101002016	Rubus sp.	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
K101002017	Brassicca sp.	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Medicago hispida	1	
K101002018	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002019	Datura stramonium	1	
	Vicia sp.	1	
K1010002020	Datura stramonium	20	
K101002021	no floral material in sample		
K101002022	Datura stramonium	5	
K101002023	Rubus sp.	2	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002024	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002025	Datura stramonium	1	
	Sambucus canadensis	1	
K101002026	Datura stramonium	1	

	Galium mollugo	1	
K101002028	no floral material in sample		
K101002029	Vitis sp.	1	
K101002030	no floral material in sample		
K101002031	no floral material in sample		
K101002031	no floral material in sample		
K101002032	Datura stramonium	2	
K101002033	Datura stramonium	1	
	Carya ovata	3	
K101002034	no floral material in sample		
K101002035	Galium mollugo	1	
K101002036	no floral material in sample		
K101002037	Prunus persica	1	1
K101002038	no floral material in sample		
K101002039	no floral material in sample		
K101002040	no floral material in sample		
K101002041	no floral material in sample		
K101002042	no floral material in sample		
K101002043	Polygonum aviculare	1	
K101002044	no floral material in sample		
K101002045	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002046	Rubus sp.	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
K101002047	no floral material in sample		
K101002048	no floral material		
K101002049	Datura stramonium	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
K101002050	Datura stramonium	4	
	Rubus sp.	1	
K101002050	Datura stramonium	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
K101002052	Datura stramonium	3	
K101002053	Curcurbita sp.	1	
K101002054	Graminae sp.	1	
	Datura stramonium	4	
K101002055	Datura stramonium	3	
	Rubus sp.	1	
K101002056	Datura stramonium	1	
	Rubus sp.	1	
K101002A57	Prunus cerasus	1	
	Xanthium pennsylvanicum	1	
	Datura stramonium	5	
	Brassica sp.	2	
	Thlaspi arvense	3	
	Amaranthus sp.	2	
	Polygonaceae altissimus	1	
	unidentified	2	
K101002057	Prunus cerasus	19	
	Linium usitatissimum	21968	
	Datura stramonium	102	1
	Phytolacca americana	4	

	Polygonum aviculare	2	
	Brassica sp.	3	
	Vitis sp.	6	4
	Amaranthus sp.	2	
	Gledistria triacanthos	15	
	Carya ovata	2	
	Rubus sp.	3	
	Portulaca oleracea	1	
	Juglans regia	2	
	Curcurbita sp.	1	
	Thlaspi arvense	7	
	Cichorium intybus	1	
	Polygonaceae altissimus	1	
	Prunus persica	1	
	Viola sp.	1	
K101002058	Linium usitatissimum	24	
	Brassica oleracea	14	
	Amaranthus sp.	6	
	Delphinium consolida	2	
	Polygonaceae altissimus	4	
	Rubus sp.	1	
	Graminae sp.	3	
	Gledistria triacanthos	3	
	Cichorium intybus	1	
K101002059	Brassica oleracea	4	
	Linium usitatissimum	1	
	Cichoriuim intybus	1	
K101002060	Rumex crispus	10	
	Delphinium sp.	1	
	Gledistria triacanthos	2	
	Brassica oleracea	1	
	Viola sp.	2	
	Linium usitatissimum	4	
	Xanthium pensylvanicum	1	
	Amaranthus albus	1	
K101002061	Amaranthus albus	114	
	Rumex crispus	9	
	Thlaspi arvense	3	
	Linium usitatissimum	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Curcurbita sp.	1	
K101002062	no floral material in sample		
K101002063	Curcurbita sp.	5	
	Prunus cerasus	2	
	Prunus domestica	1	
	Amaranthus albus	390	
	Gledistria triacanthos	5	
	Linium usitatissimum	18	
	Medicago hispida	6	
	Polygonaceae sp.	4	
	Euphorbiaceae sp.	1	

	Rumex crispus	1	
	Coriandrum sativum	1	1
	Cichorium intybus	1	
	Peraceae sp.	2	
	Amaranthus tricolor	2	
	Datura stramonium	2	
	Lathlyrus odoratus	2	
	unidentified	2	
K101002064	Rumex crispus	7	
	Amaranthus albus	7	
	Gledistria tricanthos	1	
	Delphinium consolida	2	
	Thlaspi arvense	3	
	unidentified	1	
K101002065	Prunus persica	1	
	Rumex crispus	513	
	Delphinium tricorne	1	
	Delphinium ajacis	120	
	Phytolacca americana	2	
	Gledistria triacanthos	5	
	Rubus sp.	1	
	Curcurbita sp.	1	
	Amaranthus albus	2	
	unidentified	2	
K101002066	Rumex crispus	1	
	Polygonum aviculare	1	
K101002067	Rumex crispus	613	
	Graminae striata	2	
	Thlaspi arvense	450	
	Gledistria triacanthos	5	
	Amaranthus albus	3	
	Amaranthus sp.	5	
	Delphinium consolida	100	
	Euphorbiaceae sp.	1	
	Curcurbita sp.	4	
	Viola sp.	1	
	Delphinium tricorne	2	
	Rubus sp.	2	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Linium usitatissimum	1	
	Prunus cerasis	3	
	unidentified	1	
K101002069	Rumex crispus	14	
	Polygonum aviculare	4	
	Gledistria triacanthos	2	
	Delphinium consolida	5	
	Thlaspi arvense	15	
	Prunus cerasus	1	
	Polygonum sp.	2	
	Fragaria virginiana	1	
	Amaranthus albus	1	

	Medicago hispida	1
K101002070	Prunus persica	2
	Curcurbita sp.	12
	Xanthium pennsylvanicum	2
	Amaranthus sp.	48
	Thlaspi arvense	166
	Delphinium tricorne	19
	Delphinium sp.	25
	Rumex crispus	176
	Datura stramonium	13
	Peraceae sp.	3
	Gledistria triacanthos	4
	Graminae striata	3
	Rubus sp.	1
	Prunus cerasus	2
	Medicago hispida	4
	unidentified	2
K101002071	Amaranthus retroflexus	1448
	Thlaspi arvense	216
	Polygonum pensylvanicum	6
	Prunus persica	3
	Euphorbiaceae supina	2
	Rumex acetosa	2
	Datura stramonium	1
K101002072	Amaranthus retroflexus	3
	Thalspi arvense	24
	Delphinium consolida	13
	Gledistria triacanthos	2
	Rumex crispus	1
	Euphorbiaceae sp.	1
	Datura stramonium	1
K101002073	Polygonum aviculare	2
	Thlaspi arvense	1
	unidentified	1
K101002074	Thlaspi arvense	45
	Delphinium consolida	3
	Prunus cerasus	10
	Curcurbita sp.	3
	Polygonaceae sp.	1
	Rumex crispus	4
	Amaranthus sp.	2
	Viola sp.	1
	Prunus persica	1
	Datura stramonium	1
K101002075	no floral material in sample	
K101002076	Delphinium consolida	1
	Vitis sp.	1
	Curcurbita sp.	1

AREA IV FEATURES AND UNITS

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
F4E4012Z11	Phytolacca americana	1	
U4A440704A	no floral material in sample		
U4A441304B	Rubus sp.	4	
U4A441305A	Phytolacca americana	1	
	unidentified	1	
U4A441305B	Rubus sp.	4	

AREA V FEATURE 5000

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
F505000A14	Galium mollugo	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Vitis sp.	1	
F505000Z11	Galium mollugo	1	1
	Phytolacca americana	2	
	Graminae canadensis	1	
F505000Z11	Galium mollugo	5	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
F505000Z12	Galium mollugo	1	
	Phytolacca americana	2	
F505000Z13	Galium mollugo	7	
	Prunus cerasus	1	
	Rubus sp.	2	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
F505000Z15	Phytolacca americana	8	
	Galium mollugo	3	
F505000Z16	Galium mollugo	1	
	Phytolacca americana	2	
F505000Z17	Phytolacca americana	2	
F505000Z18	no floral material in sample		
F505000Z20	Galium mollugo	5	
	unidentified	1	
F505000Z23	Phytolacca americana	4	
	Galium mollugo	2	
	Acalypha virginica	1	

AREA VIa CELLAR

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
K6A6001B35	Phytolacca americana	10	
	Graminae canadensis	2	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
K6A6001C35	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
K6A6001D35	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
K6A6001E35	Datura stramonium	2	
K6A6001C36	Datura stramonium	2	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
K6A6001D36	Datura stramonium	4	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
	Graminae canadensis	1	
K6A6001E36	Datura stramonium	5	
K6A6001F36	Datura stramonium	2	
K6A6001G36	Datura stramonium	1	
	Brassica sp.	1	
K6A6001H36	no floral material in sample		
K6A6001B37	Graminae canadensis	16	
	Phytolacca americana	6	
	Datura stramonium	10	
	Sambucus canadensis	3	
	Polygonum pennsylvanicum	1	
	Rumex acetosa	2	
K6A6001C37	Polygonum pennsylvanicum	4	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Rumex acetosa	2	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
K6A6001D37	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Rubus sp.	1	
	Graminae canadensis	3	
K6A6001E37	Sambucus canadensis	2	
	Datura stramonium	4	
	Rubus sp.	1	
K6A6001F37	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Datura stramonium	4	
	Amaranthus sp.	1	
K6A6001G37	Rubus sp.	3	
	Datura stramonium	15	
	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	2	
	Graminae canadensis	1	
K6A6001D38	Graminae canadensis	10	
	Sambucus canadensis	3	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
	Datura stramonium	6	
	Amaranthus sp.	1	

