J. Patterson Park & Museum Library

PHASE III DATA RECOVERY

MECHANIC STREET SITE (18AG206)
STATION SQUARE PROJECT
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

Maryland State Highway Administration
Archeological Report Number 69

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS • ARCHEOLOGISTS • PLANNERS

J. Patterson Park & Museum Library

AG
38

PHASE III DATA RECOVERY

MECHANIC STREET SITE (18AG206)
STATION SQUARE PROJECT
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

Maryland State Highway Administration
Archeological Report Number 69

prepared for

Maryland Department of Transportation
State Highway Administration
707 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21203-0717

by

Charles D. Cheek, Ph.D.
Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.
Dana B. Heck
Leslie E. Raymer
Lisa D. O'Steen

John Milner Associates, Inc.

309 North Matlack Street
West Chester, PA 19380

5250 Cherokee Avenue, 4th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22312

1994

ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted Phase III archeological investigations at the Mechanic Street Site (18AG206) in the winter of 1992-1993 as part of the Station Square Project in Cumberland, Maryland. Station Square is the initial phase of the Canal Parkway Development Project being undertaken by the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration (SHA), and the U.S. National Park Service. The Station Square portion of the project includes a proposed paved and landscaped parking plaza, the Canal Street Promenade, Station Square Plaza, and a Picnic Grove, all located in the vicinity of the former Chesapeake and Ohio (C & O) canal terminus and the extant Western Maryland Railroad Station. The archeological and historical investigations were conducted for the Maryland SHA and the project was supported by the City of Cumberland, Allegheny County, and the Appalachian Regional Council with funds supplied by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The artifacts for the analysis reported here came from both the Phase II and the Phase III investigations. Fifteen units none smaller than 5 by 5 feet were excavated in Phase III. Fifteen 3-by-3-foot units from Phase II were within the Phase III project area and were included in the analysis.

In the nineteenth century Cumberland was a transportation hub and adjacent to coal and timber exploitation areas. The neighborhood explored through the archeological investigations was a mixed working-class and middle-class neighborhood, within one block of the main street of Cumberland and near railroad lines and the C & O Canal. Until 1860s Cumberland functioned primarily as a regional service center and a transhipment point. Cumberland had a variety of small manufacturing enterprises during the middle of the century. After the Civil War, population grew in response to industrialization.

The four house lots investigated were occupied by both owners and tenants. From 1813 to the 1890s, the neighborhood contained a very stable population. Owner and tenant households were compared, as were four households of the Russell family over three time periods. The study examined characteristics of nineteenth-century material culture, consumer behavior as measured by ceramics and meat purchases, and public health. A regional comparative study was conducted on the effect of transportation networks on material culture, the local redware tradition, and on ceramic consumption of households of similar economic means in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The investigations revealed extensive yard deposits, building foundations, a privy, postholes, pits, and other miscellaneous features. Artifact analysis indicated that the early deposits at the site had been thickened by successive flood deposits. The distribution of the refuse on the site suggests that the household refuse accumulated near the rear of the building throughout most of the nineteenth century, and not at the rear of the house lot as is commonly assumed.

The Russell households, whose members were manufactures of carriages, seemed to have several conservative behavioral characteristics. Two of these were their relationships with their workers, who boarded with them up until the 1870s, and their trash disposal pattern. These conservative practices suggested that the Russells did not embrace the complete value system associated with Middle Class individuals in a capitalist society. Evidence of a commercial kitchen was suggested by the kinds of meat cuts, the abundance of faunal remains, and the amount of ceramic and glass vessels and kitchen utensils.

Differences among household artifact assemblages are related to the composition of the household and to household type. The female-headed household in the Russell family differed from the other Russell households in the personal, clothing, and tobacco-artifact groups. Differences between tenants and owners were also tentatively defined that suggested that the owners had a greater variety of artifacts compared to the tenants and therefore, perhaps, more disposable income. Furthermore, the working-class occupants of the rental properties tended to have more smoking gear than did the owners.

Ceramic index values were low for all project area households including the carriage manufacturer, the Russells. The occupants of the area, especially the Russells, did not buy the most stylish ceramics. Their emphasis on hand-painted ceramics, especially teaware led to a ceramic index value lower than that for roughly comparable households in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The redware ceramic tradition in Cumberland was similar to that in the lower Shenandoah Valley established at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, in the late eighteenth century.

Maker's marks and embossed retailer information on bottles were rare at the site. However, this information plus the abundance of the Staffordshire ceramics in the early levels of the site, suggests that its remote location in the early nineteenth century had little effect on the appearance of basic mass-produced consumer goods, like ceramics. Evidence for embossed bottles in the late nineteenth century indicates that ties to the west, developed early in the nineteenth century, were still operative in Cumberland. Furthermore, Cumberland imported more goods, as represented by embossed retailer marks, than did sites near or in New York, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
- 1.1 Background and Goals 1
- 1.2 Previous Investigations at the Mechanic Street Site 1
- 1.3 Description of the Project Area 3
- 1.4 Project Team 8

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN 9
- 2.1 Objectives 9
- 2.2 Research Topics 9
  - 2.2.1 Characteristics of Nineteenth-Century Occupation in Western Maryland 9
  - 2.2.2 Consumer Behavior and Transportation Networks 10
  - 2.2.3 Public Health and the Quality of Life 10
  - 2.2.4 Regional Comparisons 11
- 2.3 Methods 11
  - 2.3.1 Field Methods 11
  - 2.3.2 Laboratory Processing 13
  - 2.3.3 Analytical Methods 14

3.0 HOUSEHOLD AND NEIGHBORHOOD IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY CUMBERLAND 17
- 3.1 Introduction 17
- 3.2 Households 17
  - 3.2.1 Period I Residents 22
  - 3.2.2 Period IIa and IIb Residents 24
- 3.3 Archeological Deposits and Households 28
  - 3.3.1 Period I 28
  - 3.3.2 Period IIa 28
  - 3.3.3 Period IIb 29
- 3.4 The Neighborhood 29
  - 3.4.1 Background to Neighborhood Development 29
  - 3.4.2 Methods 31
  - 3.4.3 Occupations 35
  - 3.4.4 Household Structure 37
  - 3.4.5 Stability and Change 38
  - 3.4.6 Summary 38

4.0 FIELD RESULTS 41
- 4.1 Stratigraphic Analysis 41
- 4.2 Definition of Analytical Units 46
- 4.3 North Half of Lot 273 (Number 39 South Mechanic Street) 49
  - 4.3.1 Introduction 49
  - 4.3.2 Stratigraphy of 39 South Mechanic Street 54
- 4.4 South Half of Lot 273 (Numbers 41 and 43) 58
  - 4.4.1 Introduction 57
  - 4.4.2 Stratigraphy of Number 43-41 South Mechanic Street 60
  - 4.4.3 Stratigraphy of Number 41 South Mechanic Street. 67
  - 4.4.4 Stratigraphy of Number 43 South Mechanic Street 71
- 4.5 Lot 274 (Number 45 South Mechanic Street) 74
  - 4.5.1 Introduction 74
  - 4.5.2 Stratigraphy of Number 45 South Mechanic Street 75

5.0 ANALYSIS 91
- 5.1 Site Formation Processes 91

5.1.1 Flooding and Site Formation 91
5.1.2 Artifact Density 93
5.1.3 Vessel Completeness 96
5.1.4 Cross Mends 98
5.1.5 Distributional Data 98
5.1.5.1 Tobacco Group Artifacts 99
5.1.5.2 Clothing Group Artifacts 99
5.1.5.3 Activity Group Artifacts 100
5.1.5.4 Bone Distribution 100
5.1.5.5 Pits 103
5.2 Characteristics of the Nineteenth-Century Archeological Assemblage 103
5.2.1 Temporal Trends 104
5.2.2 The Russell Family 106
5.2.3 Owner and Tenants 111
5.3 Subsistence Remains 112
5.3.1 Background and Research Objectives 112
5.3.2 Floral Analysis 112
5.3.2.1 Processing and Analytical Techniques 112
5.3.2.2 Recovery 114
5.3.2.3 Analysis and Interpretation 118
5.3.2.3.1 Cultigens 118
5.3.2.3.2 Possible Cultigens 119
5.3.2.3.3 Naturally Occurring Fleshy Fruits and Berries 120
5.3.2.3.4 Naturally Occurring Herbaceous Plants 121
5.3.2.3.5 Nut 122
5.3.2.3.6 Grasses 122
5.3.2.3.7 Composite 122
5.3.2.4 Distribution of the Floral Assemblage by Feature Type 122
5.3.2.5 Distribution of the Floral Assemblage by Lot and Time Period 123
5.3.2.6 Intersite Comparisons of Floral Assemblages from Late Nineteenth-Century Privies 125
5.3.2.7 Floral Summary 127
5.3.3 Faunal Analysis 129
5.3.3.1 Methods 129
5.3.3.2 Results 130
5.3.3.2.1 Fish 130
5.3.3.2.2 Birds 130
5.3.3.2.3 Mammals 131
5.3.3.2.4 Mechanic Street Addresses 133
5.3.3.2.5 Lot 39 135
5.3.3.2.6 Lots 41 and 43 136
5.3.3.2.7 Lot 45 137
5.3.3.3 Dietary Elements at Mechanic Street 138
5.3.3.4 Butchering Practices and Cuts of Meat 141
5.3.3.5 Diet and Socioeconomic Status 163
5.3.3.6 Nineteenth-Century Urban Food Acquisition and Meat Preservation Techniques 167
5.3.3.7 Nineteenth-Century Tenants at Mechanic Street 169
5.3.3.8 Faunal Summary 170
5.4 Consumer Behavior 171
5.4.1 Comparison of Refined Ceramics by Analytical Unit 171
5.4.2 Comparison of Food Remains by Analytical Unit 180
5.4.3 Transportation Networks and the Distribution of Mass Produced Merchandise 180
5.4.3.1 Place of Manufacture: Ceramics and Glass 180

5.4.3.2 Comparison with Other Centers on the Canal 183
5.4.4 Summary and Conclusions 184
5.5 Public Health 184
5.6 Regional Comparisons 195
5.6.1 Redware Analysis 195
5.6.1.1 Historical Background 197
5.6.1.2 Artifact Analysis 197
5.6.1.3 Conclusions 204
5.6.2 Harpers Ferry 205
5.7 Summary 207

6.0 CONCLUSIONS 211

7.0 REFERENCES 215

Appendix I: Artifact Catalogue

Appendix II: Concordance of Feature and Stratum Numbers

Appendix III: Artifacts by Analytical Unit

Appendix IV: Floral and Faunal Date from Flotation Sample

Appendix V: Faunal Remains from Screened Sediments

Appdendix VI: Parasitological Report

Appendix VII: Qualifications of Investigators

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Maryland archeological research units. 4
Figure 2. Project location, detail of USGS 7.5 minute series, *Cumberland, MD-PA-W.VA Quadrangle*, photorevised 1981 5
Figure 3. Map of Cumberland, Maryland, showing project area. 6
Figure 4. Schematic design (partial) for Station Square improvements. 7
Figure 5. Location of lots and addresses within the project area. 12
Figure 6. Detail of Map of Cumberland, Allegany Co., Md. (U.S. War Department ca. 1862), showing building locations in the project area. 18
Figure 7. Detail of Cumberland, Maryland (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1887), showing building locations in the project area. 19
Figure 8. Detail of Cumberland, Maryland (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. 1897), showing building locations in the project area. 32
Figure 9. Detail of Cumberland, Maryland (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. 1921), showing building locations in the project area. 33
Figure 10. Detail of Cumberland, Maryland (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. 1941), showing building locations in the project area. 34
Figure 11. Harris Matrix, 39 South Mechanic Street. 42
Figure 12. Harris Matrix, 41 South Mechanic Street. 43
Figure 13. Harris Matrix, 43 South Mechanic Street. 44
Figure 14. Harris Matrix, 45 South Mechanic Street. 45
Figure 15. Map showing locations of Phase II test units, Phase III excavation units, and features revealed by backhoe stripping. 47
Figure 16. Map of project area showing unit locations and Period I features. 50
Figure 17. Map of project area showing unit locations and Period IIa features. 51
Figure 18. Map of project area showing unit locations and Period IIb features. 52
Figure 19. Map of project area showing unit locations and Periods III and IV features. 53
Figure 20. Excavation unit 14, profile, north section. 55
Figure 21. Excavation unit 11, profile, south section. 61
Figure 22. Excavation unit 11, profile, east section. 62
Figure 23. Excavation unit 7, profile, south section. 63
Figure 24. Excavation unit 6, profile, east section. 65
Figure 25. Excavation unit 10, feature 13, privy pit, west section of east half. 66
Figure 26. Excavation unit 10, plan view, features exposed. 68
Figure 27. Excavation unit 8, feature 9, cross section profile. 70
Figure 28. Excavation unit 7, profile, west section. 73
Figure 29. Excavation unit 12, profile, north section. 77
Figure 30. Excavation units 4 and 9, profiles, east, west and south sections. 78
Figure 31. Excavation unit 13, profile, west section. 79
Figure 32. Excavation unit 2, profile, south section. 80
Figure 33. Excavation unit 2, profile, north section. 81
Figure 34. Excavation unit 5, profile, north section. 83
Figure 35. Excavation unit 1, profile, east section. 85
Figure 36. Excavation unit 1, profile, north section. 87
Figure 37. Excavation unit 3, profile, south section. 89
Figure 38. Skeletal diagram showing anatomical parts, cow. 143
Figure 39. Skeletal diagram showing meat cuts, cow. 144
Figure 40. Skeletal diagram showing anatomical parts, pig. 145
Figure 41. Skeletal diagram showing meat cuts, pig. 146
Figure 42. Skeletal diagram showing anatomical parts, sheep. 147
Figure 43. Skeletal diagram showing meat cuts, sheep. 148
Figure 44. Cuts of beef from Lot 39 - all periods. 149

Figure 45. Cuts of beef from Lot 43 - early period. 150
Figure 46. Cuts of beef from Lots 41 and 43 - middle period. 151
Figure 47. Cuts of beef from Lot 43 - late period. 152
Figure 48. Cuts of beef from Lot 45 - early period. 153
Figure 49. Cuts of beef from Lot 45 - middle period. 154
Figure 50. Cuts of beef from Lot 45 - late period. 155
Figure 51. Cuts of pork from Lot 39 - all periods. 156
Figure 52. Cuts of pork from Lot 43 - early period. 157
Figure 53. Cuts of pork from Lots 41 and 43 - middle periods and late. 158
Figure 54. Cuts of pork from Lot 45 - early period. 159
Figure 55. Cuts of pork from Lot 45 - middle period and late. 160
Figure 56. Cuts of lamb/mutton Lots 43 and 45, sheep/goat - all periods. 161
Figure 57(a). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street. 185
Figure 57(b). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street. 186
Figure 57(c). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street. 187
Figure 57(d). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street. 188
Figure 57(e). List of ceramic ware types by vessel. 189
Figure 58(a). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 43 South Mechanic Street. 191
Figure 58(b). List of ceramic ware types by vessel. 192
Figure 59(a). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 41 South Mechanic Street. 193
Figure 59(b). List of ceramic ware types by vessel. 194
Figure 60. Rim varieties, types A to G at the Mechanic Street Site. 198
Figure 61. Rim varieties, Types I to K at the Mechanic Street Site. 199

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Reconstruction of residents on the west side of South Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland. 20

Table 2. Households associated with address by period, Mechanic Street Site, Cumberland, Maryland. 22

Table 3. Ratio of income to wages for selected business, Cumberland, Maryland, 1860 (USCM 1860). 26

Table 4. Occupations in neighborhood study area, Cumberland, Maryland, 1880 and 1910. 36

Table 5. Periods and phases at the Mechanic Street Site. 48

Table 6. Estimate of sediment accumulation rate for selected units. 93

Table 7. Artifact density by zone for Period I. 95

Table 8. Artifact density by zone for Periods IIa and IIb. 96

Table 9. Bone ratio by zone, period and address. 101

Table 10. Bone density by zone for Period I. 102

Table 11. Bone density by zone for Periods IIa and IIb 102

Table 12. Percentage of South functional groups for the Russell households. 104

Table 13. Percentage of South functional groups for owner and tenant households. 105

Table 14. Proveniences, light fraction weights, and sample volumes for floral analysis samples. 114

Table 15. Recovered plant taxa, scientific names, and plant uses. 115

Table 16. Species ubiquity for the entire floral assemblage by period. 116

Table 17. Ubiquity of macroplant remains from each feature class. 117

Table 18. Distribution of macroplant remains by period and lot. 124

Table 19-A. Intersite comparison of plants recovered from nineteenth century urban privies. 126

Table 19-B. Intersite comparison of plants recovered from nineteenth century privies--macroplant remains that were not found in the Mechanic Street privy. 127

Table 20. Number of individual specimens (NISP) with age of sex characteristics by lot and period. 132

Table 21. Summary table: percentages of bone fragments (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI), and biomass by lot, period, and identified taxa. 133

Table 22. Skeletal element distribution for pigs, cattle, and caprines (sheep/goats). 134

Table 23. Summary table: percentages of bone fragments (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI), and biomass by period and identified taxa 134

Table 24. Intrasite and intersite comparison of MNI and biomass percentages from nineteenth century urban sites. 139

Table 25. Cuts of beef, quantified by number of individual specimens (NISP), by minimum number of beef cuts (MNBC), and by meat yield rank (after Lyman 1987:62). 163

Table 26. Cuts of pork quantified by number of individual specimens (NISP) and by minimum number of pork cuts (MNPC). 164

Table 27. Unidentified mammal meat cuts quantified by lot and period. 165

Table 28. Minimum number of refined ceramic vessels. 171

Table 29. Functional category of refined ceramic vessels by period and address. 172

Table 30. Refined ceramic vessels by decorative type by period and address. 173

Table 31. Ceramic sets and matches by address and period. 174

Table 32. Ceramic indices by period and address. 177

Table 33. Maker's marks by period. 181
Table 34. Redware glaze types. 203
Table 35. Rim type by form and period. 203
Table 36. Redware rim sherds by glaze and form. 204
Table 37. Comparison of Period IIa Mechanic Street Site assemblage with contemporary deposits recovered at Harpers Ferry 206
Table 38. Comparison of relative ceramic indices for Period IIa Mechanic Street Site assemblage (Numbers 45 and 43-41) with contemporary deposits at Harpers Ferry. 206

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1. Photo showing snowfall at Mechanic Street Site, from the southwest. 8

Plate 2. Feature 16, brick drain, from the east. 54

Plate 3. Photo showing 2 wall fragments located at 39 South Mechanic Street, from the west. 56

Plate 4. Feature 19, cistern, from the south. 57

Plate 5. Plan view of excavation unit 10, showing location of features 11, 12, and 13, from the south. 64

Plate 6. Feature 13, Privy Pit, wooden lining exposed, from the east. 69

Plate 7. Feature 9, domestic trash pit, from the west. 71

Plate 8. Personal artifacts from Period I: a, bone comb, Number 45 (13.4); b, bone comb, Number 39 (14.3); c, brass/copper earring, Number 43 (6.1). 108

Plate 9. Personal artifacts from Period IIa: a, bone toothbrush, Number 45 (10.14.1); b-f, bone combs, Number 45 (13.1); g, hard rubber comb, Number 45 (13.1); h, brass/copper alloy, watch part, Number 43 (7.1); i, brass/copper alloy, watch fob or chain, Number 45 (12.4). 109

Plate 10. Comb fragments from Periods IIa and IV at Number 45: a, hard rubber comb, Period IIa (13.1); bakelite combs, Period IV, b (3.3); c (1.3); d (1.3); e, (3.3); f, bone comb, Period IIa (13.1). 110

Plate 11. Honey-colored gun flints: a, Period IIa, Number 45 feature 3 (5.3); b, Period I, Number 45 (1.9); c, Period I, Number 45 (13.5) 110

Plate 12. Hand-painted polychrome pearlware vessels: a, cup (vessel 924; 3.13) and saucer (925; 13.3), Period I, Number 45; b, cup (vessel 292; 7.3,7.4,7.6) and saucer (vessel 292; 7.4, 7.13), Period I, Number 43; c, unidentified form (vessel 392; 7.11.2), cup (vessel 528; 12.6), and saucer (vessel 311; 6.12, 7.7), Period I and IIa, Numbers 43 and 45. 175

Plate 13. Whiteware vessels from Period IIa, Numbers 45 and 43-41. Polychrome hand painted with blue rim band and flowers half red and half blue: a, cup (vessel 838; 13.2); b, cup (vessel 280: 7.4); c, cup/bowl (vessel 828; 13.1); d, saucer (vessel 839; 13.2); e, cup (vessel 217; 10.13). Polychrome hand painted with black rim and red flowers: f, saucer (vessel 218; 10.13). Polychrome hand painted with black rim and red flowers; g, cup (vessel 841; 13.2); h, saucer (vessel 843; 13.2). Blue sponge decorated: i, cup rim and angle (vessel 832; 13.2); j, cup angle (vessel 831; 13.2); k, bowl (vessel 1013; 13.1, 13.2); 1, saucer (vessel 830; 13.1, 3.5.1, 14.1). 176

Plate 14. Hand-painted polychrome pearlware vessels: a, cup/bowl (vessel 393; 7.11.2); b, saucer (vessel 278; 7.4), Periods I and IIa, Number 43 178

Plate 15. Locally-produced redware showing slip-trailed decoration: a (2.25), b (3.5.5), c (1.11), d (3.5.5), e (2.15), f (12.6), g (1.9), h (1.11). 197

Plate 16. Small crock of locally-produced redware showing typical rim style (10.13). 200

Plate 17. Chamber pot of locally-produced redware showing incised line decoration (10.8). 201

Plate 18. Large crock of locally-produced redware (22.2). 202

Plate 19. Typical glaze types on redware recovered from Mechanic Street Site: a (9.15), b (12.6), c (3.5.5), d (9.15). 202

1.0 INTRODUCTION

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted Phase III data recovery investigations in the winter of 1992-1993 as part of the Station Square Project in Cumberland, Maryland. Station Square is the initial phase of the Canal Parkway Development Project being undertaken by the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) and the U.S. National Park Service (NPS). The Station Square portion of the project includes a proposed paved and landscaped parking plaza, the Canal Street Promenade, Station Square Plaza, and a Picnic Grove, all located in the vicinity of the former Chesapeake and Ohio (C & O) canal terminus and the extant Western Maryland Railroad Station. The archeological and historical investigations were conducted for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. State and federal mandates including the National Environmental Policy Act; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended; the Maryland Environmental Policy Act; the Federal Aid Highway Act; and the Maryland Historical Trust Act, as amended, require that the SHA consider the effects of proposed activities on archeological resources. The project was funded by the City of Cumberland, Allegany County, and the Appalachian Regional Council. The cultural resources investigations were supported by funds provided by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

1.1 Background and Goals

Phase I and Phase II investigations at Station Square (Yamin et al. 1993) identified a portion of the project area which contained significant archeological resources, the Mechanic Street Site (18AG206). These results were reported in an executive summary (Yamin et. al 1992) after field work and a preliminary examination of the artifacts were completed. Intact features and backyard surfaces relating to early and mid-nineteenth century occupation lay beneath modern fill deposits. It was recommended that the Mechanic Street Site was eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion d, for its likelihood "to yield information important in prehistory or history." The significance of the site lies in its association with Cumberland's early development as a trade, transportation, and transshipment center. Cumberland was like other small towns that served as distribution centers for an agricultural hinterland but different in its relationship to transportation networks. In a more general sense, the Mechanic Street Site is significant as an example of the development of middle and working class culture in a small town. Furthermore, the site contained data that could be used to provide important information on household formation, development, consumption patterns, and health issues from a number of periods which approximately correspond to ones previously defined as important contextual periods for western Maryland. On the basis of the executive summary, a data recovery plan that was consistent with *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of Interiors's Standards and Guidelines* (Federal Register 1983) and that took into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) publication *Treatment of Archeological Properties* (ACHP 1980) was prepared and approved. The goals of the investigation were to conduct data recovery to mitigate the adverse effects of the project on the eligible cultural resources in accordance with the data recovery plan as approved by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The public interpretation component of the Phase III mitigation will be implemented by SHA. The specific nature of the public component is currently under consideration.

1.2 Previous Investigations at the Mechanic Street Site

Phase I and II archeological investigations at the site were combined with intensive historic research to determine the presence and evaluate the significance of archeological resources within developed his-

toric contexts. Historical research included the construction of a chain of title for the Station Square project area (Yamin et al. 1993:Table 1a-1c). City directories, available for the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the twentieth century, were reviewed to identify the residents of the buildings in the project area. Census data were inspected to both identify the residents and their sociodemographic characteristics and to characterize the neighborhood. Cartographic research of a series of maps dating from the 1860s to the 1940s revealed the locations of historic buildings. A structure location history for each building identified on historic maps was compiled as well as property histories by address incorporating all the census, tax, and deed information (Yamin et al. 1993: Table 3 and Appendix D, respectively).

Secondary historical documents were reviewed to provide information that could be used to develop historic contexts appropriate to the area. This information also provided a general characterization of the Mechanic Street area and some of the events that took place there, including the many floods.

The research revealed that the area was developed in the second decade of the nineteenth century to house the increasing number of artisans and merchants in Cumberland. Census data indicate that this area included these groups, but the research in this phase had limited success correlating individual households with specific addresses.

The Phase I management summary (Cheek 1992) reported these results as well as the results of the archeological testing. The six trenches placed in the Mechanic Street Site found historic archeological artifact deposits, features (including a privy), and building foundations. The deposits were interpreted as dating primarily to the early and middle nineteenth century. Most late nineteenth century deposits seem to have been removed by twentieth-century construction of a tire store and a gas station and the installation of railroad beds during the early twentieth century.

The Phase II investigations included the excavation of 15 trenches and 21 three-foot-square excavation units. These investigations demonstrated that three house lots in the center of the site contained structural foundations, various posthole and pit features, dense artifact deposits, and horizontally and vertically stratified artifact deposits, which primarily pre-dated the Civil War (Yamin et al. 1992). A few deposits from later periods also seemed to be present. Thus, the Phase II results led us to expect stratified deposits from three periods of residential occupation at the site: the early nineteenth century (1790-1820); the middle nineteenth century (1820-1860); and the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (1860-1900). Of these three periods, the majority of the deposits date to the earliest period, lesser amounts to the middle period, and, upon further analysis, no substantial undisturbed deposits from the later period.

These periods approximately correspond to ones previously defined as important contextual periods for western Maryland: early growth (1790-1820); development of coal and transportation industries (1820-1860); development of industry and coal companies (1860-1920) (Wesler et al. 1981:90-101). These periods for western Maryland are similar to, but more specific than, those defined for Maryland as a whole (MHT 1987).

In addition to the deposits of domestic refuse, it was expected that the Phase III excavations would find evidence of a series of construction events (such as the construction of additions, the movement of buildings, and fill episodes associated with these events) that separate the deposits horizontally and vertically. Features found during the previous investigations included one privy, postholes, and several pit features from various periods; other similar features were expected.

This report presents the purpose, background, methods and results of the Phase III data recovery excavations. The introduction (section 1.0) details the purpose and goals, previous research, the project area, and the project team. It is followed by a presentation of the research design (section 2.0) which includes sections on the objectives, the research topics, and the methods used to address these topics. A review of the characteristics of the households and the neighborhood (section 3.0) is followed by the presentation of the field results (section 4.0) that is followed by the analyses of the material culture (section 5.0). The report ends with the conclusions (section 6.0), references cited and appendices. An inventory of artifacts is presented in Appendix I. A concordance of feature and stratum numbers is presented in Appendix II. Appendix III contains a list of artifacts found in the primary analytical unit. Appendices IV and V present floral and faunal data and Appendix VI the parasite study. The final appendix, VII, includes the qualifications of the investigators.

1.3 Description of the Project Area

The project area is located within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 22 (Figure 1). This unit, within the Appalachian Province, is designated the Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages. The city of Cumberland is located in the valley where the North Branch of the Potomac and Wills Creek join and the Potomac River begins (Figure 2).

The Phase III project area is a now vacant block in the small city of Cumberland, Maryland (Figure 3). The projectarea is located on the flood plain of Wills Creek, bounded on the west by Wills Creek. The project area is bounded on the east by South Mechanic Street, a busy thoroughfare at the western edge of downtown Cumberland. Traffic is basically local, but the nearby access ramps for Route 48 increase the volume at the beginning and end of the day. The project area is in a typical commercial district within the oldest part of the city, including the site of a fort dating to the French and Indian War and older residences on a hill to the northwest (Figure 2).

For the purposes of the Phase I study, the area was considered in four parts: (1) the approximately 250-foot-wide strip of land adjacent to South Mechanic Street bounded on the south by Harrison Street and extending to the west for about 200 feet; (2) the area between the western boundary of Part 1 and the former western edge of the C & O Canal; (3) the approximately 90-foot-wide strip of land parallelling Wills Creek; and (4) the improvements along South Mechanic Street. Figure 4 (reprinted from the Canal Park Master Plan) is a representation of the proposed Station Square Improvements in the project area. Most of the area between South Mechanic Street and the Western Maryland Railroad Station is now used for parking. Various paving materials, probably from previous commercial operations, cover the parking lots, which are subdivided with rail ties. A Route 48 overpass and a lumberyard are located to the southwest of the station.

The project area for the Phase II investigation was limited to the 200-by-250-foot section of land bordering South Mechanic Street within a portion of Part 1 (Figure 3). This area was primarily a residential block from 1860 to 1914. A solid concrete pad covered one portion of the area immediately adjacent to S. Mechanic Street, but elsewhere the paving was discontinuous and insubstantial. The results of Phase II investigations identified four addresses in a portion of this area that contained significant archeological deposits, and this was the Phase III project area (Figure 3).

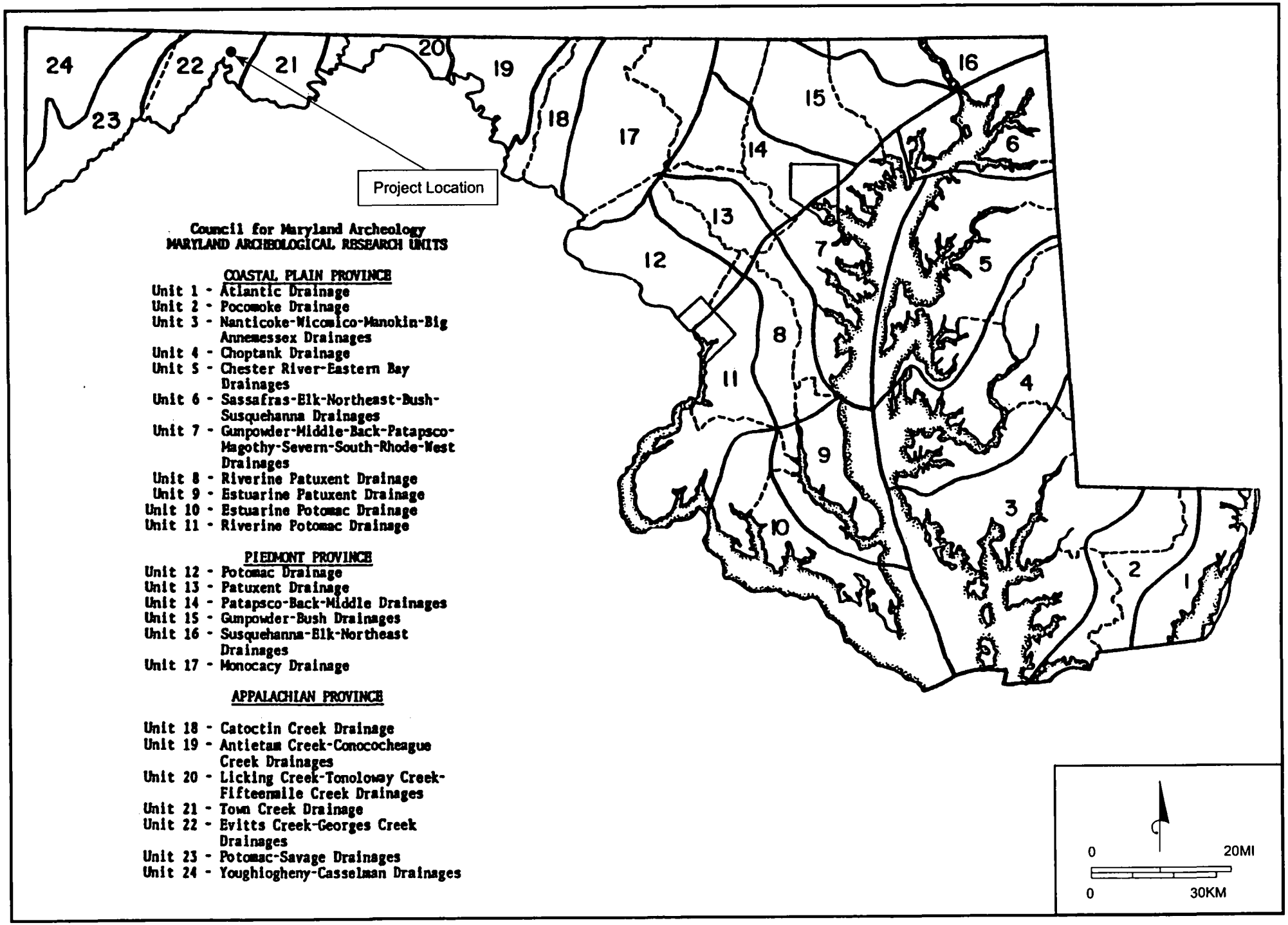


Figure 1. Maryland archeological research units.

QUADANGLE LOCATION

Figure 2. Project location, detail of USGS 7.5 minute series, *Cumberland, MD-PA-W.VA Quadrangle,* photorevised 1981.

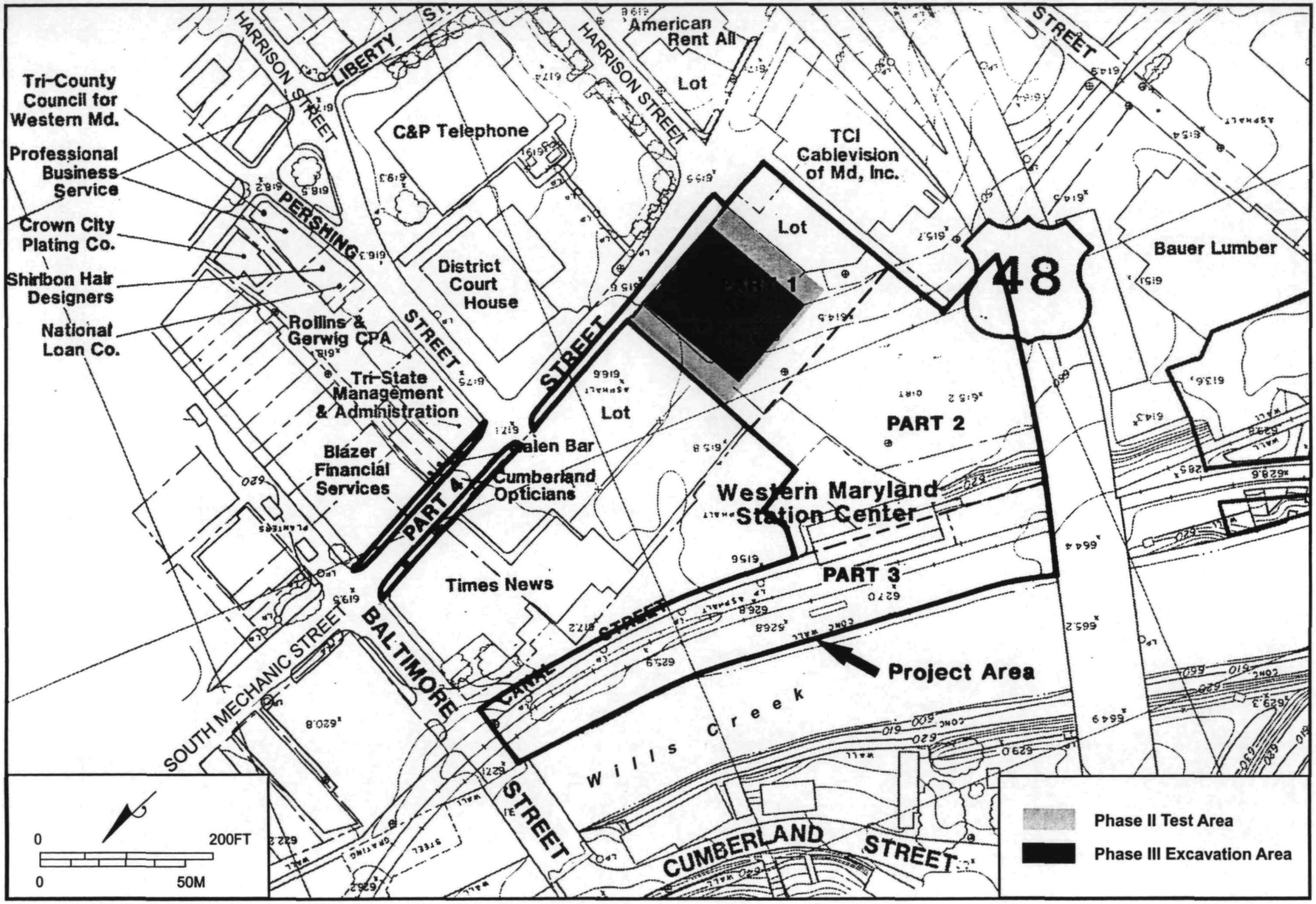


Figure 3. Map of Cumberland, Maryland, showing the project area.

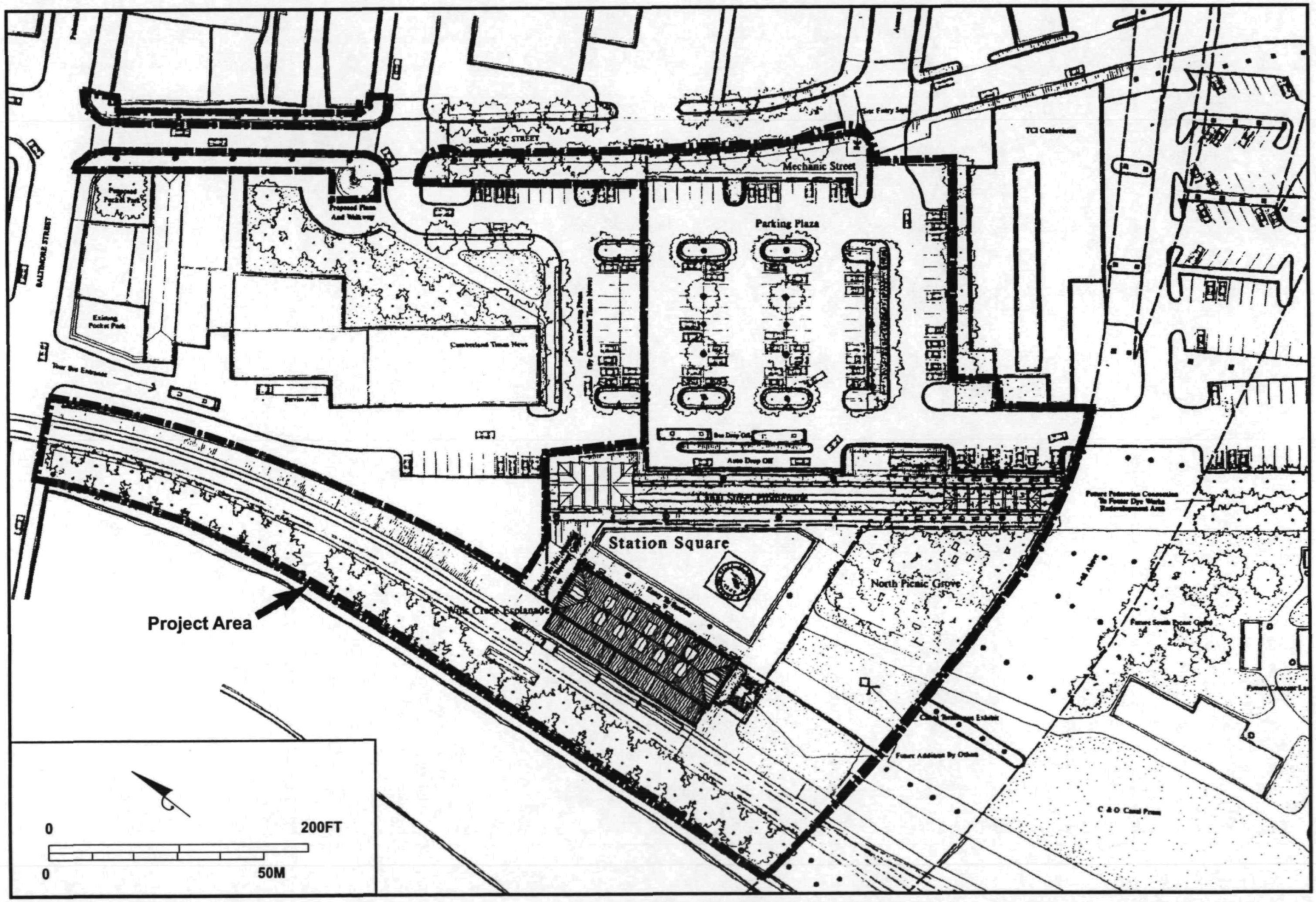


Figure 4. Schematic design (partial) for Station Square improvements.

1.4 Project Team

The JMA project team for the Phase III study included Thomas L. Struthers, project manager; Dr. Charles D. Cheek and Dr. Rebecca Yamin, principal archeologists; Dana B. Heck, field and laboratory director; Todd Benedict, project archeologist, who assisted the field director; and Jared Bryson, Dana Brigandi, Jerry Jacobson, Dawn Mister, Patrick Breen, Brad Bush, Kevin Ord, and Kathy Bush, archeological technicians. Field work was conducted in December 1992 and January 1993. Shelters were necessary due to the cold and occasionally inclement weather (Plate 1).

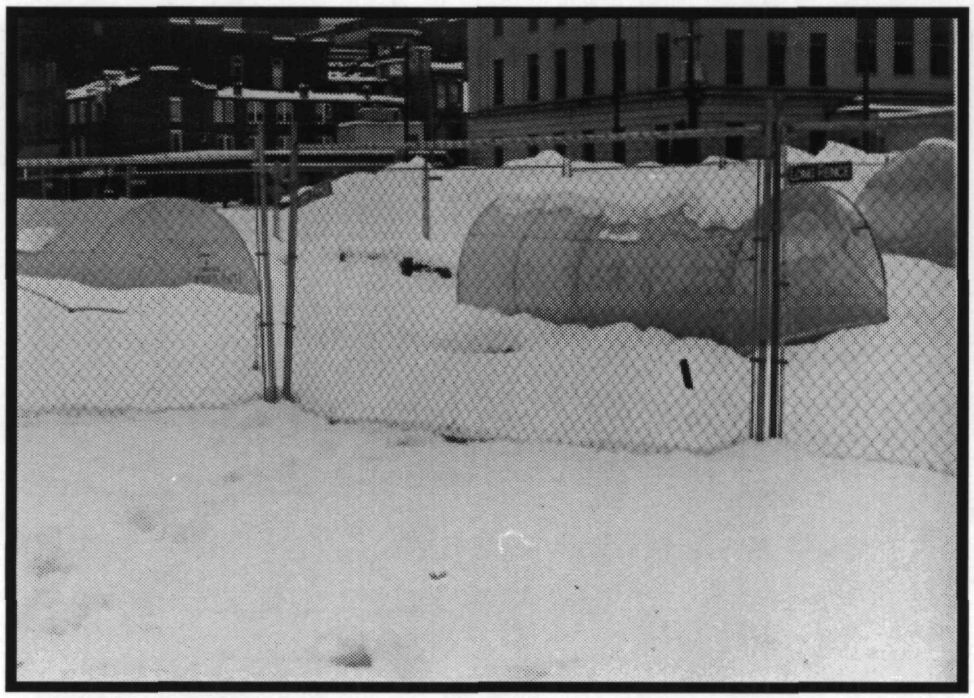


Plate 1. Photo showing snowfall at Mechanic Street Site, from the southwest.

Priscilla Knoblock, assistant archeologist, and Dana Heck completed additional census research. Classification and cataloging of the artifact collections was completed by Alasdair Brooks and James Peckham with help from laboratory technicians who washed and numbered the artifacts. Leslie E. Raymer analyzed the floral remains and Lisa D. Osteen the faunal remains; both are with New South Associates. Sarah Ruch, Joseph McCarthy, and Stephen Metcalf prepared the graphics, and Julie Cruz, Jennifer Taylor, and Margy Schoettle performed word processing and secretarial tasks for the project.

Ms. Heck was responsible for writing the field results, methods, and redware section of the report. Ms. Raymer and Ms. Osteen wrote the floral and faunal analysis section, respectively. Drs. Cheek and Yamin wrote the remainder of the report; Dr. Donna J. Seifert served as editor.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Objectives

While the transformations of the Industrial Revolution are well known on a grand scale, they are less well understood on the scale of people's everyday lives. The archeologically recovered materials belonging to the households on South Mechanic Street in Cumberland, Maryland, provide data on domestic life within a community that was a product of the Industrial Revolution. The objectives of the excavation and analysis were to retrieve and explain remnants of everyday life during this dynamic period in American history in a place that was removed from the major urban centers of the East and Mid-West.

2.2 Research Topics

Questions were posed about the nature of occupation in western Maryland; about the changing character of that occupation in response to industrialization; and the particular kind of urbanization in this location peripheral to the major population centers. Questions were also posed relating to the effects of the transportation networks that linked Cumberland to the east, west, and north and the extent to which consumer patterns were affected by those networks. Because the emergence of a class society was integral to the Industrial Revolution, questions were also posed relating to the nature of class, the relationships between manual and non-manual occupations and the formation of class, and the use of consumer goods to express subdivisions within classes. Essential to all anthropological analysis is a comparative framework. Life in Cumberland during the turbulent years of the nineteenth century is best interpreted through comparison with life elsewhere. Particular attention was placed on regional comparisons in this analysis, but the data are presented in such a way that they may eventually be used for broader comparisons as well.