	Brassica sp.	2
	Polygonaceae sp.	1
K6A6001E38	Robinia pseudoacacia	3
	Graminae canadensis	4
	Sambucus canadensis	4
	Rubus sp.	3
K6A6001F38	Robinia pseudoacacia	1
	Graminae canadensis	1
	Sambucus canadensis	2
	Rubus sp.	1
	Datura stramonium	5
K6A6001G38	Brassica sp.	1
	Datura stramonium	8
	Rubus sp.	2
K6A6001H38	Rubus sp.	1
	Datura stramonium	1
	Graminae canadensis	1
K6A6001I38	Rumex crispus	1
	Datura stramonium	2
	Phytolacca americana	2
K6A6001B39	Rubus sp.	4
	Graminae canadensis	16
	Phytolacca americana	4
	Amaranthus sp.	3
	Datura stramonium	1
	Amaranthus spinosus	2
	Sambucus canadensis	3
K6A6001E39	Graminae canadensis	3
	Rubus sp.	4
	Datura stramonium	4
K6A6001F39	Graminae canadensis	2
K6A6001G39	Datura stramonium	2
	Graminae canadensis	1
K6A6001H39	Rubus sp.	1
	Datura stramonium	1
K6A6001C40	Graminae canadensis	1
K6A6001D40	Rumex crispus	4
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1
K6A6001B48	Datura stramonium	3
	Graminae canadensis	1
K6A6001F48	Datura stramonium	1
K6A6001G48	Datura stramonium	1
K6A6001C58	Rubus sp.	22
	Vitis sp.	2
	Phytolacca americana	9
	Euphoribaceae supina	1
	Robinia pseudoacacia	2
	Datura stramonium	1
	Graminae sp.	1
	unidentified	1
K6A6001D58	no floral material in sample	3

K6A6001F58	Phytolacca americana	1
	Datura stramonium	1
	Sambucus canadensis	1
K6A6001G58	no floral material in sample	

AREA VIa FEATURES

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
F6A6002A11	Rubus sp.	1	
F6A6002A12	Vitis sp.	2	
	Rubus sp.	10	
	Amaranthus retroflexus	4	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
F6A6012A02	Rubus sp.	2	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
F6A6015A11	Rubus sp.	5	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
F6A6015A13	Rubus sp.	13	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Acalypha virginica	1	
F6A6020A11	Phytolacca americana	3	
	Rubus sp.	2	
	Lathyrus odoratus	1	
F6A6020A13	Amaranthus spinosus	1	
	Phytolacca americana	3	
F6A6021A11	Rubus sp.	42	
	Phytolacca americana	3	
	Ulmus americana	2	
	Acallypha virginica	2	
F6A6021A13	Rubus sp.	19	
	Acalypha virginica	1	
	unidentified	1	
F6A6023A13	Rubus sp.	46	
	Sambucus canadensis	1	
F6A6031A13	Galium mollugo	3	
	Phytolacca americana	5	
	Amaranthus spinosus	2	
	unidentified	1	
F6A6035A11	Rubus sp.	2	
	Galium mollugo	1	
F6A6031A11	Phytolacca americana	6	
	Rubus sp.	2	
	Acalypha virginica	1	
	Datura stramonium	1	
	Vitis sp.	2	
F6A6035A13	Phytolacca americana	6	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
	Rubus sp.	2	
	Galium mollugo	1	
	Amaranthus spinosus	5	
	Vitis sp.	1	

AREA VIa TRENCH FEATURES

Provenience	Description	#Recovered	# Charred
F6A6006Z11	no floral material in sample		
F6A6006Z12	Rubus sp.	2	
	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Polygonum pensylvanicum	1	
F6A6006Z13	Vitis sp.	3	
	Rubus sp.	4	
	Polygonaceae sp.	1	
	Sambucus canadensis	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Acalypha virginica	1	
F6A6006Z14	Vitis sp.	5	
	Rubus sp.	1	
F6A6006Z15	Vitis sp.	1	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
	Rubus sp.	3	
F6A6006Z16	Phytolacca americana	8	
	Amaranthus spinosus	5	
	Vitis sp.	6	
	Rubus sp.	5	
	Galium mollugo	1	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
F6A6006Z17	Amaranthus spinosus	7	
	Rubus sp.	3	
	Phytolacca americana	5	
	Vitis sp.	2	
	unidentified	4	
F6A6008Z11	Rubus sp.	5	
	Amaranthus retroflexus	4	
	Acalypha virginica	3	
F6A6008Z12	Phytolacca americana	5	
	Rubus sp.	11	
	Datura stramonium	2	
	Acalypha virginica	3	
F6A6008Z13	Acalypha virginica	2	
	Rubus sp.	8	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	
F6A6008Z14	Rubus sp.	8	
	Phytolacca americana	1	
	Amaranthus retroflexus	1	
F6A6008Z16	Acalypha virginica	3	
	Amaranthus retroflexus	2	
	Phytolacca americana	3	
	Datura stramonium	1	
F6A6008Z17	Datura stramonium	2	
	Acalypha virginica	12	
	Robinia pseudoacacia	1	

Amaranthus retroflexus	2
Galium mollugo	2
Phytolacca americana	1
Rubus sp.	1

APPENDIX 6

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

APPENDIX 6 PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

ALL AREAS

	AREA I	II*	IV	V**	VI
LITHICS					
Chert biface					1
Chert biface fragment	1				
Quartzite hafted biface			(6)1		(8)1
Quartzite biface fragment	1				1
Quartzite preform					1
Quartz hafted biface	(1)2				(5)1
Other quartz biface	1	1			4
Quartz biface fragment	3				5
Quartz preform					1
Petrified wood biface	1				
Quartz uniface					1
Quartz uniface fragment					1
Chert biface thinning flake	1				
Other chert flake	5	1			2
Chert flake fragment	3				1
Quartzite biface thinning flake	1				
Other quartzite flake	3		1		7
Quartzite flake fragment			3		6
Quartz biface thinning flake					2
Other quartz flake	7	2	7		35
Quartz flake fragment	15	1	2		32
Petrified wood flake	1				
Chert shatter	3		1		5
Quartzite shatter	1				3
Quartz shatter	14	2	2	1	20
Quartzite hammerstone	3		3		
Quartzite core	1				
Quartz core					1
Fire cracked quartzite	1		5		
Fire cracked quartz	2				
Quartzite pecked stone			1		
Ground quartzite	(4)1				
Ground sandstone	1				

CERAMICS

Sandtempered plain				7
Sand tempered cord marked				2
Sand tempered red slipped				1
Sand tempered eroded	1			
Grit tempered plain	4	1	6	5
Grit tempered fabric-impressed			(7)2	1
Grit tempered cord marked				3
Grit tempered unident. deco.				1
Grit tempered eroded	1			
Sand/grit tempered plain			1	
Shell tempered plain	1			
Shell tempered cord marked	(2)1			
Shell tempered unident. deco.	(3)8			

* Area II material came exclusively from the units
** Area V had only 1 probable prehistoric artifact

(1) one small triangular corner-notched point slightly longer than wide one Clagett point (Stephenson 1963:: Equated with Holmes point in Wesler (1983:25-27), Late Archaic

(2) Townsend Corded Horziontal, Sullivan Cove phase, Late Woodland, A.D. 1250-1600

(3) Appears to be either net impresssed or cord marked. Mockley ware, Selby Bay phase, Middle Woodland A.D. 200-800 (Steponaitis 1980:30)

(4) Possible milling stone. Large cobble with a ground smooth depression

(5) Late Archiac Piscataway Point (Stephenson, et al 1963:146-147), 4000-1000 B.C. (Wesler 1983:27)

(6) Resembles Rossville Point (Stephenson 1963:145 and Plate XXIII), which is a Middle Woodland Pope's Creek Phase point, 400 B.C. -A.D. 200 (Steponaitis 1980:30)

(7) Similar to Stephenson's (1963:103) description of Middle Woodland Albermarle Fabric Impressed, except that these sherds have fine, rather than coarse, impressions.

(8) Clagett point (Stephenson 1963:142). Equated with Holmes point in Wesler (1983:25-27), Late Archaic

AREA I.