2.2.1 *Characteristics of Nineteenth-Century Occupation in Western Maryland*

The archeological remains at the Mechanic Street Site constitute a physical record of everyday life in western Maryland during three crucially important periods: 1790-1820; 1820-1860; and 1860-1940. While archeologically recovered materials cannot tell the whole story of peoples' lives during the past, they do offer a perspective different from the written record. The individuals who lived at the Mechanic Street Site lived and worked and raised families in Cumberland, but there is no written record describing their lives. None of them was politically powerful or even rich; none of them left a diary or personal letters. The archeological remains that represent these peoples' lives may be used to find out about them and, even more importantly, to find out about life in one of Cumberland's modest neighborhoods during the most dynamic period in the small city's history. Beginning at the turn of the nineteenth century and continuing into the twentieth, the remains reflect industrialization and urbanization as they were experienced in western Maryland.

Artifact deposits within the site fall into three specific time periods that have been deemed important for the understanding of Allegany County (Wesler et al. 1981:90-101): early growth (1790-1820); development of coal and transportation industries (1820-1860); and development of industry and coal companies (1860-1920). The first period, marked by improvements to the Potomac River and the opening of the National Road, contributed to a small spurt of growth in population and opened up access to the lands to the west (Wesler et al. 1981:90). The archeological deposits for this period are particularly rich and apparently reflect the spurt of growth in this developmental period in the city's history.

The establishment of coal mining and the opening of a canal and railroad connecting Cumberland to the East Coast distinguish the second period. While the archeological deposits do not pertain directly to coal mining, they can be seen to reflect widening trade networks and the rapidly developing consumer culture that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. One long-term resident at the Mechanic Street Site was a blacksmith, whose descendants were carriage manufacturers living within the project area.
The third period, marked by increasing industrialization of the city and its decline is also represented on the site. The residual archeological deposits are mixed, however, due to disturbances relating to railroad and commercial activity. These fills protected the archeological deposits of the two earlier periods.

On one level, the archeological remains at South Mechanic Street tell a story of development and change in a small neighborhood in a small city in western Maryland. On another level, they tell a story of nineteenth-century urbanization and industrial growth in a microcosm.

2.2.2 *Consumer Behavior and Transportation Networks*

The Mechanic Street Site can be seen as a laboratory in which to test certain expectations about consumer behavior and the impact of transportation networks. The location of the site on the National Road (that opened in 1819) and at the terminus of the C & O Canal (which reached Cumberland in 1850, eight years after the B & O Railroad) gave residents ample opportunity to participate in the consumer revolution that accompanied industrialization. Consumer behavior has received considerable attention in the last decade (Spencer-Wood 1987). Underlying many consumer studies is the belief that socioeconomic status is expressed through the purchase of consumer goods, including ceramics, which are ubiquitous on historic domestic sites. Although the artifact samples from the late period at South Mechanic Street were from disturbed proveniences, the samples from the early and middle periods, (representing at least five long-term households and several more transient households) are adequate to examine the impact of increasing consumer opportunities during the early and middle years of the nineteenth century.

The analytical framework used here assumes that consumer goods (ceramics and food remains, in particular) express more than economic position. Research on sites dating from the mid- to late nineteenth century has demonstrated that socioeconomic position, as represented by the occupation of the head of household, is not sufficient to predict consumer choices on the individual household level. The life cycle of the family, income strategy, size and composition of the household, and membership in an ethnic group, as well as the changing character of the market place, all affect individual household consumer choices (Cheek et al. 1983; Garrow 1982; Henry 1987; LeeDecker et al. 1987). The intensification of segmentation in society, as expressed through various ritualized behaviors including foodways (Shackel 1993), as well as subtle intraclass distinctions (Wall 1991), may also influence consumer choices and use. Although the South Mechanic Street households within the project area probably had access to both imported and domestic goods from the 1820s onward, what they chose to own provides insight beyond economic means.

2.2.3 *Public Health and the Quality of Life*

As industrialization progressed in nineteenth-century cities, public health and the quality of life declined for much of the population. The South Mechanic Street neighborhood is not unique in its transformation from a small enclave of private homes and family businesses to rundown tenements interspersed with commercial operations adjacent to the railroad tracks. While the health and health practices of a population have generally been considered through the analysis of patent medicine bottles and other remedies left in the archeological record, a direct evaluation of the parasitism of human and animal populations can be derived from the analysis of parasite ova from privy deposits (Mrozowski et al. 1989). Samples for this kind of analysis were taken from the privy at Number 41 South Mechanic

Street. It has been shown that the presence of parasites does not necessarily correlate with socioeconomic position (Shackel 1993a:18-20), again providing insights from archeological data that contradicts preconceived notions about which sections of the population are cleaner and healthier.

2.2.4 *Regional Comparisons*

The location of Cumberland on the eastern edge of the Appalachian Mountain range and the transportation connections to the eastern seaboard, including the C & O Canal and the B & O Railroad, suggest a regionalorientation to the east. The long-term National Park Service project in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, including numerous archeological investigations, provides data for comparison with the materials that were recovered at Mechanic Street. However, the distance to Baltimore, and Cumberland's rail connections to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wheeling, West Virginia, also suggests regional relationships with communities to the west. Location in Maryland's panhandle removes Cumberland geographically from the state's population centers, and diachronic archeological studies could illuminate the significance of political divisions versus geographical ones. While it is not possible to make these comparisons now (comparative data are lacking), the data from Mechanic Street may be used in the future to investigate this question.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 *Field Methods*

Phase II excavations at the Mechanic Street Site revealed that the major intact archeological deposits were located in the rear yard areas of the properties. In the areas closest to South Mechanic Street, these deposits were approximately 1 foot beneath the modern surface. In the back of the lots, these deposits were 3 feet below the modern surface owing to railroad activities. A backhoe with a straight bucket was used to remove the fill overlying the archeological deposits.

To facilitate the incorporation of the results from the Phase II excavations into the Phase III investigations, the site grid used during the Phase II excavations was reestablished. This site grid was established from a straight line extension of the South Mechanic Street curb to a point 15 feet north of the TCI Cablevision building (Figure 3). This grid datum point was designated N1000 E1200. A perpendicular east-west baseline was established with concrete nails set at N1000 E1170, E1140, E1110, E1080, E1050, E1020 and E1000. Two south-to-north baselines were extended from N1000 E1110 and N1000 E1050, with parallel points set at N1078, N1090, N1099, N1120, N1150, N1180, N1210, N1240 and N1250. Grid elevations were determined from depths below the top of the fire hydrant at the northwest corner of Harrison and South Mechanic streets, at approximate coordinates N1082 E1203.

The Phase III data recovery investigations at the Mechanic Street Site included the excavation of fifteen 5-by-5-foot excavation units, and the excavation of features exposed during Phase II and Phase III backhoe stripping. Prior to excavation, it was anticipated that three units would be excavated in each of the five yard areas defined by Phase I and Phase II investigations as having been associated with South Mechanic Street Number 39, Number 41, Number 43, and Number 45 (Figure 5). Due to modern disturbances, such as large cement pad located along South Mechanic Street and the disturbance associated with the railroad occupation of portions of the yards, the original excavation strategy proved to be impractical; therefore, two units were moved to areas containing intact archeological deposits. The result was the excavation of two units each in the yards of Numbers 39 and 41; three units in the yard of Number 43; and eight units in the yard of Number 45. Twelve of the fifteen units excavated were 5-by-5-foot units; the other three units (8, 10, and 11) were sized to accommodate large features or to avoid modern disturbances.

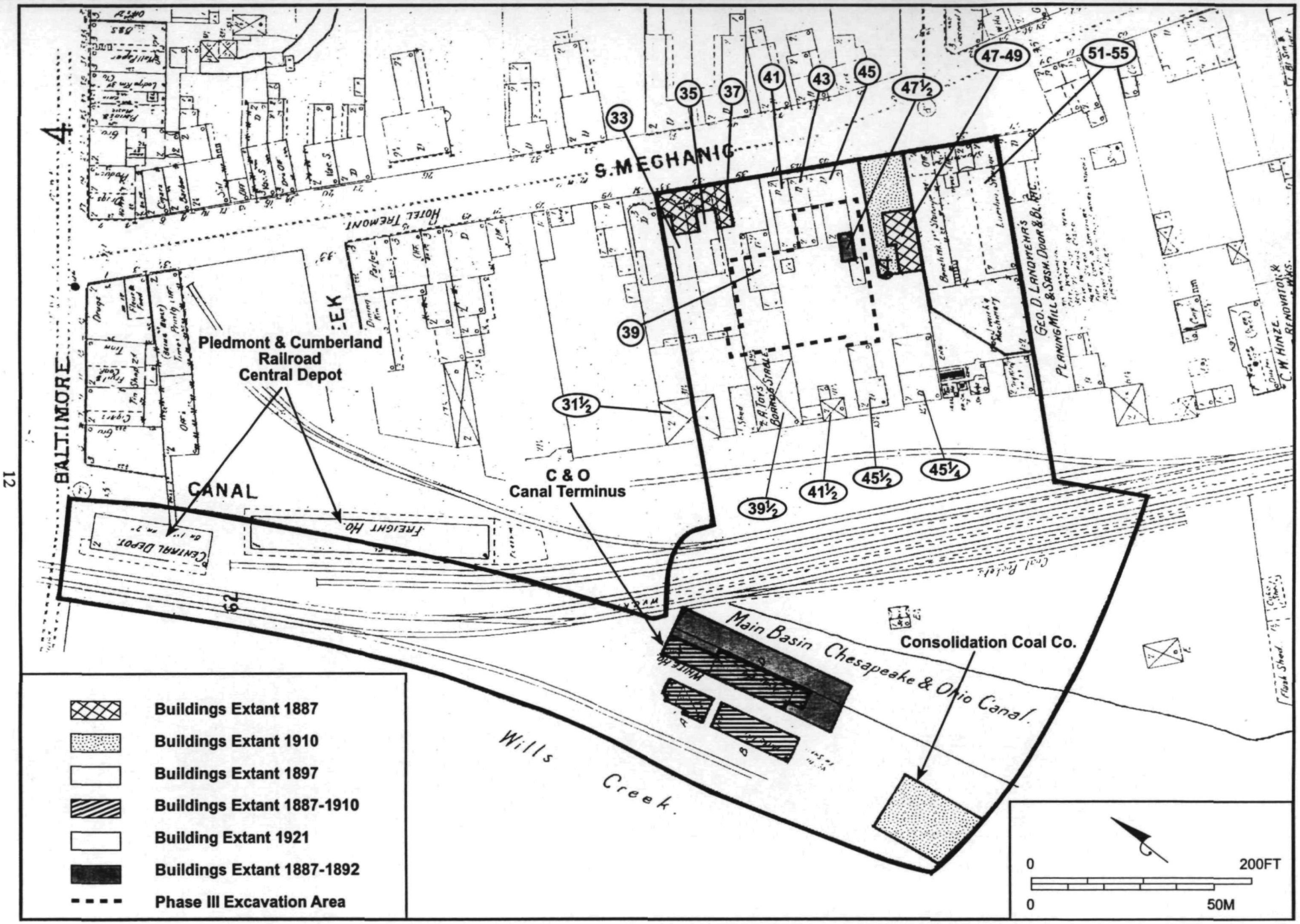


Figure 5. Location of lots and addresses within the project area. Detail of Cumberland, Maryland (Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1897).

Standard excavation and recordation procedures were followed during data recovery. Units were excavated stratigraphically by trowel and shovel. The stratigraphic unit was used to describe soil units, following common practice in urban excavations (Harris 1989; Cheek et al. 1991) where it has been observed that lenses, patches, and pockets of soil were more common than continuous layers. Stratigraphic units that were thicker than 1 foot were excavated in arbitrary units. These arbitrary units were .2-foot thick within soils identified as yard deposits and .5-foot thick elsewhere. Soils excavated by hand were passed through 1/4-inch hardware cloth.

Each stratigraphic unit was recorded on a standard excavation level form. Information on the horizontal and vertical boundaries of stratigraphic units, relationships between overlying and underlying strata, and artifact content was recorded. Excavated strata were described using standard soil texture classes and Munsell color descriptions (Munsell Color 1992). Soil profiles were drawn of representative walls for each unit. Appropriate plan maps of individual stratigraphic units or groups of strata were drawn. Artifacts were collected by stratigraphic unit, and provenience was recorded using a two-part number separated by a decimal point. For example, artifacts from excavation unit 13 strata 4 would be assigned the number 13.4. During Phase II excavations this format was a three-part number that included an operation number. In this case, number 1.2.3 represents operation 1, test unit 2, strata 3.

The locations of units and exposed structural features were mapped. Trash pits, post molds/holes, and historic trenches were assigned consecutive feature numbers during excavation. During Phase II field work, features were assigned numbers within operations with feature enumeration in each operation starting with the number 1. Field work was documented in black-and-white prints and color slides.

2.3.2 *Laboratory Processing*

Laboratory processing methods were identical for Phase I, II, and III artifacts. Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning. Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics and glass) were washed. Other artifacts (such as metal) were brushed to remove the dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, artifacts were identified by type, material, and function (Appendix I). Artifacts were temporarily stored by JMA; at the completion of the project, they will be delivered to MHT.

Flotation was carried out on Phase II and III materials in JMA's Alexandria laboratory using a modified 5-gallon bucket as a tank. In this method, a grate suspended at the midpoint of the bucket holds the soil sample to be floated; water enters 4 inches from the bottom of the bucket; and a spout set into the rim directs the light fraction to a mesh-lined sieve. The process is as follows: a liner of wedding veil is placed in the tank on top of the metal grate; the soil sample is placed on top of this liner; water enters from below the grate and agitates the sample; sludge falls through the grate and settles to the bottom; and the light fraction floats to the top and is caught in a mesh-lined sieve while the heavy fraction remains on top of the grate in the veil liner. When the sample is clean, the heavy and light fractions are removed and set aside to dry. The remaining water in the tank is emptied, the sludge removed, and the tank is rinsed.

The artifact catalog, which included both Phase II and III materials, was entered in a Dbase III+ program organized according to South's functional groups (South 1977). In this program, each artifact type has a unique code, which is entered into the computer along with the quantity and details about the artifact. With this program, one can manipulate entered data in a variety of ways.

2.3.3 *Analytical Methods*

Several standard analytical methods were employed during the analysis of the artifacts and an additional one was designed for this study. After cataloging, a minimum vessel analysis was performed on ceramics, bottles, and glass tableware. For each type of material, the minimum number of vessels (MNV) was totalled by analytical unit. For ceramics, the MNV was determined by matching rim sherds and examining decorated body sherds. Ware, decorative type, form, measurements, and maker's mark were all recorded on vessel forms. Each vessel was recorded on a separate sheet and set affiliations were recorded. Vessels were said to belong to a set when there were three different forms with the same decoration; a tea set includes two forms of the same decoration. Matches two vessel forms with the same decoration (including tea sets) were also recorded.

For bottles, the MNV was determined by counting the number of finishes. Finish type and manufacturer, mold type, color, and measurements were recorded for each vessel. Embossings were recorded, and an attempt was made to identify the design.

For table glassware, MNV was determined by matching rim sherds. Decorated body sherds were also examined for cross mends. Form, material, color, measurements, and patterns were recorded whenever possible.

The assignment of the excavated proveniences to stratigraphic and chronological position was done through the use of the Harris matrix (Harris 1989) method which is discussed in more detail in Section 4.1. The Harris matrix positions stratigraphic units with respect to one another. Once the matrix is formed on the basis of the physical relationships among stratigraphic units, the artifact contents of the units are examined to aid in "phasing" or assigning dates to a particular deposit and in grouping stratigraphic units into larger blocks of time which reflect significant behavioral events or historic contexts.

Two main methods were used in assessing the date of individual stratigraphic units: the mean ceramic date (MCD) and the *terminus post quem* (TPQ). The MCD was developed by South (1977) and is based on the median (or mid-point) date of the span of time during which a ceramic type was manufactured. The MCD multiplies the median date for an individual type by the number of sherds of that type, adds these products, and divides by the total number of sherds in the provenience producing a weighted mean of the median dates. This date is taken to represent the approximate median historic occupation date. Examination of eighteenth century sites indicated that the MCD was a close approximation of the median historic date (South 1977:236-237). This has not proved true for the later nineteenth century but does seem to be useful for the first half of the century.

The MCD has several drawbacks. First, it is based on the date of manufacture rather than the date of use which can vary from the date of manufacture to some extent. Second, it is most useful when the span of the date of manufacture is relatively short. Diagnostic changes in ceramic types are not as common or as frequent in the nineteenth century as they were in the eighteenth century with the result that types have long spans of manufacture. When the date of manufacture of a type extends from 1820 to the present, as does whiteware, for example, the MCD is weighted to the middle of this period (ca. 1900), a date that may be considerably different than the median historic occupation date. Furthermore, some archeologists aware of this problem use an arbitrary termination date for whiteware of 1900, thus making MCDs earlier than they should be. In this report we have terminated whiteware at 1921 when the railroad effectively sealed most of the site. Thus, the MCD is useful in the earlier portion of the nineteenth century, but not that useful in the later period. Bottle technology begins to change rapidly in the late nineteenth century and is more useful than ceramics in dating specific deposits. At this site there were few late nineteenth century deposits and therefore little dependence on bottles for detailed dating procedures.

The TPQ is used in conjunction with MCD to identify the latest beginning date of the artifacts included in a provenience. In theory, if the latest beginning manufacture date of an artifact in an assemblage is 1890, then the assemblage could not have been deposited earlier than that date. However, in practice, especially in urban sites, there is seldom any deposit that is in reality "sealed." Site formation processes such as human ground disturbance and bioturbation lead to intrusions into earlier deposits. To take these site formation processes into consideration, the frequency of the TPQ artifacts were examined. If there were one or a few artifacts and there was some evidence that the deposit had been disturbed, or that the late TPQ artifacts came from an interface with a later deposit, the TPQs were considered less important in assessing the date of the assemblage. In this case, the next earliest TPQ with a number of artifacts was used. In a large number of proveniences at the Mechanic Street Site, the TPQ date was earlier than the MCD. This relationship occurs when a deposit contains artifact types with a long span of manufacture, but has not been disturbed or occupied later.

Site formation processes were examined through several analytical techniques. South's bone ratio (South 1977:179-182), the ratio of the number of bones to the number of total artifacts, was used to separate refuse areas from areas close to dwelling areas. Density of artifacts per square foot was also used to define refuse zones. An average percentage completion index (APC) for ceramic vessels was developed to identify contexts that may have been secondary trash aggregates verses areas that were yard surfaces. The APC index was derived from data recorded during the minimum vessel analysis. The percentage of completion of each vessel was recorded. These were added for a provenience under study and divided by the number of minimum vessels in that provenience. Thus, if there were two minimum vessels in a pit and one was 20 percent complete and the other 10 percent complete, the average percentage complete index would be 15 percent (20+10)/2.

The artifact catalogue and functional analysis of the artifacts was based on the widely used South functional groups (1977). This widely used method was develop by Stanley South (1977). The particular version of theSouth system applied herein was developed by Garrow (1982) and has been applied to a series of urban sites on the East Coast (Cheek et al. 1983; Cheek et al. 1991; LeeDecker et al. 1987; Louis Berger & Associates 1986, among others). South's method classified artifacts into groups and classes defined on the basis of function. The artifact groups are kitchen, architecture, clothing, personal, furniture, arms, tobacco, and activities. Each group is further subdivided into classes, into which specific artifact types are placed. The functions associated with each group are self-explanatory, with the exception of the activities group. This group includes artifacts primarily associated with male activities, such as construction activity, farm tools, fishing gear, as well as miscellaneous artifacts, including toys and lamp-chimney glass. Although the activities group tends to be a catch-all group, its artifact classes can be analyzed separately to identify uncommon activities (functions) for an assemblage. Late nineteenth- and twentieth-century items for which function or probable purpose can be identified, such as car parts, are also placed in activities rather than in a miscellaneous group. A miscellaneous group is included in the catalogue which includes metal whose function is unidentifiable and other unassignable artifacts. This miscellaneous category is not included in the analysis.

In conjunction with the minimum vessel analysis for ceramics, a Miller ceramic index was calculated for each major analytical unit. Miller (1980, 1991) developed a method by which the relative cost of ceramic assemblages could be calculated. He complied ceramic price lists from the English potteries for a series of years from the early to late nineteenth century. The prices were standardized with the price of plain creamware set equal to 1.00. For each assemblage under consideration, the value for that type and form, in the closest appropriate year, is multiplied by the number of that type and form to get a product. The product is summed and divided by the total number of vessels. Separate indices for cups and saucers, plates, and bowls are usually calculated. A total ceramic index is also calculated for the entire assemblage.

3.0 HOUSEHOLD AND NEIGHBORHOOD IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY CUMBERLAND

3.1 Introduction

The Phase III project area is composed of portions of three of the original platted lots, lots 202, 273 and 274 (Figure 6). These lots were occupied by a number of buildings on the two earliest maps showing buildings in this area, the 1862 (Figure 6) and 1887 (Figure 7) maps. The numbers assigned to the historic building on the figures are the same as those used during the earlier phases of the project.

Only one feature from the southern edge of the rear portion of lot 202 was excavated during Phase III. The remainder of lot 202 was disturbed and not recommended for additional work (Yamin et al. 1993). The address of that portion of lot 202 was 37 South Mechanic Street in 1887. In the 1890s when four houses were replaced with three, it was 35 South Mechanic Street. The addresses of the other buildings in 1887 were Numbers 39 (north half of 273), 41 and 43 (south half of 273), and 45, 47, and 49 (274) South Mechanic Street. All of lot 273 was included in the project area. In lot 274 only Number 45 was in the Phase III project area, that is, a little more than the north half of lot 274 was included in the Phase III excavations. The address numbers changed slightly in the mid-1880s to the 1887 addresses and later in the 1900s changed again. The 1887 addresses will be used as the main reference base. When appropriate, reference will be made to the earlier addresses. No domestic archeological deposits from the 1900s were excavated; therefore, it is not necessary to discuss these later address changes.

Some lots were combined or subdivided during land transactions. The original lots were 66 feet wide along South Mechanic Street, and 168 feet deep from the street toward Wills Creek. Lot 273 was divided into two 33-foot lots by 1813. The north half of 273 was bought and sold as a single property until the twentieth century. Until 1825, the south half of 273 and lot 274 were bought and sold independently. However, by 1825 they were owned by the same family and were passed from one generation of the family to the next as one property. In 1886 the northern 19.42 feet of the south half of 273 was sold; but the rest of the property remained in the hands of the descendants of the original family of owners until the early 1900s when it was further subdivided (Yamin et al. 1993).

3.2 Households

Table 1 summarizes the available information on residence for the South Mechanic Street neighborhood, defined as Lots 199 to 310. The table is organized by lot and 1887 address. Addresses from the pre-1887 documents are noted after the names of the residents. The entrees with question marks indicate uncertainty about whether the people or families resided at the address indicated.

Table 2 presents the households within the Phase III project area by address and period by occupation. The following discussion details the available information on these households.

The periods correspond roughly to the historic context periods defined for Allegany County (Wesler et al. 1981:90-101). However, they are modified to reflect the local history and archeology of the project area. Period I includes the years from 1795 to 1840; Period IIa includes 1840 to 1870; Period IIb includes 1870 to 1912; Period III includes 1912 to 1940; and, Period IV, the modern period, includes 1930-1993. The reasons for these divisions will be presented in this section and in section 4.0. The discussion of the residents for these periods is restricted to the first three periods (I, IIa, and IIb) because there were no residential domestic deposits from the later periods that were not disturbed.

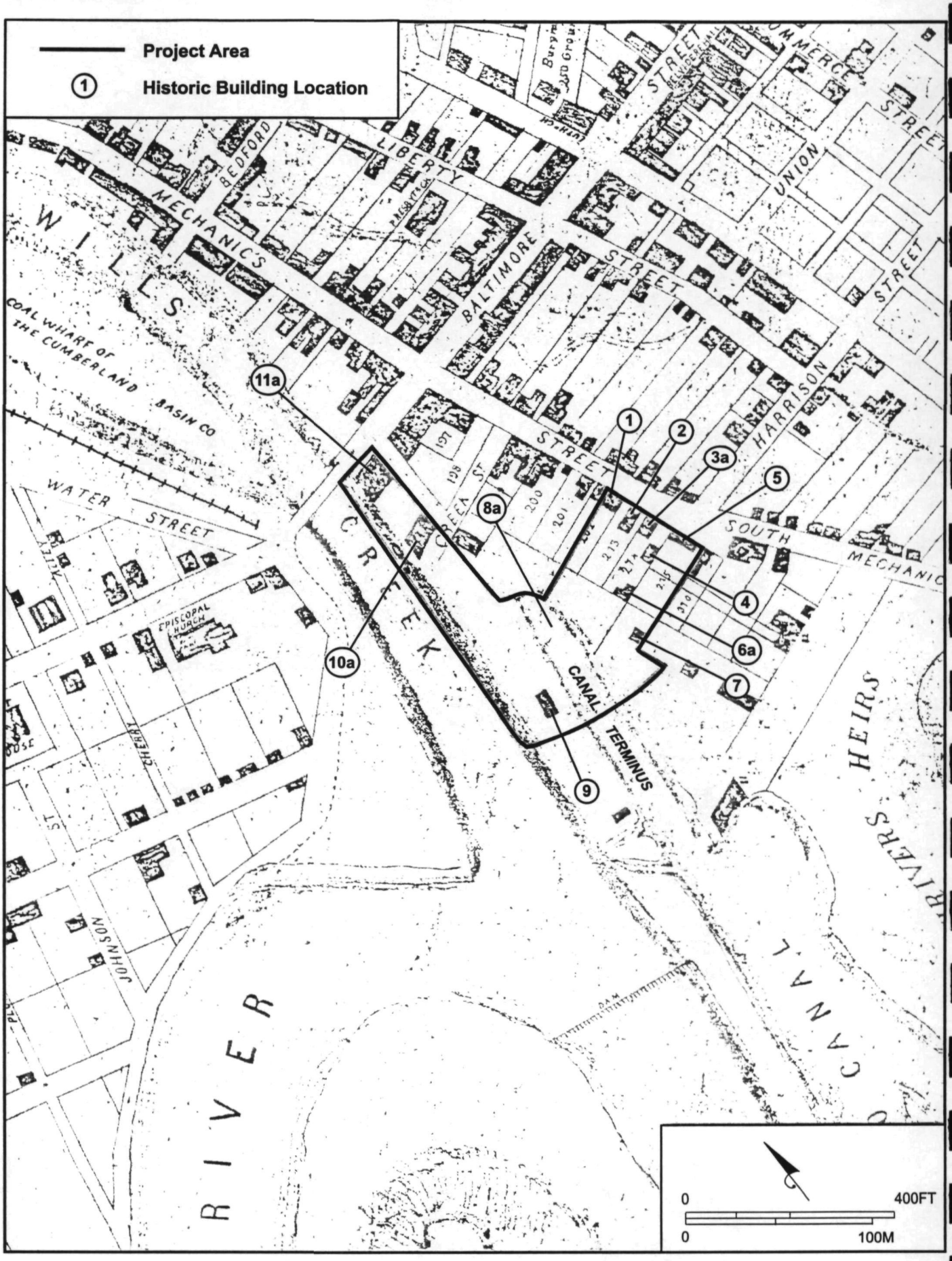


Figure 6. Detail of *Map of Cumberland, Allegany Co.,Md.* (U.S. War Department [1862]), showing building locations in the project area.

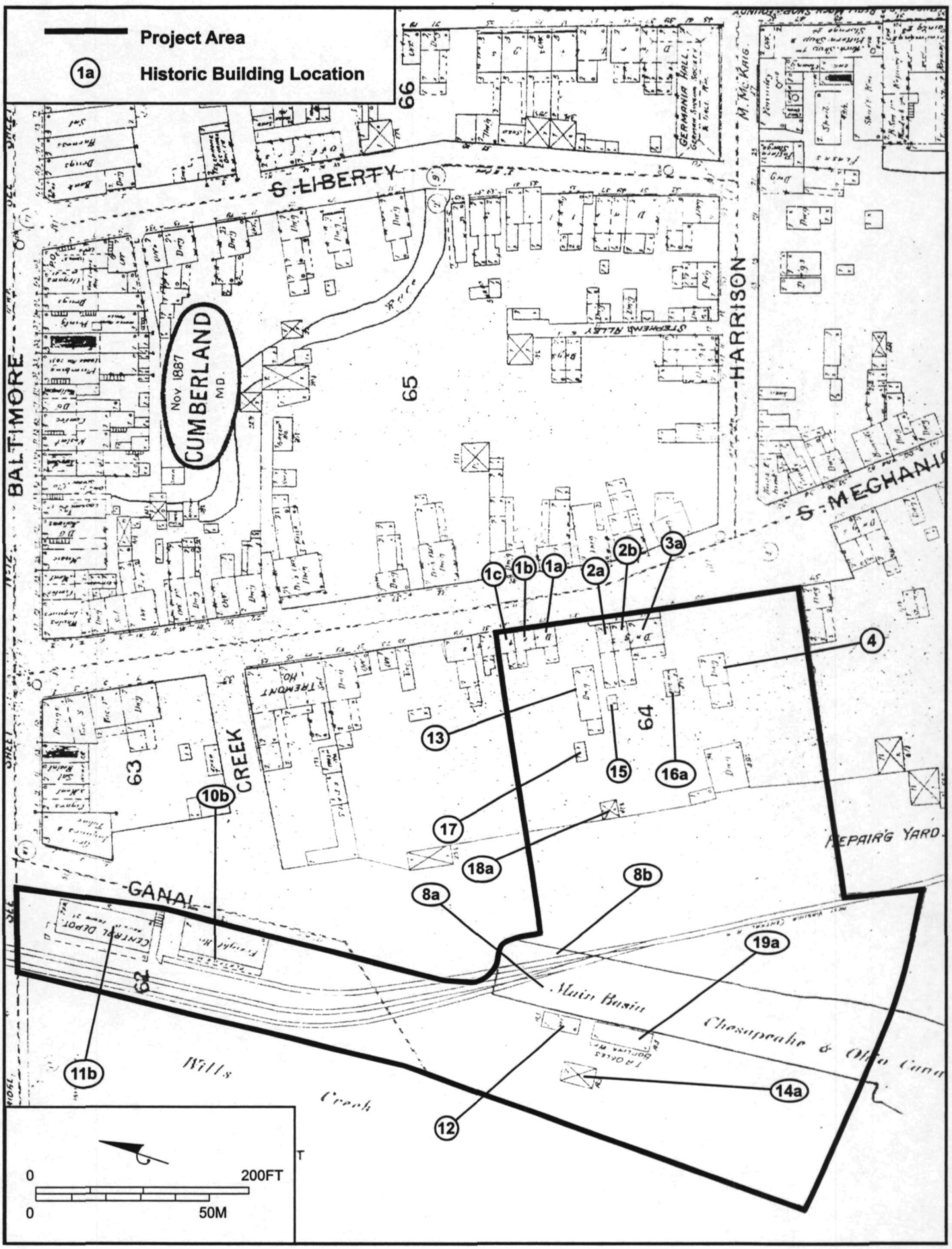


Figure 7. Detail of *Cumberland, Maryland* (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1887), showing building locations in the project area.

Table 1. Reconstruction of residents on the west side of South Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland.

Lot numbers	1887 Address	1813 (Lowder-milk 1878)	1833 (Lowder-milk 1878)	1840 USPC	1850 USPC	1860 USPC	1870 USPC	1876 Daily News	1880 USPC	1884-5 PCD	1887 Address
Lot 199	19	Dowden, Thomas	Dowden, Thomas	Dowden, William (?)		Hotel	Hotel	Hotel	Tremont Hotel	Tremont Hotel	19
	21										21
Lot 200	23	Wineow, Henry	Wineow, Henry					Erlougher, J.H. 19			23
	25						Sullivan, James	Sullivan, James 23		Sullivan, James 25	25
Lot 201	27	Fisher, Michael	Fisher, John and Wm.	Fisher, Michael (?)	Fisher, Wm. (?)			Craddock, John 27	Copp, John 27	Engleman, Jacob 27	27
	29										29
Lot 202	31	Koontz, Nicholas	Koontz, M., Widow				Morris, Ann		Brown, Jerome 29		31
	33						Hurphich, D./ Leasure, A.		Hahn, Bridget 31	Hahn, Bridget 31	33
	35						Mullen, William		Wright, John 33	Robinson, Martha 33	35
	37						Meyers, Thomas		Harner, Marg. (wid) 33½		37
North Half Lot 273	39	Rogers, A.	Sires, James	Charles, Samuel (?)	Charles, Margaret (?)		Wilkins, Wm.		Wilkins, Wm. 35	Wilkins, Wm. 35	39
South Half Lot 273	41	Russell, Elnathan	Russell, Elnathan	Russell, Elizabeth (?)	Russell, Elizabeth (?)			Brandt, A.M. 37	Issac, Thomas 37		41
	43						Russell, John		unoccupied 39		43

Table 1. Reconstruction of residents on the west side of South Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland. (Continued)

Lot numbers	1887 Address	1813 (Lowder-milk 1878)	1833 (Lowder-milk 1878)	1840 USPC	1850 USPC	1860 USPC	1870 USPC	1876 Daily News	1880 USPC	1884-5 PCD	1887 Address
Lot 274	45	Russell, Elnathan no building (?)	Russell, Elnathan	Russell, Abraham	Russell, Abraham	Russell, Abraham	Russell, Martha		King, Alex. 41	King, Alex. 41	45
	47								unoccupied 43		47
	49					McCullogh, Joseph (?)	McCullogh, Joseph (?)		unoccupied 45	Morgan, Wm. 43 (?)	49
	49 ½						Johnson, Samuel (?)				49½
Lot 275	51 empty lot						Craver, John (?)		Miller, August 47		51
	53 empty lot					Reid, George (?)	Reid, George,	Reid, George 49	Reid, George 49	Reid, Robert 49	53
	55 empty lot							Stapleton, Mrs. J. (Wid.) 51	Stapleton, Margaret 49½		55
Lot 310	57						Dowden, Lloyd & Wm.	Dowden, Wm. 53	Dowden, Lloyd 51	Dowden, Wm. 53	57
									Dowden, Wm. 53		

Table 2. Households associated with address by period, Mechanic Street Site, Cumberland, Maryland.

	Period I			Period IIa			Period IIb				
	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
39	Tenants			Samuel Charles			William Wilkins			Tenants	
41	Elnathan Russell			Elizabeth Russell			Tenants				
43							E. John Russell	Tenants		A. King	
45				Abraham Russell			Martha Russell	M. Russell/ A. King		Tenants	

In section 3.2.2 the residents of periods IIa and IIb are discussed together because of the continuity in residents from one period to the next. However, in section 3.3, which discusses the correlation of archeological deposits with the historic households, Periods IIa and IIb are discussed separately.

3.2.1 *Period I Residents*

Only two sources of information on the lot occupants in the early period were discovered. One is a list for 1813 developed by Will H. Lowdermilk, a descendent of an early Cumberland family. This list was developed from "the most reliable data that can be obtained" (Lowdermilk 1878:289), probably the remembrances of residents. However, he does not say what sources he used to create the early "sketch" of the town. The second source is a published list of people who lost houses and goods in the great 1833 fire, that burned almost all of Mechanic Street (Lowdermilk 1878:327-328). There is a fair amount of congruence between these two lists for the western side of South Mechanic Street (within the project area) from Harrison Street north to Creek Street, and beyond, from Creek to Baltimore Street, outside of the study area.

In 1813 the residents of South Mechanic Street, from Harrison Street to Creek Street were Elnathan Russell, A. Rogers, Nicholas Koontz, Michael Fisher, Henry Wineow, and Thomas Dowden (Lowdermilk 1878:289). In 1833 both the owner and residents were listed, with the owner being listed as having lost one or more houses and the residents having lost furniture, tools, and/or money. The residents were Elnathan Russell, James Sires, Widow Koontz, M., John and Wm. Fisher, H. Wineow, and Thos. Dowden (Lowdermilk 1878:327-328).

The specific lots in the Phase III project area in 1833 from Harrison Street north were owned by Elnathan Russell; David Lynn, who lived at an estate in another part of town called Rose Hill (Lowdermilk 1878:339); and Widow Koontz. Russell and Koontz also appear in the 1813 list with a tenant, A. Rogers, a butcher, listed between them. Koontz bought lot 202 in 1795 (Allegheny County Deed Books [ACDB]:A/530). Russell, a blacksmith (Lowdermilk 1878:290), bought the south half of 273 in 1812 (ACDB:F/359) and all of 274 in 1825 (ACDB:M/707). The appearance of Fisher, Wineow, and Dowden in the same order to the north of the Koontz property in both lists strengthens the assumption that both sources list people in the order in which they were living on the street.

Russell, who may have been the "Ell Russell" of the 1810 census (United States Bureau of Census, Population Manuscript Census [USCP] 1810), was probably living on his portion of lot 273 in 1813. In 1826 the lot and house (on the south half of 273) were worth $166 (Allegheny County Tax Assessments [ACTA] 1825-1833). He may also have built a house on 274 by 1829, given the taxable value of the improvements as $100; on the other hand, the improvement on 274 may have been his blacksmith shop or carriage shop, which Lowdermilk says was still standing when he wrote his history (1878:290). Since no artifacts were found which indicate a blacksmith shop on lot 273 or on the excavated (northern) half of lot 274, it seems probable that the shop was located on the southern half oflot 274.

The only historic map likely to reflect the early-period buildings is the 1862 map (Figure 6). If there was stability from Period I to 1862 in the number and distribution of dwellings, the map may document the location of the houses at the end Period I. Historic building 2 (HB2) may have been Russell's house, which, like his carriage shop, survived the 1833 fire (Lowdermilk 1878:324). The 1829 improvements may have been HB3 or HB4 on lot 274, which may have been his blacksmith or carriage shop. Thus, from 1812 to the 1830s, Russell and his family probably occupied his portion of 273 and may have had a shop on 274. Another less likely possibility is that Russell moved his family and shop to 274 and rented the house on 273.

Elnathan Russell, who is listed in the 1820 and 1830 censuses (USCP 1820, 1830) for Allegany County, died in 1834 and willed the land to his wife Elizabeth until their youngest child became an adult. At that time, the land was to be distributed among the children or sold (Allegheny County Will Book [ACWB]:A/353).

Although the pre-1850 censuses list only the name of the head of the family, they do provide useful information on household structure. Several members of the household appear to have been family members. The others were probably boarders who may also have been Russell's employees.

In the 1820 census there were five people in the Elnathan Russell household. Two were males 16 or younger, one was a male aged 17 to 26, one was a female in the same age bracket, and the last was a male over 45. In the 1830 census, the Elnathan Russell household contains nine members: there are two male children under five, a boy and a girl in the 10-to-15-year old age bracket, two males in the 15-20 bracket, a male and a female in the 20-30 year old bracket, and one male in the 40-50 bracket.

Elnathan Russell was probably the oldest individual in each census. His son Abraham, listed in the 1850 census as 39 years old, was probably the male under 10 in 1820 and one of the males 15 to 20 in 1830. Elizabeth Russell was listed in the 1850 census as 47, only eight years older than Abraham Russell at that time. The Elizabeth listed in 1850 would have been approximately 17 years old in 1820 and obviously would not have been the mother of a nine-year-old Abraham. She could have been a daughter; however, other evidence suggests that she was Russell's second wife, who was not listed in the 1820 census. First, she was not one of the three other children, all sons, from whom Abraham bought the property in the 1850s (see below). Second, there is a 10-to-15-year gap between Abraham and the two male children listed in the 1830 census, a birth interval common with half-siblings. Third, the 1840 household of the widowed Elizabeth Russell, after Elnathan had died, included herself and three male children under the age of 15: two between 10 and 15 years old and one between 5 and 10. These three male children are probably David, John, and William Russell from whom Abraham bought the property in the 1850s. Second, there is a 10-to-15 year gap between Abraham and the two male children listed in the 1830 census, a birth interval common with half-siblings. Third, the 1840 household of the widowed Elizabeth Russell, after Elnathan had died, included herself and three male children under the age of 15: two between 10 and 15 years old and one between 5 and 10. These three male children are probably David, John, and William Russell from Abraham bought the property in the 1850s.

If the argument put forth above is correct, two of the five people in the 1820 household are identified: Elnathan and Abraham. The two males aged 11 to 26 and the one female 16 to 26 could have been relatives, such as older brothers of Abraham (although this seems unlikely) or servants or employees of

Elnathan Russell. Five of the ten individuals in the 1830 census are identified Elnathan, Elizabeth, and Abraham and two young sons. This leaves three teenaged or older males and one female 10 to 15 years of age. One of the males could have been listed in the 1820 census but the others could not have been. This suggests that they were employees of Elnathan who worked in his carriage shop and boarded on his property. This pattern, which clearly occurs later, may have started as early as 1820.

The north half of lot 273, adjacent to the Russell property, was owned by Thomas Beall of Samuel until 1814; by John Shuck until 1823; and by David Lynn until 1839. Since all of these individuals are known to have lived elsewhere (Lowdermilk 1878:289-292), it is reasonable to assume that the property was occupied by a succession of renters. The names of two of these renters are known, but little else is known about them. One is A. Rogers, who was a butcher; and the other was James Sires, about whom nothing is known but his name.

Assuming HB2 is on the south half of lot 273 on the 1862 map, no dwelling is located on the north half of the lot. Since there is evidence that this lot was occupied in Period I, it seems likely that there was a succession of buildings on this lot and that it happened to be vacant when the 1862 map was made.

There is no documentary evidence to indicate that the Phase III project area was occupied before 1813. But Lowdermilk's list and the existence of a house on lot 202 by 1795 implies that occupation may have taken place before 1795. After 1813, the north half of 273 was probably occupied throughout the early period by a succession of renters, one of whom was a butcher. The south half of 273 appears to have been occupied by Elnathan Russell who acquired the property in 1812. Russell is known to have been a blacksmith and to have had a wagon shop somewhere on the property. He probably serviced the wagons which traveled the National Road. Whether Russell maintained his residence on the south half of 273 or moved to 274 is not indicated in the documents.

3.2.2 *Period IIa and IIb Residents*

The north half of 273 was owned by the Charles family from 1839 to 1863/1864; it was bought for the sum of only five dollars from the Lynn heirs (ACDB:W/460). Samuel Charles, who was married to Margaret Charles, appears in the Allegany County census for the first time in 1830 and again in 1840. He had probably died before the 1850 census. In 1863 and 1864 several people conveyed the north half of 273 to Margaret Charles's daughter, Adelaide Wilkins. Adelaide paid George Charles, her brother, and his wife, $100 (ACDB:20/736); she paid Christian and Augustus Hoffman and wife $100 (ACDB:23/294); and she paid her mother $10 (ACDB:21/410). It is not clear from the deeds when or why the Hoffmans acquired an interest in the property; perhaps Augustus Hoffman's wife was a Charles. Adelaide Wilkins and her husband, William, held the property until 1896.

William H. Wilkins was a jeweler (USCP 1870; 1880) and a watchmaker (Polk 1884-85). He was 32 in 1864 when the purchase was finalized; his wife, who actually purchased the property, was 27. In 1870 they had four children 5 years of age or younger. Their property's value was listed as $1800 in the census for that year and as $1600 in the 1876 tax assessment. They had no additional children in 1880, but Margaret Charles, the Wilkins's mother-in-law, was living with them. All the children, including the oldest, a daughter listed as 16 years old, were at school in 1880. By the 1884-85 city directory Samuel, the 18-year-old son, was listed as a paper hanger.

The historic map of 1862 appears to show the north half of 273 vacant. This half could have remained vacant after the 1833 fire and the lot could have been vacant during the Charles ownership period with the Charles family living elsewhere. In 1850 Margaret Charles and her five children are listed two census households before the Russells, suggesting that they lived on the street near the Russells, presumably on the lot they owned.

If the lot did have a house occupied by the Charles family, it seems to have been demolished sometime before the 1862 map was drawn, possibly in anticipation of the construction of HB13, the Wilkins's house. HB13, which was set back from the street, appears on the 1887 Sanborn map and survived after 1910.

In summary, the north half of lot 273, which was designated as 35 South Mechanic Street until the mid-1880s when it was renumbered 39 South Mechanic Street, may have been occupied during Period IIa from 1839 to 1864 by the Charles family, of which Adelaide Wilkins was a daughter. However, little is known of that family and it is possible that the property was a rental property or vacant during this time.

The lot was occupied during the later years of Period IIa and into Period IIb from 1864 to 1896 by the Wilkins family, a family that went through a normal cycle of development. Adelaide Wilkins probably acquired the property shortly after her marriage; the family was still living on the property in 1884-1885 (Polk 1884-1885) when the oldest child, a daughter, would have been 21 and the youngest, 15. It is unknown if they continued to reside on the property until they sold it, although it seems likely.

The adjacent property, the south half of 273 and all of 274, continued to be occupied by the Russell family. The tax records for the property after Elnathan Russell's death (ACTA 1833-41) show that the value of the smaller parcel (south half of 273) was $2000 and the value of the larger $1500 indicating that the smaller portion of the property had more valuable improvements. This is interpreted to mean that the better house was on the smaller property and that the Russells were inhabiting it. One of Elnathan Russell's sons, Abraham, bought all the shares in the property from his half-brothers and a Julian Shyster in 1854 and 1855 (ACDB:13/38, ACDB:13/40, ACDB:11/589,ACDB:12/760).

In both the 1840 and 1850 manuscript censuses, Elizabeth and Abraham Russell are enumerated in that order. Although the order in which the census was conducted is not easily discerned from the manuscript, the enumerator seems to have proceeded from north to south. It is likely that Elizabeth and Abraham, two related heads of household, were surveyed in sequence and lived next to each other. Since the Charles family, which lived at 35 South Mechanic Street, was also listed before Elizabeth Russell in both censuses, we would argue that Elizabeth lived on lot 273 and Abraham on 274.

Abraham Russell's "house and lot" on South Mechanic Street were valued at $3,500 in 1867 (ACTA 1867-1875), the same as in 1841 (ACTA 1833-1841). The 1862 map shows three buildings on lot 274 and one on lot 273. As discussed above, Elizabeth Russell may have been living on lot 273 and Abraham Russell on lot 274. These four buildings perhaps indicate that the "house and lot" statement in the assessment records is formulaic rather than descriptive. The total assessed value of the property in 1876 (ACTA 1876-1896) was slightly more than that given for the Russell property in 1867.