	Units	Well	Cellar	Features
LITHICS				
Chert biface				
Chert biface fragment		1		
Quartzite hafted biface				
Quartzite biface fragment	1			
Quartzite preform				
Quartz hafted biface			(1)1	(4)1
Other quartz biface		1		
Quartz biface fragment		2		1
Quartz preform				
Petrified wood biface	1			
Quartz uniface				
Quartz uniface fragment				
Chert biface thinning flake		1		
Other chert flake		4	1	
Chert flake fragment		3		
Quartzite biface thinning flake				1
Other quartzite flake		1		2
Quartzite flake fragment				
Quartz biface thinning flake				
Other quartz flake	3	2		2
Quartz flake fragment	2	4	2	7
Petrified wood flake	1			
Chert shatter		2		1
Quartzite shatter	1			
Quartz shatter	1	3	7	3
Quartzite hammerstone	1	2		
Quartzite core			1	
Quartz core				
Fire cracked quartzite				1
Fire cracked quartz				2
Quartzite pecked stone				
Ground quartzite				(5)1
Ground sandstone		1		
CERAMICS				
Sand tempered plain				

Sand tempered cord marked			
Sand tempered red slipped			
Sand tempered eroded	1		
Grit tempered plain		3	1
Grit tempered fabric-impressed			
Grit tempered cord marked			
Grit tempered unident. deco.			
Grit tempered eroded1			
Sand/grit tempered plain			
Shell tempered plain		1	
Shell tempered cord marked		(2)1	
Shell tempered unident. deco.		(3)8	

(1) one small triangular corner notched point slightly longer than wide

(2) Townsend Corded Horziontal, Sullivan Cove phase, Late Woodland, A.D. 1250-1600

(3) Appears to be either net impresssed or cord marked. Mockley ware, Selby Bay phase,Middle Woodland A.D. 200-800 (Steponaitis 1980:30)

(4) Clagett point (Stephenson 1963:142). Equated with Holmes point in Wesler (1983:25-27), Late Archaic

(5) Possible milling stone. Large cobble with a ground smooth depression

AREA IV

	Above Buried A	Buried A & Below	Mixed Levels
LITHICS			
Chert biface			
Chert biface fragment			
Quartzite hafted biface	(1)1		
Quartzite biface fragment			
Quartzite preform			
Quartz hafted biface			
Other quartz biface			
Quartz biface fragment			
Quartz preform			
Petrified wood biface			
Quartz uniface			
Quartz uniface fragment			
Chert biface thinning flake			
Other chert flake			
Chert flake fragment			
Quartzite biface thinning flake			
Other quartzite flake		1	
Quartzite flake fragment	3		
Quartz biface thinning flake			
Other quartz flake	1	6	
Quartz flake fragment	2		
Petrified wood flake			
Chert shatter	1		
Quartzite shatter			
Quartz shatter		1	1
Quartzite hammerstone		2	1
Quartzite core			
Quartz core			
Fire cracked quartzite		3	2
Fire cracked quartz			
Quartzite pecked stone			1
Ground quartzite			
Ground sandstone			

CERAMICS

Sand tempered plain		
Sand tempered cord marked		
Sand tempered red slipped		
Sand tempered eroded		
Grit tempered plain	5	1
Grit tempered fabric-impressed		(2)2
Grit tempered cord marked		
Grit tempered unident. deco.		
Grit tempered eroded		
Sand/grit tempered plain	1	
Shell tempered plain		
Shell tempered cord marked		
Shell tempered unident. deco.		

(1) Resembles Rossville Point (Stephenson 1963:145 and Plate XXIII), which is a Middle Woodland Pope's Creek Phase point, 400 B.C. -A.D. 200 (Steponaitis 1980:30)

(2) Similar to Stephenson's (1963:103) description of Middle Woodland Albermarle Fabric Impressed, except that these sherds have fine, rather than coarse, impressions.

AREA VI

	VIA Units	VIA Features	VIB Units	VIB Features	VIC*	VID*
LITHICS						
Chert biface	1					
Chert biface fragment						
Quartzite hafted biface			(1)1			
Quartzite biface fragment			1			
Quartzite preform					1	
Quartz hafted biface						(2)1
Other quartz biface	1	2			1	
Quartz biface fragment	1	1	2		1	
Quartz preform			1			
Petrified wood biface						
Quartz uniface			1			
Quartz uniface fragment			1			
Chert biface thinning flake						
Other chert flake	1	1				
Chert flake fragment	1					
Quartzite biface thinning flake						
Other quartzite flake	2		1		1	3
Quartzite flake fragment			5	1		
Quartz biface thinning flake	1		1			
Other quartz flake	4	9	13	2	2	5
Quartz flake fragment	6	8	12	2		4
Petrified wood flake						
Chert shatter	4	1				
Quartzite shatter	1		1		1	
Quartz shatter	2	5	12	1		
Quartzite hammerstone						
Quartzite core						
Quartz core	1					
Fire cracked quartzite						
Fire cracked quartz						
Quartzite pecked stone						
Ground quartzite						
Ground sandstone						

CERAMICS

Sand tempered plain	1	6
Sand tempered cord marked		2
Sand tempered red slipped		1
Sand tempered eroded		
Grit tempered plain	4	1
Grit tempered fabric-impressed		1
Grit tempered cord marked	3	
Grit tempered unident. deco.	1	
Grit tempered eroded		
Sand/grit tempered plain		
Shell tempered plain		
Shell tempered cord marked		
Shell tempered unident. deco.		

* All material came from units

(1) Clagett point (Stephenson 1963:142). Equated with Holmes point in Wesler (1983:25-27), Late Archaic

(2) Late Archiac Piscataway Point (Stephenson, et al 1963:146-147), 4000-1000 B.C. (Wesler 1983:27)

APPENDIX 7

FEATURES

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100001									VOID
F100002P	57.764	57.704	.060	1.83 N/S	1.62 E/W	1845.00	1690	1840	Oyster shell midden
F100003A*	57.854	57.514	.340	0.87 N/S	0.74 E/W	1788.21	1700	1889	Posthole
F100004Z	58.147	58.002	.145	0.90 N/S	0.54 E/W	1853.71	1762	1840	Oval amorphous stain
F100005D	58.011	57.640	.371	7.20 N/S	0.50 E/W	1786.82	1670	1840	Planting ditch
F100006N	58.485	varies	varies	7.00 N/S	6.00 E/W	1837.23	1690	1899	Cobble walkway
F100007A*	58.312	57.857	.455	0.52 N/S	0.45 E/W				Posthole
F100007B*	58.312	57.718	.594	0.60 N/S	0.36 E/W				Postmold
F100008Z	58.342	57.747	.595	0.80 N/S	0.90 E/W	1805.41	1690	1830	Oyster shell concentration
F100009Z	58.379	58.229	.150	0.22 N/S	0.38 E/W	1855.00		1820	Small circular feature
F100010D	58.062	57.454	.608	10.00 N/S	0.50 E/W	1805.82	1690	1840	Planting ditch
F100011									VOID
F100012									VOID
F100013									VOID
F100014A*	58.192	57.952	.240	0.67 N/S	0.46 E/W				Posthole
F100015									VOID
F100016A	57.893	57.313	.580	0.68 N/S	0.75 E/W				Fence Posthole
F100016B	57.893	57.332	.561	0.36 N/S	0.38 E/W				Fence Postmold
F100017Z	57.885	57.694	.191	0.38 N/S	0.40 E/W				Roughly rectangular stain
F100018A*	57.397	57.062	.335	0.33 NE/SW	0.28 NW/SE	1828.92		1820	Posthole
F100018B*	57.397	57.062	.335	0.22 NE/SW	0.20 NW/SE				Postmold
F100019A*	57.584	57.400	.184	1.08 N/S	0.65 E/W	1796.70		1840	Posthole
F100019B*	57.584	57.500	.084	0.32 N/S	0.32 E/W	1855.00		1820	Postmold
F100020A*	57.698	57.618	.080	0.65 N/S	0.62 E/W	1750.25	1670	1762	Posthole
F100021Z	57.781	57.540	.241	0.77 N/S	0.95 E/W	1802.88	1690	1840	Large circular feature
F100022A*	57.774	57.582	.192	0.80 N/S	0.63 E/W	1761.75	1670	1762	Posthole
F100023Z	57.870	57.582	.288	0.66 N/S	0.56 E/W	1853.75	1830	1840	Planting trench (w/ F100175)
F100024Z	57.879	57.780	.099	0.80 N/S	0.56 E/W	1791.00		1762	Rectangular/oval stain
F100025A*	57.728	57.448	.280	1.00 N/S	0.65 E/W	1754.41		1805	Posthole
F100025B*	57.728	57.448	.280	0.26 N/S	0.24 E/W				Postmold
F100026A	57.492	57.272	.220	0.61 NE/SW	0.85 NW/SE	1735.00	1670	1743	Posthole
F100027									VOID
F100028A*	57.531	57.170	.361	0.80 N/S	0.75 E/W	1750.50		1805	Posthole
F100028B*	57.531	57.170	.361	0.19 N/S	0.19 E/W	1838.67		1840	Postmold
F100029A*	57.499	57.085	.414	0.65 N/S	0.61 E/W	1782.42		1840	Posthole
F100029B*	57.499	57.139	.360	0.15 N/S	0.14 E/W				Postmold
F100030A*	57.552	57.193	.359	0.47 N/S	0.42 E/W	1786.43	1670	1840	Posthole
F100031									VOID
F100032									VOID
F100033D	58.067	58.037	.030	2.24 N/S	0.32 E/W	1781.62	1690	1820	Planting ditch

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100034									VOID
F100035									VOID
F100036									VOID
F100037Z	58.082	57.887	.195	0.34 N/S	0.40 E/W				Roughly square
F100038Z	57.867	57.827	.040	0.45 N/S	0.38 E/W	1687.50		1650	Round/oval
F100039									VOID
F100040Z	57.809	57.753	.056	0.47 N/S	0.30 E/W	1826.75	1762	1840	Shallow circular hole
F100041									VOID
F100042									VOID
F100043Z	57.887	57.817	.070	0.30 N/S	0.22 E/W	1805.00		1780	Irregular oblong
F100044									VOID
F100045A*	57.788	57.588	.200	0.62 N/S	0.56 E/W	1743.75	1670	1700	Posthole
F100046A*	57.109	56.672	.437	0.97 N/S	0.83 E/W	1739.17		1720	Posthole
F100046B12*	57.109	56.679	.430	0.16 N/S	0.16 E/W	1785.50		1820	Postmold
F100046B13*	57.432	57.137	.295	0.34 N/S	0.30 E/W				Postmold
F100047									VOID
F100048A*	56.818	56.718	.100	0.67 NE/SW	0.64 NW/SE	1781.20	1670	1780	Posthole
F100049									VOID
F100050A*	58.062	57.842	.220	0.43 N/S	0.40 E/W	1789.91		1840	Posthole
F100050B*	57.962	57.729	.233	0.28 N/S	0.17 E/W	1770.20		1780	Postmold
F100051B	58.962	58.130	.832	0.25 N/S	0.19 E/W				Planting hole
F100052Z	58.552	58.152	.400	3.75 N/S	4.70 E/W	1772.02	1670	1840	Large shallow circular pit
F100053P	57.930	57.760	.170	0.20 NE/SW	1.30 NW/SE	1819.50	1690	1889	Shellmidden
F100054									VOID
F100055									VOID
F100056P	58.312	58.275	.037	1.15 NE/SW	1.05 NW/SE	1838.67	1762	1840	Shell midden
F100057Z	57.445	57.355	.090	1.83 N/S	1.00 E/W	1810.90	1762	1840	Large circular feature
F100058A	57.704	57.102	.602	0.49 N/S	0.45 E/W	1810.00		1790	Fence posthole
F100058B	57.704	57.102	.602	0.16 N/S	0.18 E/W				Fence postmold
F100059									VOID
F100060A01	57.688	57.448	.240	0.83 N/S	0.70 E/W	1787.50		1840	Fence posthole
F100060A13	57.688	57.208	.480	0.36 N/S	0.38 E/W				Fence pentagonal shaped repair
F100060B	57.688	57.148	.540	0.14 N/S	0.10 E/W	1757.50		1740	Fence postmold
F100061Z	57.728	57.688	.040	0.82 NE/SW	0.60 NW/SE				Circular stain
F100062A*	57.994	57.524	.470	0.62 N/S	0.66 E/W	1781.84		1780	Posthole
F100062B*	57.994	57.764	.230	0.16 N/S	0.16 E/W				Postmold
F100063									VOID
F100064									VOID
F100065Z	57.801	57.661	.140	0.25 N/S	0.25 E/W				Shallow circular stain
F100066									VOID

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100067									VOID
F100068Z	58.041	57.997	.044	0.68 N/S	0.50 E/W	1810.00		1790	Shallow irregular stain
F100069Z	57.974	57.864	.110	0.36 N/S	0.35 E/W				Shallow circular stain
F100070									VOID
F100071									Changed to F100072B
F100072A*	57.593	57.233	.360	1.01 N/S	0.58 E/W	1750.00		1700	Posthole
F100072B*	57.593	57.191	.402	0.15 N/S	0.15 E/W				Postmold
F100073A*	57.741	57.491	.250	0.98 N/S	1.08 E/W	1750.86		1805	Posthole
F100073B*	57.741	57.431	.310	0.26 N/S	0.21 E/W			1805	Postmold
F100074Z	57.741	57.491	.250	0.25 NE/SW	0.33 NW/SE	1819.50	1762	1899	Circularstain
F100075									Changed to F100073B
F100076									VOID
F100077									VOID
F100078A	57.638	57.068	.570	0.27 N/S	0.58 E/W	1817.00		1820	Fence posthole
F100078B	57.638	57.068	.570	0.13 N/S	0.30 E/W	1791.00		1762	Fence postmold
F100079Z	58.052	57.932	.120	0.60 N/S	0.57 E/W	1788.75	1670	1830	Probable planting hole
F100080									VOID
F100081Z	58.262	58.012	.250	0.36 N/S	0.41 E/W	1804.93	1690	1820	Roughly square pit
F100082Z	57.596	57.166	.430	0.40 N/S	0.23 E/W				Rectangular stain
F100083A*	57.932	57.572	.360	0.65 N/S	0.64 E/W				Posthole
F100083B*	57.932	57.692	.240	0.14 N/S	0.14 E/W				Postmold
F100084									VOID
F100085C	57.069	56.712	.357	0.35 N/S	0.33 E/W	1791.00		1762	Planting hole
F100086C	57.012	56.792	.220	0.30 N/S	0.20 E/W	1762.83	1715	1762	Planting hole
F100087C	57.116	56.836	.280	0.35 N/S	0.46 E/W	1750.00		1700	Planting hole
F100088C	56.982	56.722	.260	0.34 N/S	0.32 E/W	1791.00		1762	Dark squarish planting hole
F100089P	57.736	57.676	.060	0.55 N/S	1.00 E/W	1824.17	1690	1840	Shell midden
F100090A*	57.625	57.345	.280	0.75 N/S	0.68 E/W	1804.17	1762	1820	Posthole
F100091									VOID
F100092A*	57.642	57.369	.273	0.68 N/S	0.71 E/W	1805.00		1780	Posthole
F100092B*	57.642	57.306	.336	0.23 N/S	0.19 E/W				Postmold
F100093									VOID
F100094A*	57.748	57.383	.365	0.80 N/S	0.92 E/W	1771.27		1820	Posthole
F100094B*	57.748	57.563	.185	0.10 N/S	0.10 E/W				Postmold
F100095A*	57.981	57.631	.350	0.98 N/S	0.76 E/W	1737.50		1740	Posthole
F100095B*	57.981	57.631	.350	0.26 N/S	0.18 E/W				Postmold
F100096A*	57.881	57.649	.232	0.66 N/S	0.68 E/W	1800.25		1820	Posthole
F100096B09*	57.881	57.649	.232	0.20 N/S	0.10 E/W				Postmold
F100096B11*	58.003	57.660	.343	0.30 N/S	0.30 E/W	1803.00		1820	Postmold
F100097									VOID

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100098Z	58.190	58.005	.185	0.24 N/S	0.29 E/W				Shallow circular stain
F100099A	58.083	57.512	.571	0.72 N/S	0.70 E/W	1761.25		1745	Fence posthole
F100099B	58.083	57.512	.571	0.48 N/S	0.53 E/W	1817.70		1820	Fence postmold
F100100									VOID
F100101C	57.534	57.377	.157	0.25 N/S	0.21 E/W	1795.67	1762	1780	Planting hole
F100102									VOID
F100103									VOID
F100104A*	57.272	56.622	.650	0.68 N/S	0.58 E/W				Posthole
F100105A	57.352	57.282	.070	0.13 N/S	0.19 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100105B	57.352	57.262	.090	0.10 N/S	0.09 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100106D	57.571	57.511	.060	0.64 N/S	3.52 E/W	1769.34	1650	1820	Planting ditch
F100107A	57.503	57.212	.291	0.30 NE/SW	0.25 NW/SE	1806.25		1820	Garden Posthole
F100107B	57.503	57.212	.291	0.12 NE/SW	0.20 NW/SE				Garden Postmold
F100108D	57.576	57.536	.040	0.12 N/S	1.70 E/W	1747.50	1720	1805	Planting ditch
F100109									VOID
F100110D	57.601	57.541	.060	0.15 N/S	3.05 E/W	1747.50	1720	1805	Planting ditch
F100111A*	57.744	56.769	.975	0.92 N/S	0.88 E/W	1745.00		1715	Posthole
F100111B*	57.744	56.769	.975	0.23 N/S	0.26 E/W	1745.50		1720	Postmold
F100112Z	57.828	57.388	.440	3.90 N/S	2.85 E/W	1835.98	1670	1899	Shallow irregular midden
F100113A*	57.008	56.083	.925	0.72 N/S	0.85 E/W	1757.83	1690	1762	Posthole
F100114Z	57.136	56.826	.310	0.34 N/S	0.34 E/W	1774.20	1690	1780	Circular flat-based hole
F100115									VOID
F100116									VOID
F100117A*	58.230	57.693	.537	0.97 N/S	0.84 E/W	1792.69		1790	Posthole
F100117B*	58.230	57.990	.240	0.22 N/S	0.21 E/W	1787.09		1820	Postmold
F100118D	57.511	57.451	.060	0.18 N/S	2.65 E/W			1900	Planting ditch
F100119Z	57.485	56.955	.530	0.27 N/S	0.37 E/W	1791.00		1762	Deep roughly circular hole
F100120Z	57.407	57.327	.080	0.54 N/S	0.86 E/W	1750.00		1700	Shallow oval shaped basin
F100121D	57.467	57.450	.017	0.07 NE/SW	0.43 NW/SE	1812.50		1795	Planting ditch
F100122Z	57.491	57.421	.070	0.25 N/S	0.25 E/W	1812.50		1795	Roughly circular feature
F100123									VOID
F100124									VOID
F100125A*	57.247	57.047	.200	0.78 N/S	0.71 E/W				Posthole
F100125B*	57.247	56.927	.320	0.22 N/S	0.23 E/W				Postmold
F100126									VOID
F100127									VOID
F100128C	57.497	57.277	.220	0.28 N/S	0.20 E/W				Plantinghole
F100129A*	57.962	57.632	.330	0.40 N/S	0.54 E/W				Posthole
F100130Z	57.902	57.602	.300	1.32 NE/SW	1.58 NW/SE	1734.17	1670	1720	Irregularly shaped intrusion
F100131P	57.998	57.898	.100	0.43 NE/SW	1.00 NW/SE	1838.67	1762	1840	Shell midden