Abraham Russell resided on the South Mechanic Street property and was the proprietor of a carriage manufacturing business in 1860 called A. Russell & Son. He may have developed this business from the wagon shop of his father. Abraham was also mentioned as having invented a heavier type of carriage, with which Lucius Stockton, one of the early stage line owners, experimented (Stegmaier et al. 1976:109).

The 1840 household of Abraham Russell was composed of a male and female child under 5, five males and one female aged 20 to 30 years. The one male and the female and two children are undoubtedly Abraham and Martha Russell and their first two children. The remaining four adult males were probably boarders, who may have worked in the carriage factory. The 1850 census lists two young males, David and Frederick, aged 17 and 18, respectively, who were listed out of age order at the end of the list of Abraham's children. Since no last name is given, it seems most likely that they are Russells; David could have been the youngest of Elnathan's second set of children. The name Frederick appears for the only time here. The 1860 Abraham Russell household includes ten individuals including 7 family members, two males in their 20s, and one in his teens. These males included a wheelwright, a painter, and an apprentice blacksmith, all of whom could have found employment in a carriage manufactory.

The 1860 United States census of manufacturers (USCM) suggests that hand-craftsman businesses like Russell's carriage manufactory were labor intensive and returned relatively little value for the wages paid. Using information on the average annual wages and value of annual production for various businesses presented in the 1860 census schedule, it is possible to calculate a ratio of the value of annual products to the average annual wages. The ratio is only an indicator of the relative profitability of a business since it does not take into account capital invested in the business or the cost of materials. However, because wages are the largest part of the overhead of most businesses, the ratio should indicate the relative profitability of an enterprise. The firms listed in Table 3 were chosen to represent the range of businesses in Cumberland in 1860. Each entry represents one business enterprise although two examples of some businesses were included to illustrate the range of the products to wage ratio within one industry.

Table 3. Ratio of income to wages for selected business, Cumberland, Maryland, 1860 (USCM 1860).

Type of Firm	Average Monthly Wages	Yearly Wages	Value Annual Products	Ratio Products to Wages
Planning Mill	$60	$720	$17,100	23.75
Flouring & Plaster Mill	$77	$924	$20,000	21.65
Tannery	$400	$4,800	$85,000	17.71
Distillery	$240	$2,880	$44,250	15.36
Saw Mill	$20	$240	$1,800	7.50
Beer	$40	$480	$3,500	7.29
Tannery	$52	$624	$4,450	7.13
Manfctry Wagons & Plows	$75	$900	$4,200	4.67
Boat Builder	$833	$9,996	$46,250	4.63
Cigar	$30	$360	$1,415	3.93
Merchant Tailor & Clth. Manfct.	$396	$4,752	$17,250	3.63
Boot & Shoe	$260	$3,120	$11,085	3.55
Cabinet Manufactory	$240	$2,880	$9,000	3.13
Foundary	$810	$9,720	$29,100	2.99
Saddlery	$60	$720	$2,150	2.99
Printer & Publisher	$150	$1,800	$4,000	2.22
Carriage Manufactory*	$240	$2,880	$6,300	2.19
Boot & Shoe	$55	$660	$1,390	2.11
Cabinet Manufactory	$90	$1,080	$2,200	2.04
Copper & Tinware Manfactory	$40	$480	$900	1.88
Brick Manfactory	$300	$3,600	$3,500	0.97

* Russell Carriage Manufactory

The ratio for Russell's carriage manufactory is fifth from the bottom of the 21 firms listed (Table 3), indicating that he was receiving little more than twice as much for his product as he was spending on wages. This income, however, does not necessarily reflect profit, because it does not take into account his materials' cost. It is clear that in the hierarchy of businessmen in Cumberland, Russell was not among the wealthy.

Abraham died between 1867 and 1870 leaving his widow, Martha, as head of household by 1870 (USCP). Martha Russell's household included her youngest daughter, Matilda (20), a female domestic (20), and one boarder, a male coach painter (23). E. [Elnathan] John Russell (36), the oldest son of

Abraham, took over the carriage business (USCM 1880; Sanborn 1887). The ratio of value of products to yearly wages was even less than his father's ratio 20 years earlier. In 1880, the ratio was 1.5 (USCM 1880). E. John Russell's household includes his wife and four children under the age of 10 and a domestic. He was no longer living on South Mechanic Street in 1880 (USCP).

Historic maps indicate that the carriage manufactory in 1887, and probably earlier, was located one block east of the project area on South Center Street near the corner of Harrison. Map data also indicate that the business was closed or moved to a new location between 1892 and 1897 (Sanborn 1892, 1897) when E. John Russell was between 58 and 63 years old, implying that he continued the business until he retired.

No addresses were given in the 1870 census. However, if the census order can be taken as indicative of the order of the families on the block, the E. John Russell household was living on the southern part of 273, next to the Wilkins household. Russell's mother, Martha, a widow of 57, and his sister, Matilda, aged 20, were living in the next house to the south, probably on 274. Although the 1876 city directory does not mention the Russells or the Wilkinses, it is likely that they were living in the project area at that date. The 1876 tax records give the assessed value for Martha Russell's property (the lot and house) at $3,800, the same as it was ten years before when her husband was assessed.

By 1874, Alexander King had married Matilda Russell, when they were both in their mid-twenties. He was a justice of the peace in 1880 (USCP) and a "collector" in 1884 (CD) and 1900 (USCP). The couple had three children all under the age of 6 in 1880 (USCP). At this time the family was living with Matilda's mother Martha (68) at 41 South Mechanic Street, which was on lot 274. With the change in addresses, 41 became 45 South Mechanic Street.

Information in the 1876 directory (Daily News 1876) and the 1880 census indicates that an additional house must have been built after 1862 and before 1876 on the south half of 273. The tax records are insufficient to establishwhen this occurred. In 1876, the house at 37 South Mechanic Street (which was to become Number 41) was occupied by A. M. Brandt, a coal hauler. In 1880, the Isaac Thomas family lived at Number 37, adjacent to the Wilkins family at Number 35. Thomas was a 55-year-old man with a 52-year-old wife and four children; the oldest, a daughter, was 25. He worked as a puddler in a rolling mill and his son, 19, worked as a fireman also in a rolling mill. The two teenage girls were at school. The father, mother, and oldest daughter were born in Wales; the three younger children were born in England. It is possible that Thomas came to Cumberland specifically to find work in the rolling mill. The house at 39 South Mechanic Street (which was to become Number 43) and which may have been occupied by E. J. Russell and his family in the 1870s was unoccupied in 1880 (USCP 1880).

Martha Russell died in the early or mid-1880s. Due to a dispute with other members of the Russell family over the inheritance of the property, a trustee was appointed. In 1885 the trustee conveyed all of 274 and half of 273 to Matilda Russell King for $2,800. Matilda immediately joined it to her husband's adjacent land. Exactly where this land was located is unclear, but it is most probably out of the Phase III area and the deeds do not list it as a lot number. This suggests that it was between the platted lots and Wills Creek (Figure 6).

Alexander King, father of the Alexander King who married Matilda Russell, was a relatively rich farmer. He had a family of 11 children in 1860 (an increase of six over the 1850 census). King's property was valued at $15,000 in the 1850 census. In the 1860 population census, his property value (when he was 50) had increased to $23,500 and his personal property to $8,000. The majority of his property was in farmland: 500 acres of improved and 500 acres of unimproved land. His son Alexander, who married Matilda Russell, was listed in 1860 as a farmer at the age of 15.

Matilda King, in the same month after receiving control over the Russell property, sold the northern 19.42 feet of the south half of 273 to George Herbut. This lot, originally with the address of 37 South Mechanic Street, was designated 41 South Mechanic Street by 1887 (Figure 7) and retained that desig-

nation until the 1920s. This portion of lot 273 was valued at $1100 while the rest of Matilda King's property (39 and 41 South Mechanic Street, after 1884-1885[Polk 1884-1885], 43 and 45 South Mechanic Street) was valued at $2,700.

Matilda died in 1892 (age 44) and left her land to her husband. Alexander remarried shortly thereafter; he and his second wife, Louisa, had two additional children (according to the 1900 census record she gave birth at age 50 and 52; possibly there is an error in the census record or in our transcription). They are listed as living in Number 43, which would be on lot 273. Alexander King may have moved after his first wife died.

In summary, the occupants of the addresses on the Russell property are fairly clear. Elizabeth Russell, the widow of Elnathan, continued to live on the southern half of 273 on the original Russell home lot until she died in the 1850s. Occupants of this address are unknown until 1870, when Abraham's oldest son, E. John Russell, lived there. Elnathan's oldest son, Abraham, lived on lot 274, probably at Number 45, from at least 1840 until he died in the mid-1860s. His widow, Martha Russell, continued to live there into the 1890s. Her daughter's family may have lived at the same address until Matilda Russell King died in 1892. Her son, E. J. Russell, lived at Number 43 (the southern half of the south half of 273) in 1870 and presumably for some years before and after. This property was vacant in 1880 and, by 1900, was occupied by Alexander King and his second wife.

The building on Number 41 South Mechanic Street was built between 1862 and 1887. The two known occupants, in 1876 and 1880, were working class, one unskilled and one skilled, and it is known that the 1880 occupant had a family.

3.3 Archeological Deposits and Households

Table 2 summarizes the discussion in section 3.2 and shows the head of household for each 1887 address. The sections below discuss some of the issues involved in assigning these household to these addresses.

3.3.1 *Period I*

The early deposits on the north half of 273 (Number 39 in 1887) cannot be assigned to a particular household since a succession of renters seem to have occupied the lot. The early deposits in the south half of 273 (Numbers 43-41 in 1887) are primarily assignable to Elnathan Russell and his family. Archeological deposits in 45 may also be assigned to Russell since he was occupying this lot as well. Although we do not know if he actually lived on the lot, the area excavated was adjacent to Number 43 and probably received trash from the dwelling at that address.

3.3.2 *Period IIa*

At Number 39, archeological deposits from the end of Period IIa can be assigned with confidence to the Wilkins family. The beginning of the Period IIa may be assigned to another family, the Charles family, but this is less certain.

The main occupants of the south half of lot 273, Numbers 41 and 43, in Period IIa were the second wife and family of Elnathan Russell. The children were all boys. In the 1860s or 1870s the south half of lot 273 was divided in two and another building was constructed, creating HB2A and HB2B, Numbers 41 and 43. The E. John Russell family also lived on the lot, probably at number 43, for an unknown period in the 1870s and perhaps earlier when Russell was starting his family. In fact, the house may have been built for him. Occupants of Number 41 for the last decades of Period II were renters. The two known

occupants in 1876 and 1880 were working class, one unskilled and one skilled, and it is known that the 1880s occupants were a family.

Russell households occupied the north half of lot 274 at Number 45 throughout Period IIa. Abraham Russell lived there first, followed by his widowed wife.

3.3.3 *Period IIb*

The last period includes occupations from 1870 to 1912. Few archeological deposits contain artifacts that are markers from that period. Alexander King, his wife, Matilda Russell King, and her mother, Martha Russell, lived at Number 45 until the 1890s. Alexander King and his second family moved to Number 43 in 1900. The Wilkins family continued to occupy Number 39 until the 1890s. However, the other occupations were by working-class and white-collar renters.

3.4 The Neighborhood

The purpose of studying the neighborhood is to characterize this portion of Cumberland in terms of residents' occupations and relative position in society; the residents' household structure and household type; and the native stability and change in the neighborhood. This information will help in understanding the social context of the inhabitants of the Phase III lots and enable us to understand the development of the project area. It will also help determine if an archeological neighborhood analysis is warranted.

An archeological neighborhood analysis is based on two principles: high mobility in urban populations and the difficulty of attaching any particular census household to particular archeological deposits (see Cheek and McCarthy 1990; Cheek et al. 1991). It is feasible, however, to identify household types--households that have a similar structure based on income, ethnicity, and/or composition. Since household types tend to cluster in neighborhoods, it is conceptually possible to group excavated household deposits from one household type and compare them to grouped collections from other neighborhoods. In such a procedure, the deposits are considered a sample of the neighborhood. Since the analytical unit, the neighborhood, is aggregated data, it is less likely to suffer from the major problem of data taken from a single household, that is, that one household may be an aberrant representative of its type. Furthermore, work in three neighborhoods in the District of Columbia showed that neighborhoods with mixed household types could be distinguished from neighborhoods with a single household type by a variety of relationships among artifact classes (Cheek et al. 1991).

For the purposes of this study, the neighborhood will be defined as the west side of South Mechanic Street from Creek Street on the north to a few feet south of its intersection with Harrison Street (see Figures 7 and 8). This includes lots 199, 200, 201, 202, 273, 274, 275 and 310 and the houses on them (Table 1). The area along the rear of this block of lots on the west side of South Mechanic Street facing the ill-defined thoroughfare called Canal Street is also included. With a few exceptions, the rear of these properties was not developed until Period IIb. Where data pertaining to these occupants is identifiable, it will be included. Since Canal Street faced the canal, the primary function of the west side developments were commercial, especially stables, although there were some dwellings.

3.4.1 *Background to Neighborhood Development*

A brief history of the development of the city as it pertains to the neighborhood follows. This description is necessary to understand the context in which the neighborhood developed.

In 1785 Thomas Beall of Samuel, who owned a large parcel of land called Walnut Bottom, laid out the earliest section of Cumberland, the area on the hill west of Wills Creek where Fort Cumberland had been located (Stegmaier et al. 1976:70). He also sold lots on the east side of Wills Creek and in 1798 had laid out a tract east of the creek called Beall's Addition (Thomas and Williams 1923:96). Local tradition reports that this area was intended to provide affordable lots for artisans and mechanics who were becoming numerous in the town (Thomas and William 1923:97). The review of the historic evidence indicated that mechanics and artisans were the initial occupants of the project area. For example, after the 1833 great fire, the list of people that had lost property in the fire included 30 mechanics, the largest single group of affected people (Lowdermilk 1878:326).

The east and west sides of South Mechanic Street were primarily residential until the end of the nineteenth century. The area at the intersection of South Mechanic and Baltimore streets, the two main streets of the town, developed commercial establishments. This commercial development in the neighborhood study area included a hotel at the southwest corner of Creek and South Mechanic Streets (see Figures 6 and 7). The area from Creek Street south was residential for most of the study period (Figures 6 to 8).

During the first two or three decades of the nineteenth century, Mechanic Street was Cumberland's main street. In the 1830s, the National Road was rerouted down Mechanic Street (Lowdermilk 1878:290, 336), increasing, perhaps, its commercial importance. (Green Street west of Wills Creek was the major residential area in the early town.) The intersection of Baltimore and Mechanic streets was the location of banks and hotels during this period. However, Baltimore Street, which led to the western and older residential part of town by way of the Wills Creek bridge, gradually became the major business street. In 1842 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland, and the station was placed at the east end of Baltimore Street, initiating that street's primacy. From this time on, Baltimore Street had the major buildings, such as hotels and banks, and Mechanic Street the workshops, such as blacksmith shop, mill, and pottery. After the Civil War, downtown expansion and construction moved north of Baltimore Street, away from the project area (Lowdermilk 1878:424-425); this process seems to have started before the war (see Figure 6).

Even when Mechanic Street was considered the main street, the project area was a residential area at the intersection of commercial, residential, and industrial areas. It was always on the edge of the main business zone to the north. After 1850, it was between the business zone to the north and the Shrivers Turning basin for the canal to the south, as well as between the residential area to the east and the canal and railroads to the west. While not a strictly residential neighborhood, it was probably attractive to some residents owing to its central location.

The arrival of the C&O Canal in 1850 may have been the primary factor leading to the concentration of industrial activities south and west of the residential area. There may have been some commercial or industrial activity adjacent to the creek in the first half of the century and there certainly was by the Civil War period. After the War of 1812, the production of Allegany County coal increased in response to escalating demands. The only mode of shipment was by river, but because of the rocks, rapids, and seasonal flow, this mode limited the amount that could be shipped and most of the coal was sold before it reached Georgetown (Stegmaier et al. 1976:120-122). With thecompletion of the canal in 1850, an effective means of transporting the coal to the east coast was in place, and coal, along with other bulk and imperishable commodities, became the major goods sent down the canal (Stegmaier et al. 1976:127).

When the canal reached Cumberland, the Main Terminus or end of the canal was within the project area, west of the Phase III area. The Shriver Basin south of the project area was the main locus of canal-related activities, such as boat construction and repair and temporary winter housing for boatmen and their families in a place called "shanty town" (U.S. War Department 1862). Other industries also located south of the project area during the rapid economic growth from 1865-1920 in Allegany County

and Cumberland (Stegmaier et al. 1976:203). The concentration began to accelerate in the 1870s with various industries locating south of the Shiver Basin. This area has remained industrial since that time.

Cumberland was, with respect to trade, like the western cities. Although Cumberland was east of the Allegheny Mountains, unlike Cincinnati, Wheeling, or Louisville, it was still remote. Shipment of goods from the east to Cumberland was difficult. In the 1790s, goods were brought from the east coast centers by pack horse. This was "cheaper and more expedient" than by wagon, because of the muddy roads and steep hills which made wagon transportation both expensive and slow (Lowdermilk 1878:275). However, reports from the early nineteenth century imply that places like Pittsburgh were well stocked with goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore (Wade 1959:45).

Cumberland also had limited ways of transporting its produce to the east. Unlike the western cities, it was not on a river that flowed south to New Orleans, where goods could be turned into cash or other goods that were then shipped to eastern creditors (Wade 1959:42). Cumberland's goods had to go east either by wagon or by boat along the Potomac. The upper portion of the Potomac was dredged and canals were built around the falls in the last years of the eighteenth century. However, river traffic still depended on the fluctuating height of the river.

The National Road from Cumberland west to Wheeling, and points west, was built during the years 1811-1818. It allowed western produce to be shipped east and eastern goods to go west. It became more effective as an east-west transportation corridor after the Baltimore Turnpike was completed in the 1820s through Hancock and Hagerstown.

The arrival of the B&O Railroad in 1842 made Cumberland a major transhipment point. Products and people arrived by wagon from the West and were transferred to train. Products and people from the East left the train in Cumberland and travelled further west by wagon or carriage. The C&O Canal did not significantly change the flow of traffic although it did handle many of the bulk goods. When the B&O reached Wheeling in 1850, the importance of the National Road declined substantially (Yamin et al. 1992:11-12). Many business that were built on the transhipment trade of people and goods along the road immediately or gradually failed (Thomas and Williams 1923:116).

During the late nineteenth century, the composition of the neighborhood began to change. A planing mill (Figure 8) and lumber yard for it were built on South Mechanic Street. The latter was interspersed in the row of dwellings (Sanborn 1892). They were replaced by dwellings or other businesses that reused these facilities. A bottling plant and a successor business were also located on the south end of the neighborhood study area (Figure 9). In the early twentieth century, railroad lines for the Western Maryland Freight Station were installed, removing the dwellings from the northern portion of the project area (Figure 9). The remaining three dwellings were used as rental properties and alternated families and unrelated boarders. Rooms for unrelated boarders were also available in the bottling plant. All the dwellings had been removed by the 1940s and were replaced by a tire store and service station (Figure 10). The front of the lots were partially covered with a concrete pad for the tire store (Yamin et al. 1993). Most dwellings on the east side of the street were also removed and replaced by a public building.

3.4.2 *Methods*

Research team members collected information on residents from the population censuses, city directories, the history of Cumberland by Lowdermilk (1878), and Sanborn maps. Most of the data sources had gaps in them. For example,no census before 1880 contained street addresses. Only three city directories (The Daily News 1876; Polk 1884-85; and Polk 1907) were useful. The 1876 directory, did not

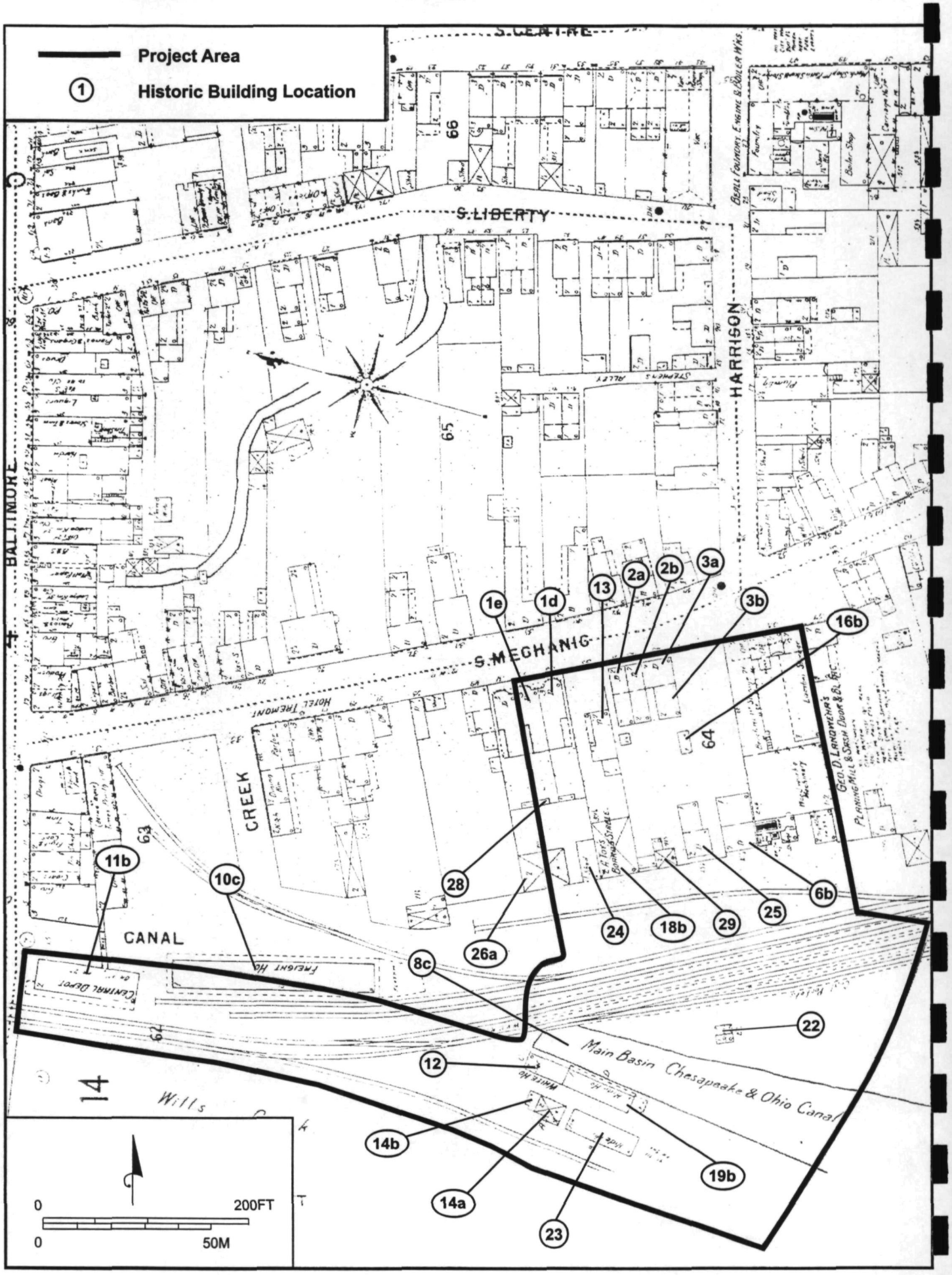


Figure 8. Detail of *Cumberland, Maryland* (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. 1897), showing building locations in the project area.

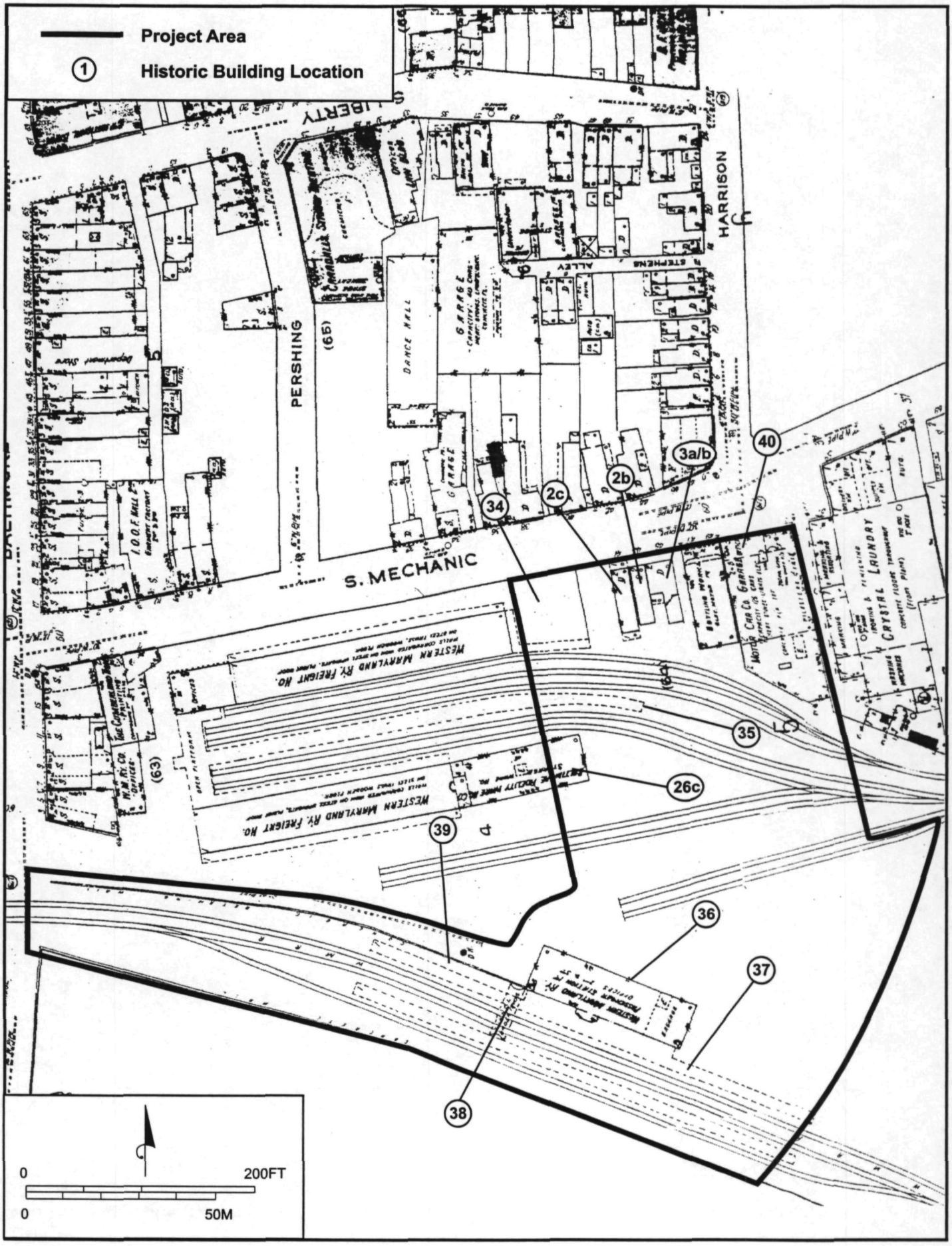


Figure 9. Detail of *Cumberland, Maryland* (Sanborn Map Co. 1921), showing building locations in the project area.

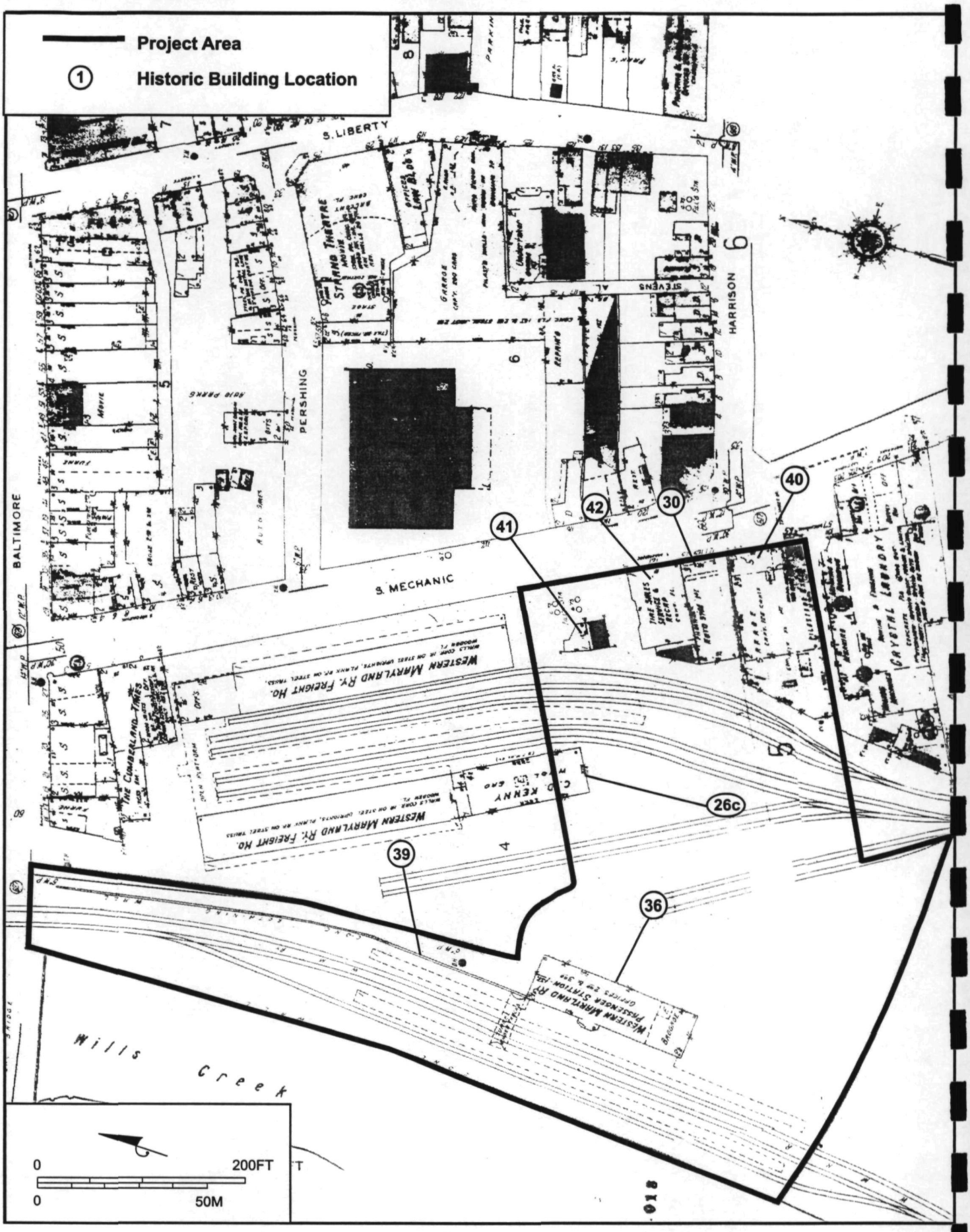


Figure 10. Detail of *Cumberland, Maryland* (Sanborn Map Co. 1941), showing building locations in the project area.

include the Russells or Wilkinses, two of the families in the project area who were clearly living in the project area as recorded in both the 1870 and 1880 censuses. The 1907 directory listed only five of the addresses in the study area.

Table 1 was created by using known occupants to identify the locations of other occupants and matching them to addresses. This approach was successful for the 1870 census. The path of the census taker for the 1860 and earlier censuses could not be determined with enough confidence to identify residents of the west side of South Mechanic Street. In fact, internal evidence suggests that the census households that followed Abraham Russell in the 1850 census were located across Wills Creek in a better neighborhood. Detailed deed and city directory research on the occupants of the east side of South Mechanic Street would be necessary to provide comparable information to match that for the west side.

The most efficient way to identify neighborhood composition and changes in the neighborhood, given the available data, was to take two censuses, 30 years apart, which did not require address reconstruction: the 1880 and 1910 censuses. The 1880 census is the earliest census for which there is an adequate sample of households with adequate address information. The 1910 census was taken immediately before the Western Maryland Railway bought several lots or their rear portions of lots in 1912. The 1880 census includes the addresses 27 to 53 South Mechanic Street, and the 1910 census includes the addresses 25 to 59 South Mechanic Street, essentially the same area in each given the changes in address numbering system. These data were supplemented by information from other sources to give a picture of the development of the neighborhood before and after these dates.

3.4.3 *Occupations*

All occupations of individuals mentioned in the census documents, including people who were not identifed as heads of households, were recorded. However, occupations of "housekeeping" and "servant" or "domestic" were not included unless it was likely that these individuals worked outside the household. This occupation information was considered in assessing household structure and type.

Following Blumin (1989), occupations were divided into non-manual and manual. Accordng to Blumin, this division signaled major differences in consumption and behavior associated with the development of the middle class in the nineteenth century. Within the non-manual group, professionals and owners were included in an upper non-manual category and other white-collar workers in a lower non-manual.

This division separates the clerks and salesmen from the doctors and mill or factory owners. If there was some doubt whether an individual was an owner, he or she was placed in the lower category. For manual workers, the three classes distinguished were skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled. Skilled included various craftsmen, such as blacksmiths, tinners, and boat builders. Semi-skilled included journeymen and seamstresses. Unskilled included laborers, coal haulers, and such.

The Phase III comparison of the 1880 and 1910 occupations shows that, contrary to the expectation developed during Phase II, there are more non-manual workers in 1910 than in 1880 (Table 4). The Phase III data, however, are based on a larger sample and more detailed analysis.

The larger number of non-manual occupations is also partially the result of residential redevelopment on the section of the block closer to Creek Street. Between 1892 and 1897 three new bay-fronted town houses were constructed on lot 202, replacing four smaller buildings. The new townhouses apparently attracted middle-class families headed by non-manual workers. In 1910, these included a physician; an older father who was a salesman with his two unmarried, adult children, both of whom worked in non-manual jobs; and, a divorced woman, with her own income, who owned the townhouse and lived with

Table 4. Occupations in neighborhood study area, Cumberland, Maryland, 1880 and 1910.

Occupations	1880		1910	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Manual				
Upper	--		3	
Lower	5		7	
Subtotal	5	28	10	59
Manual				
Skilled	7		4	
Semi-skilled	5		--	
Unskilled	1		3	
Subtotal	13	72	7	41
Total	18		17	

her young son and a sister. Additionally, as the town grew, the area nearest Baltimore Street became a neighborhood for physicians. Sanborn maps from 1887 and later show physician offices in dwellings on one or the other side of South Mechanic Street. The offices are both north and south of Creek Street, and two physicans live on the west side of South Mechanic Street in 1910.

By 1912, however, the desirability of the neighborhood probably declined. That year, the railroad purchased the rear sections of the lots, tore down the Tremont Hotel and some other houses, including the bay-front town houses, and built tracks to service their freight yard. Although the later Sanborn maps still show physician offices on the east side of South Mechanic Street, other historic data indicate that the long-term resident owners in the neighborhood sold their property and/or moved out of the area. This includes the Kings, Reids, and Dowdens, families in the area around the intersection with Harrison Street. In fact, Robert King, son of Alexander King, became a real estate agent and made improvements to his properties, probably in preparations for renting.

The earlier census records for Periods IIa and IIb reflect a similar pattern including both skilled workers as heads of households with a few non-manual heads of household as well. For Period I, Lowdermilk (1878:290-291) records Russell as a blacksmith, Rogers as a butcher, Koontz with no occupation listed, Fisher as a cooper, Wineow as a brickmason, and Dowden as a blacksmith.

In summary, most of the families in the neighborhood during the 1880s and earlier were headed by predominately skilled manual laborers, but a few also had non-manual occupations. The number of non-manual occupations increased in the 1910 census because of the expansion of physicians into the portions of South Mechanic Street closer to Baltimore Street, and the new housing which attracted other non-manual residents.

3.4.4 *Household Structure*

Household structure reflects family decisions about household economy, that is, how the family will acquire sufficient resources to reproduce itself and to maintain or improve its economic position. The middle-class strategy was to delay marriage, concentrate scarce resources on fewer children, and put them through school rather than send them to work (Coontz 1988:194). The working-class strategy was to have more children and to send them to work to bring money into the household. Sending young men out to work was important because the market value of theirlabor was highest when young and declined with age. Additionally, unlike non-manual labor, manual labor could be seasonal and discontinuous. Thus, several sources of income were important to family survival (Coontz 1988).

The important variables for examining household structure are the number of children, the number of children at work or school, the nature of the family unit (nuclear or extended) and whether the household includes non-family members, for example, boarders. Additionally, households with single occupants or multiple occupants with no related members signify either families at the end of their life cycle (for example, widows) or adult working men and women before family formation. In large industrialized cities, neighborhoods tend to be occupied by people with one household type defined by criterion of socioeconominc position, life cycle, and ethnicity (LeGory and Pipkin 1981:98-102). Schiffer et al. (1981) and LeeDecker et al. (1987) suggest that these family types will have different consumption needs, which may be revealed in the archeological record. Although the number of households in the sample along South Mechanic Street limits the generalizations that can be made about household types, some comments can be made.

The 1880 census shows four households composed of a married couple and children. Another household of a married couple and children had a boarder, who was a journeyman tinner in the household of a tinner. Two of the excavated households contained a married couple and children as well as widowed mother-in-law, and one of these employed a servant. One widow had two unmarried adult children living with her, and there were two single-person households: an older man and a widow. Two households had extended or expanded families. The William Dowden household included married parents and married children. The Reid household was composed of a number of adult brothers, one of whom was married with children, as well as nieces and a grandniece.

There are several notable features of these households. First, there are no households composed solely of unrelated adults. Secondly, the only non-related boarder is the journeyman tinner in the tinner's household, implying that they worked together. Third, the families who had occupied the block for the longest time (Russell-King, Wilkins, Reid, Dowden) had the most complex household structures. Finally, the majority of households contained young children. Among the older children in 1880, only three girls and one boy 14 years old or older are recorded. All of the girls but one were in school; she has no occupation listed. The only boy over 14 is a 19-year-old who was working.

Thus, the neighborhood in 1880 was characterized by young families and a few extended families composed of either unmarried adult children and their parents or married adult children with other relatives, including either in-laws, siblings or other kin. Boarders are rare, as are single-person households.

The 1870 household pattern as reflected in the census shows the same dominance of young families. However, there are some differences. The Reid family is still the most complex and contains five different surnames. Two of these are probably boarders; the male boarder is a boatman, like Reid. There are three Reid brothers and a married sister with a daughter but without her husband, as well as two young girls of unknown relationship. Boarders are more frequent, appearing in the Martha Russell household as well as the Reid household. Another difference is that two unrelated young males (17 and 19 years old) live in one household.

Data for the neighborhood cannot be readily extracted from the earlier censuses. It is worth repeating, however, that the Russell household did contain boarders or non-family members in all but the 1850 census.

The 1910 household structure in the neighborhood sample is similar to the 1880 structure. There are no households composed of unrelated adults. One household belonging to a married couple and their three stepsons also included two boarders and one "parentless child" listed as a boarder whose relationship to other residents is unclear. The majority of the households had young children. No daughter was over 16 and no son was over 14 and none of them was working. Two households had unmarried adult children. One of these was headed by a widower, with the son and one of the three daughters working. The other, headed by a drug merchant, had three daughters aged 26-16, who were not working. The difference in the employment of the adult children may relate to the fact that the widower was an employee and the drug merchant was an employer. There was one single-person household, occupied by a physician.

The profile of household structure changes after 1910. However, since all but three dwellings on the west side ofthe street were demolished between 1910 and 1921, the comparative universe is smaller and the environment has changed considerably. Lodgings were now available in the bottling plant which was built on lot 275, the former location of the Reid family. A garage stood on the former Dowden property. The census, taken at ten-year intervals, does not give a complete picture of the changes in the neighborhood. The 1920 census shows essentially the same patterns as the 1880 and 1910 censuses, but the city directories show the appearance of households of unrelated individuals. The directories do not, however, indicate if these individuals had families with them or not. The directories also have incomplete information. Some years are missing and some volumes are missing pages. However, in 1917 there were three unrelated males at Number 41, which in 1920 contains a family. The 1917 and 1921 directories have several different individuals living in rooms in the front of the bottling plant.

3.4.5 *Stability and Change*

In the nineteenth century, Americans in general and the working class in particular were mobile, especially in frontier areas, but also in cities (Thernstrom and Knights 1981). The middle class, however, tended to stay in one place during the family life cycle. Neighborhoods in the nineteenth century tended to maintain their character over significant periods of time. Change and succession did occur, but often the ethnic group changed rather than the class or type of families.

This section will look at stability and change from two perspectives. First, did individuals and their families stay at one address during their family life cycle or not. Second, did the composition of the neighborhood change over time? Again, comprehensive statements are limited by the small sample sizes. Thus, it does not seem worthwhile to construct rates of persistence, as has been done by historians with larger samples.

The most striking thing about the neighborhood is the stability of the families that occupied sections of the street. In Period I, the Dowden, Wineow, Fisher, Koontz, and Russell households were the only occupants of lots 199, 200, 201, 202, the south half of lot 273 and lot 274. Fisher and Dowden may continue into the 1840s (Table 1). The Russell family household remained on their property through three generations.

There is little solid information for Period IIa, but the Russells remain. The only property that had been used by tenants, the north half of 273, was bought and probably occupied by the Charles-Wilkins families which continued to live there for two generations into Period IIb. Period IIa probably also sees the beginning of residence on lots 275 and 310. The Reid and Dowden families anchor this part of the block in Periods IIa and IIb from about 1860 or 1870 on. The continuation of the Reid and Dowden

occupation may be related to the boat yards associated with the Shiver Basin of the C&O Canal. On the north end of the street, south of the hotel, Sullivan, a grocer, resides at the same location for at least 15 years. Lots 201 and 202 seem to be occupied by a changing list of renters that seldom stayed for more than 5 years, according to the data available.

Thus, in Period I, there seems to be stability and little change in the neighborhood; five of the six households remained in place from 1813 to 1833 and three probably continued into 1840 (Table 1). There is only one lot, 273, that had renters who were transient. In Period IIa, the Charles and Russell families and possibly the Fisher family remained in place. The fact that one cannot identify a continuity in names from Period I to Period IIa in the census records may indicate that lots 200 and 202 and possibly 201 were inhabited by transient tenants. The information on Period IIb suggests that 201 and 202 are the location of transient tenants, but that lots 200, 273, 274, 310 and parts of 275 are relatively stable. However, this includes only 5 of the 17 households. By 1900, late in Period IIb all but the King-Russell family have departed; and none of the families in the 1900 census appears in the 1910 census.

The decreasing stability of the neighborhood in and after Period IIb could be expected, as the environment was changing relatively rapidly. These changes included new townhouses on lot 200, the removal of houses and the construction of the railroad, and the construction of a garage and bottling works where the Dowdens and Reids had lived.

The socioeconomic composition of the neighborhood does not seem to have changed much over time. It started as an artisan neighborhood and primarily contained heads of households with those occupations during Period IIa and into the early part of Period IIb. However, there were households with non-manual occupations in the neighborhood as well; the Russell-King and Wilkins families were the primary heads of households with non-manual occupations. In 1870, the only other non-manual head of household was James Sullivan, a confectionery clerk. In 1880, there were two additional non-manual heads of households: the oldest Reid brother was a railroad clerk and Miller was a bottler of liquors. Thus, the kind of neighborhood seems to have maintained its character from the early to the late 1800s.

3.4.6 *Summary*

The neighborhood essentially remained a skilled manual worker neighborhood which was primarily occupied by families with children throughout its history. It was a neighborhood that was not only stable in type but also was relatively stable in the continuation of some families for several generations, not just decades, in the same location. Furthermore, the number of households with boarders seems to have been low. Non-family members in the same household were workers in the same job or relatives.

There are exceptions to this general picture. There were a number of heads of households that were employed in non-manual occupations in Period IIa and IIb. The most notable were the Wilkins and Russell households; we do not know the occupation of Samuel Charles, the family preceding the Wilkins family, although the eldest son, when he began work, was a clerk, a non-manual occupation (USCP 1850). Perhaps his father was similarly employed in a non-manual occupation. Other non-manual heads of households lived closer to Creek Street.

In the late nineteenth century, the number of boarders and extended families increased among several different social and ethnic groups (Coontz 1988:260), including the urban lower non-manual class. This does not seem to have been a particularly strong pattern in this neighborhood. The Russell household, however, is an exception. It included boarders in most of Periods IIa and IIb and probably Period I as well. The listed occupations suggests these boarders could have been employees in the Russell carriage factory. This pattern stands out among those households reviewed. While the sample is small, this pattern of including boarders in the household of a factory owner is unusual and unexpected. It is more to be expected in the early period when a master craftsman, such as Elnathan Russell, often included his

employees or journeymen in his households. With the switch from family-centered work relations to wage labor, this behavior generally stopped (Johnson 1978:43-48).

Of the six recorded compositions of the Russell household, from 1820 to 1870, only two definitely did not include boarders, that of Abraham Russell in 1850 and E. John Russell in 1870. Russell's business may have been at its peak at that time and there was no need to have supplemental income. After 1850, when the B&O Railroad connected to Wheeling, the wagon and carriage trade to Wheeling declined drastically, putting out of business many people associated with that thriving activity (Lowdermilk 1878: 376). Thus, it seems as if the Russell family actually was maintaining an older pattern of household economy and relationship to workers than was found in the growing and industrializing cites of the east. This may relate directly to the size of the cities and the degree of wage labor work. In Rochester, New York, the change to wage labor occurred with the tremendous growth in population attendant on the arrival of the Erie Canal. The population grew from 2500 in the early 1800s to 20,000 in the 1830s (Johnson 1978:18). Cumberland on the other hand did not reach 20,000 until after 1890 (Stegmaier et al. 1976 :203).

4.0 FIELD RESULTS

4.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

This section describes the excavation and interpretation of the Phase III excavation units. Data from all Phase II test units within the Phase III project area are included.