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100132D	58.012	57.892	.120	2.30 NE/SW	0.20 NW/SE	1732.50	1670	1690	Planting ditch
F100133D	57.007	56.927	.080	0.19 N/S	2.25 E/W	1798.67	1740	1830	Planting ditch
F100134A	58.277	57.689	.588	0.62 N/S	0.63 E/W	1855.00		1820	Fence posthole
F100134B	58.277	57.887	.390	0.20 N/S	0.18 E/W				Fence postmold
F100135									Changed to F100136B
F100136A*	57.912	57.682	.230	0.96 NE/SW	0.97 NW/SE	1749.10		1762	Posthole
F100136B*	57.912	57.692	.220	0.24 N/S	0.28 E/W	1791.00		1762	Postmold
F100137									VOID
F100138A	57.414	56.924	.490	0.35 N/S	0.33 E/W	1791.00		1762	Garden Posthole
F100138B	57.414	56.964	.450	0.16 N/S	0.18 E/W	1761.90		1762	Garden Postmold
F100139									VOID
F100140Z	57.634	57.123	.511	2.72 N/S	2.40 E/W	1800.08	1670	1850	Roughly circular stain
F100141C	57.127	57.097	.030	0.10 N/S	0.78 E/W				Planting hole
F100142C	57.137	57.117	.020	0.10 N/S	0.88 E/W				Planting hole
F100143D	57.178	57.148	.030	0.10 N/S	2.75 E/W	1855.00		1820	Planting ditch
F100144C	57.118	57.068	.050	0.20 N/S	0.42 E/W	1830.00	1720	1840	Planting hole
F100145C	57.157	57.117	.040	0.23 N/S	0.23 E/W	1732.50		1670	Planting hole
F100146A*	58.177	58.052	.125	0.22 N/S	0.20 E/W	1826.75	1762	1840	Planting hole
F100147Z	58.223	58.052	.171	0.42 N/S	0.31 E/W				Shallow oval feature
F100148									VOID
F100149A	58.167	57.931	.236	0.30 N/S	0.30 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100149B	58.167	57.839	.328	0.08 N/S	0.08 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100150Z	58.048	57.878	.170	0.26 N/S	0.26 E/W			1805	Shallow circular depression
F100151D	57.128	57.098	.030	0.15 N/S	1.68 E/W	1855.00		1820	Planting ditch
F100152C	57.052	57.002	.050	0.17 N/S	0.34 E/W				Planting hole
F100153C	57.194	57.094	.100	0.63 N/S	0.46 E/W	1801.67	1700	1840	Planting hole
F100154C	57.249	56.984	.265	0.23 NE/SW	0.53 NW/SE	1781.25	1740	1780	Planting hole
F100155C	56.817	56.597	.220	0.40 NE/SW	0.26 NW/SE	1737.50		1700	Planting hole
F100156C	57.299	57.074	.225	0.32 N/S	0.24 E/W				Planting hole
F100157C	57.215	57.065	.150	0.28 N/S	0.34 E/W	1752.50		1740	Planting hole
F100158C	57.254	57.194	.060	0.45 N/S	0.44 E/W	1805.00		1780	Planting hole
F100159									VOID
F100160A*	57.832	57.702	.130	0.49 N/S	0.64 E/W	1737.50	1670	1720	Posthole
F100161D	57.377	57.197	.180	0.93 N/S	1.70 E/W	1757.00	1720	1762	Planting ditch
F100162A*	57.511	57.431	.080	1.00 N/S	0.62 E/W				Posthole
F100162B*	57.511	57.431	.080	0.24 N/S	0.24 E/W				Postmold
F100163									VOID
F100164A*	57.591	57.326	.265	0.40 N/S	0.53 E/W	1760.47		1830	Posthole
F100164B*	57.446	57.326	.120	0.16 N/S	0.28 E/W	1744.17		1720	Postmold
F100165C	57.085	57.025	.060	0.37 N/S	0.42 E/W	1862.50		1840	Planting hole

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100166D	57.367	57.037	.330	0.20 N/S	6.00 E/W	1781.96	1690	1840	Planting ditch
F100167D	57.237	57.147	.090	0.20 N/S	6.00 E/W	1761.67	1690	1780	Planting ditch
F100168D	57.135	57.095	.040	0.10 N/S	0.80 E/W				Planting ditch
F100169A	57.135	57.075	.060	0.30 N/S	0.30 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100169B	57.135	57.095	.040	0.20 N/S	0.07 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100170C	57.095	57.015	.080	0.44 N/S	0.38 E/W				Planting hole
F100171C	57.137	56.977	.160	0.27 N/S	0.27 E/W				Planting hole
F100172Z	58.381	58.131	.250	0.85 N/S	0.62 E/W	1788.44	1670	1840	Roughly square
F100173									VOID
F100174C	58.192	58.122	.070	0.11 N/S	0.14 E/W				Planting hole
F100175									Changed to F100023
F100176									Changed to K101002
F100177D	57.339	57.229	.110	1.30 N/S	0.30 E/W	1791.92	1690	1820	Planting ditch
F100178D	57.267	57.127	.140	0.80 N/S	0.22 E/W	1791.00		1762	Planting ditch
F100179A*	57.290	56.596	.694	0.60 N/S	0.72 E/W	1732.50		1670	Posthole
F100179B*	57.290	56.900	.390	0.20 N/S	0.37 E/W	1737.50		1700	Postmold
F100180A	57.277	57.117	.160	0.45 N/S	0.47 E/W	1847.83		1844	Garden Posthole
F100180B	57.297	57.137	.160	0.23 N/S	0.35 E/W	1830.50		1840	Garden Postmold
F100181Z	57.317	57.177	.140	0.66 N/S	0.64 E/W				Squarish circle
F100182A*	58.467	58.147	.320	0.52 N/S	0.60 E/W	1795.36		1795	Posthole
F100182B*	58.467	58.277	.190	0.24 N/S	0.18 E/W	1803.75		1840	Postmold
F100183									VOID
F100184									VOID
F100185Z	see cellar K101001					1803.83	1690	1840	associated w/cellar fill
F100186Z	58.230	58.147	.083	0.84 N/S	0.60 E/W	1870.00		1840	Square with elongated appenda
F100187C	56.999	56.594	.405	0.44 N/S	0.37 E/W	1769.25	1720	1762	Planting hole
F100188Z	57.269	57.144	.125	0.56 N/S	1.27 E/W	1811.65	1762	1840	Rectangular feature
F100189C	57.164	56.984	.180	1.33 N/S	0.48 E/W	1770.62	1670	1820	Planting hole
F100190Z	58.457								NOT EXCAVATED
F100191									VOID
F100192									VOID
F100193Z	57.701	57.651	.050	0.28 N/S	0.41 E/W				Small elliptical feature
F100194									VOID
F100195									VOID
F100196									VOID
F100197Z	57.777	57.717	.060	0.23 N/S	0.22 E/W				Small shallow square
F100198Z	57.658	57.548	.110	0.58 N/S	0.80 E/W	1842.07	1762	1875	Roughly circular feature
F100199Z	57.701	57.421	.280	0.32 N/S	0.37 E/W	1789.31	1690	1840	Small circle
F100200									Changed to K101001
F100201									VOID

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100202C	57.188	57.108	.080	0.45 N/S	0.30 E/W				Planting hole
F100203C	57.198	57.128	.070	0.30 N/S	0.20 E/W				Planting hole
F100204A*	57.685	57.189	.496	0.46 N/S	0.72 E/W				Posthole
F100204B*	57.685	57.189	.496	0.18 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F100205Z	59.780	59.680	.100	1.59 N/S	2.01 E/W	1816.95	1720	1840	Circular cracked cobble feature
F100206A*	57.065	56.605	.460	0.33 N/S	0.63 E/W	1780.20		1780	Posthole
F100206B*	56.895	56.575	.320	0.16 N/S	0.16 E/W	1804.50		1830	Postmold
F100207A*	57.132	56.807	.325	0.40 N/S	0.48 E/W	1781.25		1780	Posthole
F100207B*	57.132	56.807	.325	0.18 N/S	0.18 E/W	-			Postmold
F100208A*	58.052	57.764	.263	0.90 N/S	0.70 E/W	1745.00		1740	Posthole
F100208B*	58.044	57.764	.280	0.06 N/S	0.13 E/W				Postmold
F100209Z									VOID
F100210C	57.147	57.007	.140	0.52 N/S	0.34 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100211A	57.087	56.762	.325	0.38 N/S	0.22 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100211B	57.087	56.762	.325	0.14 N/S	0.16 E/W	1838.67		1840	Postmold
F100212C	58.070	57.970	.100	0.38 N/S	0.30 E/W				Planting hole
F100213D	57.728	57.578	.150	0.40 N/S	1.45 E/W	1764.25	1700	1875	Planting ditch
F100214Z	57.698	57.598	.100	0.10 N/S	0.08 E/W				Unknown
F100215Z	57.698	57.548	.150	0.12 N/S	0.16 E/W				Unknown
F100216A	57.067	56.927	.140	0.29 N/S	0.28 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100216B	57.067	56.937	.130	0.16 N/S	0.18 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100217A	56.992	56.922	.070	0.29 N/S	0.28 E/W	1791.00		1762	Garden Posthole
F100217B	56.992	56.922	.070	0.13 N/S	0.13 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100218A*	58.562	58.292	.270	0.60 N/S	0.54 E/W	1803.72	1762	1840	Posthole
F100219C	57.086	56.592	.494	0.42 N/S	0.36 E/W				Posthole
F100220A*	57.923	57.718	.205	0.44 N/S	0.42 E/W				Posthole
F100220B*	57.923	57.718	.205	0.24 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F100221A*	57.800	57.440	.360	0.46 N/S	0.82 E/W				Posthole
F100221B*	57.750	57.580	.170	0.22 N/S	0.28 E/W	1792.50		1780	Postmold
F100222A*	57.682	57.511	.171	0.46 N/S	0.44 E/W	1828.50		1840	Posthole
F100222B*	57.682	57.437	.245	0.25 N/S	0.23 E/W	1835.00		1830	Postmold
F100223C	57.492	57.452	.040	0.23 N/S	0.27 E/W				Planting hole
F100224A*	58.044	57.646	.398	0.40 N/S	0.40 E/W	1855.00		1820	Posthole
F100224B*	58.044	57.646	.398	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F100225									VOID
F100226Z	58.242	57.922	.320	0.56 N/S	0.60 E/W	1754.43	1670	1790	Roughly rectangular
F100227A	57.156	56.722	.434	0.27 N/S	0.26 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100227B	57.156	56.722	.434	0.18 N/S	0.20 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100228Z	57.578	57.478	.100	1.80 N/S	0.60 E/W				Ovoid pit
F100229									VOID