Each address is discussed in sequence, and descriptions include the types of units excavated, kinds of features found in the units, and interpretation of the events that created the archeological remains observed at that address. The description of the stratigraphy at each address is arranged chronologically, with the earliest deposits discussed first and the destruction and filling in of the neighborhood discussed last.

Stratigraphic analysis was carried out following the methods of Edward Harris who, in 1973, devised a new system of analyzing stratigraphy based on the interrelationship of strata. This analysis is based on four laws: 1, The Law of Superposition; 2, The Law of Original Horizontality; 3, The Law of Original Continuity; and 4, The Law of Stratigraphical Succession.

The Law of Superposition states that

> in a series of layers and interfacial features, as originally created, the upper units of stratification are younger and the lower are older, for each must have been deposited on, or created by the removal of, a pre-existing mass of archaeological stratification (Harris 1989:30).

The Law of Original Horizontality states that

> any archaeological layer deposited in an unconsolidated form will tend towards a horizontal position. Strata which are found with tilted surfaces were originally deposited that way, or lie in conformity with the contours of a pre-existing basin of deposition (Harris 1989:31).

The Law of Original Continuity states that

> any archeological deposit, as originally laid down, or any interfacial feature, as originally created, will be bounded by a basin of deposition, or may thin down to a feather-edge. Therefore, if any edge of a deposit or interfacial feature is exposed in a vertical view, a part of its original extent must have been removed by excavation or erosion, and its continuity must be sought, or its absence explained (Harris 1989:32).

The Law of Stratigraphical Succession states that

> a unit of archaeological stratification takes its place in the stratigraphic sequence of a site from its position between the undermost (or earliest) of the units which lie above it and the uppermost (or latest) of all the units which lie below it and with which the unit has a physical contact, all other superpositional relationships being redundant (Harris 1989:34).

Based on these four laws, the relationships of the strata to each other were studied and charted. The charts show the stratigraphic relationships among soil layers and features, as well as the phases into which the stratigraphic units were placed based on their artifact content and stratigraphic position (Figures 11-14). The numbers on the chart are the Harris Matrix numbers assigned to each stratigraphic unit. These numbers also appear on each profile and plan view that show stratigraphic units.

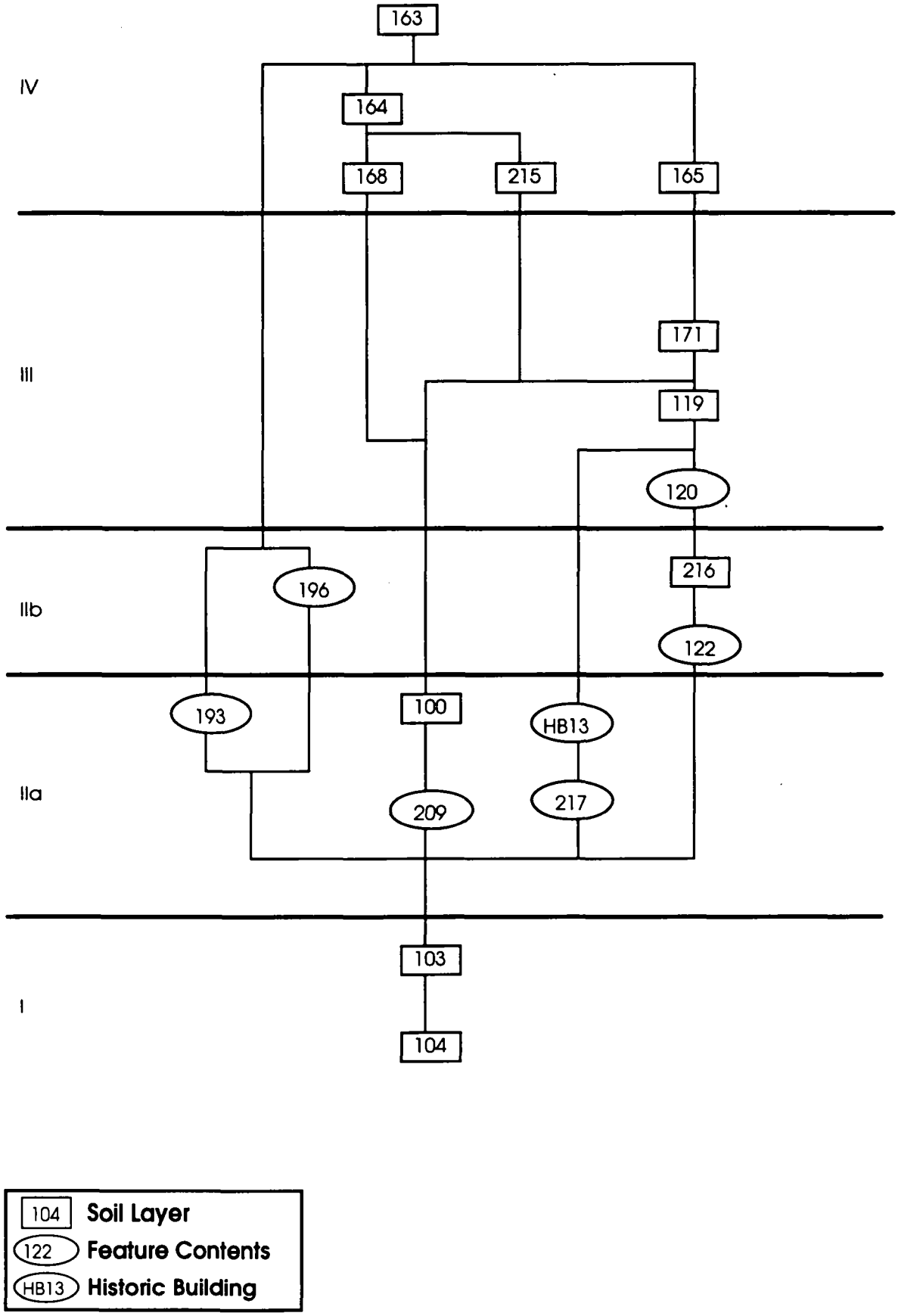


Figure 11. Harris Matrix, 39 South Mechanic Street.

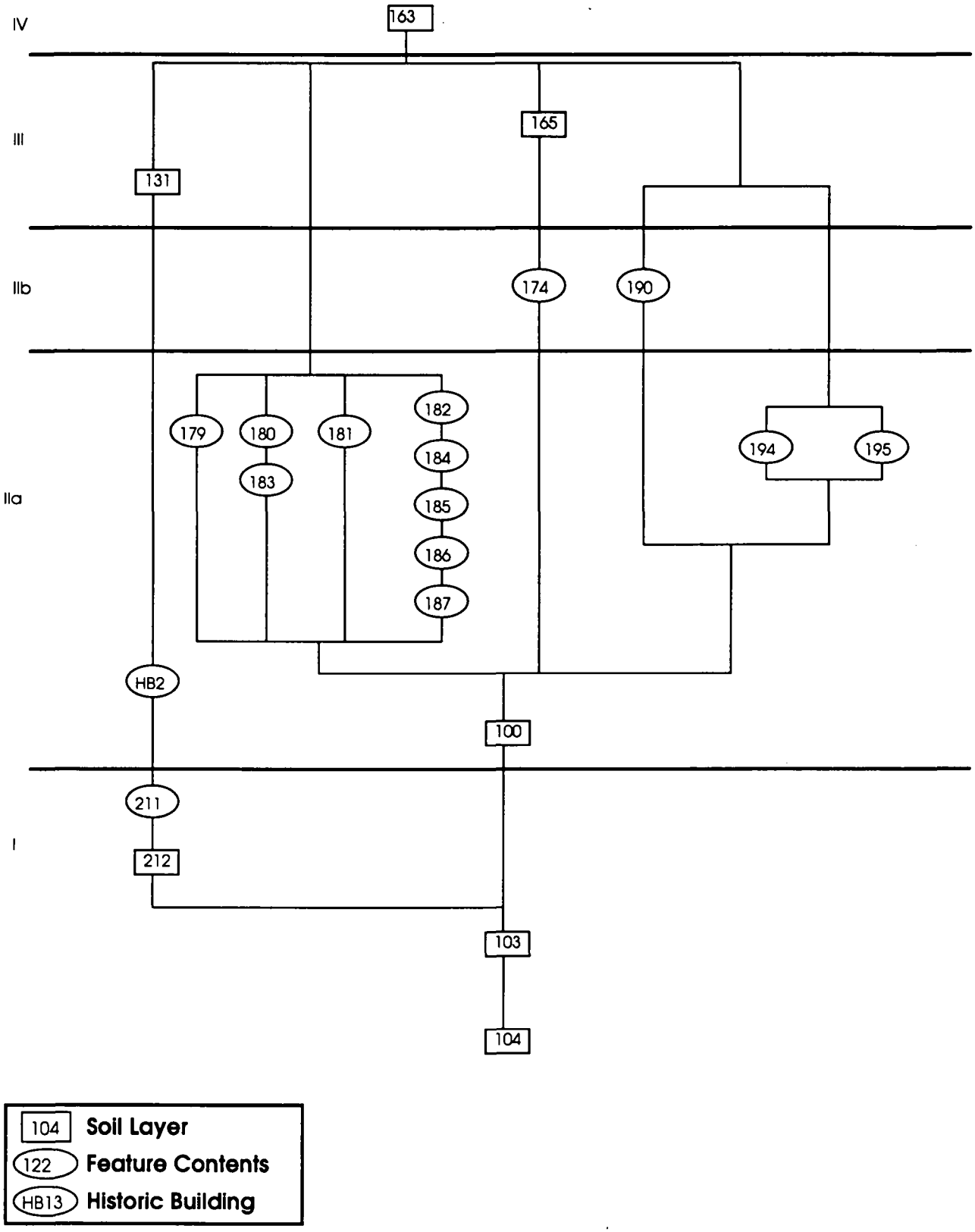


Figure 12. Harris Matrix, 41 South Mechanic Street.

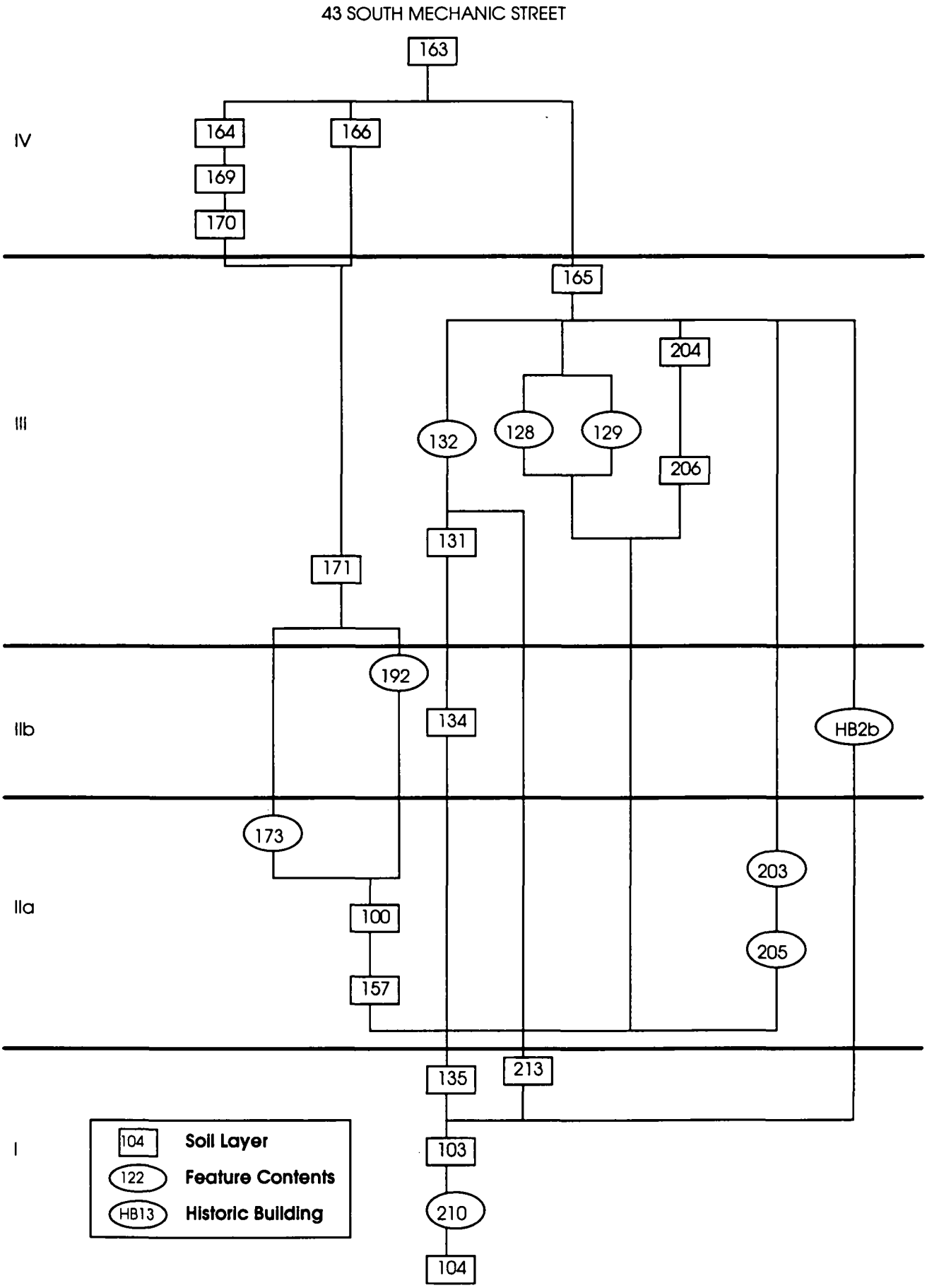


Figure 13. Harris Matrix, 43 South Mechanic Street.

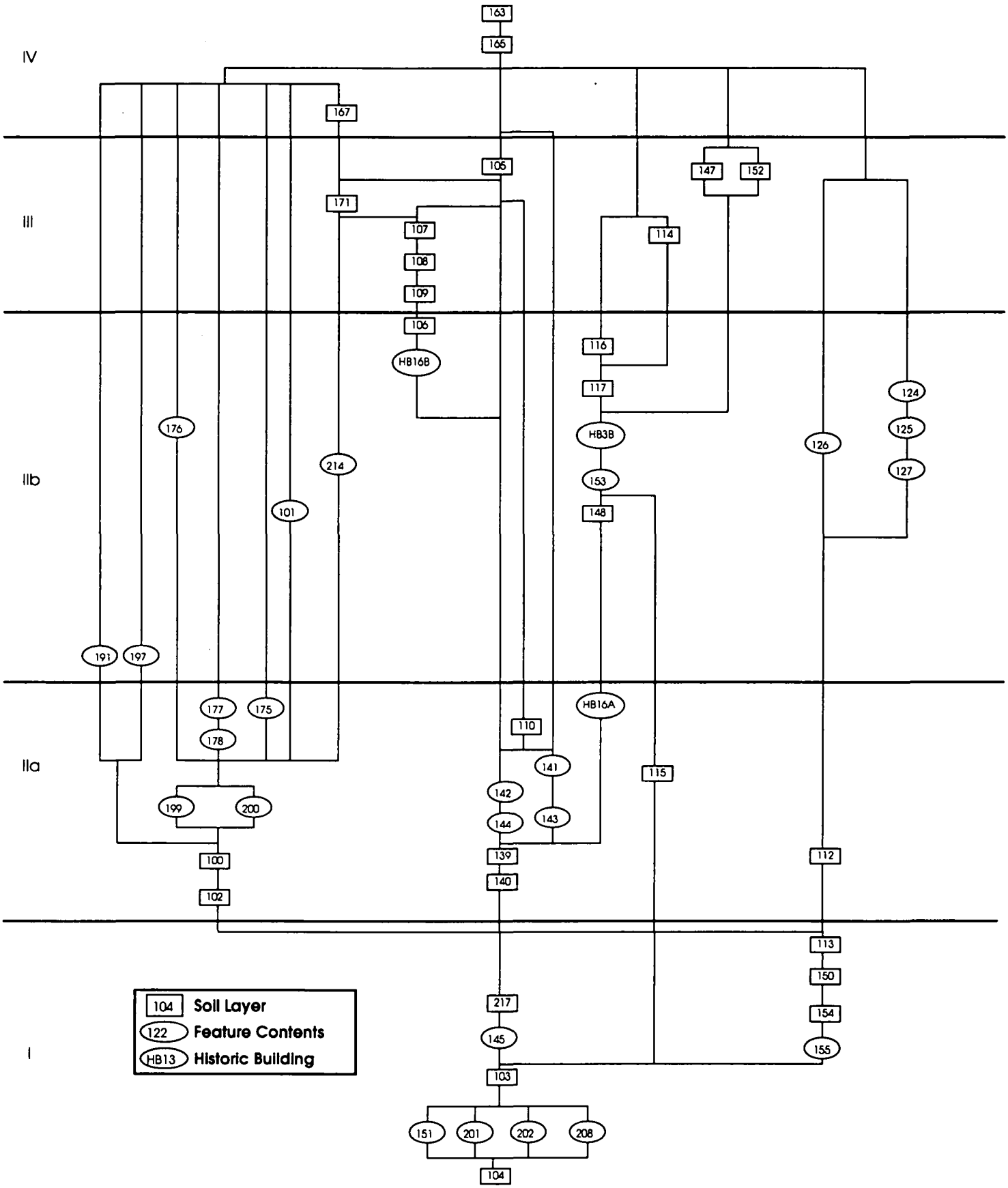


Figure 14. Harris Matrix, 45 South Mechanic Street.

The site was excavated in a series of unconnected test units (Figure 15); therefore, stratigraphic units from different units were grouped into the same stratum based on similarity of the soil matrix and stratigraphic position. The strata were, in turn, grouped into phases and then periods for each address. These periods correspond roughly to the historical periods discussed in the previous chapters. The periods constituted the analytical units used for the analysisof the assemblages.

4.2 Definition of Analytical Units

After completing the Harris matrix for each address, the matrix of strata was divided into phases. Initial division or phasing is generally done by grouping stratigraphic units by major stratigraphic events. Since the excavation was not block excavation where strata could be traced over large areas, but by unit, there were few instances where strata extended from one unit into another. Thus, phasing depended heavily on dates supplied by artifact types.

Mean ceramic dates (MCD) were calculated for strata within units and, for those which extended over more than one unit, by strata. Terminus post quem (TPQ) dates, based on the earliest manufacture date for a specific artifact type in stratum, were also calculated. Mean ceramic dates are reliable for the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century when there is rapid replacement of ceramic types. They are less useful for the last three quarters of the nineteenth century because of the long life of the predominant ceramic types. They are more useful for this period when combined with other chronologically sensitive artifact types or with maker's marks. However, there was relatively little dateable bottle glass in the assemblages and few maker's marks. It should also be noted that there were few chronological markers for the last decades of the 1800s, such as wire nails, amethyst or solarized bottle glass, decal-decorated whitewares, and ceramics with American manufacturer marks. This implies that the majority of the assemblage was deposited before that date or that the refuse from that later period was removed by later activities in the project area.

Six phases (later grouped into periods) were defined based on the stratigraphic, dated-artifact, and historical information: Phase 1 (1795-1840); Phase 2 (1840-1870), Phase 3 (1870-1912), Phase 4 (1912-1930), Phase 5 (1930-1960s), and Phase 6 (1960s to 1993) (see Table 5). Phase 1 corresponds to the early occupation of South Mechanic Street, includes the fire of 1833 and ends just before the coming of the railroad in 1842. Archeologically, it is primarily defined by a thick yard deposit in which charcoal, rather than coal, is the most common inclusion. The site has a sharp and visible break to a darker coal ash and dense clinker horizon in most parts of the site. Coal may have come into common use in Cumberland earlier than many parts of the East, since important western coal fields were close and coal was shipped from Cumberland well before the railroad or canal reached it. By 1820 coal had assumed commercial importance, and it was sent down the Potomac on boats (Thomas and Williams 1923:451). However, it is unknown when coal became a major fuel in dwellings in Cumberland. Phase 2 extends from the arrival of the railroad, through the Civil War, and to the beginning of the industrialization of Cumberland.

Phase 3 extends throughout the early industrializing growth period in Cumberland. Features and yard deposits are hard to define, but most seem to date to the beginning of this phase, perhaps from 1870 to 1890 or 1895. Historic and cartographic evidence divides this phase into Phase 3a and Phase 3b. The latter begins in the mid-1890s with residential development both in the project area as a whole and in the Phase III project area as well. As mentioned above, the late chronological markers found in Washington, D.C. (Cheek et al. 1991) and in West Virginia mining and logging camps (Hulse 1989) are scarce in the Mechanic Street Site. Due to the scattered nature of the excavation units and the lack of major stratigraphic events at the boundary between Phases 2 and 3, features and layers were assigned to one or the other phase based on a combination of the MCD and the TPQ date.

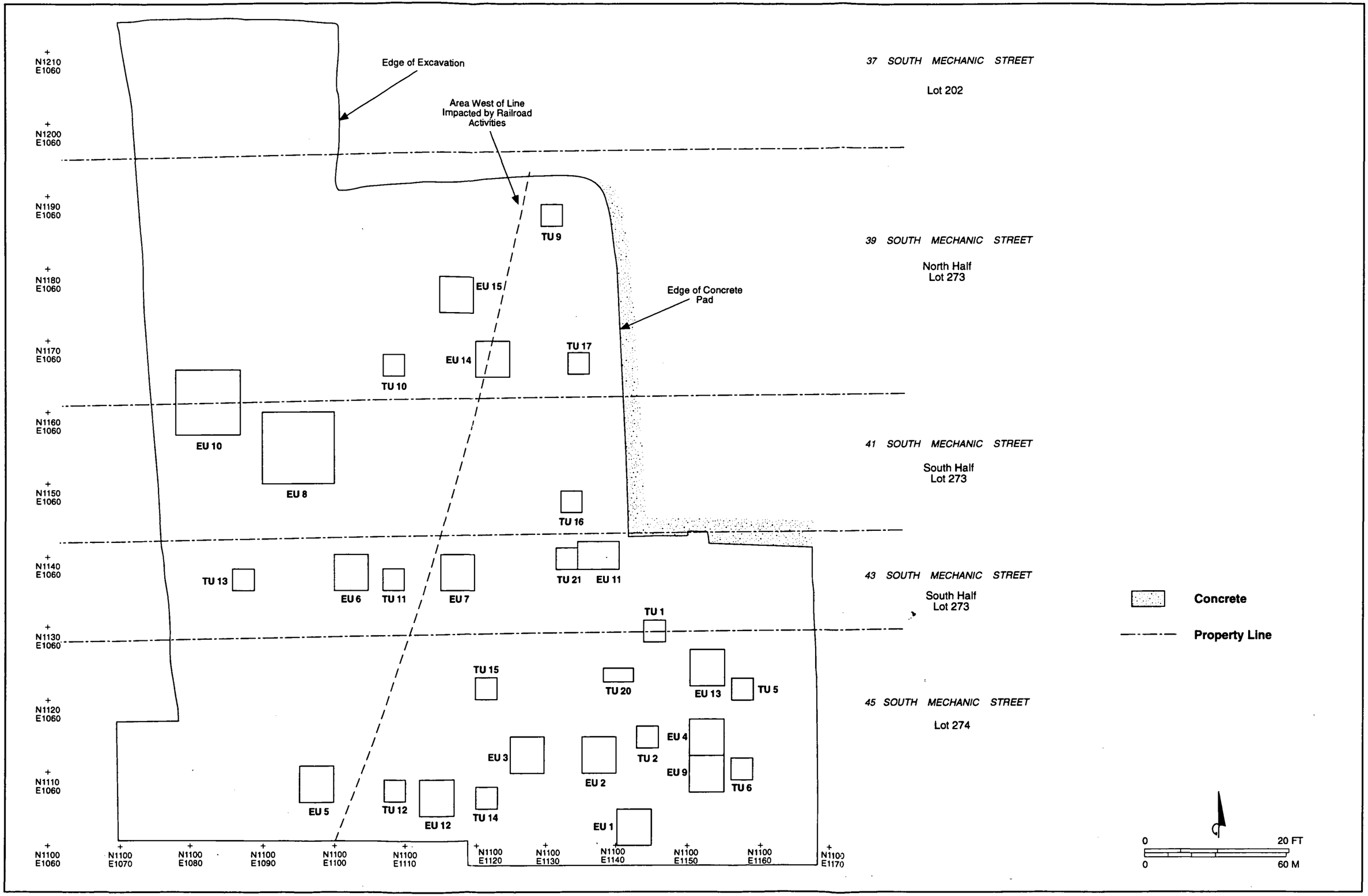


Figure 15. Map of project area showing unit locations.

Table 5. Periods and phases at the Mechanic Street Site.

Period	Phase	Addresses			
		39	41	43	45
Period IV	6b	laying the parking lot			
	6a	destruction of gas station and tire store			
	5b	construction and occupation of gas station and tire store			
	5a	railroad usage	destruction of HB2A, HB2B, HB3B, 16B		
Period III	4	destruction of HB13	rental occupation	rental occupation	rental occupation and destruction of HB16B
Period IIb	3b	Wilkins occupation construction of HB13	Alexander and Louise King occupation rental occupation	rental occupation	destruction of HB16A; construction of HB3B; Alexander King household and Martha Russell occupation
	3a		E.J. Russell occupation and construction of HB2A and HB2B		Alexander and Matilda Russell King and Martha Russell occupation
Period IIa	2b	destruction of early foundation, Charles occupation	Elizabeth Russell occupation		construction of HB16A Abraham Russell occupation
	2a	construction of early foundation	Elizabeth Russell occupation construction of HB2		
Period I	1	rental occupation	Elnathan Russell occupation		

Phase 4 begins with the purchase of all of one lot and parts of the other lots by the railroad. A railroad line is built on the rear of the lots. Three of the addresses remain residential, although the families who had lived in the neighborhood for many years are gone. Phase 4 is a transitional phase. Part of the project area is still used as residential but the rest is either destroyed or used as commercial property. In Phase 5, the residential use is replaced completely with commercial: a tire store and gas station are built. In Phase 6 they, in turn, are demolished and the project area was turned into a parking lot.

The phases were grouped into periods that functioned as the principal temporal analytical units: Period I includes Phase I (1795-1840); Period IIa includes Phase 2 (1840-1870); Period IIb includes Phases 3a and 3b (1870-1912); Period III includes Phase 4 (1912-1930); and Period IV, the modern period, includes Phases 5 and 6 (1930-1993).

The principal spatial analytical units were defined by the historical research and correspond to house lots (see Tables 2 and 5). For Period I there were only two house lots defined: one at Number 39 and one at the address that became Numbers 45, 43, and 41. Number 39 is the residence of renters and 45-43-41, the residence of the Elnathan Russell family. In Period IIa, there were four lots: one at Number 39, possibly occupied by the Charles family and subsequently by the Wilkins family; Number 43-41, occupied by the Elizabeth Russell family; and, Number 45 occupied by the Abraham Russell family. In Period IIb, Phase 3a, there were four lots: Number 39, occupied bythe Wilkins family; Number 41 occupied by renters; Number 43, occupied by E. John Russell and then renters; and, Number 45 occupied by Martha Russell and her daughter Matilda. In Period IIb, Phase 3b, there were four lots and all four addresses were occupied by renters, with the exception of Number 43, which was occupied by

Alexander King and Matilda Russell King. In Period III, there are three addresses, Numbers 41, 43, and 45, all occupied by renters. In Period IV there are no residences, but only commercial stores.

The stratigraphic analysis is presented by lot and by address within lot, where appropriate. Each discussion is prefaced by a general introduction, which summarizes the sequence of events by period. The stratigraphic events of each period are discussed in detail.

In the discussion that follows, the features discovered in each period are depicted on period maps (Figures 16-19). This serves two purposes: facilitating reference to each period, and addressing Harris's recommendation that site plans be restricted to individual periods or phases so that the relationships among stratigraphic units and features are not obscured (Harris 1989:95-104).

4.3 North Half of Lot 273 (Number 39 South Mechanic Street)

4.3.1 *Introduction*

Investigations of 39 South Mechanic Street included the excavation of test units (TU) 9, part of 10, and 17, as well as excavation units (EU) 14 and 15 (Figure 15). TU 9 was placed in the area adjacent to HB13. TU 17 was placed in the area covered by HB13. TUs 9 and 17 were located to the rear of the unidentified structure that predated HB13. TU 10, as well as EUs 14 and 15, were placed at the rear of HB13 to test backyard deposits associated with this structure. Additionally, features 16, 23, 26, and 30, exposed by backhoe stripping, were excavated (Figures 16-19).

The stratigraphic history of this lot, which is similar to that of the other lots, has been divided into a number of phases that roughly correspond to the major periods. Phase 1 (Period I) is represented by an early yard surface that contains deposits from a succession of renters, one of whom was a butcher. It is assumed that an early house was located on the front of the lot; however, since it was under the concrete pad of the late gas station, we did not look to ascertain if there were traces of this building. No features were assigned to this phase (Figure 16).

Phase 2 (Period IIa) includes the years from ca. 1840 to ca. 1870. Historic documents did not reveal the use of the lot or its occupants in the early part of Phase 2. In 1839 the Charles family bought the property and probably lived on it. The deposits from this phase include the southwest foundation of a building (Figure 17) that does not appear on historic maps, a pit feature, and a yard surface. The building foundation may have been built by the Charles family but seems to have been destroyed before the 1862 map was made, since there is no building on the north half of lot 273 (Figure 6). Near the end of Phase 2, this building is destroyed and replaced by HB13 between 1862 and 1887, possibly shortly after 1864 when the Wilkins family acquires the property. Two postholes straddle the Number 39-41 border and are discussed under Number 43-41.

In Phase 3, assigned to Period IIb, the Wilkins family continued to occupy the property until 1896, when it was sold and a succession of tenants occupied the dwelling. The yard continued to be used by the occupants, and a cistern was built. The archeological deposits include a fragment of the house foundation, a cistern, a pit, a brick drain (Plate 2), a posthole in the center of the yard, and a posthole on the border with the lot to the north. Two postholes, found on the border with the lot to the south, are discussed under Number 41. The postholes suggest that the yard at Number 39 was probably fenced during at least a portion of its history.

The cistern seems to have been at least partially filled during this period also. No yard surface was identifiable, probably because all the units but TUs 9 and 17 are located west of the line representing the edge of the area where deposits were removed during construction of the railroad. TU 17 was under HB13, and the deposit in TU 9 was truncated by activities associated with the gas station.

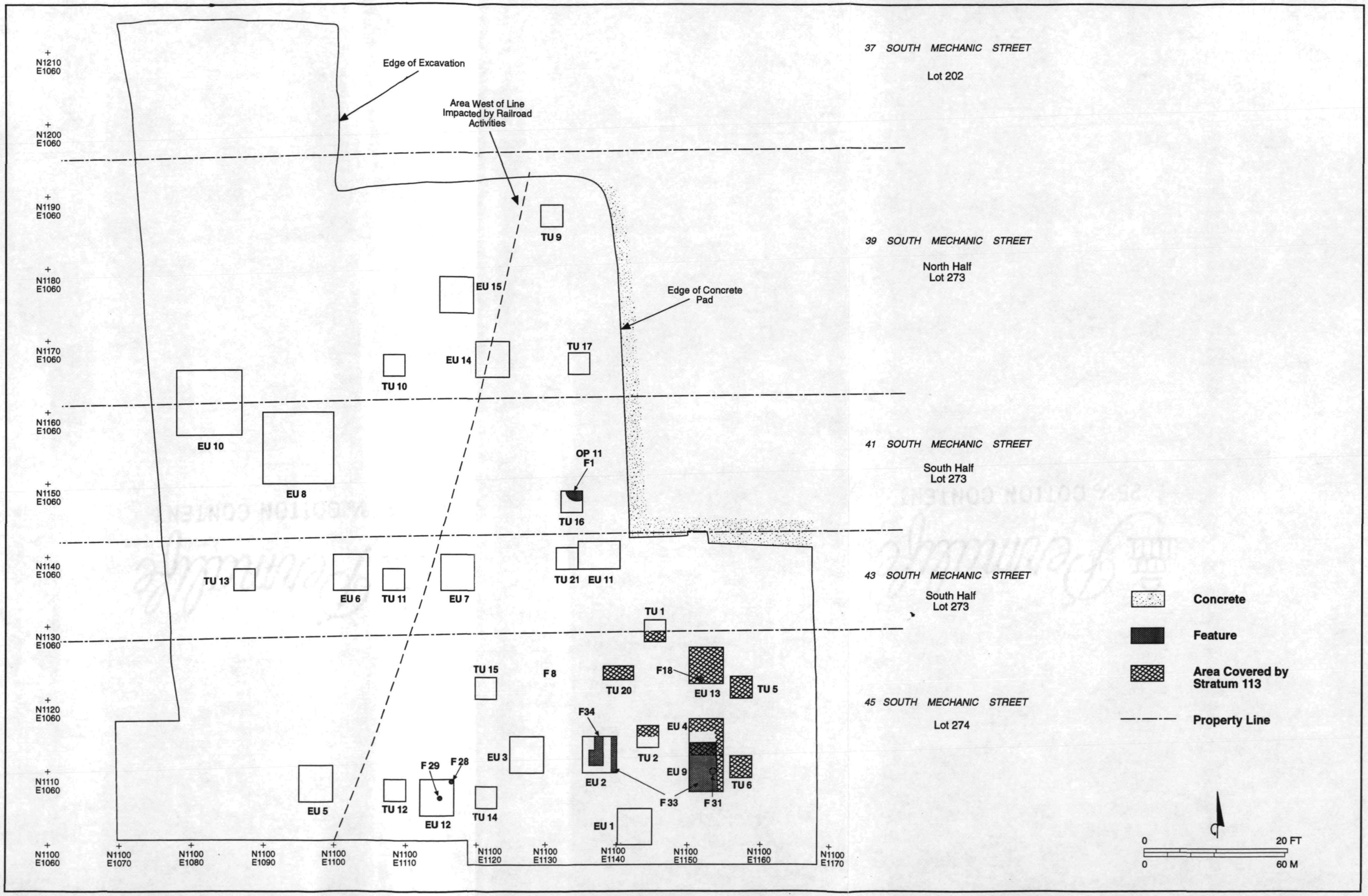


Figure 16. Map of project area showing unit locations and Period I features .

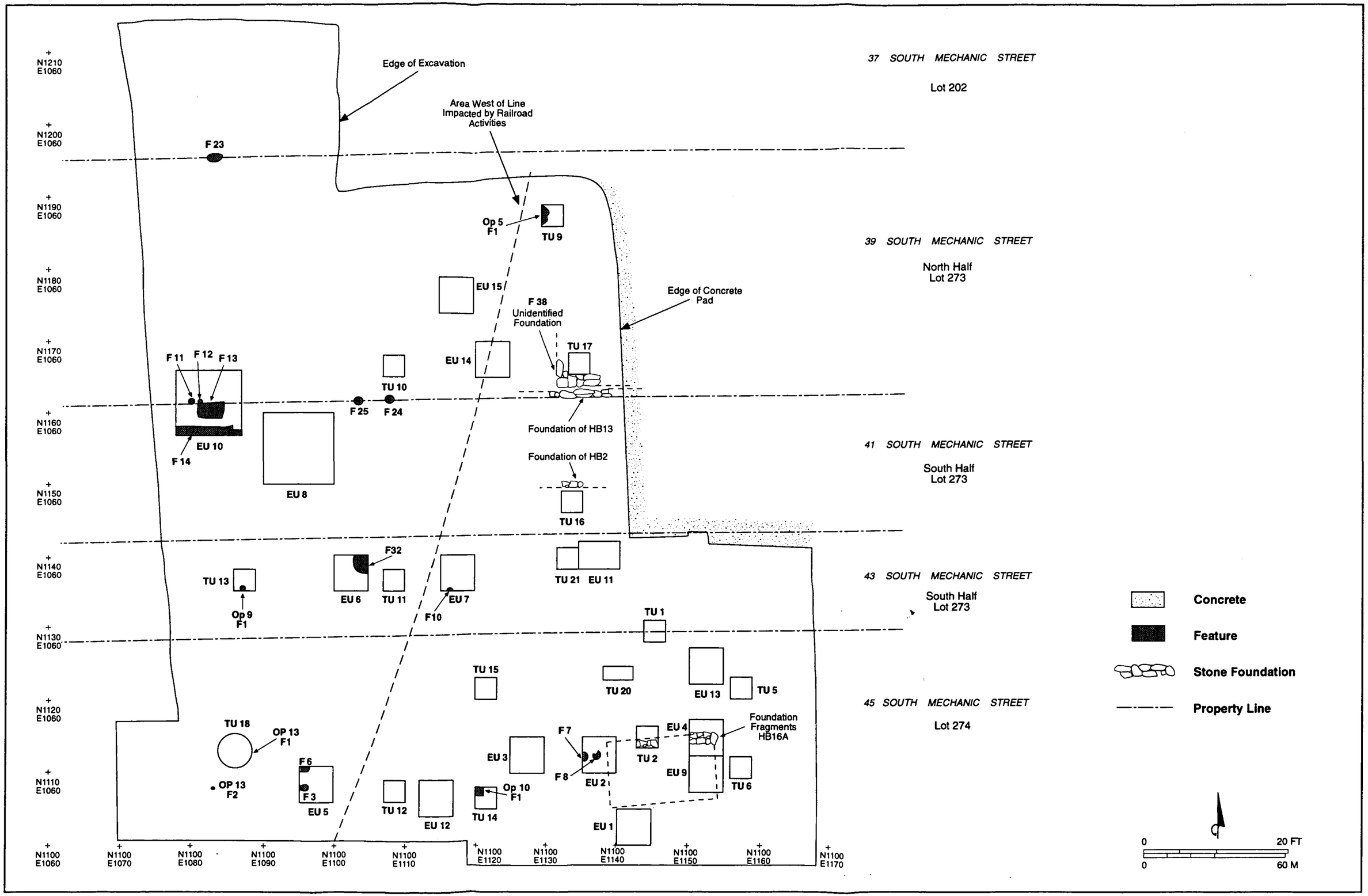


Figure 17. Map of project area showing unit locations and Period IIa features .

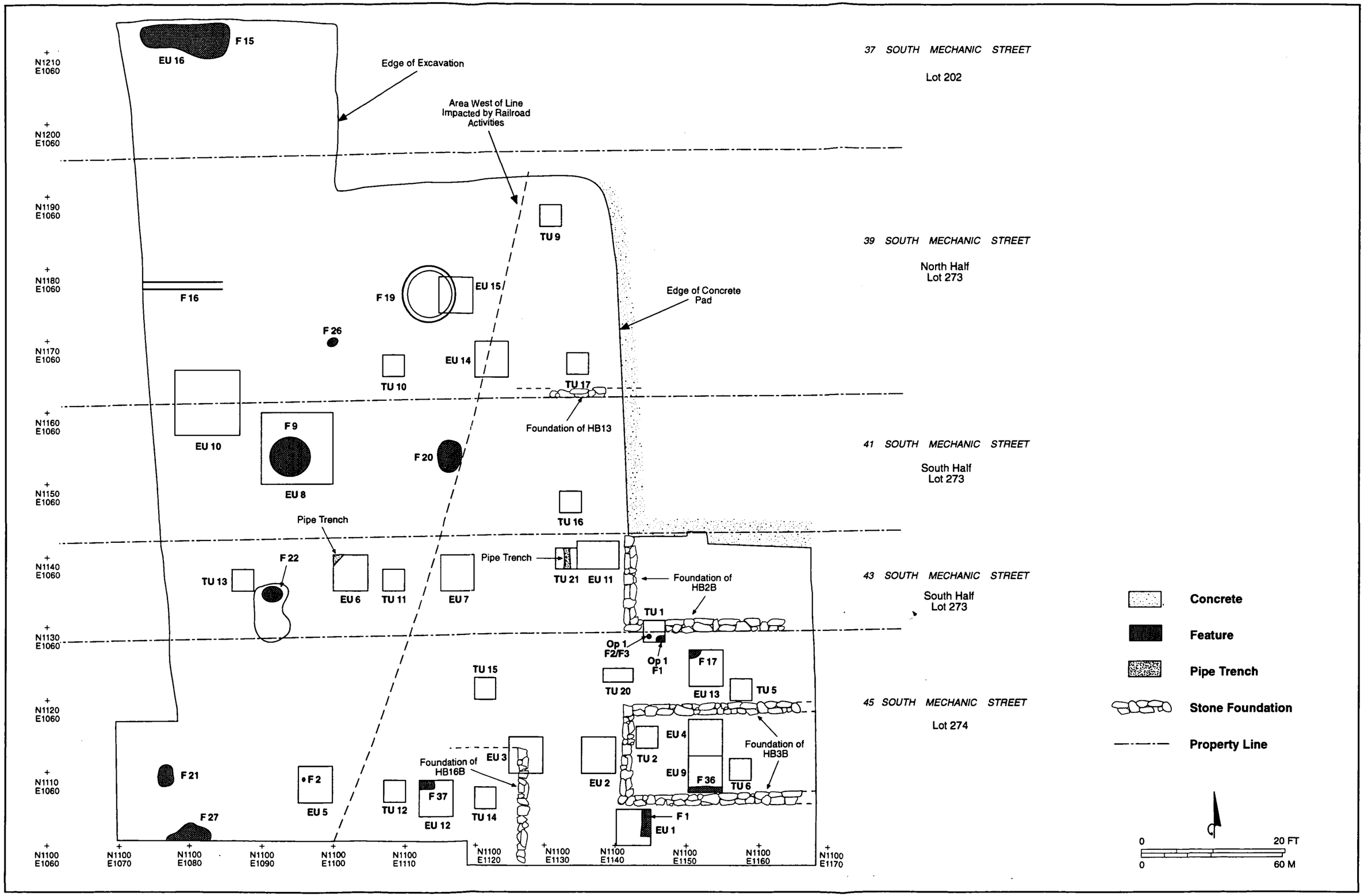


Figure 18. Map of project area showing unit locations and Period IIb features.

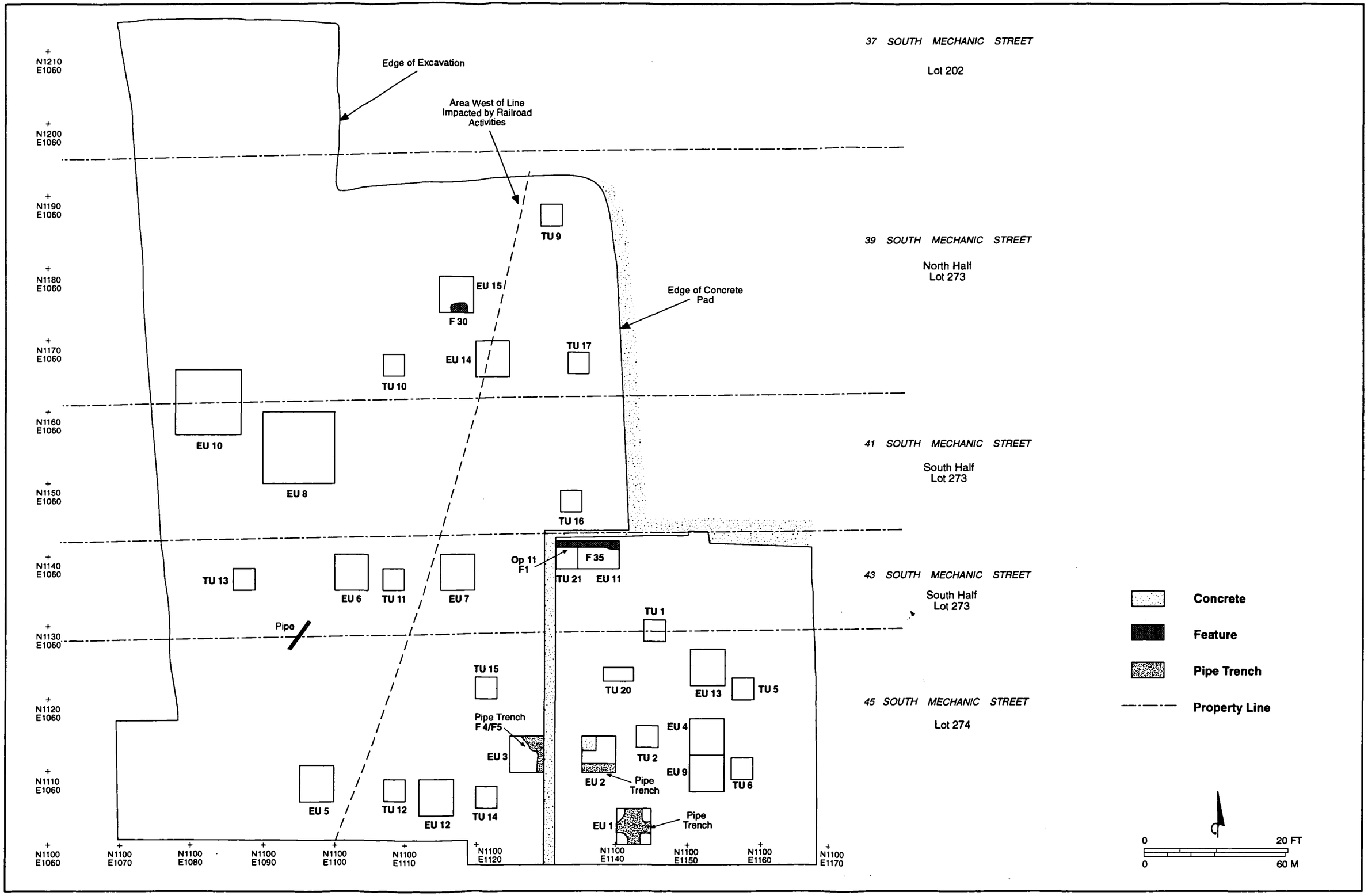


Figure 19. Map of project area showing unit locations and Periods III and IV features.

Plate 2. Feature 16, brick drain, from the east.