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100230Z	57.800	57.595	.205	0.22 N/S	0.26 E/W				Rectangular feature
F100231A*	57.677	57.269	.408	0.77 N/S	0.78 E/W	1791.00		1762	Posthole
F100231B*	57.677	57.269	.408	0.12 N/S	0.12 E/W	1823.00		1820	Postmold
F100232A*	58.126	57.152	.974	0.36 N/S	0.36 E/W				Posthole
F100232B*	58.126	57.152	.974	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F100233Z	58.514	57.344	1.170	1.45 N/S	1.70 E/W	1854.02		1899	Circular/oval
F100234Z	57.808	57.728	.080	0.34 N/S	0.34 E/W	1743.75		1700	Circular
F100235A	57.085	57.045	.040	0.17 N/S	0.20 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100235B	57.085	57.045	.040	0.11 N/S	0.11 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100236									Changed to F100096B
F100237A*	58.172	57.962	.210	0.54 N/S	0.48 E/W				Posthole
F100237B*	58.202	58.022	.180	0.16 N/S	0.22 E/W				Postmold
F100238									VOID
F100239A*	57.025	56.805	.220	0.49 N/S	0.41 E/W	1791.00		1762	Garden Posthole
F100239B*	57.025	56.645	.380	0.25 N/S	0.42 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100240									Changed to F100237B
F100241A*	57.872	57.552	.320	0.86 N/S	0.40 E/W	1747.50		1720	Posthole
F100242A*	57.912	57.692	.220	0.68 N/S	0.62 E/W	1732.50		1670	Posthole
F100243									VOID
F100244A*	57.636	57.296	.340	0.40 N/S	0.50 E/W	1834.64		1820	Posthole
F100244B*	57.636	57.296	.340	0.25 N/S	0.24 E/W	1805.00		1805	Postmold
F100245Z	57.596	57.356	.240	0.70 N/S	0.70 E/W				Roughly triangular
F100246C	57.077	57.017	.060	0.28 N/S	0.32 E/W	1779.50	1700	1820	Planting hole
F100247A*	57.616	57.306	.310	0.40 N/S	0.36 E/W	1833.20		1820	Posthole
F100247B*	57.616	57.266	.350	0.16 N/S	0.20 E/W	1831.42		1840	Postmold
F100248Z	57.347	57.227	.120	0.57 NE/SW	0.75 NW/SE	1747.50		1720	Oval basin
F100249A*	57.217	57.177	.040	0.38 NE/SW	0.48 NW/SE				Posthole
F100249B*	57.217	57.177	.040	0.17 NE/SW	0.17 NW/SE				Postmold
F100250P	59.535	59.435	.100	3.00 NE/SW	4.28 NW/SE	1855.32	1762	1850	Shell midden
F100251A	57.642	57.367	.275	0.28 NE/SW	0.28 NW/SE	1793.75		1820	Garden Posthole
F100251B	57.642	57.397	.245	0.11 NE/SW	0.19 NW/SE				Garden Postmold
F100252Z	57.406	57.086	.320	0.34 N/S	0.46 E/W	1742.50	1670	1720	Small square feature
F100253Z	57.337	56.997	.340	0.40 N/S	0.49 E/W	1805.00		1780	Circular hole
F100254A	58.058	57.888	.170	0.38 N/S	0.18 E/W				Garden Posthole
F100254B	58.058	57.888	.170	0.20 N/S	0.06 E/W				Garden Postmold
F100255									VOID
F100256Z	57.422	57.362	.060	1.09 N/S	0.80 E/W	1732.50		1670	Shallow roughly rectangular pit
F100257									VOID
F100258Z	57.651	57.506	.145	0.49 N/S	0.60 E/W	1786.94	1690	1820	Rectangular
F100259C	57.475	57.415	.060	0.46 N/S	0.50 E/W				Planting hole

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F100260									Changed to F100046B
F100261									VOID
F100262Z				0.92 NE/SW	0.87 NW/SE	1776.14	1670	1840	Oblong feature slumping into K
F100263Z	59.570	59.280	.290	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Circular stain
F100264B	55.631	55.571	.060	0.15 N/S	0.14 E/W				Postmold in cellar
F100265									Changed to K101003
F100266A*	57.611	57.451	.160	0.36 N/S	0.40 E/W	1787.71	1670	1840	Posthole
F100267A*	57.531	57.311	.220	0.49 N/S	0.52 E/W				Posthole
F100268A*	57.381	57.261	.120	0.58 N/S	0.65 E/W	1855.00		1820	Posthole
F100268B*	57.331	57.241	.090	0.22 N/S	0.28 E/W	1833.75		1820	Postmold
F100269Z	56.731	56.380	.351	1.33 N/S	0.95 E/W	1751.88		1740	Linear feature
F202000Z	56.143	56.123	.120	0.67 N/S	0.50 E/W	1780.00		1780	Shallow oval pit
F202001Z	54.646	54.526	.120	0.49 N/S	0.42 E/W	1791.00		1762	Bush hole or tree stain
F202002Z	54.936	54.736	.200	0.60 N/S	4.00 E/W				Flat bottomed trench
F202003									VOID
F202004Z	54.658	54.618	.040	nonegiven	0.25 E/W	1805.00		1780	Erosional gulley
F202005Z	55.857	55.597	.260	0.38 N/S	0.40 E/W				Roughly rectangular depressior
F202006Z	54.598	54.368	.230	0.50 N/S	0.20 E/W				Root disturbance
F202007Z	55.297	55.247	.050	1.00 N/S	0.15 E/W				Erosional feature
F202008Z	55.307	54.747	.560	1.00 N/S	0.30 E/W	1751.45		1762	Erosional gully
F4B4000U	57.932	57.612	.320	0.64 N/S	5.00 E/W				Brick drain
F4B4001U	57.956	57.809	.147	0.30 N/S	1.48 E/W				Brick drain
F4B4002U	57.760	57.620	.140	0.28 N/S	6.20 E/W				Brick drain
F4B4003Z	57.971								NOT EXCAVATED
F4A4004									VOID
F4B4005Z	57.960	57.459	.501	0.63 N/S	0.50 E/W				large circular depression
F4A4006									VOID
F4F4007U	58.323	58.193	.130	0.20 N/S	1.08 E/W				Brick drain
F4B4008Z	57.606								NOT EXCAVATED
F4C4009									VOID
F4D4010Z	57.745	57.715	.030	0.38 N/S	0.29 E/W				Shallow, circular stain
F4D4011Z	57.830	57.500	.330	0.34 N/S	0.30 E/W				Roughly circular
F4E4012Z	57.688	57.318	.370	0.34 N/S	0.17 E/W				Semi-circular pit
F4B4013Z	57.966	57.814	.152	1.60 N/S	0.60 E/W				Trench
F4B4014U	58.168	58.108	.060	0.24 N/S	1.30 E/W				Brick drain
F4B4015U	57.965	57.835	.130	0.24 N/S	2.60 E/W				Brick drain
F4D4016Z	57.810	57.490	.320	2.02 N/S	2.20 E/W	1825.00		1900	Broad, shallow hole
F4F4017									VOID
F4B4018Z	57.925			0.94 N/S	0.84 E/W				Large circular stain
F505000	59.155	58.965	.190	3.45 N/S	3.80 E/W	1750.63	1670	1820	Structure