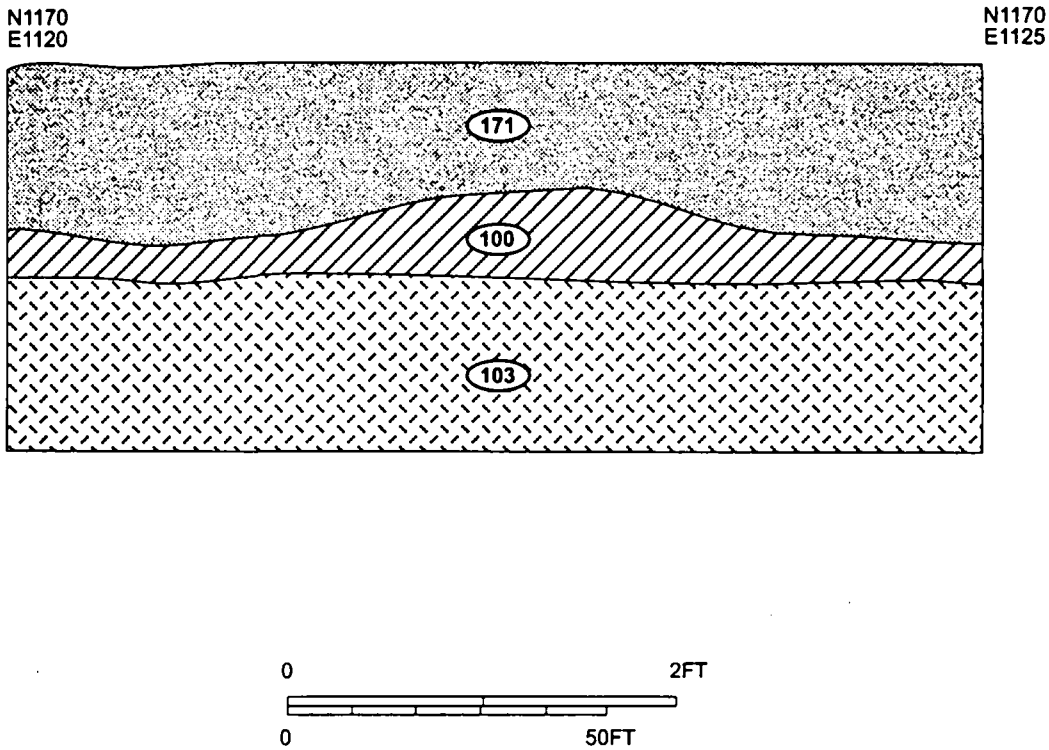
Phase 4, assigned to Period III, includes the destruction of HB13 and the construction of the railroad in, or after, 1912. These deposits were seen in the Phase I and II archeological investigations and were generally removed by backhoe to start Phase III investigations. Phase 5, assigned to Period IVa, includes the construction of the gas station and its period of operation. Features associated with the gas station were identified during Phase II but not investigated (Yamin et al. 1993:47). The edge of the concrete pad of the gas station formed the eastern edge of the excavations during Phase III operations.

Phase 6 (Period IVb) includes the destruction of the gas station and the construction of the parking lot. Some deposits relating to the destruction of the gas station were identified on top of Period I deposits. Fill to level the area, bedding material, and an asphalt and gravel surface provide evidence of this phase of activity.

4.3.2 *Stratigraphy of 39 South Mechanic Street*

Phase 1 (Period I) at Number 39 was represented by a single stratum, which was assigned stratum number 103 (Figure 20) in EU 14 and TUs 9,10, and 17. The stratum, which was identified in all of the units excavated at this address, developed on top of a subsoil composed of alluvial sediments as discussed

Excavation Unit 14
Profile, North Section



140 Harris Matrix Number

171 10YR 2/1 black coal, cinders, and sand; artifacts

100 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy silt; artifacts

103 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt; artifacts

Period I

Period IIa

Period IIIa

Figure 20. Excavation unit 14, profile, north section.

above. The subsoil was designated as stratum 104 and was a 10YR brown sandy silt. Stratum 103, also a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt, was interpreted as an early yard surface, based on artifact density, as well as the undisturbed condition of the stratigraphy. Artifact analysis supported this interpretation by showing little evidence of late artifact types within this stratum. The MCD for this stratum at Number 39 was 1819.

Phase 2 (Period IIa) strata at 39 South Mechanic Street included a pit and a yard surface, as well as a stone foundation. The three strata were assigned numbers 100, 193, and 209. Stratum 100, a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam, identified in TU 9, was interpreted as a side yard surface for either the unidentified building or HB13 or both (Figure 17). The MCD for the deposit is 1840. A maker's mark on a sherd found in this deposit matches a mark used by several of the Ridgeway firms, at Staffordshire, England, that made pottery from 1830-1879. Stratum 193, feature 23 was identified during backhoe stripping of the rear portion of the project area. This fill of the posthole was a 10YR 2/1 black silty sand with coal and ash inclusions. Artifacts recovered from feature 23 were an ironstone sherd, a whiteware sherd, and a cut nail. These gave a MCD of 1867 and a TPQ of 1835. The posthole fell on the boundary between Number 39 and the yard to the north (Figure 17) and probably represents part of a fence line. Stratum 209, operation 5, feature 1, was a pit feature located in TU 9 during Phase II excavations. The fill from this feature (stratum 209) was a mixture of ash, plaster, charcoal, and brick, leading to the interpretation that the fill may be associated with the destruction of the structure that preceded HB13. The fill contained one polychrome pearlware sherd.

Two wall fragments were identified during the excavation of Phase II operation 12 (Plate 3). Wall fragment 1, feature 38, located immediately south and west of TU 17, is interpreted as the foundation wall of a structure that predated HB13. The portion of the wall uncovered appears to be the southwest corner of a building. Review of historic maps indicates that the position of the southwest corner of HB13 is further west on the lot, meaning that feature 38 could not belong to HB13.

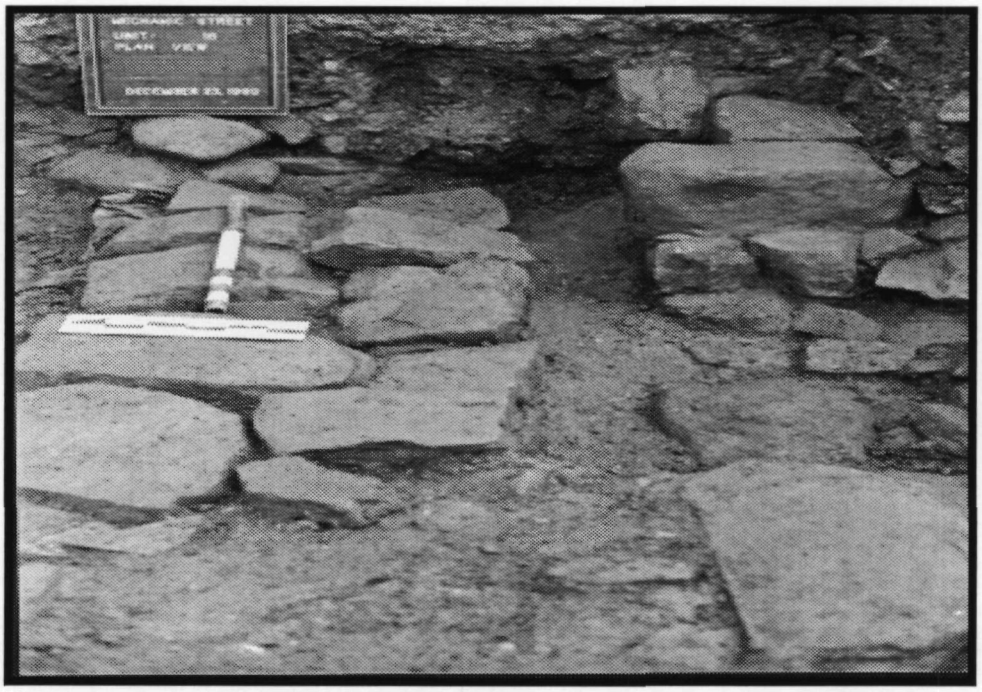


Plate 3. Photo showing 2 wall fragments located at 39 South Mechanic Street, from the west.

Phase 3 (Period IIb) was represented by two strata and four features. One of the features in phase 3 is a posthole (feature 26 and its fill, stratum 196). The fill of this feature was a 7.5YR 2.5/1 black sandy silt which contained no artifacts. It was located by the stripping operation in the center of the yard. Feature 16 at the rear of the lot was a brick drain that did not have a cover (Plate 2). It is likely this drained the yard.

The second foundation wall fragment, interpreted as the south wall of the foundation of HB13, is located .5 ft to the south of wall fragment 1. The last feature, interpreted as a cistern (feature 19), was located just outside the rear (west) wall of HB13 (Figure 18).

The cistern was located partially within excavation unit 15. Upon discovery of the cistern, the unit was abandoned and excavations focused on the excavation of the feature. The cistern, which was constructed of brick and lined withcement, was 8 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep and may have been constructed at the same time as HB13 (Plate 4). The fill within the feature, stratum 122, was a 10YR 4/3 brown to a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand with a large number of boulders concentrated in the upper portion of the fill. It is likely the boulders were from the foundation of HB13, demolished in the beginning of Period III in 1912, but the lower fill seems to be Period IIb. Due to the large amount of material from this feature, only a representative sample was screened. Artifacts recovered included pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone, as well as mesh-reinforced glass. The MCD was 1860 and the TPQ, 1885.

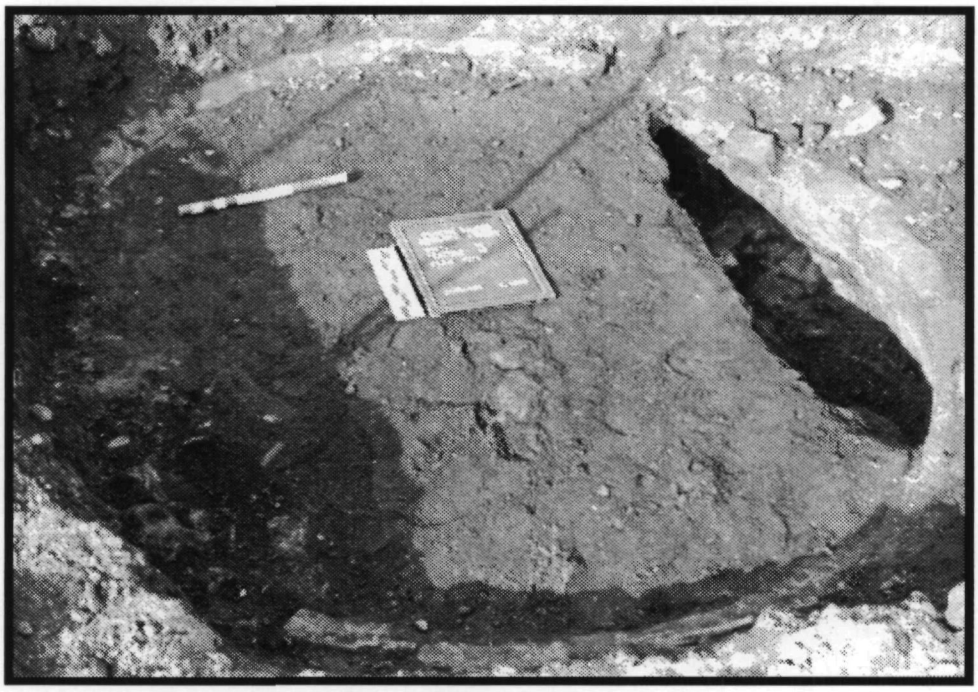


Plate 4. Feature 19, cistern, from the south.

Phase 4 (Period III), includes the destruction of HB13, the truncation of the yard deposits by the preparation of the roadbed for the railroad, the fill for the railroad bed, and the use of the property by the railroad. Stratum 216, a 10YR 4/4 loamy sand with gravel and cobbles, was located in and around EU 15. This stratum was over the cistern and its fill and seems to be associated with the destruction of HB13. The MCD of this deposit was 1892 and its TPQ was 1884.

Stratum 120, feature 30, was a rectangular pit feature excavated into stratum 216 and under stratum 119 with a fill of 10YR 2/1 black sandy silt with cinders. This stratum was related to the railroad period of occupation. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included ironstone, whiteware, pearlware, and creamware as well as machine-made bottle fragments, indicating that this fill was a mixture of late deposits with earlier materials. The MCD was 1869 and the TPQ 1881.

Stratum 119, identified during the excavation of EU 15, was a fill layer of 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty sand with large cobbles that was deposited as a leveling episode, probably by the railroad. Artifacts recovered from this stratum indicate that it is made up of a mixed fill that is contaminated by the railroad fill (stratum 171), including spikes and railroad ties, that was directly above this stratum. A MCD of 1839 suggests it was mixed with Period IIb material. Ceramics recovered include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone and yellowware. Late dating artifacts include machine-made bottle glass, wire nails, and stoneware with bristol-glazed exterior. Additionally, there is a bottle maker's mark for "Charles Allerton & Sons," in business from 1859 to 1942.

Stratum number 171 is a thick layer of 10YR 2/1 black cinders and ash that is related to the railroad. Stratum 165 is the layer of destruction debris that was created by the destruction of HB13 by 1921.

Phases 5 and 6 are assigned to Period IV. Phase 5 includes the construction of the gas station. The concrete pad and stratum 215 are archeological evidence of this event. Stratum 215, found in EUs 14 and 15, contains bottles with start dates of 1940 and 1952. The bottles are either associated with activity at the gas station or with its destruction.

Phase 6a is the destruction of the gas station. Stratum 168 is made up of debris left from the destruction of the gas station that occupied the front area of the lot. Phase 6b is the construction of the parking lot. Stratum 164, apparently a leveling fill for the parking surface, is composed of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow sandy clay and shale. Stratum 164 was apparently brought in from another location to bring a portion of the area up to grade. It was also found in Phase II in operations 5, 6, 9, 12 and in Phase I trench 7 (Yamin et al. 1993). Stratum 163 represents the modern parking surface of patches of asphalt and grey gravel. Stratum 163 and 164 overlie stratum 168.

4.4 South Half of Lot 273 (Numbers 41 and 43)

4.4.1 *Introduction*

The occupation of 43-41 South Mechanic Street was investigated via the excavation of TUs 1, 11, 13, 16 and 21 and EUs 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 (Figure 15). TUs 1 and 21 and EU 11 were located inside the foundation of HB2 and beside and behind the existing foundation of HB2B. TU 16 was placed directly behind HB2A. The remainder of the units were placed further back on the property to test the rear area. EUs 8 and 10 were placed to include large features revealed during backhoe stripping. Additionally, 8 features (Phase III numbers 9, 11, 12, 13, 20, 22, 24, 25) thatwere revealed by mechanical stripping of the project area were investigated (see Figures 16 to 19).

The history of this lot is complicated by the fact that during Period I it was combined with the north half of lot 274 (Number 45); for most of the Phase IIa, it was one address; and, in the beginning of Phase IIb, it was subdivided into two lots. Since Number 45 is complicated, this portion of lot 273 will be treated separately. After reviewing the phases within the lot as a whole, a detailed description will be given for 43-41 in Period I and Period IIa, followed by descriptions of Number 41 and Number 43 in the later periods.

The archeological deposits for the lot were divided into several phases, which were assigned to the major periods. Phase 1 is represented by the early yard surface which reflects the occupation of the Russell family from 1813 to 1840. Elnathan Russell probably lived on this lot, and it is assumed that there was an early building associated with the Russell occupation. The foundation wall fragment labeled HB2 on Figure 17 could be this building. The location of the foundation wall fragment matches the location and size of HB2 on the 1862 map (Figure 6). However, HB2 may not have been the original Russell home. The foundation clearly supported a brick building and the early Russell home may have been a log building. Two features, a posthole and a pit, were assigned to this phase.

Phase 2, assigned to Period IIa, was separated from Phase 3 primarily on the basis of historical, cartographic, and artifact data since few of the features or deposits in either phase existed in stratigraphic relation to one another. Phase 2 is composed of ten features and a yard surface. Four of the features: a privy, two postholes and a narrow trench, located in the northwest corner of the lot (Figure 17, EU 10). Two postholes were located on the boundary between Number 41 and 39. There are also two postholes and a pit (in EU 6) in the center of the southern portion of the lot. A fragment of the foundation of HB2 was also identified (Figure 17). The artifacts in the features and their dates, especially the privy, indicate that they belong to the period before the Civil War and, therefore, to Phase IIa. The deposits from this phase probably belong to the Elizabeth Russell family. Elizabeth, the second wife and widow of Elnathan Russell, seems to have lived in the original Russell house (HB2) until the 1860s. Given the generally uniform nature of the sediments, it is difficult to separate the yard surface into an early and a late phase. The yard surface seems to include artifacts from the Phase 3 as well. After Elizabeth died, a second house, occupied by tenants, may have been built on the northern portion of the lot.

Phase 3 is composed of two subphases, both assigned to Period IIb. Phase 3a includes the destruction of HB2 and the construction between 1862 and 1887 of HB2A, HB2B, and the outbuilding HB15, of which no trace was found. The privy was abandoned by this time. There is no trace of HB2A, since it is under the concrete pad associated with the later gas station.

Phase 3b is the occupation of HB2A and HB2B by tenants. The excavated units were west of the deposit removed by the construction of the railroad in 1912. However, no yard surface or utility pipes associated with the occupation of HB2A were identified for this phase. In Number 41, three pit features and two postholes, which are not stratigraphically related to one another, were assigned to this phase.

At address Number 43, Phase 3b includes the continuation of the foundation for HB2B and one feature (Figure 18). No definite yard surface dating to this period was found in this address either. However, there were a number of pipes that probably relate to the residential occupation of the lot. No residential deposits were located in this lot partially because the majority of the deposits were removed by the construction of the railroad and the deposits behind the HB2B have been disturbed and or removed by the construction of the tire store.

E. J. Russell, one of Elnathan's grandchildren who had grown up next door at Number 45, resided on the lot in the 1870s. He probably lived in HB2B at Number 43; if the second building had not been constructed by the time of his residence, he may have lived in HB2, which was on the southern or central portion of the lot.

At Numbers 41 and 43, Phase 4 is the construction of the railroad, represented by the truncation of earlier deposits and the deposition of fill. It also includes the occupation of the dwellings on the lot between 1912 and the replacement of the dwelling by commercial buildings in the 1930s. By 1910 Alexander King, who married Matilda Russell, was living in Number 43, and the adjacent Number 41 was vacant. Single, white-collar adults and familieswere recorded as living in Number 41 in city directories after this period. No residential deposits from this period were recovered. All seemed to have been disturbed or removed during the construction of the tire store or its destruction.

Phase 5a is the destruction of HB2A and HB2B; Phase 5b is the building of the gas station on Number 41 and 39 and the tire store on Numbers 43 and 45. The edge of the concrete pad (Figure 19) formed the edge of part of the excavation area in Numbers 39 and 41.

Phase 6a is the destruction of the gas station; Phase 6b is the laying of fill and bedding material for the asphalt and gravel parking lot.

4.4.2 *Stratigraphy of Number 43-41 South Mechanic Street*

Phase 1 (Period I) at this address was represented by three strata and one feature, assigned numbers 103, 135/213, 211, and 212 respectively. Stratum 103, was the early yard surface characterized as a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt that was identified in TUs 11, 13, and 21 as well as EUs 6, 7, and 11 (Figure 21). This deposit was not investigated in EUs 8 and 10. An oxidized layer of silt within stratum 103 identified in EU 11 may reflect a major flood deposit (Figure 21). This layer was also found in a number of units at the front of Number 45 yard.

Stratum 135, located in the area immediately behind HB2B, was investigated during the excavation of EU 11 (Figure 21). Stratum 135 was a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty, sandy, clay layer with some building debris in it. This stratum, which has a MCD of 1806 and a TPQ of 1795, appears to be related to the occupation of a building earlier than HB2, since HB2 was located over this deposit. Stratum 135 extended under the foundation of HB2B as stratum 213 (Figure 22). The construction debris in this stratum may relate to the earlier building or to the construction of HB2.

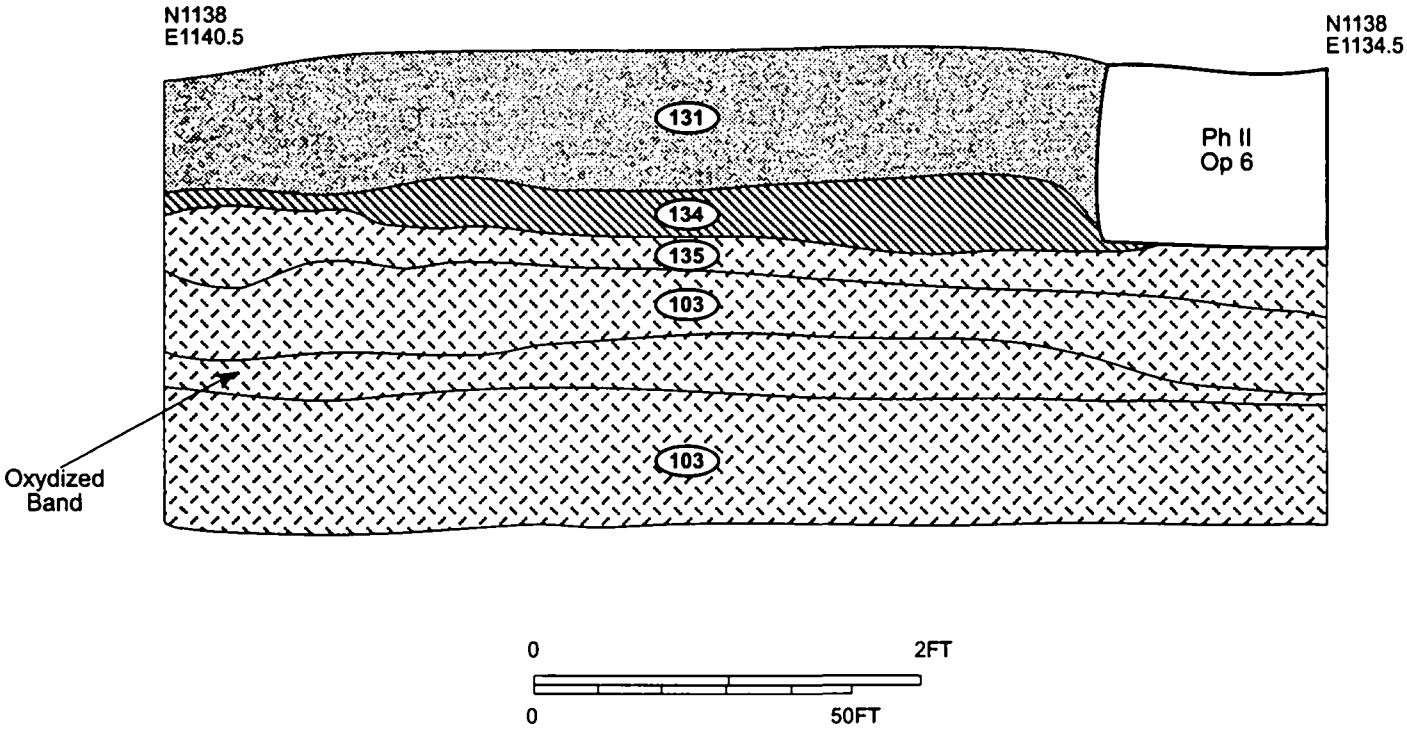
Stratum 211, Operation 11 feature 1, a Phase II posthole with a MCD of 1819 and a TPQ of 1825, was found near the front of the rear yard. It was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown fine sandy clay that was located in TU 16, which places it under HB2, and excavated into stratum 103. This feature was only partially excavated due to the presence of contaminants related to the gas station occupation of this lot. Stratum 212, a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt, was the material surrounding 211. As this soil was contaminated from gas station activities, it was not excavated.

Phase 2 (Period IIa) strata from this address include 16 strata, 14 of which are feature strata. The first stratum, number 100, is a yard surface that occurs in the rear portion of the yard in TU 11 (MCD 1838, TPQ 1830) and EU 7 (Figure 23). The second two layers in TU 7 date to Period IIa. The second and third stratigraphic units from this period have MCDs between 1840 and 1850. The TPQ is 1905; the late date is affected by a piece of Buffalo pottery that was also found in the top layer suggesting contamination of the lower levels. Deposits from this period in EU 6 and TU 13 seem to have been removed by the railroad activity.

Stratum 157 was an area of discoloration located in TU 11. A closer examination of the soil from this area revealed that this stratum can probably be included with the stratum 100 soils, but because of the discoloration this soil was kept separate. The three datable sherds have a MCD of 1813 and a TPQ of 1795.

All of the feature strata except six occur within EU 10 and most were revealed by backhoe stripping of the rear of the project area. Stratum 173, feature 10, was a posthole identified during the excavation of EU 7 (Figure 23). The fill from this feature was a 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy, silty, ash. Artifacts recovered from this feature included creamware, pearlware, and blown-in-mold bottle glass which had a MCD of 1803 and a TPQ of 1835. Stratum 173 intruded through stratum 100 (which has a MCD of 1850 in this unit) and into stratum 103. Apparently, the contents of the pit are derived primarily from the earlier deposits.

Excavation Unit 11
Profile, South Section



(140) **Harris Matrix Number**

131 **mixed lenses of loose mortar, coarse sand, and silt 10YR 4/6 strong brown, 10YR 8/1 white, 10YR 5/8 strong brown and10YR 4/4 brown silty sand; artifacts**

134 **mortar/plaster 10YR 8/1 white: artifacts**

135 **10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty, sandy clay; artifacts**

103 **10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick fragments; artifacts**

Period I

Period IIb

Period IIIa

Figure 21. Excavation unit 11, profile, south section.

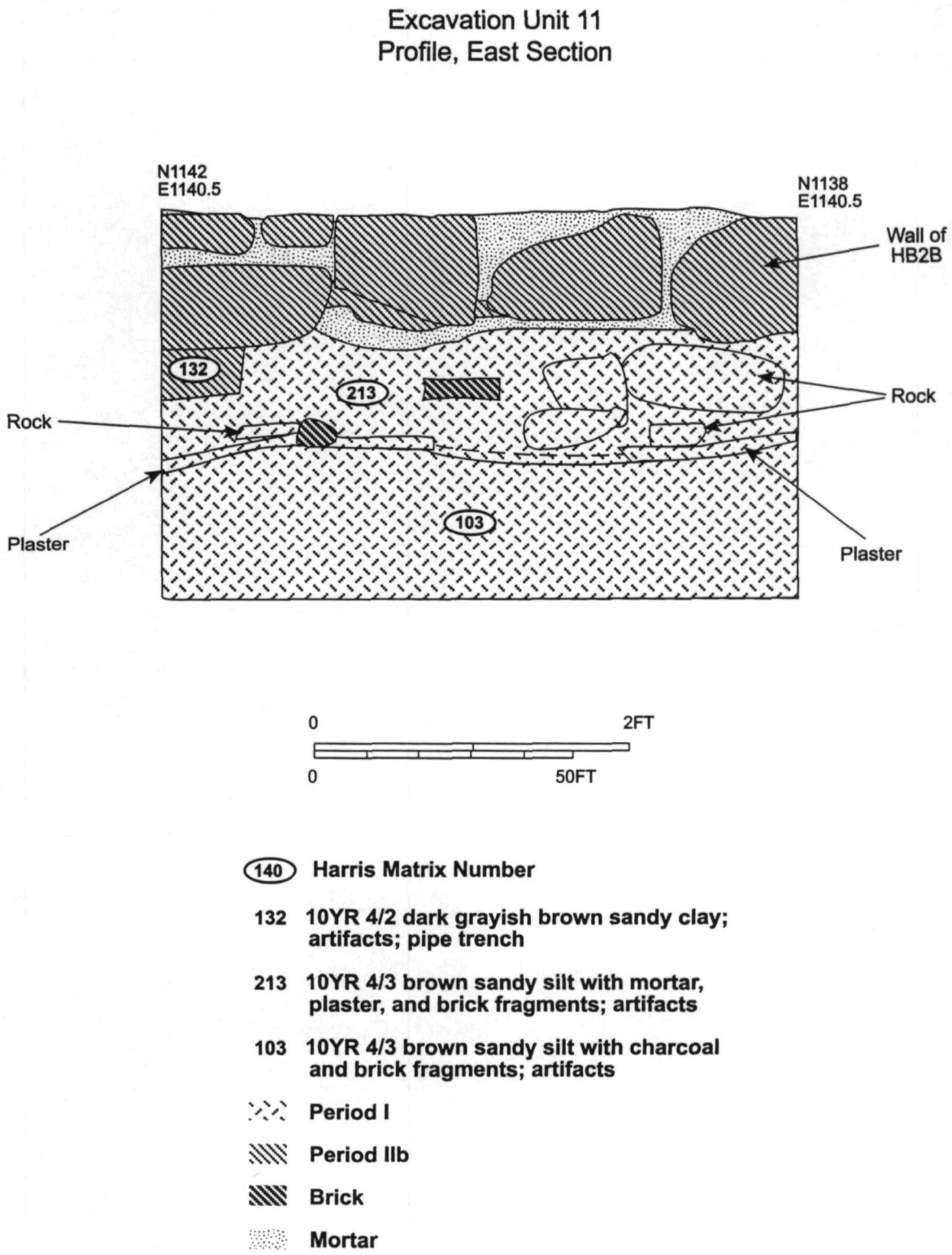


Figure 22. Excavation unit 11, profile, east section.

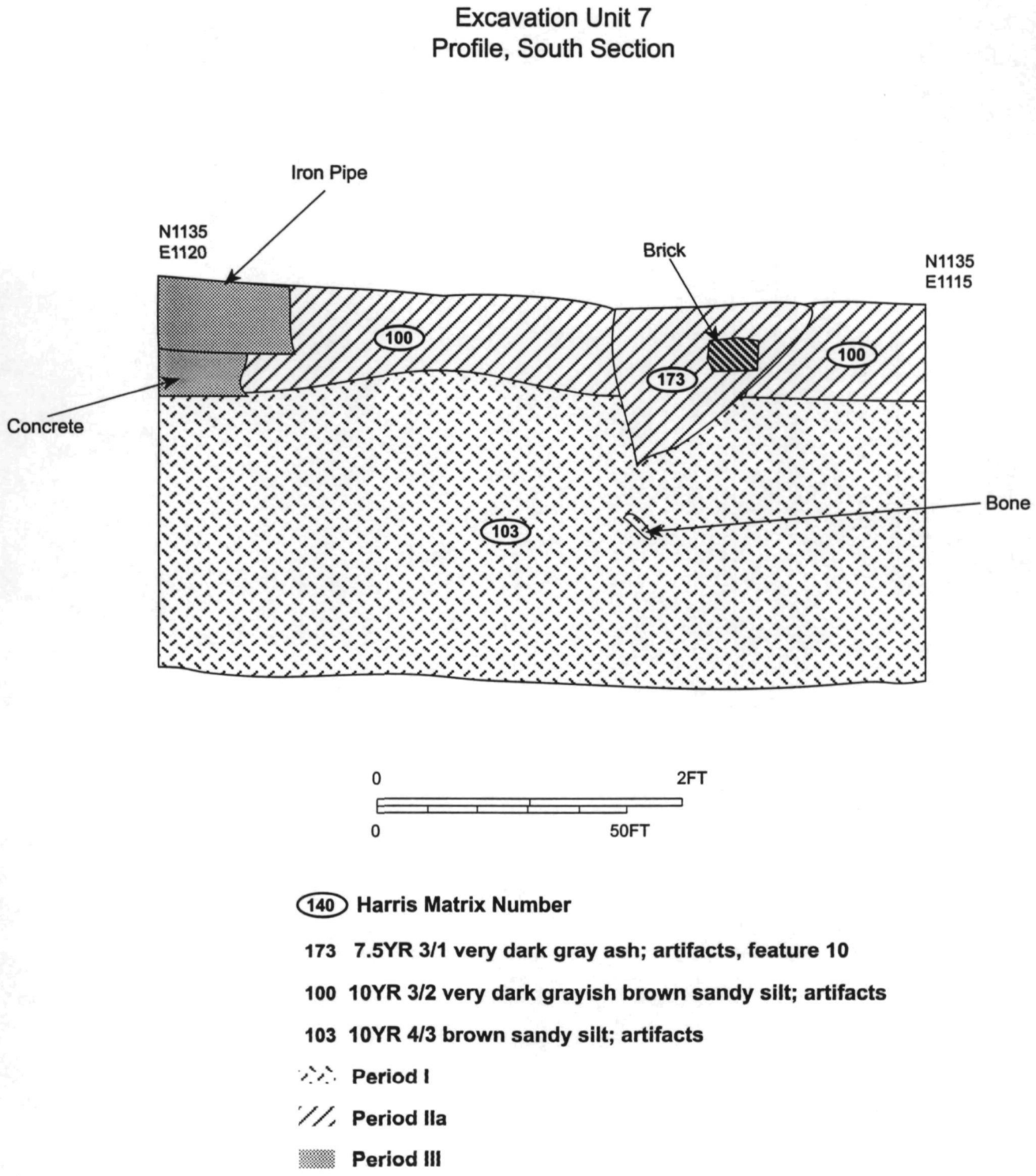


Figure 23. Excavation unit 7, profile, south section.

Phase III features 24 and 25, strata 194 and 195, respectively, were posts revealed by machine stripping that seemsto have been cut into stratum number 100 of Phase 2. Fill from feature 24, was a 10YR 2/1 black silty loam. Fill from feature 25 was a 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty loam that had one datable ceramic with a MCD of 1871. The location of these two posts suggests that they, along with features 11 and 12 in excavation unit 10, may have formed a portion of the fence that separated 39 and 41 South Mechanic Street. Both features had relatively few datable ceramics with a TPQ of 1820. The early date of these postholes suggests that a fence, connecting with the postholes next to the privy, was constructed relatively early in the occupation of the lot.

Strata 203 and 205, feature 32, were located within EU 6 and are the fill from a large pit. Stratum 203 was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand that contained pearlware, bottle glass and bone. Stratum 205 was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty sand that contained creamware, pearlware, and whiteware (Figure 24). The full extent of the feature is unknown, as it extended beyond the unit both to the north and east. However, the MCD for the feature was 1813 and the TPQ, discounting the two wire nails, was 1840. The last of the features outside EU 10, is a post hole, Operation 9 feature 1, stratum 210, excavated within TU 13 during Phase II investigations. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Five of the 14 strata from this address make up feature 13 (Figure 25). Feature 13, a privy, was originally located during Phase I trenching activities that truncated the eastern end of the privy pit. Subsequent Phase III excavations revealed a wood-lined pit, which measured 2.2 ft N-S by 4.2 ft E-W. The size of the pit and the presence of two oval cut-outs from the making of seats in the privy, indicate that the privy had two seats.

The uppermost fill episode within the privy pit was stratum 100, a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt that was identical to the matrix surrounding the privy, which indicated that this soil had been deposited after the privy superstructure was removed. Additionally, this soil's uniformity made the feature invisible until the wooden lining was exposed (Plate 5). The second stratum, number 182, was a

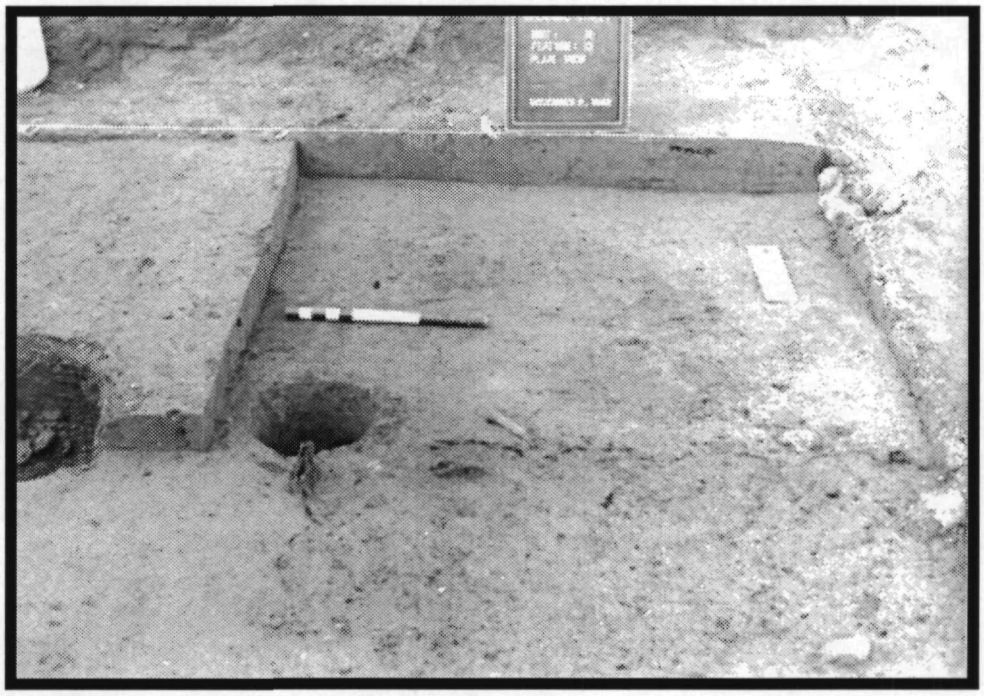
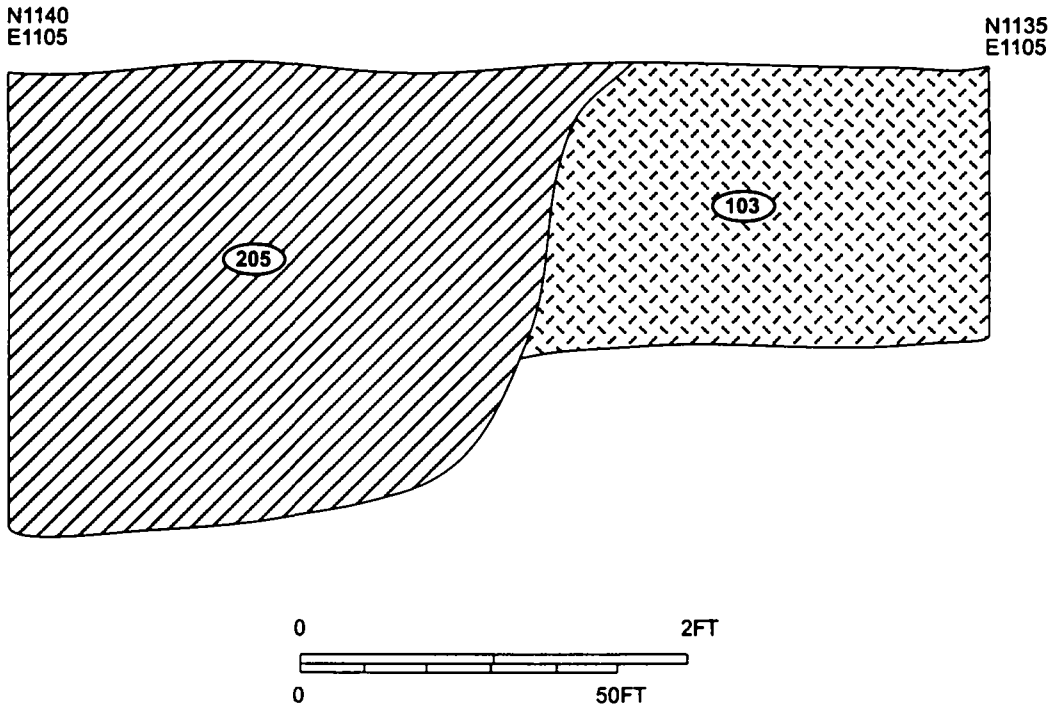


Plate 5. Plan view of excavation unit 10, showing location of features 11, 12, and 13, from the south.

Excavation Unit 6
Profile, East Section



140 Harris Matrix Number

205 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty sand; artifacts, feature 32, pit

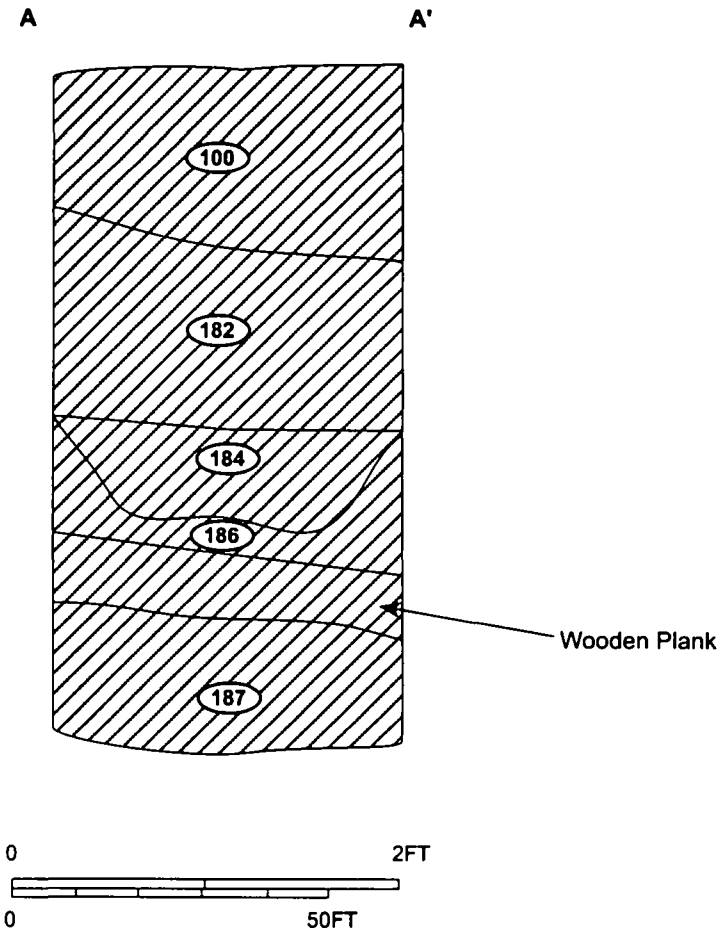
103 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick fragments; artifacts

Period I

Period IIa

Figure 24. Excavation unit 6, profile, east section.

Excavation Unit 10
Feature 13, Privy Profile
West Section of East Half



(140) **Harris Matrix Number**

100 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt; artifacts

182 10YR 2/1 black coal ash gravel and pebbles; artifacts

184 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt; artifacts

186 2.5Y 2/1 black organic material; artifacts

187 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam; artifacts

Period IIa

Figure 25. Excavation unit 10, feature 13, privy pit, west section of east half.

10YR 2/1 black, coal and ash mixture with gravel and pebbles. This soil appears to be a single deposition episode intended to fill the pit left when the privy was abandoned. Parasite analysis conducted on a soil sample from this stratum confirms that soil was not related to the use of the privy (Appendix V). Ceramics recovered from this stratum include whiteware, pearlware, and locally produced redware, yielding a MCD of 1823 with a TPQ of 1880, affected by a wire nail that may be intrusive. The third stratum, number 184, was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt. This soil was apparently an earlier fill episode deposited in the privy pit after the superstructure had been removed. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from this stratum, which had a TPQ of 1830. No parasite or floral remains were recovered from this stratum.

The next stratum, number 185, (not on the profile selected for presentation) was a thin lens of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty loam, which was immediately on top of a wooden brace that apparently was placed during construction of the wooden lining. This stratum appears to be a thin lens of material that accumulated within the privy pit before the filling process began. A total of 26 artifacts, none dateable, was recovered from this stratum, 15 of them being bone or floral materials that may represent the use of the pit for disposal of kitchen trash. Analysis of a soil sample from this stratum indicated the presence of a relatively high number parasite eggs, which is probably due to the mixing of this soil with the moist, organic layer beneath it when the privy was filled. Stratum 186, a heavily organic layer, was 2.5Y 2.5/1, black in color and smelling of feces. Parasite analysis conducted on a soil sample from this strata confirmed that this soil was deposited during the use of the privy. Materials recovered from this stratum are mainly food related, with bone and floral remains accounting for 77 percent of the artifacts recovered. The MCD was 1865 and the TPQ 1839. The final soil within the privy pit was stratum 187, a 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty loam layer that contained the highest concentration of parasite remains. This was the original layer of material deposited within the privy during its use. This interpretation is supported by the recovery of two circular wooden pieces, one during Phase I trenching and the second during Phase III excavations that were cut from the privy seat. Thus, the privy does not seem to have ever been cleaned out or, at least, not cleaned to the bottom. Other artifacts recovered from this deposit include two nearly complete hand-painted whiteware teacups and saucers and a whiteware pitcher decorated with slip trailing and dendritic design (Yamin et al. 1993:Plates 5 and 8). The MCD for the strata 187 is 1837 with a TPQ of 1830. Overall, the lack of ironstone and yellowware in the privy deposits indicates a date before the 1850s, if not slightly earlier and the TPQs do not contradict this assessment.

The wooden lining of the privy pit was constructed of split logs with the rounded side being placed against the outside of the pit with the flat sides in. The result was a scalloped outline when the top of the feature was exposedprior to excavation (Figure 26). These vertical planks were held in place by two horizontal boards nailed into place. The top board, .25 ft wide, was placed .3 ft below the top of the vertical planks; the bottom board, .6 ft wide, was placed 2 ft below the surface of the pit (Plate 6). There was some evidence noted during excavation that other strips of wood were placed between the north and south plank walls, perhaps to hold them in place prior to the final nailing. However, the wood was in poor condition. There was no evidence of a floor of any type in the bottom of the wooden lining.

Features 11 and 12 located in EU 10 (Figure 26) were posts that probably relate to the fence that divided the backyards of 39 and 41 South Mechanic Street along with features 24 and 25 that are discussed below (Figure 17). Feature 11, stratum 179, was located 1 ft west of the west wall of the privy. The large size of this post, 1.6 ft in diameter, may indicate that this post was a corner post that marked the northwest corner of the property. Its fill had a MCD of 1834 and a TPQ of 1842. Feature 12, strata 180 and 183, was located at the northwest corner of feature 13, the privy pit, and could be associated with it as well as the fence (Figure 17). This features MCD was 1836 with a TPQ of 1880 on a wire nail. However, there was not a comparable post on the northwest corner. Feature 14, stratum 181, was a trench feature located to the south of the privy in excavation unit 10 (Figure 25). The function of this feature is unknown; it may have been a garden feature or it could have been related to the privy. Its dates are comparable to dates for other features in this area, with a MCD of 1835 and a TPQ of 1825. The complete east-west dimensions of this feature were not determined because it extended beyond the boundaries of the unit. The north-south dimensions of this trench ranged from 1.2 to 1.4 ft.