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F505001Z	59.026	58.786	.240	0.10 N/S	1.00 E/W				Brick rubble pile
F505002Z									VOID
F505003									VOID
F505004Z	59.294	59.064	.230	1.80 N/S	1.00 E/W	1771.61	1670	1820	Loose cobble concentration
F505005A	59.033	58.543	.490	0.56 N/S	0.50 E/W	1741.25	1690	1700	Posthole
F505005B	59.033	58.953	.080	0.10 N/S	0.17 E/W				Postmold
F505006A	59.024	58.914	.110	0.35 N/S	0.70 E/W				Posthole
F505006B	59.024	58.674	.350	0.14 N/S	0.25 E/W	1750.00		1743	Postmold
F505007Z	59.235			0.29 N/S	1.58 E/W				NOT EXCAVATED
F505008Z	59.146	59.036	.110	0.80 N/S	0.39 E/W				Subcircular, flat based feature
F505009Z	59.235			0.23 N/S	1.35 E/W				Trench, unexcavated
F505010Z	59.235			1.05 N/S	0.78 E/W	1770.00		1745	Large possible postmold, no fo
F505011Z	59.235			0.30 N/S	0.45 E/W				NOT EXCAVATED
F505012Z	59.066	58.786	.280	0.23 N/S	0.32 E/W				Oval stain
F505013Z	59.066	58.866	.200	1.00 N/S	0.15 E/W				Possible builder's trench
F505014Z									VOID
F505015A	59.025	58.625	.400	0.58 N/S	0.57 E/W	1771.25	1700	1780	Posthole
F505015B	59.025	58.375	.640	0.23 N/S	0.29 E/W			1837	Postmold
F505016A	59.055	58.605	.450	0.50 NE/SW	0.72 NW/SE	1823.00	1762	1820	Posthole
F505016B	59.055	58.855	.200	0.11 NE/SW	0.16 NW/SE	1791.00		1762	Postmold
F505017A	59.064	58.584	.480	0.44 N/S	0.55 E/W				Posthole
F505017B	59.064	58.714	.350	0.35 N/S	0.35 E/W				Postmold
F505018Z	59.004	58.594	.410	0.50 N/S	0.59 E/W	1805.00		1780	Square area
F505019A	59.000	58.520	.480	0.38 N/S	0.29 E/W	1812.50		1795	Posthole
F505020A	59.086	58.646	.440	0.93 NE/SW	0.77 NW/SE				Posthole
F505020B	59.086	58.686	.400	0.24 NE/SW	0.20 NW/SE				Postmold
F505021									VOID
F505022A	58.976	58.616	.360	0.42 N/S	0.66 E/W	1754.38	1700	1780	Posthole
F505022B	58.976	58.706	.270	0.19 N/S	0.40 E/W	1779.83	1740	1762	Postmold
F505023A	59.036	58.886	.150	0.38 N/S	0.28 E/W				Posthole
F505023B	59.036	58.886	.150	0.18 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F505024A	59.045	58.925	.120	0.40 N/S	0.37 E/W				Posthole
F505024B	59.045	58.925	.120	0.12 N/S	0.12 E/W				Postmold
F505025Z	no form made out			0.70 N/S	0.75 E/W				NOT EXCAVATED
F6A6001									Changed to K6A6001
F6A6002A	58.098	57.318	.780	1.20 N/S	0.80 E/W				Posthole
F6A6002B	58.098	57.368	.730	0.22 N/S	0.22 E/W				Postmold
F6A6003Z	58.448	58.068	.380	0.62 N/S	0.79 E/W	1805.00		1780	Roughly heart-shaped pit
F6A6004									VOID
F6A6005A	58.236	58.091	.145	0.24 N/S	0.26 E/W				Posthole

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F6A6006Z	57.835	57.415	.420	0.12 N/S	1.50 E/W	1778.96		1875	Trench
F6A6007A	58.181	57.921	.260	0.19 N/S	0.16 E/W				Posthole
F6A6008Z	57.754	57.074	.680	1.30 N/S	0.80 E/W	1790.94		1840	Trench
F6A6009C	58.052	57.902	.150	0.76 NE/SW	0.65 NW/SE	1855.00		1820	Planting hole
F6A6010Z	57.944	57.714	.230	2.10 N/S	1.85 E/W	1773.50		1780	Square stain
F6A6011Z	58.131	57.911	.220	1.24 N/S	0.90 E/W	1738.33		1690	Roughly basin shaped
F6A6012A	57.946	57.436	.510	0.95 N/S	0.62 E/W				Posthole
F6A6013Z	58.107	58.027	.080	1.17 N/S	1.40 E/W	1818.33		1840	Shallow basin
F6A6014A	58.219	58.084	.135	0.49 N/S	0.42 E/W				Posthole
F6A6014B	58.219	58.084	.135	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Posthole
F6A6015A	57.995	57.615	.380	1.00 N/S	0.72 E/W	1805.00		1780	Posthole
F6A6015B	58.015	57.595	.420	0.20 N/S	0.18 E/W				Postmold
F6A6016C	57.937	57.757	.180	0.64 N/S	0.80 E/W				Planting hole
F6A6017									VOID
F6A6018Z	58.090	57.830	.260	0.45 N/S	0.48 E/W	1740.00		1745	Rectangular
F6A6019A	57.679	57.529	.150	0.92 NE/SW	0.60 NW/SE				Posthole
F6A6020A	57.681	57.131	.550	1.00 N/S	0.66 E/W				Posthole
F6A6020B	57.681	57.131	.550	0.13 N/S	0.12 E/W	1757.50		1740	Postmold
F6A6021A	57.711	57.071	.640	0.84 N/S	0.64 E/W				Posthole
F6A6021B	57.691	57.001	.690	0.22 N/S	0.22 E/W				Postmold
F6A6022A	58.413	57.963	.450	0.60 N/S	0.76 E/W				Posthole
F6A6022B	58.413	58.093	.320	0.26 N/S	0.24 E/W	1750.00		1700	Postmold
F6A6023A	58.368	57.468	.900	1.08 N/S	0.77 E/W				Posthole
F6A6023B	58.368	57.468	.900	0.22 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F6A6024									VOID
F6A6025Z	58.418	58.258	.160	0.60 N/S	0.60 E/W	1825.00		1820	Shallow basin
F6A6026A	58.102	57.782	.320	0.62 N/S	0.57 E/W			1805	Posthole
F6A6027									VOID
F6A6028A	58.370	58.230	.140	0.47 N/S	0.45 E/W				Posthole
F6A6029Z	57.991	57.661	.330	0.90 N/S	0.52 E/W				Rectangular trench-like area
F6A6030									VOID
F6A6031A	57.602	57.172	.430	0.75 N/S	0.56 E/W				Posthole
F6A6031B	57.602	57.172	.430	0.23 N/S	0.23 E/W				Postmold
F6A6032A	58.268	57.988	.280	0.62 N/S	0.64 E/W				Posthole
F6A6032B	58.268	58.008	.260	0.34 N/S	0.32 E/W				Postmold
F6A6033C	57.747	57.607	.140	0.36 N/S	0.50 E/W				Planting hole
F6A6034A	58.362	57.852	.510	0.52 N/S	0.59 E/W				Posthole
F6A6034B	58.362	57.992	.370	0.24 N/S	0.28 E/W				Postmold
F6A6035A	57.542	57.072	.470	1.00 N/S	0.58 E/W				Posthole
F6A6035B	57.542	57.122	.420	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F6B7000									Changed to K6B7000
F6B7001A	59.910	59.510	.400	0.87 NE/SW	0.92 NW/SE				Posthole
F6B7001B	59.910	59.550	.360	0.21 N/S	0.19 E/W				Postmold
F6B7002Z	60.390	59.800	.590	2.69 N/S	2.58 E/W	1831.79		1907	Large square feature
F6B7003Z	59.885	59.775	.110	3.25 NE/SW	0.51 NW/SE	1805.00		1850	Flat bottomed trench
F6B7004Z	59.735	59.585	.150	11.00 N/S	3.40 E/W	1848.35		1850	Trench-like feature
F6B7005Z	59.719	59.679	.040	3.40 N/S	0.09 E/W	1855.00		1875	Trench-like flat bottomed featur
F6B7006									VOID
F6B7007Z	59.819	59.719	.100	2.45 N/S	2.10 E/W	1858.75		1840	Large squarish rubble area
F6B7008Z	59.943	59.773	.170	1.00 N/S	0.50 E/W	1844.38		1899	Amorphous stain
F6B7009A	60.050	59.990	.060	0.35 N/S	0.34 E/W				Posthole
F6B7010A	60.060	59.820	.240	0.33 N/S	0.37 E/W				Posthole
F6B7010B	60.060	59.730	.330	0.16 N/S	0.15 E/W				Postmold
F6B7011									VOID
F6B7012Z	59.745	59.665	.080	1.12 NE/SW	0.10 NW/SE				Trench
F6B7013									VOID
F6B7014A	59.679	59.309	.370	0.59 NE/SW	0.45 NW/SE			1805	Posthole
F6B7014B	59.679	59.309	.370	0.38 NE/SW	0.38 NW/SE				Postmold
F6B7015A	59.639	59.264	.375	0.35 N/S	0.47 E/W				Posthole
F6B7015B	59.509	59.264	.245	0.20 N/S	0.25 E/W				Postmold
F6B7016									VOID
F6B7017A	59.664	59.254	.410	0.20 N/S	0.49 E/W			1805	Posthole
F6B7018A	59.649	59.449	.200	0.51 N/S	0.45 E/W				Posthole
F6B7018B	59.649	59.549	.100	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F6B7019A	59.619	59.159	.460	0.43 N/S	0.39 E/W				Posthole
F6B7019B	59.619	59.179	.440	0.20 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F6B7020A	59.705	59.505	.200	0.83 N/S	0.83 E/W				Posthole
F6B7021A	59.659	59.349	.310	0.39 N/S	0.32 E/W				Posthole
F6B7021B	59.579	59.349	.230	0.16 N/S	0.18 E/W			1805	Postmold
F6B7022A	59.855	59.435	.420	0.43 N/S	0.44 E/W				Posthole
F6B7022B	59.855	59.405	.450	0.26 N/S	0.36 E/W				Postmold
F6B7023A	59.824	59.294	.530	0.58 N/S	0.48 E/W				Posthole
F6B7023B	59.824	59.364	.460	0.30 N/S	0.29 E/W				Postmold
F6B7024A	59.413	59.243	.170	0.22 N/S	0.30 E/W				Posthole
F6B7025									VOID
F6B7026									VOID
F6B7027A	59.935	59.685	.250	0.38 N/S	0.30 E/W				Posthole
F6B7027B	59.935	59.685	.250	0.22 N/S	0.20 E/W				Postmold
F6B7028A	59.600	59.195	.405	0.44 N/S	0.44 E/W	1862.50		1840	Posthole
F6B7028B	59.600	59.205	.395	0.25 N/S	0.25 E/W				Postmold

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F6B7029									VOID
F6B7030									VOID
F6B7031									VOID
F6B7032A	59.900	59.680	.220	0.38 NE/SW	0.50 NW/SE				Posthole
F6B7032B	59.900	59.680	.220	0.30 NE/SW	0.26 NW/SE				Postmold
F6B7033Z									NOT EXCAVATED
F6B7034									VOID
F6B7035Z									NOT EXCAVATED
F6B7036A	59.845	59.645	.200	0.32 N/S	0.34 E/W				Posthole
F6B7037A	59.825	59.515	.310	0.48 N/S	0.40 E/W				Posthole
F6B7037B	59.825	59.585	.240	0.16 N/S	0.18 E/W				Postmold
F6B7038A	59.865	59.565	.300	0.43 N/S	0.34 E/W				Posthole
F6B7039									VOID
F6B7040Z	59.925	59.865	.060	0.50 N/S	2.10 E/W	1856.50		1840	Semi elliptical scattered ashy fir
F6B7041									VOID
F6B7042A	59.925	59.235	.690	0.66 N/S	0.70 E/W	1747.50		1720	Posthole
F6B7042B	59.925	59.235	.690	0.38 N/S	0.30 E/W				Postmold
F6B7043									VOID
F6B7044									VOID
F6B7045A	59.854	59.504	.350	0.40 N/S	0.49 E/W				Posthole
F6B7045B	59.854	59.524	.330	0.16 N/S	0.16 E/W				Postmold
F6B7046A	59.895	59.605	.290	0.48 N/S	0.47 E/W				Posthole
F6B7046B	59.895	59.605	.290	0.28 N/S	0.23 E/W				Postmold
F6B7047Z									VOID
F6B7048									VOID
F6B7049									VOID
F6B7050A	59.617	59.117	.500	0.42 N/S	0.35 E/W				Posthole
F6B7050B	59.377	59.207	.170	0.21 N/S	0.17 E/W				Postmold
F6B7051									VOID
F6B7052									VOID
F6B7053									VOID
F6B7054A	59.697	59.347	.350	0.25 N/S	0.47 E/W				Posthole
F6B7054B	59.697	59.407	.290	0.26 N/S	0.26 E/W				Postmold
F6B7055Z	59.790	59.770	.020	1.90 N/S	0.20 E/W				Eight plowscars
F6B7056A	59.975	59.555	.420	0.86 N/S	0.64 E/W				Posthole
F6B7056B	59.975	59.695	.280	0.22 N/S	0.24 E/W				Postmold
F6B7057									VOID
F6B7058Z	59.945	59.795	.150	2.00 N/S	1.03 E/W				Shallow wide stain w/ plowsca
F6B7059									VOID
F6B7060A	59.865	59.655	.210	0.38 N/S	0.28 E/W				Posthole

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F6B7060B	59.865	59.655	.210	0.20 N/S	0.19 E/W				Postmold
F6B7061Z	59.969	59.839	.130	0.40 NE/SW	2.86 NW/SE	1862.50		1840	Shallow trench
F6B7062A	60.029	59.489	.540	0.71 NE/SW	0.87 NW/SE				Posthole
F6B7062B09	59.999	59.599	.400	0.30 NE/SW	0.21 NW/SE				Postmold
F6B7062B10	59.759	59.519	.240	0.25 NE/SW	0.23 NW/SE	1855.00		1820	Postmold
F6B7063Z	60.214	60.159	.055	0.30 NE/SW	3.48 NW/SE				Shallow trench
F6B7064Z	59.984	59.614	.370	1.22 N/S	2.80 E/W				Large rectangular stain
F6B7065A	59.625	59.519	.106	0.70 N/S	0.40 E/W				Posthole
F6B7066									VOID
F6B7067A	59.586	59.299	.287	0.97 N/S	0.94 E/W	1805.00		1840	Posthole
F6B7068									VOID
F6B7069									VOID
F6B7070									VOID
F6B7071									VOID
F6B7072									VOID
F6B7073									VOID
F6B7074									VOID
F6B7075									VOID
F6B7076									VOID
F6B7077									VOID
F6B7078									VOID
F6B7079									VOID
F6B7080									VOID
F6B7081									VOID
F6B7082A	59.825	59.775	.050	0.23 N/S	0.33 E/W				Posthole
F6B7082B	59.825	59.719	.106	0.11 N/S	0.10 E/W				Postmold
F6B7083									VOID
F6B7084									VOID
F6B7085									VOID
F6B7086									VOID
F6B7087									VOID
F6B7088									VOID
F6B7089									VOID
F6B7090									VOID
F6B7091									VOID
F6B7092									VOID
F6B7093									VOID
F6B7094A	59.914	59.449	.465	0.33 N/S	0.78 E/W				Posthole
F6B7095									VOID
F6B7096A	59.859	59.607	.252	0.41 N/S	0.45 E/W				Posthole

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Elevation Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F6B7096B	59.859	59.540	.319	0.17 N/S	0.15 E/W				Postmold
F6B7097A	59.946	59.768	.178	0.62 N/S	0.57 E/W				Posthole
F6B7098									VOID
F6B7099									VOID
F6B7100Z	no datum		.030	0.11 N/S	1.67 E/W				
F6B7101									VOID
F6B7102									VOID
F6B7103									VOID
F6B7104A	59.799	59.764	.035	0.53 N/S	0.45 E/W				Posthole
F6B7105									VOID
F6B7106									VOID
F6B7107									VOID
F6B7108									VOID
F6B7109									VOID
F6B7110									VOID
F6B7111									VOID
F6B7112									VOID
F6B7113									VOID
F6B7114									VOID
F6B7115									VOID
F6B7116									VOID
F6B7117									VOID
F6B7118									VOID
F6B7119									VOID
F6B7120	no datum			.200	1.44 N/S	2.10 E/W			
F6B7121									VOID
F6B7122									VOID
F6B7123									VOID
F6B7124									VOID
F6B7125									VOID
F6B7126									VOID
F6B7127A	59.392	59.132	.260	0.35 N/S	0.31 E/W				Posthole
F6B7127B	59.392	59.132	.260	0.15 N/S	0.15 E/W				Postmold
F6B7128A	59.384	59.109	.275	0.37 N/S	0.30 E/W				Posthole
F6B7128B	59.384	59.174	.210	0.16 N/S	0.16 E/W				Postmold
F6B7129									VOID
F6B7130									VOID
F6B7131									VOID
F6B7132									VOID
F6B7133									VOID

Feature Number	Elevation Top	Bottom	Depth in Meters	Length in Meters	Width in Meters	MCD	TAQ	TPQ	Description
F6B7134									VOID
F6B7135Z	no datum		.030	0.62 N/S	2.40 E/W				Linear feature
F6B7136									VOID
F6B7137Z	no datum		.020	3.40 N/S	4.50 E/W	1856.67		1889	Shallow large stain
F6B7138									VOID
F6B7139A	59.444	58.892	.552	0.46 N/S	0.43 E/W				posthole
F6B7140									VOID
F6B7141									VOID
F6B7142									VOID
F6B7143									VOID
F6B7144A	59.429	59.204	.225	0.57 N/S	0.50 E/W				Posthole
F6B7144B	59.429	59.284	.145	0.17 N/S	0.17 E/W				Postmold
F6B7145									VOID
F6B7146									VOID
F6B7147									VOID
F6B7148									VOID
F6B7149									VOID
F6B7150									VOID
F6B7151									VOID
F6B7152									VOID
F6B7153									VOID
F6B7154									VOID
F6B7155									VOID
F6B7156									VOID
F6B7157									VOID
F6B7158									VOID
F6B7159									VOID
F6B7160									VOID
F6B7161									VOID
F6B7162A	59.224	58.924	.300	0.40 N/S	0.35 E/W				Posthole
F6B7162B	59.234	58.951	.283	0.16 N/S	0.16 E/W				Postmold
F6B7163A	59.204	58.924	.280	0.51 N/S	0.42 E/W	1855.00		1820	Posthole
F6B7164									VOID
F6B7165A	59.437	59.064	.373	0.32 N/S	0.50 E/W				Posthole
F6B7165B	59.437	59.064	.373	0.18 N/S	0.28 E/W				Postmold
F6B7166A	59.351	59.038	.313	0.38 N/S	0.51 E/W				Posthole
F6B7166B	59.351	59.078	.273	0.17 N/S	0.17 E/W				Postmold
F6C8000Z	59.015	58.865	.150	0.44 N/S	0.48 E/W	1791.00		1762	Square
F6C8001Z									VOID

* Structural posthole used in analysis of terraces in Area I