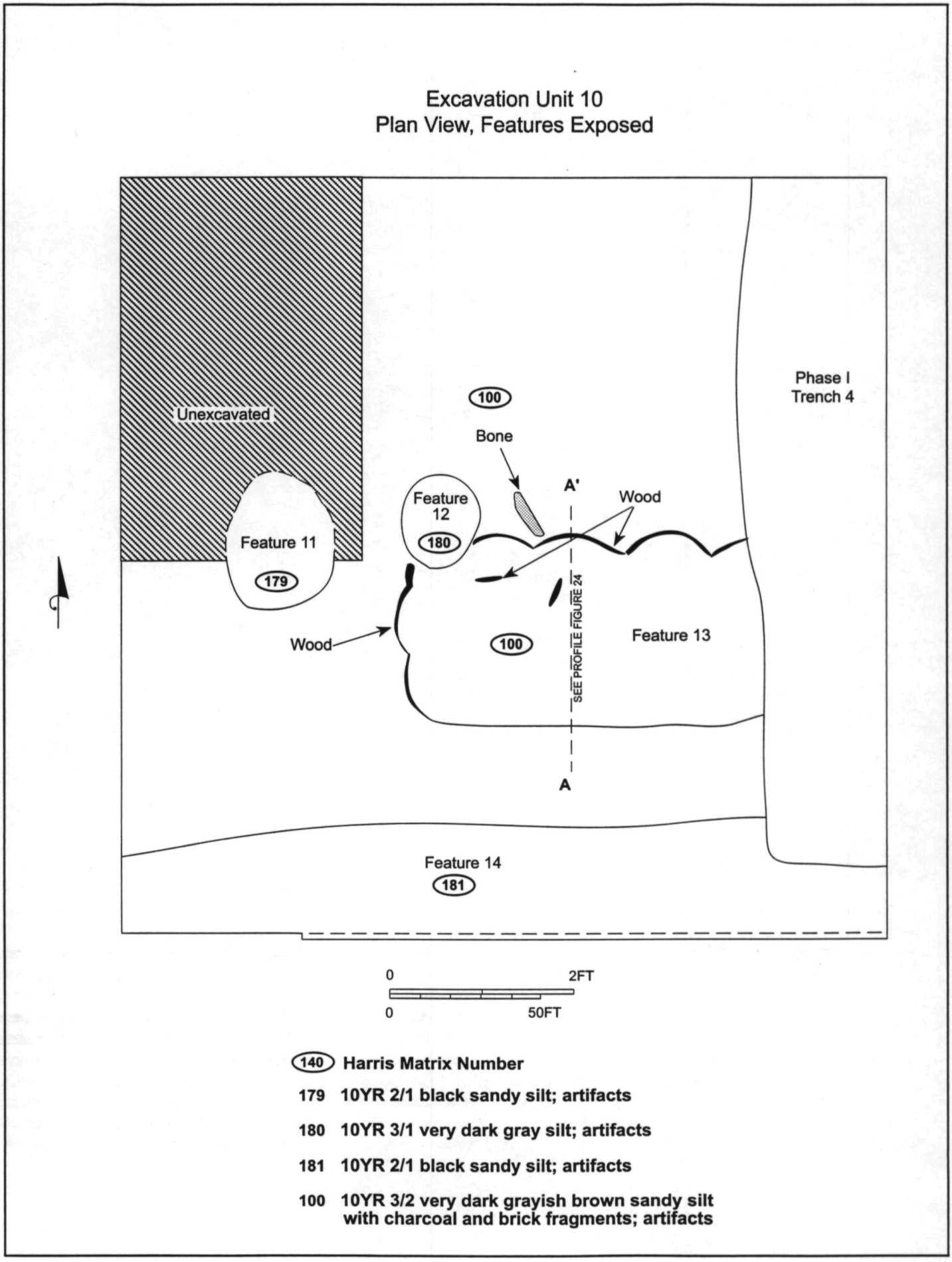


Figure 26. Excavation unit 10, plan view, features exposed.

Plate 6. Feature 13, Privy Pit, wooden lining exposed, from the east.

4.4.3 *Stratigraphy of Number 41 South Mechanic Street.*

Phase 3 (Period IIb) includes the destruction of HB2, the division of the south half of lot 273 into two lots, the construction of HB2A and HB15 on Number 41, and the occupation of the lot by tenants.

The walls of HB2A were under the concrete pad of the gas station. The domestic refuse deposits at 41 South Mechanic Street are represented by two strata, both features.

Two features (9 and 20) were located during backhoe stripping of the area affected by railroad construction (Figure 18). Stratum 174, Phase III feature 9, was a large circular ash pit (Plate 7). Fill within the pit consisted of a 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy silt with a large component of ash. The pit was 5.5 feet in diameter and 1.4 feet deep (Figure 27). Artifacts recovered from this feature included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, lamp glass, a doll part, blown-in-mold bottle glass, and a nearly complete ball-clay pipe. The MCD of this deposit was 1852 and the TPQ was 1880 based on a wire nail near the surface. Discounting the nail, the TPQ was 1840. These artifacts probably relate to the tenant occupation of HB2A.

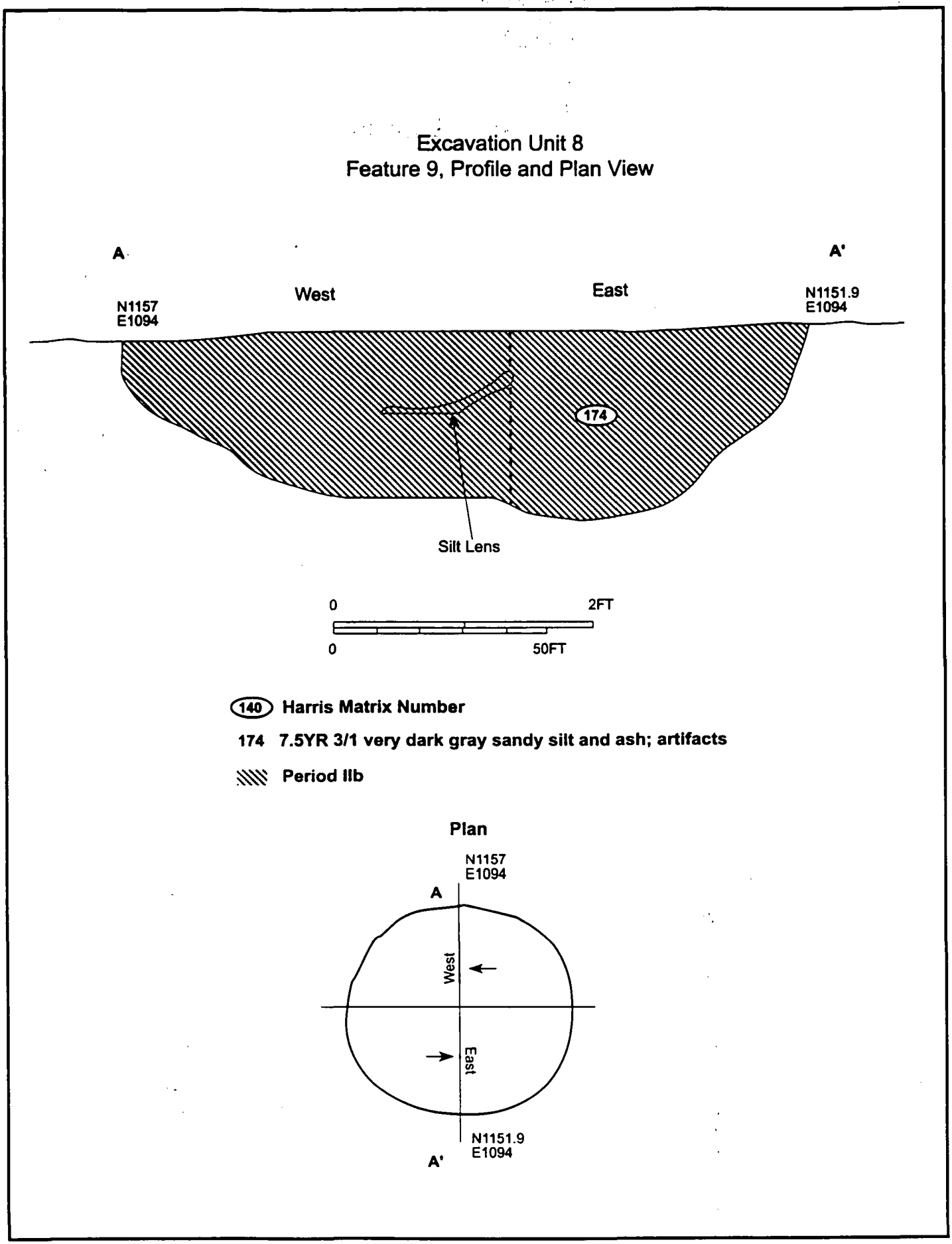


Figure 27. Excavation unit 8, feature 9, cross-section profile and plan view.

Plate 7. Feature 9, domestic trash pit, from the west.

Stratum 190, Phase III feature 20, was identified during the excavation of Phase I trench 7. The fill of this roughly circular feature was a 10YR 2/1 black coal ash with cinder inclusions. Artifacts recovered from this feature included cut nails, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone. The mean ceramic date was 1852 with a TPQ of 1840.

Phase 4 comprises Period III. Phase 4a is the construction of the railroad in 1912 and the deposition of stratum number 171; however, there was no controlled excavation of this stratum in this lot. Phase 4b is the occupation of this lot by tenants. No deposits from this period were recovered.

Phases 5 and 6 are assigned to Period IV. Phase 5a is the destruction of the historic buildings represented by stratum 165, a layer of brick rubble and debris, which was not collected. Phase 5b, the construction of the gas station, is represented by the concrete pad.

Phase 6a is the destruction of the gas station. No deposits could be specifically associated with this event. Phase 6b, however, is represented by stratum 163 the modern parking surface which is made up of patches of asphalt and grey gravel.

4.4.4 *Stratigraphy of Number 43 South Mechanic Street*

Period IIb, Phase 3, at 43 South Mechanic Street is represented by two strata, one of which is a feature. Phase 3 sees the destruction of HB2 (the building that straddled Numbers 41 and 43), the building of HB2B, and its occupation by tenants. By 1910 or perhaps earlier, Alexander King and his second wife Louisa, lived in Number 43. Destruction debris associated with demolishing HB2, stratum 134, is located in EU 11. Only one feature besides the foundation of HB2B, can be assigned to this phase. Feature 22, stratum 192, is a pit near the rear of the yard.

Stratum 134 was a layer of mortar or deteriorated plaster that was related to the destruction of HB2. A MCD of 1812 was assigned to stratum 134, based on the recovery of 6 sherds of blue transfer-printed pearlware. The lack of later artifacts suggests a rapid destruction and rebuilding event.

Stratum 192 is the fill of a pit, feature 22, from Phase III excavations. This feature originally appeared as a large area of discoloration at the rear of the project area. The stain was quartered, and excavation of the southeast quadrant revealed the staining to be related to a terra cotta drain pipe running southeast to northwest through the area. Shovels were employed to skim the area and an oval pit feature was revealed in the northern portion of the stained area; this was feature 22. Artifacts from this feature had a MCD of 1836 and a TPQ of 1880 from wire nails and Bristol-glazed stoneware.

Phase 4, assigned to Period III, includes the destruction of the rear of the lot by the railroad construction in 1912. The lot was occupied by renters after the King family moved out during the decade of the 1910s. No deposits associated with this occupation have been identified, except stratum 171, the railroad bed fill.

Stratum 171, the fill associated with the railroad occupation of the lot, underlies all of these late fill episodes (Figure 28). This stratum, excavated in EU 7, a 10YR 2/1 black mixture of coal, cinder, and sand, has a MCD of 1850 for this address and a TPQ of 1892. There are also 8 artifacts with manufacturing dates after 1880, additional support for the late date of the deposit.

In Phase 5, Period IVa, HB2B, HB2A, and HB3B are torn down and replaced by commercial buildings. The front of Number 43 is covered by the northern half of the tire store. This event is represented by the concrete west and north walls and a builder's trench, feature 35.

Stratum 132, feature 35, is the fill from the builder's trench associated with the construction of the cement wall for the tire store (Figure 19). The fill from this trench was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy clay that contained a mixture of artifacts from Period I, IIa, and IIb strata. Among other artifacts, it included two crown bottle caps which provide a TPQ of 1892. Removal of stratum 132 revealed stratum 131, a level of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, 10YR 8/1 white, 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, and 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand that appears to be related to the destruction of HB2B. Strata 128 seems to be the equivalent of stratum 132, but it was excavated during Phase II in TU 21. Stratum 128 is a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt from a builder's trench for a modern concrete wall that runs along the western edge of TU 21. The question of whether the concrete wall for the tire store ran under the concrete pad for the gas station, or next to it, was not investigated, but it seems likely that the pad abutted the store wall.

The second group of strata associated with Period IVa at 43 South Mechanic Street are located beneath the level of destruction debris and rubble (stratum 165) located in the front area of the address.

Strata 204 and 206 are fills located within a large complex of pipe trenches in excavation unit 6 that also underlaid stratum 165. Stratum 204 is a mixture of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown, 10YR 4/3 brown, and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty sand. Stratum 206, which was located beneath stratum 204, is a mixture of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand.

Stratum 129, a 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand, is fill from a pipe trench located partially within TU 21.

Phase 6, Period IVb, includes the destruction of the commercial buildings and the construction of the modern parking lot. Stratum 163 is the modern parking surface of grey gravel and asphalt; removal of this deposit revealed several late strata that were deposited after the railroad occupation. These fill episodes are made up of soils that were brought to the site from other areas to bring the western portion of the project area up to the level of the eastern portion. Strata 164, 166, 169, and 170 are all late fill episodes identified during Phase II investigations. Stratum 164 is a fill episode of 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow sandy clay containing a high density of shale that underlies stratum 163 in Phase II Operations 5, 6,

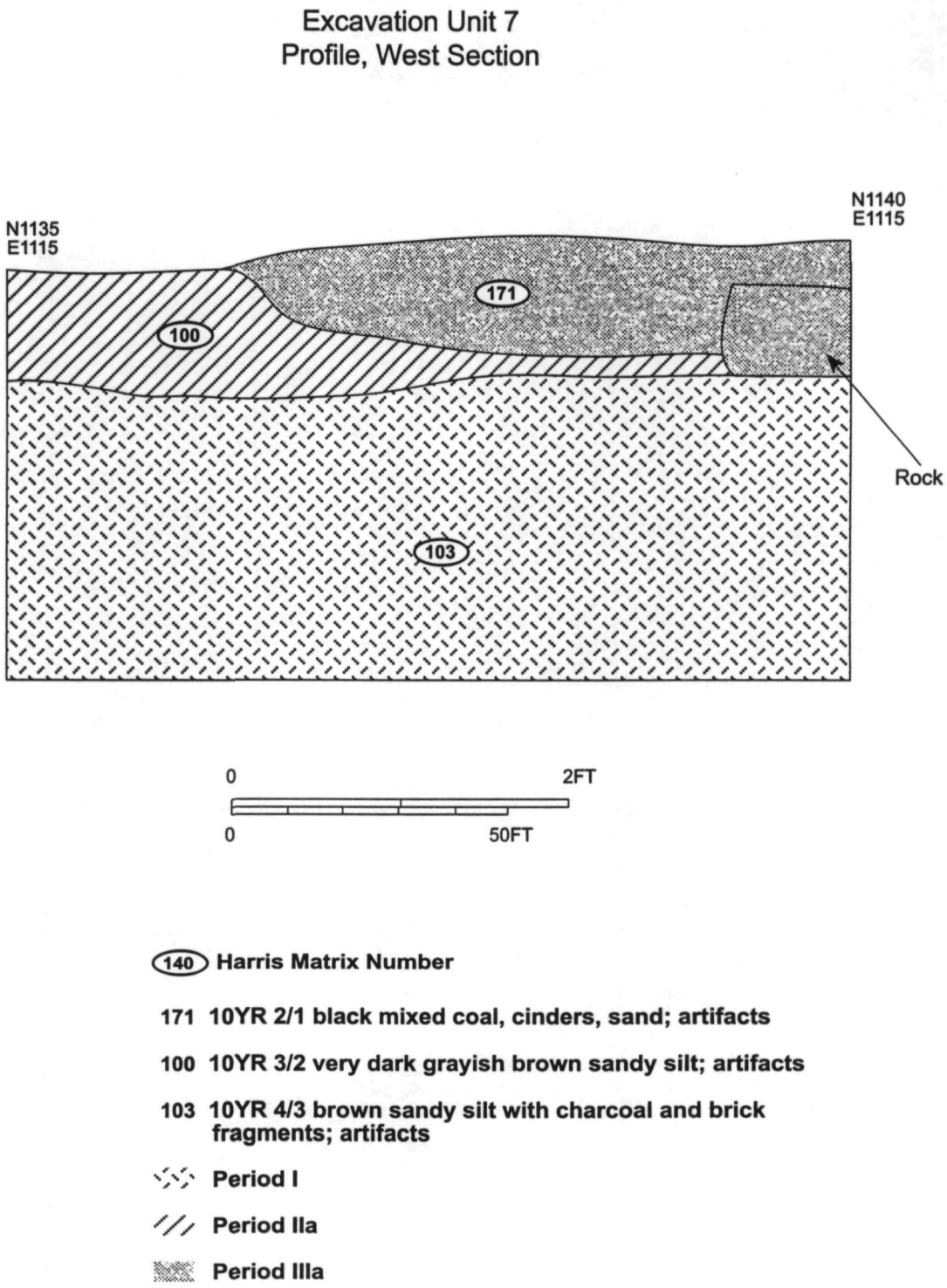


Figure 28. Excavation unit 7, profile, west section.

and 12 at 39 South Mechanic Street, as well as Phase II Operation 9 at 43 South Mechanic Street. Stratum 166, which also underlies stratum 163, is a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very compact clay and cobble fill that was apparently deposited to fill depressions and level the area. Stratum 169 is a fill episode of 10YR 4/3 dark grayish brown silty sand located in Operation 9. Stratum 170 is a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay that overlaid the fill associated with the railroad in Operation 9. None of these strata was hand excavated; all were located during backhoe trenching activities.

4.5 Lot 274 (Number 45 South Mechanic Street)

4.5.1 *Introduction*

Archeological investigations of 45 South Mechanic Street were carried out via the excavation of TUs 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 18 and 20; EUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, and 13; and features 21 and 27. TUs 1, 2, 5, and 6 as well as EUs 4, 9, and 13 were placed to investigate the front of the backyard areas associated with HB3A. TU 1 and EU 1 were placed in areas to the rear of HB3A and to the side of HB3B. The remainder of the units, TUs 12, 14, 15 and EUs 2, 3, 5 and 12, were placed in the backyard area of the lot to explore the location of HB16.

Phase 1 at 45 South Mechanic Street is composed of two subphases, both of which were probably the result of the occupation of the lot by Elnathan Russell and were assigned to Period I. Although there is no documentary evidence of an earlier occupation of the lot, it is possible that some of the earliest material is the refuse of another family. Russell owned both lot 274 and the south half of lot 273. Initially, he probably lived on lot 273 and had a blacksmith shop on 274. The early residential deposits on this lot may be from trash associated with the dwelling on 273. No evidence of blacksmithing activity was recovered in any of the investigations.

Phase 1a is composed of early yard deposits, found throughout the yard. There are two postholes in the rear of the yard and a trench of unknown function in the middle of the yard (Figure 16). This phase saw the development of yard deposits about 1.5 ft thick. The same oxidized silty clay deposit at address 43-41 was identified in the early yard deposit (strata 103) at approximately .3 to .4 ft below the top of strata.

Phase 1b includes activities in the front of the lot that occurred on top of the stratum 103 yard deposits, generally sealing those deposits from later disturbance. The three strata involved were associated with what is possibly a building and the deposits that accumulated against it. The building is represented by a deposit of cobbles and sandy soil with a restricted distribution. Lenses of ash and sand slope away from this feature. These three strata are covered by a layer of shale that seems to act as a yard surfacing episode. This may be associated with the construction of a building on the front of the lot, perhaps HB3A.

Phase 2 is assigned to Period IIa. The lot was occupied primarily by Abraham Russell, his family, and various boarders. The front of the yard continued to receive large quantities of refuse. As in other parts of the site, the Period IIa deposits are much darker, reflecting the increasing use of coal. In addition to the yard deposits, three pits and four postholes can be firmly assigned to this phase (Figure 17).

The kitchen building which appears on the 1887 map, but not on the 1862 map, is assigned to the end of Period IIa. It could have been built after the beginning of Period IIb, but the limited evidence suggests a slightly earlier date. The kitchen is an uncommon building in this time period. Although separate kitchens were common in the Colonial period, they seldom continued into the late nineteenth century. This kitchen was built after 1862; it was removed in the 1890s, and rebuilt to the west. The investment in the building suggests that it may have had a commercialfunction. This interpretation is supported by the high frequency of bone and the kinds of meat cuts represented by the bone. As discussed in more detail

in section 5.3.3, these may represent a commercial kitchen or the remains of meals prepared for boarders. The original kitchen, HB16A, is built on the same location as the earlier cobble deposit, thought to represent a building that was destroyed at the end of Phase 1.

Phase 3 is assigned to Period IIb. There is no major break in the yard deposits between Phase 2 and Phase 3 as there is between Phases 1 and 2. There are three pits and two postholes in the yard at this time (Figure 18).

Several construction events date to this period. The kitchen, HB16A, was destroyed between 1892 and 1897. Then, HB3B and a replacement kitchen, HB16B, were built at the same time.

Phase 3a includes the features and deposits dating from ca. 1870 to ca. 1890. During this phase, the lot was occupied by HB3A, a building whose long axis was oriented toward the street, and HB16A, a kitchen building whose long axis was perpendicular to the street and HB3A. Other features include a series of pits in the rear of the property.

Phase 3b includes the features and deposits dating from ca. 1890, when HB16A was destroyed and HB3B built over its location, to ca. 1912 when the late kitchen, HB16B, was destroyed by the railroad. Deposits from this phase are rare and include primarily destruction debris and deposits from pipe trenches which contain the material from later occupation layers. However, most domestic refuse seems to have been removed during the later construction activity or removed by municipal refuse collection.

Phase 4 was assigned to Period III. Phase 4 included the continued occupation of the lot as a rental property. Material from this phase is also rare.

Phases 5 and 6 were assigned to Period IV. Phase 5 includes the destruction of the historic building at Number 45 and the construction of the tire store. The evidence of this activity is a layer of brick rubble and the concrete foundation of the tire store. Some of the pipe trenches may also pertain to this phase.

Phase 6 is subdivided into Phase 6a, the destruction of the tire store, and Phase 6b, the laying of fill and bedding material for the asphalt and gravel parking lot.

4.5.2 *Stratigraphy of Number 45 South Mechanic Street*

Phase 1, assigned to Period I of 45 South Mechanic Street, is represented by ten strata, six of which are features distributed over two phases. The source of the deposits in both phases is interpreted to be the Russell family, who lived next door on the south half of lot 273 and eventually built HB3A or some earlier building for Abraham Russell on lot 274. The date of this event is uncertain but was probably after 1833, since contemporary documents do not list two Russell houses on his property.

In Phase 1a, the major and most extensive stratum was stratum 103, the early yard deposit, which was identified in all of the units excavated at this address. An oxidized band of silty clay was identified approximately 1.2 feet below the top of stratum 103 in EUs 2, 4, 9, and 13 and possibly in TUs 5 and 6. This corresponds to the band seen in EU 11. The density of the artifacts was high in EU 13 between this band and the shale deposit, stratum 113, which terminates this phase. Artifacts were less dense in other units, especially in the rear of the lot; however the deposit was approximately the same thickness: 1.4 ft in the front and 1.8 ft in the rear.

In the front part of the yard were found two postholes. Stratum 151, feature 31, is a posthole located within excavation unit 9. This feature yielded no artifacts, possibly because it was first distinguished near the bottom of the excavated deposits. Stratum 208, feature 18, was a post base, which consisted of

a group of rocks located within EU 13. No post fill could be defined, so no artifacts could be associated with this feature either.

Near the rear of the lot, stratum 201, feature 28, and stratum 202, feature 29, were postholes located within excavation unit 12 (Figure 29). No artifacts were recovered from these features which were first identified .2 feet below the top of stratum 103 (Figure 29).

Near the front of the yard are two features and a number of associated deposits assigned to Phase 1b. Stratum 155, feature 33, is a cobble layer of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand which extends through most of units 4 and 9 (Figure 16); the cobbles themselves do not extend to the east wall of these units but their sandy matrix does seem to slope eastward out of the unit. Only dateable sherds were recovered; their MCD is 1814 and the TPQ 1820. However, cobbles in EU 2 have also been assigned this stratum designation. This interpretation is not certain, since the late nineteenth-century wall of HB3B is adjacent to the east wall of EU 2 and there are no excavated areas between the two deposits that would show its existence. However, the cobble deposit in EU 2, unlike the stones associated with the HB3B foundation wall, are loose like those in stratum 155 and, like that deposit, rest on stratum 103. No date is assigned to the EU 2 deposit since it was not collected separately. The cobbles are interpreted as the floor or foundation of an earlier building in the same location as the later HB16A. Although this may seem unlikely, HB16A does cut through later Period IIa deposits that are over the cobbles indicating that the building associated with the cobbles was torn down and covered by Period IIa deposits before HB16A was built.

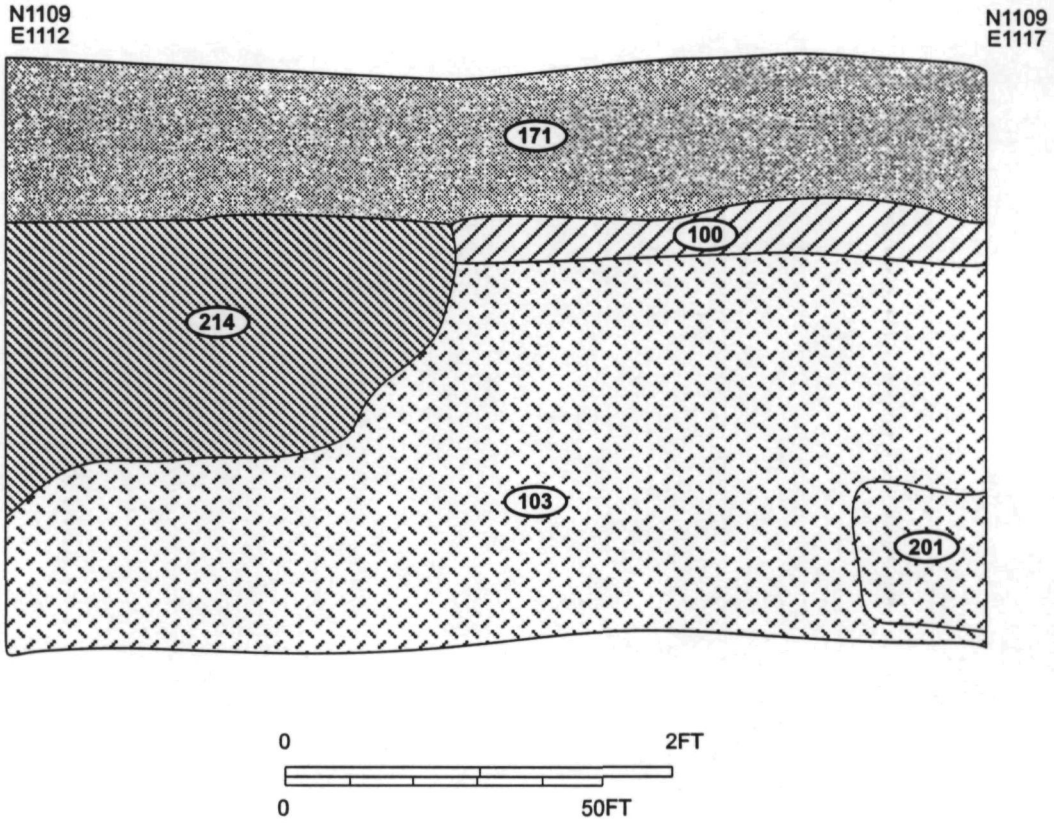
Stratum 154, a layer of 5YR 5/8 yellowish red clayey loam within EU 9, was identified over portions of stratum 155. A wide variety of artifacts was recovered from this stratum, which had a MCD of 1840 and TPQ of 1842. The variety of artifacts indicates that this stratum includes later artifacts, most probably the result of the disturbance associated with the construction of HB16A, the kitchen building.

Stratum 150, was a deposit of 10YR 2/1 black sandy silt composed of thin lenses of ash and sand, was revealed in EUs 4 and 9 (Figure 30). Artifacts were found in the ash lenses, but absent in the sand lenses. The MCD of this deposit in EU 4 (where it seems less disturbed) is 1809, and there are no TPQs after 1820. There is no transfer-printed whiteware, only blue hand-painted decoration. In EU 9 this layer has a MCD of 1823 with a TPQ of 1829, excluding the two potentially machine-made bottle glass body sherds. EU 9 was a complicated set of deposits with indistinct boundaries and some indications of disturbance, suggesting that these later dates come from this disturbance.

These three deposits (strata 155, 154, and 150) were covered by stratum 113, a shale layer in a matrix of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay that occurred in TUs 1, 2, 5, 6, and 20 and EUs 4, 9, and 13 (Figures 30 and 31), as well as in Trench 8 from the Phase I investigations (Yamin et al. 1993:Figure 15). The MCD is 1823 and the TPQ 1830. This layer appears to be restricted to the rear of HB3A and may have been an episode of fill put down to control a muddy yard caused by flooding or wet conditions. If so, it would have then been pressed down into stratum 150 and 103. Cross-mend analysis supports this interpretation, as there are seven cross mends between strata 103 and 113 at this address, more than any other unit. Additionally, this deposit may have been a landscaping event associated with the construction of HB3A or a predecessor building.

In the middle of the yard, a trench of unknown function, feature 32, stratum 145, was excavated running north to south parallel to the walls of HB3B. The fill from this trench was a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay with mortar, brick, and coal inclusions (Figures 32 and 33). Artifacts recovered from this trench, although not numerous, included cut nails, creamware, pearlware and locally produced redwares. The deposit has a MCD of 1808 and no TPQs after 1820. This trench postdates a cobble deposit (Figures 32 and 33), which is interpreted to be stratum 155, feature 33. The trench was excavated into stratum 217, a 7.5YR 5/6 clay with charcoal and brick of unknown function. This deposit was limited to the west side of EU 2.

Excavation Unit 12
Profile, North Section



(140) **Harris Matrix Number**

171 **10YR 2/1 black coal, cinders, and sand; artifact**

100 **10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt; artifacts**

103 **10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick fragments; artifacts**

201 **10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt and ash; artifacts**

214 **10YR 2/1 black coal, cinders and sand; artifacts feature 37, Pit**

Period I

Period IIa

Period IIb

Period IIIa

Figure 29. Excavation unit 12, profile, north section.

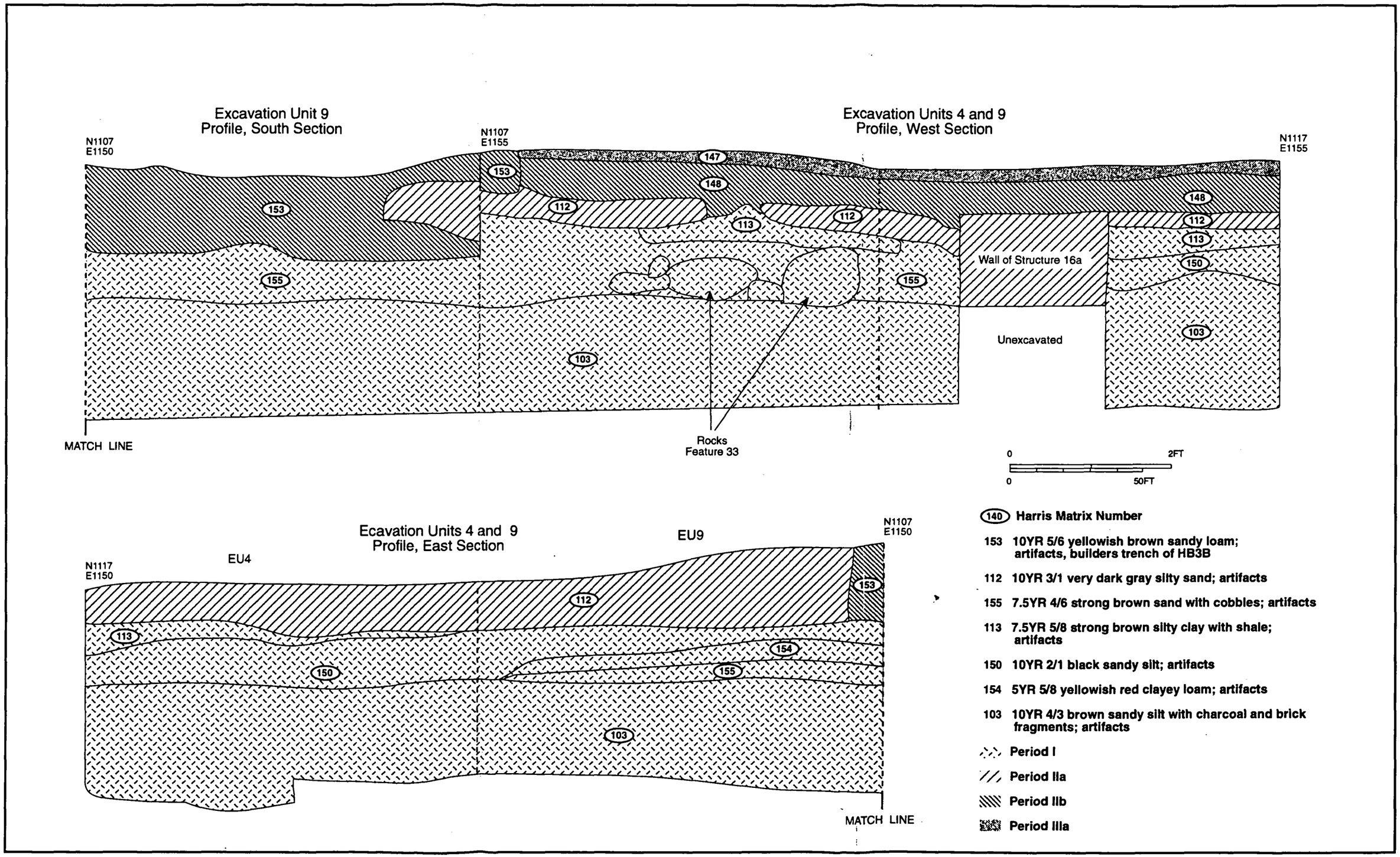


Figure 30. Excavation units 4 and 9, profile, east, west, and south sections.

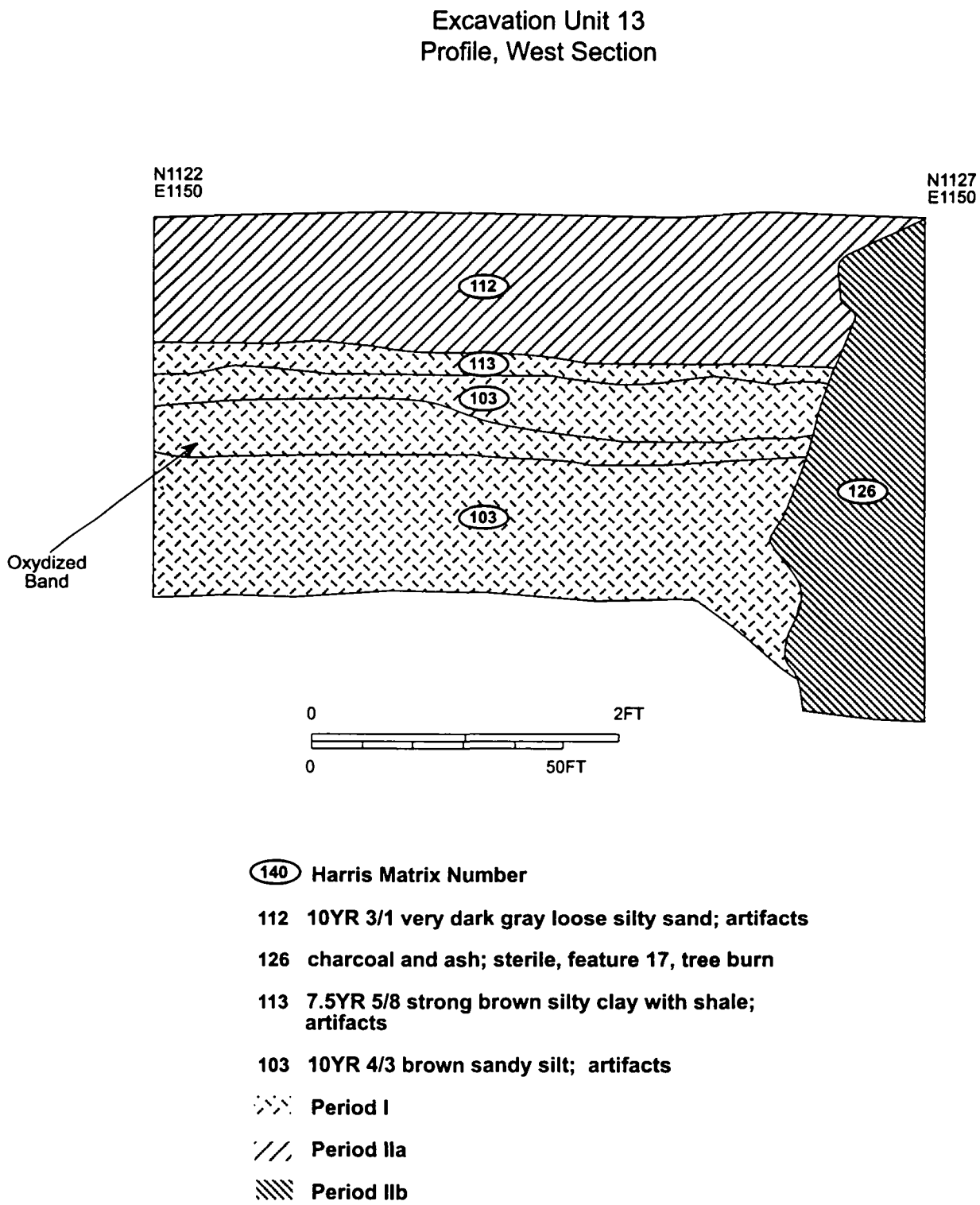


Figure 31. Excavation unit 13, profile, west section.

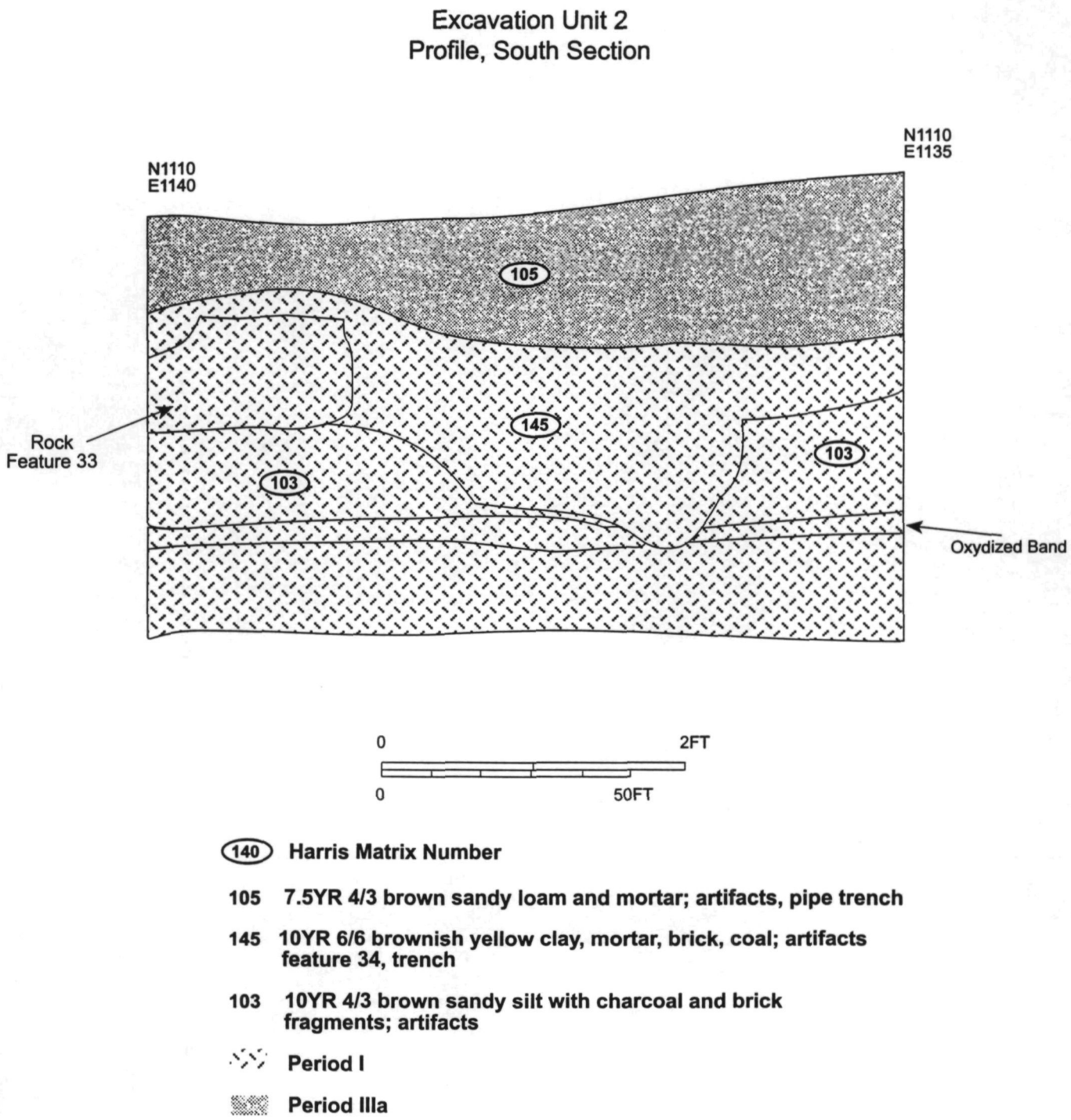
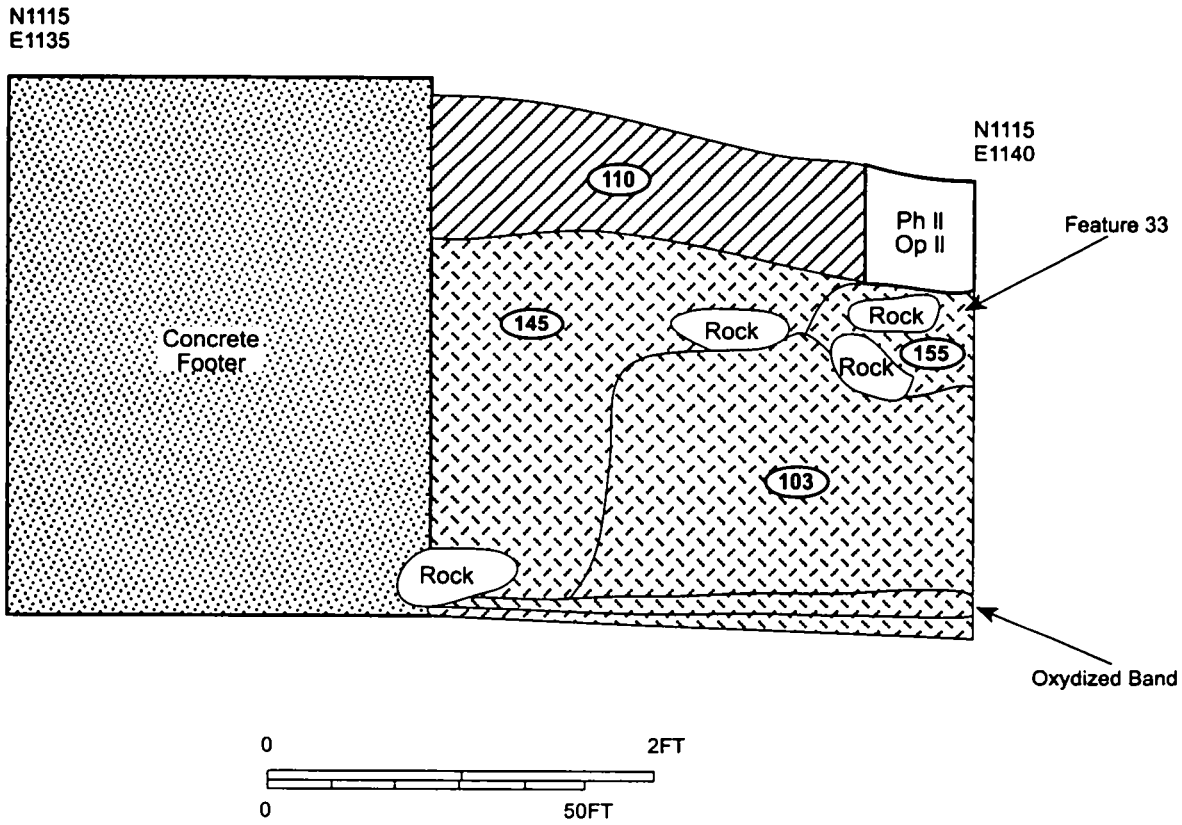


Figure 32. Excavation unit 2, profile, south section.



140 Harris Matrix Number

110 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt, gravel, charcoal ash and brick; artifacts

145 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay, mortar, brick and coal; artifacts, feature 34, trench

155 10YR 5/6 yellow brown sandy loam; artifacts, feature 33

103 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick fragments; artifacts

Period I

Period IIa

Period IIIb

Figure 33. Excavation unit 2, profile, north section.

Phase 2, assigned to Period IIa, contains deposits that also derive from the Russell family, specifically from the Abraham Russell family and its boarders. A new yard surface developed on top of stratum 103 in the middle and rear of the lot, and over stratum 113 in the front of the lot.

In TU 14, at the rear of the lot, a spatially restricted deposit, stratum 102, appeared below the primary Period IIa yard surface, strata 100. Stratum 102 was a 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey mixed with a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy silt which had a MCD of 1847. Stratum 100 was differentiated from stratum 103 by a major increase in thedensity of small fragments of coal and coal clinkers. Stratum 100 was identified in TUs 12, 14 and 15 and EUs 3, 5, and 12, which are all located in the center and rear yard. The MCD for this strata was 1845 and the TPQ is 1842, excluding two potentially intrusive hand-painted overglaze whiteware sherds.

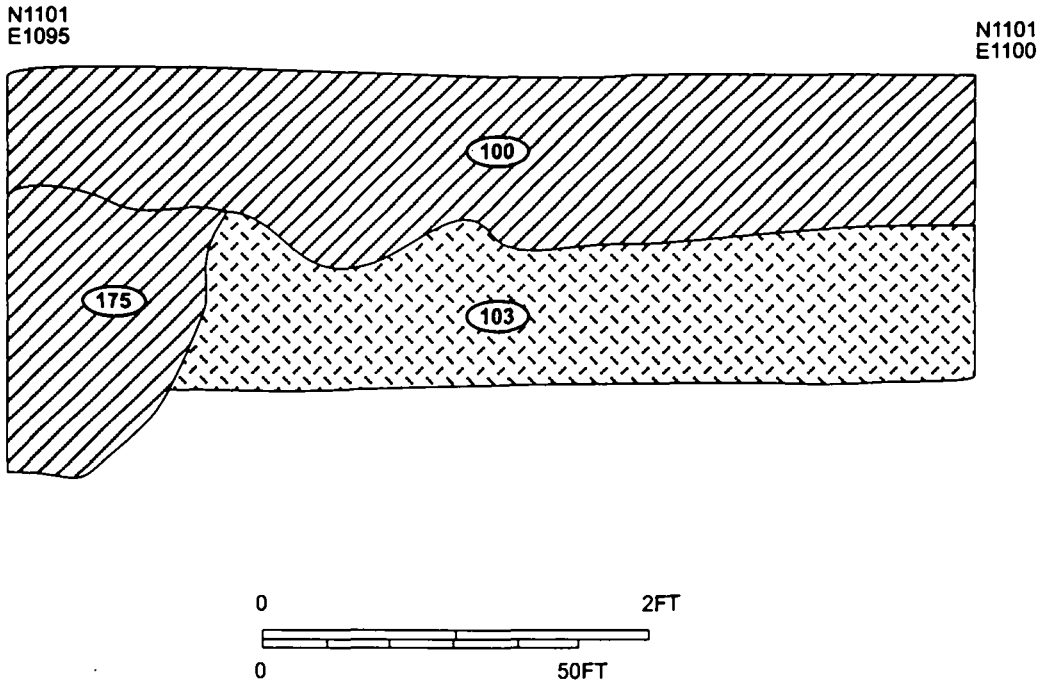
Also in the rear yard, stratum 175, Phase III feature 6, with a fill of 2.5Y 4/1 dark grey sandy loam, was a posthole located within EU 5 (Figure 34). No artifacts were recovered from this feature. It intruded into stratam 100 and was assigned to Period IIa, although it is not clear if it originated in Period IIa or Period IIb. In EU 5, strata 177 and 178 composed the fill of a Phase III pit, feature 3. Stratum 177 was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam; removal of this stratum revealed stratum 178, a 10YR 3/4 dark grayish brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from this feature include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, locally produced redware, a gun flint, cut nails, and a large quantity of bone. The MCD was 1830 and the TPQ was 1840. The final stratum to be discussed at the rear of the lot is stratum 101. This stratum, a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam, identified during the excavation of TU 14, was recovered from Operation 10, feature 1. The feature, a pit, was dug through Period IIa and into Period I deposits, which accounts for its early MCD of 1804.

Strata 199 and 200 are features that were excavated into stratum 100 within Operation 13, TU 18 of the Phase II investigations (Figure 17). Stratum 199, Operation 13, feature 1, a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt, is the fill removed from a large circular pit feature. Because of its large size, this feature was quartered and only two quarters of the fill were removed during Phase II excavations (Yamin et al. 1993:Figure 30). Artifacts recovered from this feature include creamware, pearlware, whiteware, locally produced redware, yellowware and cut nails. The MCD was 1842 and the TPQ 1840. The remaining two quarters of this feature were left in place for removal during Phase III excavations. Unfortunately, the flooding of the area, following a heavy snow (Plate 1) during Phase III excavations, made the removal of the remaining quarters impossible. Feature 2 of Operation 13, stratum 200, was a posthole that yielded only non-diagnostic artifacts.

In the front of the yard, stratum 112, a layer of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey loose silty sand, was identified in TUs 1, 2, 5, 6, and 20 as well as within EUs 4, 9, and 13 (Figures 30 and 31). This stratum, which had a MCD of 1852, accumulated on stratum 113, the shale layer, and preceded the construction of HB3B. The layer is quite dense in EU 13 and TUs 5 and 20 but less so in the other units. The top two layers in EU 13 had MCD of 1853 and 1855, respectively, as well as a number of maker's marks. These included Burgess & Campbell, potters from Trenton, who were in business from 1860; Warren, a retailer in Dublin from 1835-1861; and Dillon a potter in Staffordshire from 1834-1843. The two earlier marks come from the second layer as does one of the later marks. The few artifacts from this stratum in EUs 4 and 9 suggest that this area was protected from deposition relatively early in Period IIa. If the area was protected by the kitchen, then the kitchen is earlier than previously supposed, contrary to the map evidence. Alternatively, Period IIa deposits could have been removed during the construction of the kitchen.

Remains of the north foundation wall of this kitchen building were discovered in EU 4 and TU 2. The stones were poorly and loosely laid with mortar. No west, south, or east wall was located. The south and west walls seem to have been in the same location as the south and east walls of HB3B, which either removed or reused the foundation, probably the former given the loose condition of the kitchen's wall.

Excavation Unit 5
Profile, North Section



(140) Harris Matrix Number

100 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt; artifacts

175 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray sandy loam; no artifacts, feature 6, post

103 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick fragments; artifacts

Period I

Period IIa

Figure 34. Excavation unit 5, profile, north section.

The stratigraphic evidence suggests that there never was a stone wall on the east side of the building. There is a discontinuity that ran perpendicular to the HB16A north wall. However, the discontinuity is composed of Period I stratum (150 and 154). Although there seems to be some mixing of these deposits, the mixing is not as extensive as would be expected if a builder's trench had been excavated and then the wall removed at a later time. The north wall in EU 4 seems to be at the edge of the Period I cobble deposit called feature 33 (Figure 16). This implies that the 1862-1887 kitchen may have been built in the same general location as an earlier building.

EU 1 contained a different deposit, stratum 115, which was a 7.5YR 4/4 strong brown silty clay with cobbles that proceeded the construction of HB3B (Figure 35). This stratum was cut into stratum 103, the early yard surface (Figure 35), and was cut by stratum 153, feature 36, the builder's trench for HB3B on the north wall (Figure 36). In EU 2, stratum 110, a 2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey sandy silt mixed with gravel, charcoal, ash, and bricks, was the uppermost soil removed. Removal of this strata revealed features 7, 8, and 34. Its MCD is 1845, with a TPQ of1903.

In EU 2, adjacent to the projected west wall of the HB16A kitchen, are two strata located in the western portion of the units: strata 140, a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand, and 139, a mixed 10YR 5/1, 6/1, and 3/1 ash and charcoal. Both are thin lenses of sediment with few artifacts but many bones that are over both the Period I trench represented by feature 32 and strata 145 and the Period I yard deposit, stratum 103. The next events in EU 2 are a pair of posts that are made up of strata 141, 142, 143, and 144. Feature 7, strata 141 and 143, are located in the southern third of the unit. The second post, feature 8, was made up of strata 142 and 144. This post was located along the western edge of the unit. Both posts contained material from Phase I and Phase IIa. The MCDs for both features were in the 1850s and the TPQs in the 1840s.

In Phase 3, assigned to Period IIb, the deposits for the two subphases were the result of the household of the widowed Martha Russell, her daughter Matilda, Matilda's husband Alexander King, and some boarders. These people lived there until sometime between 1880 and 1910, moving to Number 43 possibly after the death of Matilda Russell King in 1892.

During Phase 3a, artifacts continued to accumulate on the surfaces of strata 100 and 112. The major construction events are the destruction of HB16A and the construction of HB3B on the street and HB16B in the middle of the yard. A number of events that cannot be directly related to one another stratigraphically also are assigned to this phase.

The Phase 3a strata will be discussed in two groups: a large complex of strata that can be related to the various buildings that were located on the lot and a smaller group of strata that were identified in the rear portion of the lot.

The smaller group of strata from the rear of the lot is made up of four strata, two of which were features. The yard surface deposit, stratum 100, continued to accumulate artifacts. At the very rear of the lot were two pit features, Phase III features 21 and 27, exposed by the stripping. Stratum 191, feature 21, was a 10YR 4/1 dark grey silty loam that contained a wide variety of artifacts, both domestic and architectural. The stratum MCD was 1855 and its TPQ, 1840. Feature 27, stratum 197, is an ash pit located along the southern edge of the project area. Artifacts recovered from feature 27 included pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, and cut nails. Its MCD was 1851 and its TPQ, 1842. Stratum 176, feature 2, was a posthole in EU 5 filled with a 10YR 2/1 black mixture of cinder and ash, which may be a result of mixing of the fill from the posthole with the later fill from above; stratum 176 contained only whiteware. Stratum 214, Phase III feature 37, is a pit feature located within EU 12. This feature was revealed by the removal of stratum 171, the railroad fill that covered the rear third of the lot. It contained a variety of artifacts including, flow-blue whiteware and ironstone, indicating a TPQ of ca. 1840 and a MCD of 1846. One wire nail was also found that probably relates to the overlying later fill.

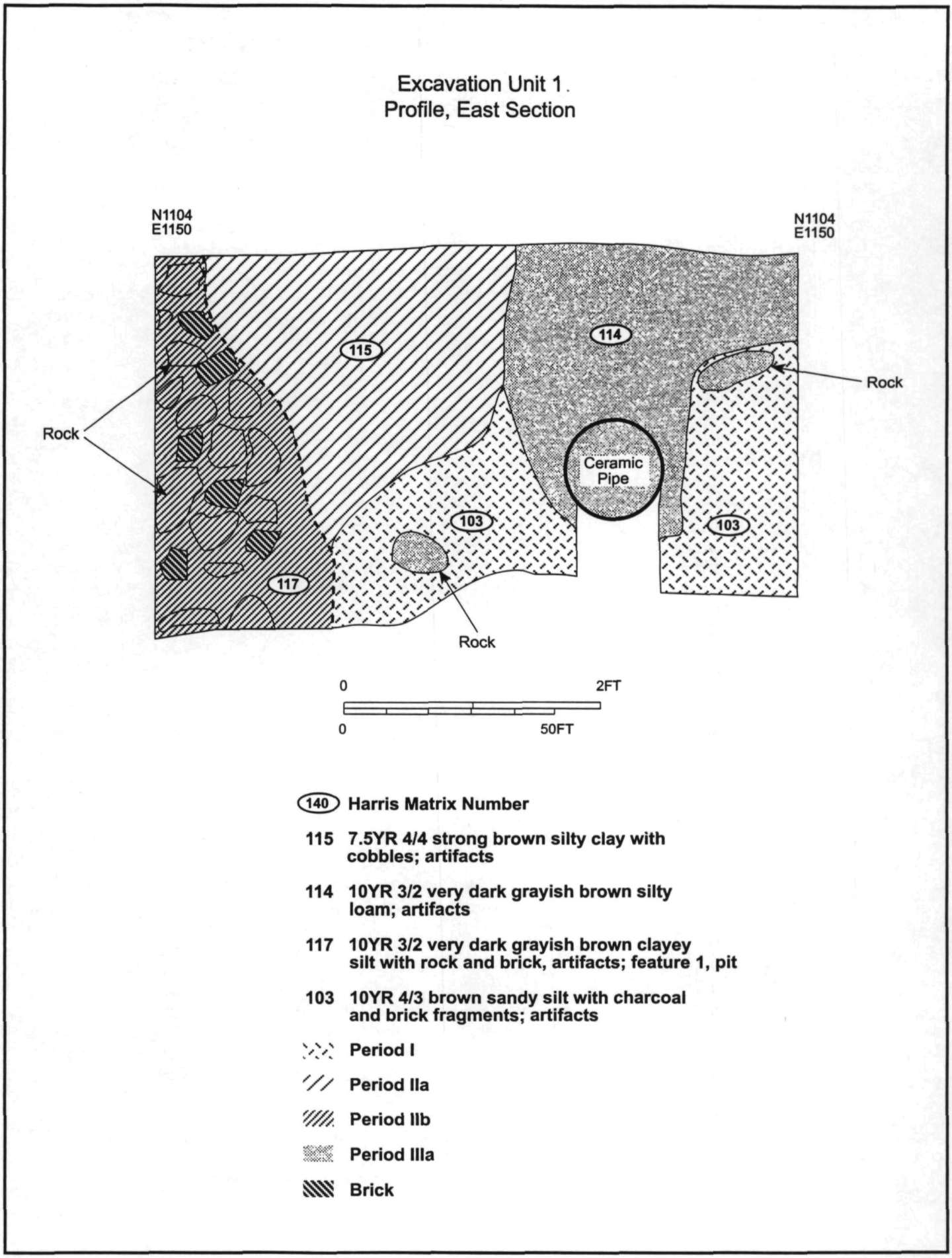


Figure 35. Excavation unit 1, profile, east section.

The large group of strata in the middle and front of the lot can be associated with at least three historic buildings: HB3B and HB16B as well as HB2B on the adjoining lot at 43 South Mechanic Street.

Two features located in TU 1 tie the activities at 45 South Mechanic Street to those on neighboring 43 South Mechanic Street. These were revealed during the excavation of TU 1 and include strata 124, 125, 126, and 127. Strata 125 and 127, Operation 1, feature 2, are a posthole and its cobble base that were located in the western portion of the unit.

Stratum 124 was the fill of a large ash pit, Operation 1 feature 1, in the southwest corner of TU 1. Examination of the profiles of this unit indicate that this feature postdates the construction of HB2B and cuts through all of the other strata in the unit. This feature was similar in contents and shape to feature 17, strata 126, in EU 13. Both were filled with ash but few artifacts. The sides of both slope down away from the feature opening like an irregular bottle-shape pit. The irregularity of the sides suggested a tree root mold that was later filled with ash.

In Phase 3b (approximately 1890-1912), the kitchen HB16A was demolished and HB3B built. The address was probably occupied primarily by renters. The archeological evidence of these activities is a layer of construction debris, strata 148 (a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam lens in EUs 4 and 9), which extends over HB16Aand into which was excavated the builder's trench, strata 153, feature 36, for HB3B. Strata 148 contains amethyst glass dating from 1885-1915. Few artifacts were found in strata 153; the fill of the builder's trench was nearly sterile and seems to have been brought into the site.

Two strata located in EU 1 postdated the construction of HB3B. Stratum 117 is an area of brick and rock in the northeast corner of the unit, which is probably a construction feature but its relationship to any structure is unclear. Stratum 116 was the fill from one of a pair of pipe trenches that are probably related to HB3B (Figure 36).

In the middle of the yard, the new kitchen HB16B was built. The wall extended 12 feet south from EU 3 to the edge of the stripped area (Figure 18). The wall seemed to stop in EU 3, and no north wall or northwest corner was found. Since this area had been disturbed by pipe trenches, the corner may have been destroyed. Strata 106, a 7.5YR strong brown clay with charcoal and brick inclusions but no artifacts except one bone, was laid down with HB16B (Figure 37). No residential deposits could be assigned to this period.

The wall fragment revealed during the excavation of EU 3 (Figure 18) can be related to HB16B, the later kitchen structure which appears on historic maps. The stones that form this foundation are set down into Period I deposits and are covered by later period fills.

Phase 4 is the destruction of the last kitchen building and the laying of the railroad bed, stratum 171. After the destruction, a series of pipe trenches were laid in EU 3. These trenches included strata 107, 108, and 109, all of which are made up of a mixture of early and middle deposits.

Phase 5 is the destruction of HB3B and the construction of the tire store. Two strata in EU 4 and EU 9 represent this destruction. Stratum 147, a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt located on the surface of EU 4, has a MCD of 1876 and a TPQ of 1903 from machine-made bottles. The deposit in EU 9, stratum 152, was a 2.5YR 6/6 light red sandy loam that was mixed with crushed brick and debris from stratum 165 which lies above it. It contains amethyst glass and Bristol-glazed stoneware with a TPQ of 1885. The construction of the tire store is represented by the concrete west wall (Figure 19) and a concrete pier in EU 2.

Several pipes could be assigned to this period or the next, but will be considered here. In EU 1 a trench containing a ceramic pipe, strata 114, yielded a piece of carnival glass that may be related to either the tire store or the later parking lot. Strata 105, a 7.5YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with mortar, fills a pipe

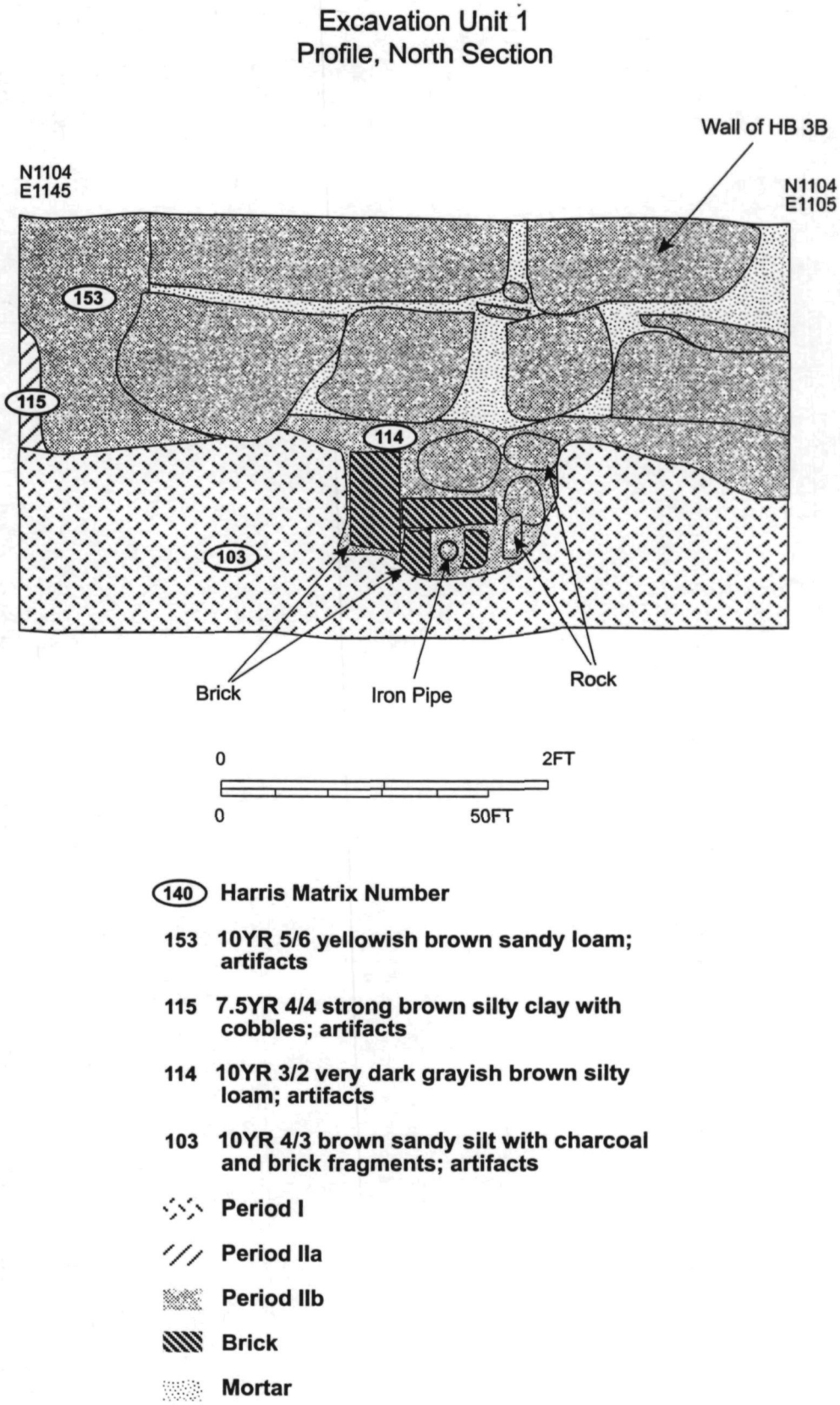


Figure 36. Excavation unit 1, profile, north section.

trench that runs through both EU 2 and 3, over the earlier pipes in EU 3 and the other features in EU 2 (Figure 32, 37).

During Phase 6, assigned to Period IV, the parking lot was constructed. The modern parking surface is stratum 163. Stratum 165 is the layer of destruction debris associated with the leveling of HB3B. Stratum 165 is a fill episode of gray gravel identified in Operation 8 of the Phase 2.

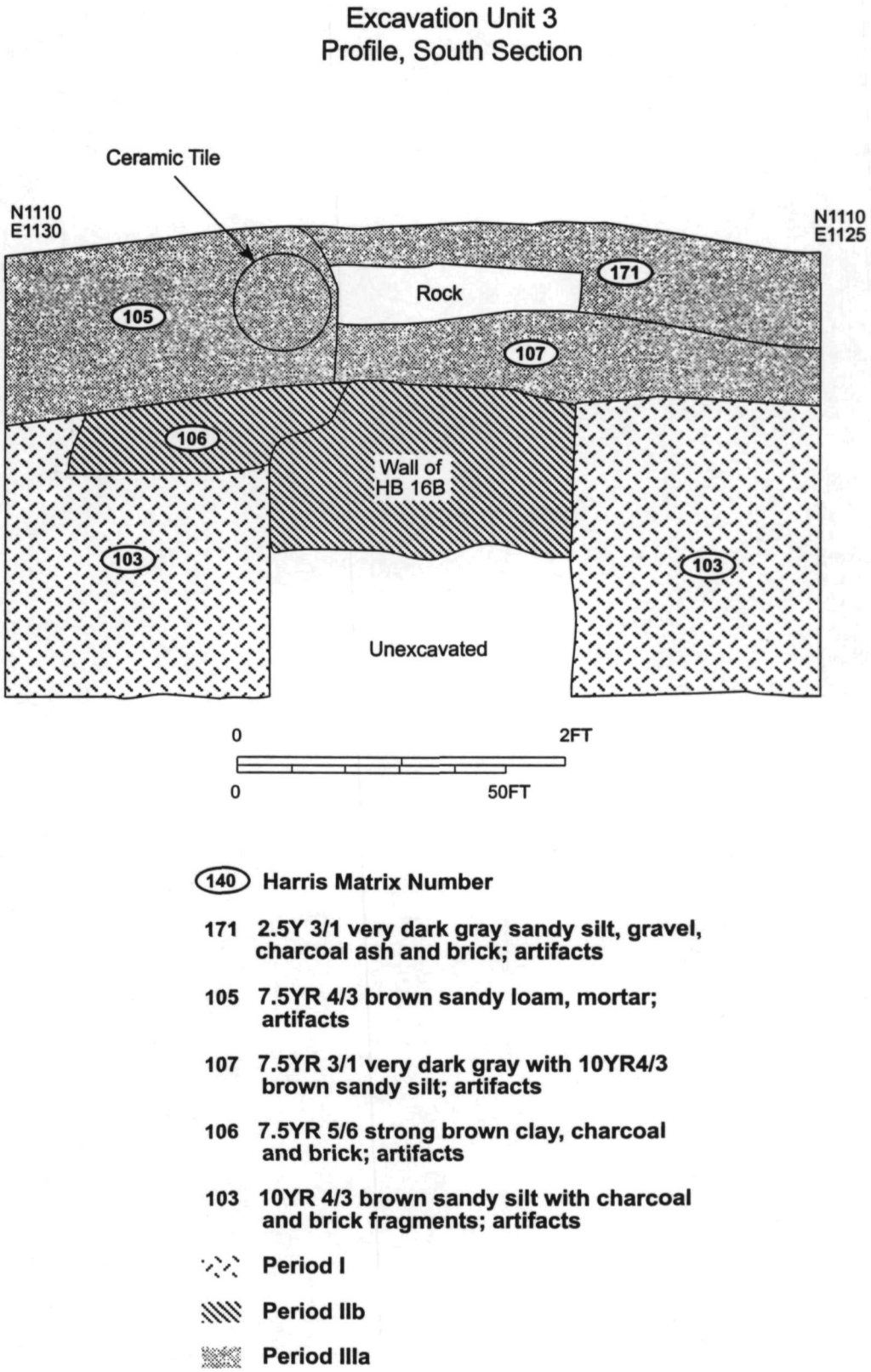


Figure 37. Excavation unit 3, profile, south section.

5.0 ANALYSIS

5.1 Site Formation Processes

Understanding site formation processes are important for understanding how a site was formed and interpreting the nature of the deposits. The potential of flooding to affect the formation of the Mechanic Street Site is examined first. Analysis of four classes of data are used to understand the distribution of the refuse on the site. These were artifact density, ceramic vessel percentage completeness, ceramic cross mends, and artifact (including floral and faunal) distribution. Artifact density data indicates where refuse accumulated; vessel completeness and cross mend data provide information on whether the refuse was primary or secondary; and artifact distribution reveals both disposal patterns and activity areas in the rear yard.

5.1.1 *Flooding and Site Formation*

The project area is located on a terrace on the east side of Wills Creek at the junction of the creek and the North Branch of Potomac where they join to form the Potomac River. The height and width of the terrace suggest that its origin is related to the larger of the two stream systems. This location had a continuing effect on the project area. The geomorphological evidence suggests that the area was subject to frequent floods and overbank deposition of alluvial sediments from both the river and the creek and that the surface was not stable (Wagner 1993:C-3, C-4). Although the soils evidence suggests that under prehistoric conditions the flood frequency may have been only a few times per century (Wagner 1993:C-4), flooding increased in the historic period, probably owing to Euro-American disturbance of the landscape (Wagner 1993:C-5).

Wagner noted that the cultural deposits from approximately 2.2 to 3.7 feet below the modern surface in the backyards of the lots showed a silty component, as if flood deposits had been mixed with the sandy terrace sediments (Wagner 1993:C-5,C-10). This observation is strengthened by the historical record, which documents at least 14 devastating floods that covered portions of downtown Cumberland in 1810, 1816, 1828, 1836, 1840, 1847, 1853, 1860, 1889, 1902, 1924, 1936, 1937, and 1942 (Stegmaier et al. 1976:130, 151; Feldstein 1986:27; Lowdermilk 1878:285). Various sources report that Mechanic Street was often inundated during these floods, for example, during the 1810 flood (Lowdermilk 1878:285). Given the geomorphological position of the project area, it is likely that most floods would have affected Mechanic Street.

Historical information suggests that there may have been some early flood control features adjacent to the Mechanic Street Site. An engraving of the old chain bridge across Wills Creek (Thomas and Williams 1923:facing page 108) shows that the east side of Wills Creek was buttressed with a wooden wall by the 1820s. The canal towpath from the mouth of Wills Creek to Baltimore Street was built around 1837 although it is unclear if the ground surface was raised much at this time (Thomas and Williams 1923:113). It is unclear when the existing high levee, which runs along the east side of Wills Creek under the Western Maryland Passenger Station was first built although it must have either been in existence, or been built, in 1913 when the Western Maryland Railway Passenger Station was constructed. However, the levee does not seem to have prevented flooding of Mechanic Street during the major floods of 1924, 1936, 1937, and 1942 (Feldstein 1986:27).

To examine the issue of whether flood deposits played a major role in the deposition of sediment at the site, two lines of argument will be followed. The first is the nature of the soils and the second is the rate of deposition as measured by the mean ceramic date.

Wagner suggests that the sediments between approximately 2.2 to 3.7 feet below the surface may contain flood materials. These sediments correspond to the primary artifact-bearing layers at the site. His observations are based on the profile of Trench 3 from Phase I. This trench was oriented east to west and located twelve to fifteen feet south of TUs 14 and 12 and EUs 12 and 5 at Number 45. These deposits correspond to Period I and Period II at the site.

Additionally, there is a oxidized band of grey silt in a number of the units adjacent to HB2B and HB3B. This band, which was only visible in profile, is near the top of the early deposits. It seems likely that it was deposited by a particularly large flood, such as the 1810 flood mentioned above.

The analysis of the MCDs in relation to the depth of deposits indicates that the deposition of artifacts was accompanied, especially in the lower levels, by the deposition of substantial amounts of sediment which resulted in a thick early yard midden. In many historic sites where the accumulation of artifacts is either not accompanied by sedimention or sedimention is minimal, artifacts from many periods are combined through bioturbation in one undifferentiated deposit.

The Phase II analysis suggested that chronologically sensitive ceramic frequencies gradually increased and then decreased through time reflecting their known history of popularity (Yamin et al. 1993:Figure 35). This supported the interpretation that sediment build up occurred in the yard.

To further explore this issue, two excavation units were examined and the rate of deposition was calculated. The units selected were the least disturbed by later activities and had a nearly complete sequence of yard deposits. One unit was taken from the front, EU 13, and one from the rear, EU 12, of Number 45.

Several assumptions were made. First, it was assumed that the difference between the MCD of the top and the MCD of the bottom layer of a deposit would reflect the relative number of years that had passed during the accumulation of that deposit. Since the MCDs represent the mean of the occupation rather than the beginning and ending dates, this figure will probably underestimate the length of time a deposit has been accumulating. Second, it was assumed that the active yard surface included all the sediments in which artifacts were found, that is, that bioturbation did not artificially increase the depth of the actual yard deposit.

To calculate the rate of deposition, one takes the difference between the MCD at the top and at the bottom of a yard deposit and divides this number of years by the thickness of the deposit. The result is the number of years it would take for a foot of sediment to be deposited. The results show the relative rate of accumulation rather than absolute rate.

Table 6 shows that for stratum 103, Period I, the rate of accumulation in the front of the yard was one foot per 9.5 years and in the rear of the lot the rate was one foot in 12 years. The rate of accumulation of stratum 100 was about 4 times slower during Periods IIa and IIb being approximately 40 to 55 years per foot. Since the duration of each deposit is probably underestimated, these figures suggest an overly rapid accumulation compared to reality. However, they do suggest that the sediments accumulated more rapidly in the earlier period than the later period.

An additional indication that there has been a succession of yard surfaces that were covered by a series of floods is the number of artifacts per level. If the early yard deposits had formed through bioturbation, artifacts would be concentrated near the top of the deposits and rather rapidly fall off with depth. The artifacts are indeed concentrated in the upper two levels (all levels were .2 inches in depth) of stratum 103 (800 in the topmost one and 240 in the next). However, rather than dropping off rapidly, the artifact numbers fluctuated between 122 and 174, with the largest number of artifacts in the lowest level before sterile was reached. This does suggest that the lower levels do reflect an early deposition surface. If the actual deposition zone were restricted to the first two levels, the deposition rate, using the same formula

as before, would be one foot in 20 years (8 years/.4 ft). This is less rapid accumulation than before, but still faster than Period II deposits.

Table 6. Estimate of sediment accumulation rate for selected units.

Period	Stratum	Thickness in feet	MCD Range	Number of Years	Years/Foot
	EU 12				
Period I	103	2.2	1809-1833	21	9.5
Periods IIa & IIb	100	.8	1833-1864	34	42.5
	EU 13				
Period I	103	1.4	1794-1811	17	12
Periods IIa & IIb	100	.8	1811-1855	44	55

In summary, the pedological and archeological information suggests that flooding did affect the formation of the site. Flooding seems to have fostered a faster rate of sediment accumulation in Period I than in Periods IIa and IIb.

5.1.2 *Artifact Density*

Artifact density is commonly measured by calculating the number of artifacts per cubic volume. When excavation is in natural levels, the calculation of artifact density per cubic feet becomes complex. However, density indices computed by surface area of the recovery unit have also been used to provide similar information (Schiffer 1987:282). This method will be used here and the density measure will be expressed in artifacts per square foot. The total number of artifacts per strata per recovery unit were divided by the surface area of the excavation unit (25 square feet) or test unit (9 square feet), depending on the size of the recovery unit. The major problem with this measure occurs when yard deposits vary in thickness throughout the site. The two major yard deposits, strata 103 and 100, are of different thicknesses, but the thickness within each strata in different units does not vary excessively.

Density measures can be used to address the structure of refuse disposal in the space of urban house lots. The distribution of refuse is commonly used to justify excavation strategies in urban lots. Archeologists, including the authors of this report, typically assume that the major zone of refuse disposal was in the rear of the yard. However, this assumption has not been rigorously examined in a variety of contexts.

Alexandria Archaeology has developed a useful conceptual approach for examining yard space in urban lots. This approach examines yard space by dividing it into three zones and examining refuse disposal in each zone. Zone 1 is the area from the street to the rear of the house; Zone 2 is the area immediately behind the house to the beginning of Zone 3; and Zone 3 is the area within 6 meters (around 15 ft) of the rear property line (Cressey and Stephens 1982:53; Figure 3.6; Cressey et al. 1984:12). Researches found differences between status and ethnic groups in the use of the yards (Cressey et al. 1984:4). The majority of the trash was found in Zone 3, owing to the presence of wells and privies in these areas that were used as trash receptacle (Cressey et al. 1982:156-158; Cressey et al. 1984:12). Similar concentrations of trash in the rear of nineteenth-century urban house lots have been documented in Washington,

D.C. (Cheek et al. 1983; Cheek et al. 1991). In both of the Washington, D.C., cases the yards were relatively small (especially compared to the 170-foot depth of the yards at the Mechanic Street site) and at least some of the trash concentration at the rear of the yards was due to the presence of outbuildings that functioned as trash collectors.

The Alexandria zonal approach will be applied to the Mechanic Street site to investigate the use of space and the disposal of refuse in this section of Cumberland, Maryland. Zone 1 is as defined above; however, Zone 2 is subdivided because of the large size of the yard. Zone 3, the rear edge of the yard is outside the project area to the west. In Period IIb, the yards become smaller as buildings begin to appear on the rear of the lots (see Figure 8), and Zone 3 may be just inside the east edge of the project area.

The first step in applying this approach is to determine where the rear of the buildings were in different periods, since some were not identified in the field. During Period I, it has been hypothesized that the Russells lived in a dwelling on the south half of lot 273 (possibly HB2, but probably a predecessor building) and that it was not until Period II that a house (HB3A) was built on what became Number 45 on lot 274. The building on Number 43 was probably a log building and may have been similar in size to HB3A. If so, Zone 1 would be the first 30 feet of the lot. The yard would have started at approximately E1170 on the grid of the site (see Figure 15) at the edge of the excavated area. Zone 2a is the first 30 feet from the rear of the building. This figure is based primarily on the density distribution of the artifacts at Number 45, using it as a local example of refuse distribution since these yards are so large in contrast to the yards in Alexandria which are around 100 ft deep. Zone 2b is the remaining 60 feet to the rear of the excavated area. The location of these zones remains the same in Periods I, IIa, and the first part of IIb (Phase 3a). In the second part of Period IIb (Phase 3b), HB3B is built and the zones are shifted to the west.

The yard area closest to the original dwelling on Number 43-41, that is Zone 2a, was later covered by the HB2 building in Period II, and none of that area was excavated. The rest of the lot would be Zone 2b in the earliest period. The rear of the HB2 in Period IIa seems to have been around E1130, shifting Zone 2a to the west and encompassing EUs 6 and 7 and TU 11. Zone 2b would be from this line to the edge of the excavated area. The location of Zone 2a would have shifted back to the east in Period IIb, but no yard deposits can be specifically assigned to this sub-period. The information from this address is limited by the fact that no units were excavated in the northern half of the yard.

One can also assume that the first dwelling on Number 39 was also closer to the street in the earliest period. All units would be in Zone 2b in Period I. In Period IIa, a brick building extended approximately to E1130, as at Number 43-41, covering TU 17 and placing TU 9 at the juncture of the side and rear yard. All units in this period, except TU 17, which is under the building, would be in Zone 2a. This is also true in Period IIb, where HB13 extends further into the yard of Number 39. However, it covers EU 14 as well as TU 17.

Table 7 shows that in Zone 2a during Period I, the stratum 103 yard deposits at Number 45 in the front 25 feet of the Zone range from 73 to 29 artifacts per square foot, with the exception of EU 4. The density begins to decline to 10 artifacts per square foot in the last five feet. Zone 2b has densities from 10 to 0 artifacts per square foot with the lowest densities being in TU 15 and EU 5. The shale yard surface, stratum 113, is completely within Zone 2a and has its highest densities in TUs 5 and 2.

In 43-41 there is only evidence from the southern half of the address. Zone 2a was under HB2B and not explored. In Zone 2b there are higher densities than there are at Number 45 and they extend closer to the rear of the zone. Overall, with the exception of TUs 21 and 11, the densities are intermediate between the densities of Zones 2a and 2b at Number 45.

Table 7. Artifact density by zone for Period I.

Zone	Address						
	45			43-41		39	
		Stratum			Stratum		Stratum
	Units	103	113	Units	103	Units	103
Zone 2a	TU 5	72.8*	30.3				
	TU 6	49					
	EU 13	61	8.6				
	EU 4	9.1	4.6				
	EU 9	28.6	2				
	TU 1	10.3					
	TU 2	10.3	12.2				
	TU 20						
Zone 2b	EU 1	4.8		EU 11	11.2	TU 17	57.1
	EU 2	3.8		TU 21	3.3	TU 9	21.2
	EU 3	9.5				EU 14	59.8
	TU 15	0.8				EU 15	58.3
	TU 14	7.4		EU 7	27	TU 10	2.8
	EU 12	8.4		TU 11	1.3		
	TU 12	0.2		EU 6	14.4		
	EU 5	0		TU 13	9.9		

* Artifacts per sq ft.

If the three addresses (45, 43, and 41) are considered as one house lot, as seems to have been the case in Period I, a more complex picture appears. If the only dwelling was on the south half of lot 273, the highest trash concentration was to the side and behind of the building on what became Number 45. Another area of concentration is in Zone 2b in Number 43, and some higher densities are found closer to the rear of the lot.

In Number 39, if it is assumed that the rear of the building is at about the same location as that of HB3A, then Zone 2b has densities equivalent to those of Zone 2a of Number 45.

In summary, during Period I, Zone 2a was explored only in Number 45. Here a dense concentration of artifacts occurred in the zone nearest the house with lower densities in Zone 2b. However, similar densities occur in Zone 2b in the other two lots, especially at Number 39.

One yard surface is associated with Periods IIa and IIb (Table 8). At Number 45 the highest densities are in Zone 2a again with particularly high densities in EU 13 and TU 20. The units in the rear zone have moderate densities and a narrow range of variation. The pattern in 43-41 is obscured by the restricted number of units excavated, and the removal of the upper layers from the rearmost units. The existing evidence is for Zone 2a and shows that the densities are in the range of both Zones 2a and 2b at Number 45. However, the area around the privy, which is close to the rear of Zone 2b, has less than three artifacts per square foot. At Number 39, only one unit had preserved yard deposits from Period II. TU 9, with a density of less than six artifacts per square foot, is located primarily to the side of HB13 not the rear. TU 9 may be in Zone 1, and the lower density of artifacts may reflect that fact.

Table 8. Artifact density by zone for Periods IIa and IIb.

Zone	Address					
	45		43/41		39	
	Units	Stratum 112/100	Units	Stratum 100	Units	Stratum 100
Zone 2a	TU 5	13*				
	TU 6	11.1				
	EU 13	98.2				
	EU 4	0.6				
	EU 9	1.3			TU 9	5.7
	TU 1	1.3	EU 7	16	EU 14	
	TU 2	16.4	TU 11	21.3	EU 15	
	TU 20	64.6	EU 6		TU 10	
Zone 2b	EU 1		TU 13			
	EU 2					
	EU 3	6.2				
	TU 15	11.7				
	TU 14	33.2				
	EU 12	27.8				
	TU 12	31.7				
	EU 5	14.3				

* Artifacts per sq ft.

In summary, an examination of the density of the artifacts from the yard surfaces was limited by the distribution of the units and by the removal by later disturbance activity of the Period II deposits in some units. Nevertheless, the evidence for the best-studied address, Number 45, clearly shows that the higher density is located near the front of the lot during Period I. The use of the rear of the lot is minimal in Number 45 and moderate at Number 43-41. During Period IIa and IIb, more of the yards come into use, but at Number 45 the densest concentrations are still in the front of the rear yard.

5.1.3 *Vessel Completeness*

Vessel completeness is the percentage of a vessel that can be identified in a ceramic assemblage. In the case of restorable vessels, the percentage will be high; for vessels that are defined on the basis of one sherd, it will be low. The likelihood of having a high or low percent of vessel completeness for a provenience will depend on the processes that formed of the deposit. Schiffer has defined two kinds of refuse that are appropriate to discuss here: primary refuse and secondary refuse. Primary refuse is material discarded at the location of use; secondary refuse is material discarded elsewhere (Schiffer 1987:58). Primary refuse deposits contain more complete vessels. Secondary refuse, depending on a number of factors, can result in a variety of percentages of vessel completeness.

Two ideal types of secondary refuse patterns are defined for this discussion. One type, called initial secondary refuse, is refuse that is taken from its location of use and deposited in a trash collector, such as a pit, privy, or amidden and not further moved or disturbed, creating a secondary refuse aggregate (Wilson 1994:43-44). Such refuse is denser and tends to have higher degree of vessel completeness. The second type is refuse that has been reworked, that is, moved several times or otherwise disturbed. This

type tends to be less dense and to have a low degree of vessel completeness. Sheet refuse in a yard context is an example of reworked secondary refuse. When discarded on the surface of the yard, artifacts are liable to be trampled and dispersed by yard activity, resulting in a lower completion percentage.

Given this discussion, one would expect a lower degree of vessel completeness in yard sheet refuse than in pits that were used for initial secondary refuse disposal. If pits do not have a high degree of vessel completeness, then they probably were not used for primary disposal of ceramics.

The average percentage completion (APC) index was defined in Section 2.2.3 as the average percentage of completion of the vessels in a provenience. The APC indices were then grouped by provenience type and the ranges examined within provenience type. There were eight types of proveniences identified during the excavations: yard deposits, both scatter and midden-like deposits, deep shaft features (a privy and a cistern), pits, postholes, builder's trenches, pipe trenches, destruction debris, and fill.

There are several caveats associated with the methods of calculating vessel completeness. First, estimates of percentage complete are impressionistic; therefore, all were made by one individual so that any biases would be consistent. However, this element makes it hazardous to compare percentage-complete data with that from other sites. Secondly, vessels were classified into minimum vessels on the basis of their rims. There was not an exhaustive search for all possible mends, so that the percent of vessel completeness is underestimated. However, since the same procedures were applied throughout the site, the results can be used as an indication of site formation processes and feature function within the site.

Three strata in the privy had the highest average percent complete: two had an APC index of 10 percent and one, 78.9 percent. The latter strata (186) contained seven vessels, five of which were restorable (see Plate 13:e,f; Yamin et al. 1993:Plates 4, 5, and 9). This indicates that the privy was used for the initial secondary disposal of ceramic refuse, if only in a limited way.

The cistern and the layer over it, strata 119, had indices of 7 and 10 percent for 10 and 11 vessels, respectively. Stratum 119 seems to be destruction debris or a leveling fill episode. Other relatively high APC indices occurred in some pipe trenches such as strata 108 (7%), 114 (8.2%), and 206 (7.5%). Stratum 114 had 29 vessels while the other two strata had 5 and 2 vessels, respectively. While the low number of vessels in two of the three strata suggest that the high percentage in those strata should not be considered definitive, stratum 114 seems have cut through an initial secondary midden. The relatively high APC indices for these deposits may indicate that the features were cut through a yard surface which had accumulated fairly complete artifact fragments. Since the features are from Periods III and IV, the APC indices suggest that the yards were still serving as a refuse dump in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Few other strata reached the 7 percent complete level. Postholes, railroad fill, destruction debris, and builder's trenches proveniences had APC indices that ranged between 4.6 and 6.7 percent. The majority of the strata assigned to these provenience types, ten of the 15, were between 5 and 6 percent. All the 15 pit features were between 5 and 5.8 percent.

The two major yard deposits, strata 103 (assigned to Period I) and 100 (Phase IIa and IIb) had indices that ranged between 5.5 and 6.4 percent--more than the pit features. Since the average of the pit deposits is actually below that for the yard scatter, it seems that the primary function of the pit features was something other than for disposal of household trash, or at least of ceramic trash. Near the back of the early building at Number 45, in Zone 2a, the yard surface composed of shale (stratum 113) had an APC index of 5.9 percent for 42 vessels. In the same area, a later yard accumulation (stratum 112) had a higher index at 7.3 percent for 121 vessels.

It seems clear that except for the privy there were no proveniences in which nearly complete ceramic vessels were disposed. However, the relatively high APC index near the rear of the early building at

Number 45 suggests thatZone 2a was an area of initial secondary refuse disposal for kitchen items during Period I and Period IIa.

5.1.4 *Cross Mends*

The interpretation of cross mends between sherds of glass or ceramic vessels depends on the context. Cross mends are generally assumed to indicate that the deposits in which they are found are stratigraphically related, have the same origin, or have different origins but have been mixed. Deposits that are the result of initial secondary refuse disposal should have more mends than those which have been reworked. Cross mends between intrusive features and earlier deposits are assumed to be due to mixing.

Cross mends cluster in two sections of the project area: the front of the rear yard in Number 45 and the front and center of the rear yard in Number 43. The most numerous cross mends occur in Zone 2a of Number 45 in EUs 4, 9, 13, and TUs 5, 6, and 20, primarily in EU 13. This area was previously interpreted as a initial secondary refuse area. Of the 17 vessels with cross-mended sherds, most (12) appear in Period I. Of the 12, seven are between stratum 113, the shale yard surface, and 103 just below. In Period IIa there are six cross mends primarily between EU 13 and TU 5.

Of the eight vessels with mends in EU 11 and TU 21, three vessels are associated with a Period IV builder's trench: one solely within the trench, and two others with deposits that the builder's trench cut. Three vessels occur within the Period I yard surface, and two vessels have sherds in the Period I yard surface and a destruction level on top of it.

In the center of the yard in Number 43, two separate clusters of mends occur: one in EU 6; the other, in EU 7 and TU 11. Of the nine vessels represented in the latter group, six mends are solely within Period I; this area is in Zone 2b at this time. Three of these nine mends are between the Period I and Period IIa yard surfaces. One of these is between the Period I and Period IIa yard surfaces in EU 7 and TU 13 (see Figure 15 for the spatial relationship of these units). Five mends are between the early yard deposits and the fill, stratum 173, of a Period IIa posthole, feature 10. In EU 6 there are four vessels. One mends within the Period I yard surface and three within the Period IIa pit, feature 32, stratum 205. One of the pit vessels also mends to a sherd in a later pipe trench which disturbed the unit.

The privy contains mendable and restorable vessels. Few other features, however, contain vessel mends. For example, of the 15 pits, only one dating to Period IIa, stratum 205, feature 32, has mends within the pit. The only other feature that contains a vessel mend is the Period I trench, feature 34, stratum 145, which is in Zone 2b. Furthermore, the concentration of mends near the front of the yard in Number 45 suggest that an initial secondary refuse area was the area near the back door. Most of the mends in Period IIa at Number 43 are between the Period I and Period II deposits. This may be another initial secondary refuse area belonging to Period IIa.

5.1.5 *Distributional Data*

The spatial distribution of some artifact types and features can provide information on the function of different areas of a site. Three artifact groups (tobacco, clothing and activity [South 1977]) and pit features were examined for this purpose. Two of the artifact groups examined, tobacco and clothing, were smaller-sized artifacts. Personal, arms, and furniture groups were not examined for distributional information because these groups were rare. These small tobacco and clothing artifacts were examined for two reasons. First, some of them could be residual primary refuse, that is, artifacts that were left behind when an area was cleaned (Schiffer 1987:63-64). Second, since they are small, there would have been little reason for moving them from where they were initially thrown. Thus, if they do not represent residual primary refuse, they may represent the location of initial secondary refuse areas.

5.1.5.1 Tobacco Group Artifacts

The first group examined was gear associated with tobacco smoking. All but one artifact in the category were white clay pipes. The one exception was a plastic pipe stem from stratum 131, a Period III deposit.

Pipe fragments are clustered in both Period I and Period IIa. At 45-43-41 in Period I, 81.4 percent of the 43 fragments are located in TUs 4 and 5 and EUs 4, 9, and 13, Zone 2a. Another 14 percent are located in EUs 7 and 6, Zone 2b. None is located within features, with the exception of the trench in EU 2, stratum 145, feature 34. It is not clear which buildings were on the property during this period or if there were one or two buildings. However, these concentrations are in the same areas as the concentrations of mendable ceramics indicating that the pipes probably accumulated as a result of disposal activities rather than in association with specific activities.

In Period IIa, similar patterns of concentration occur. In Number 43-41, 76.5 percent of the 17 fragments occur in EU 7 and TU 11, all in yard deposits in Zone 2a and not in features. The remaining 4 fragments were around the privy (3 fragments) or in it (1 fragment). In Number 45, almost 94 percent of the fragments are from EU 13 and TUs 20 and 2 in Zone 2a. It should be noted that this is a slight shift of the center of concentration from east to west, further away from the front of the lot. For the first time, there are pipe fragments in units at the rear of the lot in EU 5 and TU 12 where artifact densities have increased but none appears in features.

Period IIb at Number 41 sees pipe fragments in features for the first time. Feature 9, stratum 174, a large circular pit, has five fragments and 2 nearly complete pipe bowls. Feature 20, stratum 190, another pit, also contains a fragment. One pipe fragment also appears in feature 22, stratum 192, in Number 43 and in feature 37, stratum 214 at Number 45. Although it is clear that the majority of these artifacts appear in yard deposits and not features in Period I and Period IIa, it is not as clear that they appear only in features in Period IIb. This is because Phase IIb yard deposits were removed during the later occupation of the lots.

In summary, the pipe fragments show a clustering similar to that of vessel mends in Period I and Period IIa. In both cases, they are within 20 feet of the rear of the buildings on the properties. It is not until Period IIb that pipe fragments are deposited in features. Feature 9 seems to have been the location of intentional deposition in a pit. The other features could represent the same kind of activity or the fragments could have been on the yard surface and later incorporated in the pits when they were backfilled.

5.1.5.2 Clothing Group Artifacts

Artifacts in the clothing group show a wider distribution over the site than the pipe fragments. With two exceptions they appear in features only in Period IIb. One exception is the Period I trench feature, stratum 145, feature 34, in EU 2. (The continued presence of different artifact classes in the fill of this feature may have been the result of their incorporation in the trench during backfilling.) The second exception is the privy.

Twenty clothing group items were found in Period I. At Number 45, twelve of 20 items were in EUs 1, 4 and 13, and TUs 5 and 6, concentrated in Zone 2a. One was in EU 3 in Zone 2b. The remaining seven were in at Number 43-41 in EUs 6, 7, and 11, Zone 2b. During Period IIa in Number 43-41 three of 13 clothing artifacts were in EUs 6 and 7, Zone 2a, and the remaining 10 were in or around the privy in Zone 2b. In Number 45, sixty-one percent of the 26 items were in the front of the yard, Zone 2a, in EUs 1, 2, 13 and TU 6. The remainder were in the center and rear of the yard primarily in EUs 5 and 12. In Period IIb at Number 41, three buttons appear in two features: the two pits in the yard from this period

are feature 9, stratum 174, and feature 20, stratum 190. The one button at Number 43 in Period IIb is also in a pit, feature 22, stratum 192. At Number 45, one button occurs in each of two pits: feature 37, stratum 214, and feature 17, stratum 126. The remaining three buttons occur in a pipe trench and in destruction debris. Two leather shoe parts were in a pit, feature 27, stratum 197.

In summary, the clothing items follow the patterns found among the pipe fragments and the vessel mends. In Period I, they are concentrated in the front of the yard at Number 45 and in the center of the yard in Number 43-41. While they still occur in Zone 2a for Period IIa, they also begin to appear in the center and rear yards. Like the pipes, they do not occur in numbers in pits until Period IIb.

5.1.5.3 Activity Group Artifacts

The distribution of activities artifacts is different from the others discussed. This is due to two factors: the frequency of activities artifacts increase as the nineteenth century progresses; and the distribution of refuse at the different addresses changes over time as the rear of the lots were used more.

In Period I in Number 45-43-41, the primary activity artifact types are lamp glass and "other" or "unidentified" hardware. These items are primarily restricted to the front of the yard, Zone 2a, that became Number 45. Lamp glass and a stirrup part occurs in EUs 6 and 7 at Number 43-41. The early trench in EU 2, stratum 145, feature 34, contains a piece of a shovel. At Number 39 distribution is complicated by disturbance from garage-related activities. Stratum 103 contains lamp glass and a ceramic marble, as well as wire and graphite battery rods. The latter items indicate disturbance from the operation or destruction of the gas station.

In Period IIa at Number 43-41, most activity items are in EUs 6 and 7, Zone 2a, excluding a sewer tile. EU 7 contains lamp glass, wire, and a stone marble, all in the yard surface. EU 6 in feature 32, stratum 205, has no lamp glass, but three pieces of unidentified hardware. There are four items in feature 12, stratum 183, a posthole next to the privy, including lamp glass, and an unidentified piece of metal in the privy. At Number 45 only 6 of the 35 items were in the front of the rear yard. The rest were in the middle and rear of the yard. Two pieces of unidentified hardware were found in feature 3, stratum 178; otherwise, all items were in the yard deposits. All four of the marbles were in the rear or middle of the lot in Zone 2b. Flower pots occurred only in EU 2 on the boundary between Zone 2a and 2b.

During Period IIb, activity artifacts occurred in features, except for some in a destruction layer. At Number 39 the items in the cistern included unidentified hardware and wire with some lamp glass. At Number 41 lamp glass and a porcelain doll part occurred in feature 9, stratum 174, and a porcelain doll part occurred in feature 20, stratum 190. At Number 43 all three kinds of items, lamp glass, porcelain doll part, and wire, were in feature 22, stratum 192. At Number 45 lamp glass and unidentified hardware were in feature 37, stratum 214.

In summary, activity artifacts are generally distributed near the front of the yard during Period I; by Period IIa, they are in the middle and rear of the lot, whether or not in features. The other artifact classes examined were being deposited near the front of the yards during this period. In Period IIb all classes of artifacts have a wider distribution in the yard and appear in features. However, the activity group artifacts are still concentrated in the rear and middle of the yards.

5.1.5.4 Bone Distribution

Bone refuse can be particularly noisesome refuse; according to today's sensibilities, it should be placed far away from living areas or buried. South (1977:179-182) has suggested the use of a bone ratio to identify the location of adjacent and peripheral secondary middens. The bone index is calculated by

dividing the number of bones by the numbers of artifacts. If the amount of bone is more than the number of artifacts, the ratio will be greater than one; otherwise, it will be less than one. Refuse areas adjacent to living areas, that is, in Zone 2a, would be expected to have lower bone ratios than refuse areas that are peripheral to the dwelling area.

Table 9 shows that the Zone 2a ratios are less than the Zone 2b ratios in both Period I and Periods IIa and IIb. The Mechanic Street bone ratios generally fall between the range of ratios that South assigns to adjacent and peripheral refuse areas or overlap the high end of the adjacent refuse area ratios. However, the Mechanic Street data suggest that there was differential disposal of bone by the households inhabiting the site and that even the Zone 2a areas were not clean of bone.

Table 9. Bone ratio by zone, period and address.

Period	Zone	45	43-41	39
Period I	Zone 2a	0.16	NA	NA
	Zone 2b	0.22	0.02	0.21
Periods IIa & IIb	Zone 2a	0.16	0.18	0.15
	Zone 2b	0.28	0.27	NA

An examination of the bone density per square foot also shows that there were areas of higher bone density even within the Zone 2a areas. In Period I, bone densities range from 14.6 to .4 per square foot for those units with bone (Table 10). At Address 45, bone densities follow the general trends already observed with the highest densities occurring in Zone 2a. In Numbers 43-41 and 39, which have only data from Zone 2b, density frequencies overlap those in Zone 2a at Number 45.

In Periods IIa and IIb (Table 11) bone density figures are slightly higher overall and range from 16 to .7 for units with bone. EU 13 in Zone 2a has the highest density of bone in the zone, but overall there are more units with high densities in Zone 2b than Zone 2a. At Number 43-41 bone density over all declines from Period I. An even more dramatic decline from a density of 6.8 to one of .9 takes place in the single unit dating to Periods IIa and IIb at Number 39. The unit has also changed from Zone 2b to Zone 2a.

The high bone density figures in Zone 2b at number 45 may be related to the presence of the Period IIa and IIb kitchen building. The bone ratios for units TUs 12, 14, 15, and EU 12 range from 4.2 to 13.9 and are the highest group of bone ratios at the site.

The only deposits that can be assigned exclusively to Period IIb are pit features; several pits seem to have been used for bone disposal. Five pits (feature 37 from Period IIa and features 3, 21, 22, and 27 from Period IIb) contain bone by weight that ranges from a high of 626 grams to a low of 130 grams. Other pits have no more than 30 grams of bone. One construction feature from Period III (feature 1, stratum 117 in EU 1) that may have cut through a bone deposit contains 173 grams of bone. These figures suggest that some pits may have been dug as trash pits for bone.

Table 10. Bone density by zone for Period I.

Zone	Address						
	45			43-41		39	
	Units	Stratum		Units	Stratum	Units	Stratum
		103	113		103		103
Zone 2a	TU 5	14.6*	4.7				
	TU 6	6.7					
	EU 13	9.6	0.8				
	EU 4	4	5.1				
	EU 9	2.4	0.4				
	TU 1	4.2					
	TU 2	0.9	1.6				
	TU 20						
Zone 2b	EU 1	0.4		EU 11	3.6	TU 17	19
	EU 2	0.8		TU 21	1.4	TU 9	6.8
	EU 3	1.5				EU 14	5.3
	TU 15	0.8				EU 15	0.8
	TU 14	0.4		EU 7	4.4	TU 10	0.7
	EU 12	2.2		TU 11			
	TU 12	4.6		EU 6	7.9		
	EU 5			TU 13	0.8		

*Artifacts per sq ft.

Table 11. Bone density by zone for Periods IIa and IIb .

Zone	Address					
	45		43-41		39	
	Units	Stratum	Units	Stratum	Units	Stratum
		112/100		100		100
Zone 2a	TU 5*	2.1				
	TU 6	3.2				
	EU 13	16.3				
	EU 4	0.3				
	EU 9	3.3			TU 9	0.9
	TU 1	2.6	EU 7	2.6	EU 14	
	TU 2	2.6	TU 11	5.4	EU 15	
	TU 20	7.8	EU 6		TU 10	
Zone 2b	EU 1		TU 13			
	EU 2	4				
	EU 3	1.4				
	TU 15	4.2				
	TU 14	13.9				
	EU 12	7.9				
	TU 12	10.6				
	EU 5	3.4				

* Artifacts per sq ft.

5.1.5.5 Pits

As may have been inferred from the above discussions, pits are differentially distributed temporally. Of the 15 pits, none dates to Period I. Five date to Period IIa, 8 to Period IIb, and 2 to Period III.

The number of pits in Zones 2a and 2b are almost equally divided in each period. In Period IIa 2 pits are in Zone 2a and 3 in Zone 2b. In Period IIb, 4 pits are in Zone 2a and 4 in Zone 2b. As discussed above, no smoking, clothing or activity artifacts occurred in any Period IIa pit.

High weights of bone are found in five pits: features 3, 21, 22, 27, and 37. One, feature 3, dates to Period IIa, the rest, to Period IIb. All the bone refuse pits are located in Zone 2b, further away from the house. Feature 37 is in Zone 2b at the beginning of Period IIb and in Zone 2a at the end of Period IIb, after HB3B is built.

In summary, no Period I pits were found. Pits were seldom initial secondary refuse collectors. Some pits in Period IIb were filled with bone refuse.

5.2 Characteristics of the Nineteenth-Century Archeological Assemblage

The characteristics of the nineteenth-century archeological assemblages from the Mechanic Street Site were examined using artifact pattern analysis (South 1977). This method has been criticized for emphasizing the definition of assemblage pattern (Carolina, Frontier, Fur Trade, etc.) at the expense of attempting to understand the processes that cause differences between assemblages. However, South's original goal was to use the patterns as an intermediate step to facilitate investigation of the links between the patterns and the cultural and historical processes that caused assemblage differences and similarities (South 1988:27).

Experience with the use of this method in other urban sites (Cheek et al. 1983, Cheek et al. 1991; LeeDecker et al. 1987; Louis Berger & Associates 1986) has demonstrated that pattern analysis is most productive when applied to assemblages from sites in the same city that differ from one another on one or more variables. In Washington, D.C., households, two studies (Cheek et al. 1983 and Cheek et al. 1991) were able to hold not only the city but also the period (late nineteenth century) and economic position (working class) constant. The assemblages of the households in the 1983 study were found to vary due to the ethnicity--Euroamerican and African-American--of the households (Cheek and Friedlander 1991). The households of the 1991 study were found to vary due to the household structure--family of reproduction and prostitute (Cheek and Seifert 1994). The normal frequency range of the South artifact groups makes it difficult to understand the causes of variation if only one household is being investigated unless one has comparative information which controls temporal and social variation.

The architecture and kitchen groups normally dominate the frequencies, resulting in low frequencies of artifact groups like clothing and personal artifacts. However, these other artifact groups may provide more information on the expression of social position and integration into the larger society than kitchen and architecture. For example, Blumin (1989:140-144) remarks that in the period before the Civil War, clothing became a major way that manual workers expressed their position in society, either consciously deviating from or emulating middle-class clothing styles. Furthermore, manual workers spent as much as a third of their remaining income after food purchases on clothing. Seifert (1991) closely examined such low-frequency artifact groups and was able to identify major differences among household types in Washington, D.C., in the late nineteenth century.

An additional complication is that geographical control may also be necessary to effectively interpret pattern differences. Joseph (1993) found that the South functional profile of slave sites in Georgia and South Carolina varied by state and did not seem to be affected by the portion of the site excavated or the methods used.

Comparative material from within the same city is, therefore, the most useful in interpreting pattern differences and similarities. At the Mechanic Street Site, there are three comparative contexts apparent from the historical and archeological analysis. The first is the Russell family over time. The second comparative context is between owners and renters. Within this context comparison can occur in Period I and Period IIb. The third comparative context is between owners, the Russell-King household and the Wilkins household. However, before these comparisons can take place, it is necessary to see if the assemblages reflect long-term temporal trends defined for other locations on the eastern seaboard.

5.2.1 *Temporal Trends*

The first chronological trend that has been observed elsewhere is the general decrease in the frequency of kitchen group artifacts (see LeeDecker et al. 1987:249-250). In Wilmington, Delaware, the deposits for the early 1800s had kitchen group percentages of 70 to 80 percent. In the 1860s and 70s, the frequencies were lower, from 30 to 55 percent (LeeDecker et al. 1987:Figure 3). Kitchen group artifact frequencies in late nineteenth-century Washington, D.C., were slightly higher, although in the same general range, from 47 to 64 percent (Cheek et al. 1991:Table 10).

At the Mechanic Street Site, this pattern appears in the assemblages from the Russell households (Table 12), with the kitchen group percentage being lowest in Period IIb (53 vs.75 percent). This trend appears in the tenant households as well (Table 13), with the Period I tenant household at Number 39 having a kitchen group percentage (70 percent) comparable to the other early period assemblage. The Period IIb tenant assemblages are also lower (37 to 61 percent), with the exception of Number 43 (at 77 percent), which is similar to an earlier assemblage.

Table 12. Percentage of South functional groups for the Russell households.

Artifact Group	Period I	Period IIa		Period IIb
	Elnathan Russell	Abraham Russell	Elizabeth Russell	M. Russell A. King
Architecture	23.01	27.33	28.27	43.15
Glass	14.28	16.13	18.85	29.44
Metal	8.72	11.09	9.42	13.71
Kitchen	74.57	69.78	68.17	53.13
Ceramic	68.21	58.31	60.33	40.95
Glass	6.01	11.45	7.56	11.68
Other	0.34	0.02	0.28	0.51
Clothing	0.41	0.49	0.62	0.85
Personal	0.25	0.21	0.85	0.17
Furniture	0.04	0.04	----	0.17
Arms	0.02	0.04	----	----
Tobacco	0.74	1.48	0.68	0.34
Activities	0.94	0.63	1.41	2.2
N	8,123	5,265	1,772	591

Table 13. Percentage of South functional groups for owner and tenant households.

Time Period	Artifact Group	Owner 45-43-41	Tenant 39
Period I	Architecture	23.01	25.23
	Glass	14.28	21.3
	Metal	8.72	3.93
	Kitchen	74.57	70.01
	Ceramic	68.21	31.47
	Glass	6.01	38.44
	Other	0.34	0.1
	Clothing	0.41	0.41
	Personal	0.25	0.07
	Furniture	0.04	---
	Arms	0.02	---
	Tobacco	0.74	0.1
	Activities	0.94	4.17
	N	8,123	2,901

Time Period	Artifact Group	Owner 45	Tenant 43	Tenant 41	Owner 39
Period IIb	Architecture	43.15	19.57	45.83	26.42
	Glass	29.44	15.22	23.92	13.41
	Metal	13.71	4.35	20.69	13.01
	Kitchen	53.13	77.17	38.58	61.38
	Ceramic	40.95	64.13	31.68	21.54
	Glass	11.68	13.04	6.9	39.84
	Other	0.51	---	---	---
	Clothing	0.85	1.09	0.65	1.22
	Personal	0.17	---	---	---
	Furniture	0.17	---	---	---
	Arms	---	---	---	---
	Tobacco	0.34	0.54	2.16	---
	Activities	2.2	1.63	13.79	10.98
	N	591	184	464	246

The cause of this general decrease in the percentage of kitchen group artifacts has been assigned to an increase in architecture group artifacts as a result of "an increase in building construction, renovation, and remodeling to accommodate larger numbers of boarders" (LeeDecker et al. 1987:249). Building construction, renovation, and remodeling may also be the cause of the higher architecture group frequencies in the Washington, D.C., and Cumberland collections as well. In both cities, the late nineteenth-century saw the demolition of old buildings and the construction of new ones. However, these construction activities cannot be attributed to the increase in the number of boarders in Cumberland. It is likely that the increase in building is associated with the economic expansion of Cumberland during this period, which seems to have led to a number of construction activities.

The second temporal tend is the decrease in ceramics in the kitchen group. Earlier analysis suggested that the cause of this decrease was the increase in bottle glass (Garrow 1982:185-186). However, additional analysis suggests that the availability and purchase of other consumer goods was an important factor in the decrease of kitchen ceramics (LeeDecker et al. 1987:250-251). In Wilmington, early assemblages had kitchen ceramic percentages between 40 and 60 percent, and later ones had percentages between 20 and 40 percent. The Washington, D.C., assemblages, which are later than the Wilm-

ington assemblages, were from white working-class, prostitute, and black working-class households. The kitchen ceramic percentages for white households were in the low twenty percent range while those for white prostitute and black households were lower than 20 percent.

The South Mechanic Street percentages for kitchen ceramics generally follow the same trend. In Periods I and IIa, the percentages are between 58 and 68, slightly higher than in Wilmington. The exception is Number 39, which has a very high kitchen-glass percentage and a corresponding low kitchen-ceramic percentage. It seems likely that this is due to the mixture of late deposits with the Period I deposits.

As discussed above, there is some evidence that the earlier deposits became mixed with later deposits when the garage was torn down. This is evidenced by the appearance of garage-related artifacts in the deposits. The higher percentage of glass may be due to the influx of later glass which is more common in the twentieth century than in the early nineteenth century. Although it is difficult to separate twentieth-century glass body sherds from earlier glass body sherds, the assemblage does give the impression of a later assemblage with more clear and amber glass than would be expected in Period I.

In Period IIb, the households have ceramic frequencies between 22 and 41, comparable to the Wilmington examples. The exception is the collection from Number 43, which is about 64 percent. This assemblage also deviated from the general pattern for the percentage of the kitchen group as well. The total artifacts from the deposit is low, less than 200, and has few architectural artifacts which contributes to the high kitchen ceramics percentage. It seems likely that the high kitchen and kitchen ceramics percentage are due to the limited area from which this collection was excavated.

The percentages of clothing-group artifacts increased over time in the Cumberland collections (Tables 12 and 13). The exception is Number 41 in Period IIb. Clothing-group artifacts increased over time in both working-class and prostitute households in Washington, D.C. (Cheek et al. 1991:Table 8). The data for Wilmington were not available for this artifact group.

Activity group artifacts also tend to increase in frequency over time. This is primarily due to the fact that the original South artifact categories were designed for eighteenth-century collections. As technological change has accelerated over time, new items are added to the total array of material culture available for consumption and use. These items do not fit into the older categories and are typically included in the activities group. However, percentages vary, since this group can be inflated by a concentration of artifacts from a specific activity.

All Period IIb assemblages have activity-group percentages that are higher than all the earlier assemblages, with the exception of the assemblage at Number 39 in Period I. This assemblage is inflated by garage-related artifacts that were mixed with the early deposits.

In summary, the decreasing percentages in kitchen group and kitchen ceramics seen in Wilmington and Washington, D.C., seems to also occur in Cumberland. Two exceptions stand out. In the Number 39 assemblage from Period I kitchen ceramics are much reduced. And in Number 43 during Period IIb, they are higher than elsewhere. Both clothing and activities group percentages are higher in the later period.

5.2.2 *The Russell Family*

The four assemblages from Russell-family households provide an opportunity to examine the household development cycle and composition on consumer behavior and material culture. However, there are minimal differences among the households. There are four archeological assemblages that have been assigned to the successive Russell households: Period I, Elnathan Russell; Period IIa, Abraham (son of Elnathan) and Elizabeth (widow and second wife of Elnathan) Russell; and, Martha (widow of Abraham) Russell, Matilda Russell King, and Alexander King (husband of Martha's daughter, Matilda).

Within the Russell family households, the only major difference in household structure over time was the woman-headed household of Elizabeth Russell in Period IIa. Martha Russell also headed a household in Period IIb, but the same deposits probably contain artifacts from her daughter's household headed by Alexander King. Historical evidence suggests that the Elizabeth Russell household, unlike the other Russell households, did not contain boarders, at least at the time the household was enumerated.

Another factor that may affect the artifact pattern of the Russell households is the presence of a kitchen on Number 45. The only documentary evidence of the kitchen is on post-1862 maps. The kitchen could have been for the use of the boarders and possibly for meals for neighborhood workers, perhaps associated with the canal and associated boatyards.

Several line of evidence suggest that more food preparation was occurring on the Russell lots than was occurring elsewhere. The first is the bone density data. The bone density is greater in Number 45 than at other addresses for the period including the kitchen. However, The bone density is also higher in Period I where there is no documentary evidence of a kitchen. As discussed below and in section 5.3.3, the cuts of meat probably do reflect a restaurant type of deposit.

Secondly, the number of ceramic vessels on the Russell sites is much higher than in the other occupations. In Period I, there are five times as many ceramic vessels on Number 45-43-41 as on 39. In Period IIa, the Russell sites cannot be compared to non-Russell occupations since there are none, but in Period IIb the Russell-King occupation has 4 to 8 times the number of vessels.

Minimum numbers of glass tableware vessels also may reflect an increased number of meals being served. Although few identifiable vessels were found at the site, the number of sherds suggests that more glass tableware was usedby the Russells than by other households, perhaps reflecting a greater number of meals served in a kitchen. The highest percentages of table-glass fragments occurred in Period IIa at Numbers 45 (one percent) and 43-41 (.79 percent) and in Period IIb (.68 percent). In Period I, Number 39, which may contain artifacts from later assemblages, has a higher frequency than Number 45.

The other artifact class that might reflect a commercial kitchen facility is the "kitchen other" category (Table 12). This category includes metal containers and kitchen utensils and tableware, such as spoons. In Period IIa and IIb, the only assemblages that have items in this category are the Russell households. In Period I, the assemblage from Number 39 has one utensil handle (0.1 percent) compared to nine utensil handles and fragments of metal containers (0.34 percent) at Number 45-43-41. This high percentage of utensils may also reflect non-family related activities, such as a commercial eating establishment.

Overall, the pattern analysis of the Russell households indicates similarity among the assemblages (Figure 12). The variations in the kitchen ceramic and glass percentages seem to be primarily explicable on the basis of the temporal tends discussed in the preceding section. The two Period IIa assemblages are similar in percentages of kitchen-group artifacts and in the composition of that group, and they are lower than the Period I assemblage of Elnathan Russell and higher than the percentages expressed in the Period IIb household assemblage.

A comparison of the Elizabeth and Abraham Russell households shows that the clothing and personal items have a higher percentage in the woman-headed household. In the Elnathan Russell assemblage, clothing items are less frequent than in the Period IIa assemblages, and personal items are slightly more frequent than in the Abraham Russell deposits. Among the personal items in the Elnathan Russell household were an earring (Plate 8:c), a bone comb (Plate 8:a), a mirror fragment and a bone toothbrush. Personal artifacts from the Abraham Russell household included another bone toothbrush (Plate 9:a), a series of bone and hard-rubber comb fragments (Plate 9:b-g; Plate 10:a, f), a watch fob or chain fragment (Plate 9:i), and a mirror fragment. Personal artifacts from Elizabeth Russell household

included a watch part (Plate 9:h) and chamberpot fragments. If the latter are removed from the other personal items, this group percentage would be less than that in the assemblage from Elizabeth's stepson. This may actually reflect the presence of four daughters in Abraham's household (USCP 1860) and only male children in Elizabeth's household.

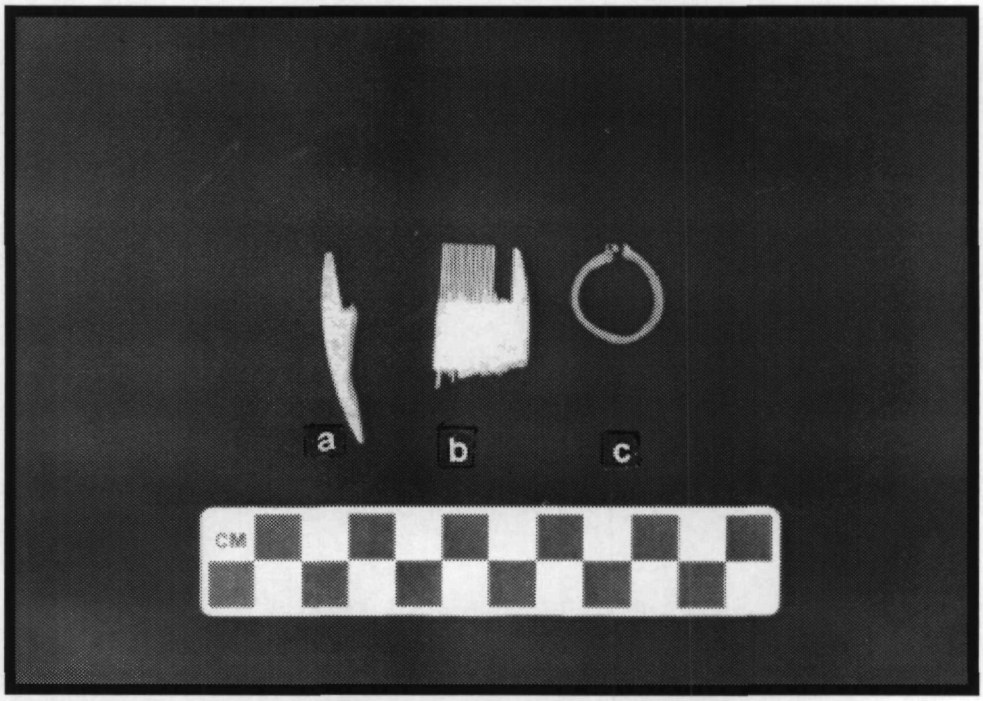


Plate 8. Personal artifacts from Period I: a, bone comb, Number 45 (13.4); b, bone comb, Number 39 (14.3); c, brass/copper earring, Number 43 (6.1).

Only one personal item is found in the Matilda Russell-Alexander King household assemblage, a mirror fragment. However, other comb fragments, all bakelite (Plate 10:b-e), were found in pipe trench deposits from Period IV, which may have cut through later deposits from this household that were removed by later activity.

Artifacts from the clothing group are most frequent in the Elizabeth and Matilda Russell-Alexander King deposits. This may partially reflect the general temporal increase in clothing items. However, in Period IIa, the Elizabeth Russell household has a higher percentage of clothing items than does the Abraham Russell household in the same period. These items are mostly buttons, although a shoe button, a shirt stud, and a thimble were recovered from the Elizabeth Russell household deposits. Two glass beads, a straight pin, and two buckles were recovered from the Elnathan Russell household deposits, and the Abraham Russell household deposit had a grommet or eyelet and 2 pieces of a leather shoe, in addition to the buttons. The Matilda Russell-Alexander King deposit contained only buttons.

The artifacts in the furniture group, dominated by brass tacks, appear only in Russell households with the exception of the Elizabeth Russell household deposits. These tacks may be associated with the carriage industry rather than to furniture. Five of these tacks out of a total of six found on the site (all on the Number 45 portion of the site) are located in the Period I deposits. Elnathan Russell may have had his carriage shop on his South Mechanic Street property. Three drawer pulls or decorative hardware pieces were found also. One item was found in each of the Period I and Period IIa Russell deposits.

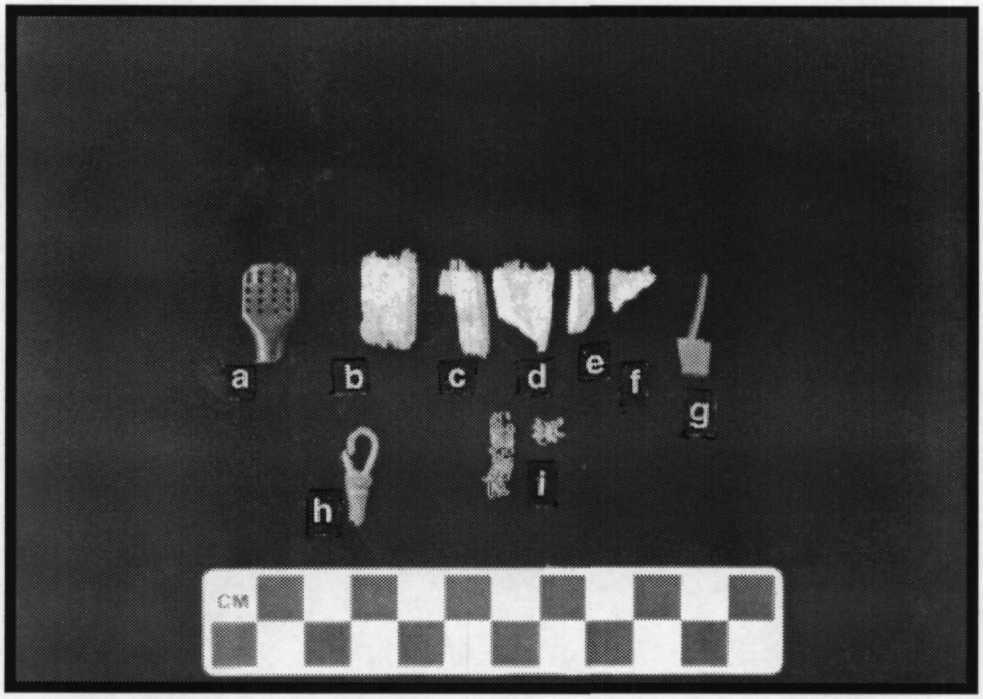


Plate 9. Personal artifacts from Period IIa: a, bone toothbrush, Number 45 (10.14.1); b-f, bone combs, Number 45 (13.1); g, hard rubber comb, Number 45 (13.1); h, brass/copper alloy, watch part, Number 43 (7.1); i, brass/copper alloy, watch fob or chain, Number 45 (12.4).

The artifact groups generally associated with male activities are highest in the two households headed solely by males. The arms group is represented by three honey-colored gun flints (Plate 11), two from Period I (Number 45-43-41) and one from Period IIa (Number 45). The other arms-related artifact from Abraham Russell's Period IIa deposits is a centerfire cartridge.

The tobacco-group artifacts are most frequent on the Abraham Russell household deposits. This is the household that had the most evidence of boarders, but the relationship of this fact to the frequency of pipes is uncertain. At the prostitute households in Hooker's Division in Washington, D.C., high frequencies of white tobacco pipes were associated with the frequent working-class male customers (Cheek et al. 1991).

In summary, there is evidence that the Russell families had a kitchen that provided meals for more than the immediate family. This is suggested by the high bone densities, the high table-glass densities and the high number of utensil handles. There are few major differences among the Russell assemblages. Some, such as a decrease in the kitchen group and the decrease in kitchen ceramics, reflect larger societal trends. Other differences may relate to household composition. Higher percentages of clothing items are found in the Elizabeth Russell household, although she had a smaller household than Abraham Russell. Higher percentages of personal items in the Abraham Russell household, especially combs,

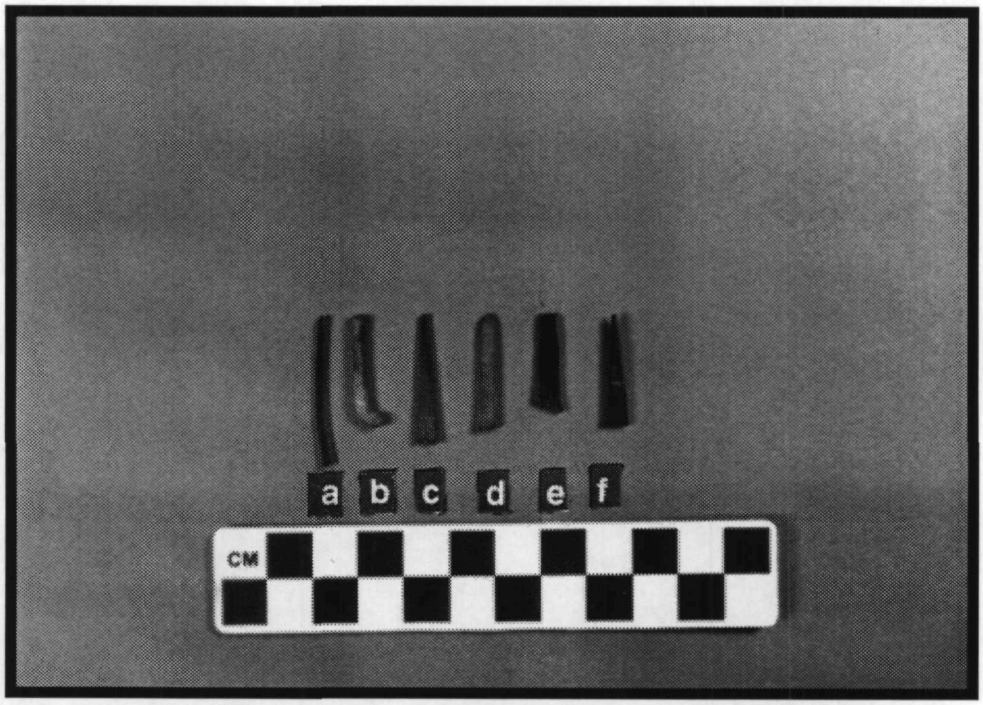


Plate 10. Comb fragments from Periods IIa and IV at Number 45: a, hard rubber comb, Period IIa (13.1); bakelite combs, Period IV, b (3.3); c (1.3); d (1.3); e, (3.3); f, bone comb, Period IIa (13.1).

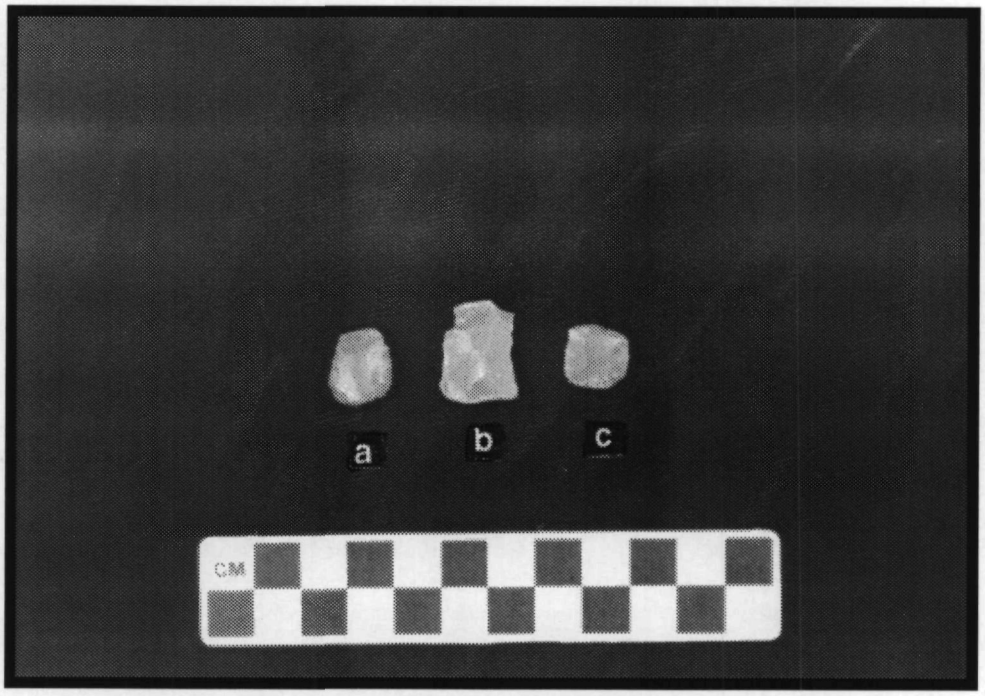


Plate 11. Honey-colored gun flints: a, Period IIa, Number 45 feature 3 (5.3); b, Period I, Number 45 (1.9); c, Period I, Number 45 (13.5)

may reflect the presence of his four daughters and wife. The higher number of tobacco pipes, given the fact that he had only one son, may reflect the presence of working-class boarders. The arms-group artifacts found in Elnathan and Abraham Russell deposits may be a reflection of gender differences. On the other hand, data from the faunal analysis in Section 5.3.3 suggests that the wild game found in the deposits from Number 45 may reflect not only a hunter, but also a provider of wild game for the public menu at the kitchen.

5.2.3 *Owner and Tenants*

One could expect differences in the material culture of owners and tenants, based on the assumption that owners have more stable incomes and more money to acquire a greater variety of consumer items. This did not seem to be the case at the Mechanic Street Site. Part of the reason may have been the relatively small sample sizes associated with the tenant occupations in Period IIb. Additionally, in Period I, the differences between Elnathan Russell and the tenants may not have been great, since Russell was beginning to develop his business. However, there are some contrasts worth discussing.

In Period I there are few major differences between the Elnathan Russell and the tenant deposits (Table 13). The interpretation of the assemblage at Number 39, however, is problematic since some of it has been mixed with later materials. In spite of the relatively large assemblage, the personal-group percentage is lower and there are no artifacts in the furniture and arms groups. The lower percentage of the tobacco group could be due to a number of factors. Thus, one could argue that the tenants living at Number 39 had less income than the owner's household at Number 45-43-41. However, additional data would be needed to support this argument.

In Period IIb (there are no tenant deposits from Period IIa) the total number of artifacts in the assemblages are between 600 and 180 rather than the 8100 to 1770 artifacts in earlier period deposits. The low numbers may affect the diversity of the assemblage and it would not be unexpected for low-frequency artifacts, such as personal items, to be absent. In fact, a number of artifact groups are not represented in the tenant deposits (Number 43 and 41) or the Wilkins family deposit (Number 39). These include personal, furniture, and arms groups, and the kitchen other class. However, except for the arms group, all of these are found in the Matilda Russell-Alexander King (Number 45) deposit. One could take this difference as indicating differences in consumption power of the Russell-King household compared to the others in Period IIb. However, the Russell-King deposits have the highest artifact count of the four assemblages, which may also contribute to the differences.

Clothing items, all buttons, and kitchen ceramic and kitchen glass artifacts are not consistently higher in owner or tenant assemblages. Tobacco pipe artifacts are higher in the two tenant households. This may be due to the presence of manual laborers who were the tenants on these lots.

In summary, there are few conclusions that can be drawn from this comparison of tenant and owner deposits. Those observations that can be made must be tempered by the fact of the low numbers of artifacts in the tenant and Wilkins households. With that caveat in mind, the Russell assemblages in Period I and IIb suggest that the Russells had higher disposable income, than either the tenants or the other homeowner, the Wilkins family. The Russell deposits in Periods I and IIb have a greater variety of artifacts and have examples of groups that are assumed to reflect more disposable income such as the personal, furniture, and, in Period I, arms groups. The presence of higher percentages of tobacco pipes in Period IIb tenant households could be related to the class of their occupants.

5.3 Subsistence Remains

5.3.1 *Background and Research Objectives*

New South Associates undertook the analysis of the floral and faunal remains from the Mechanic Street site including four addresses (called lots in this section: lots 39, 41, 43, 45) that were domestically occupied from the late eighteenth through the nineteenth century. The occupation of these lots is divided into three analytical periods, which are designated as Period I (1795-1840), Period IIa (1840-1870), and Period IIb (1870-1912). The occupants of the four lots in Period I were artisans or mechanics, and included a butcher, a cooper, and a brick mason. These early occupants rented the residences for themselves and their families. During the Period IIa occupation of South Mechanic Street, the owners and possibly occupants of the four lots under examination were relatively prosperous artisans or white collar workers. The Russell families occupied Number 45-43-41 in Period I, Number 45 and 43/41 in Period IIa and Number 45 and later 43 in Period IIb. Number 39 was occupied by renters in Period I and by theCharles and Wilkens families in Periods IIa and IIb. Renters occupied Numbers 41 and 43 throughout most of Period IIb. The Russells owned and operated a carriage factory and had the highest socioeconomic position in the sample. In the early twentieth century (Period III), the properties became rental units and were occupied by working class and white collar individuals and families. The dwellings were torn down and replaced by a gas station and tire store between 1921 and 1941. Railroad lines were installed along the center and rear of some of the Mechanic Street house lots in the early twentieth century.

This analysis was undertaken in order to gain a perspective on late eighteenth and nineteenth-century foodways at the Mechanic Street site, as expressed in the floral and faunal remains recovered through flotation and excavation screening. This analysis examines the subsistence patterns of the occupants of the four house lots in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of particular interest is the relationship of dietary patterns to socioeconomic status. Changes in consumption over time in the four lots are examined. Additionally, differences in the subsistence and refuse disposal patterns of the occupants of the four lots are studied. Finally, a broader regional comparison is made between the subsistence remains from the Mechanic Street site and other nineteenth-century urban contexts. Floral remains from 26 flotation light fractions and faunal remains that were collected during 1/4 inch screening of the excavation fill and from the flotation heavy fractions were analyzed. The flotation heavy fractions contain critical information on fish and small mammal species that were probably lost from the 1/4 inch screened faunal sample. Floral and faunal remains were collected through flotation from 18 early to late nineteenth-century features associated with the four lots under study. Faunal remains were collected directly during excavation from 15 test units, 20 excavation units, and 18 features.

5.3.2 *Floral Analysis*

The 26 flotation samples were collected from 18 nineteenth-century features which included a late nineteenth-century privy, a brick drain, a waterstain, several post holes and ash pits, three pits, and two trenches (Table 14). These samples were examined in order to collect floral and faunal remains from these contexts.

5.3.2.1 Processing and Analytical Techniques

Twenty-six three to nine liter soil samples were floated by John Milner staff members in a Shell Mound Archeological Project (SMAP) type flotation device. The samples were subjected to machine-assisted water separation in a SMAP flotation device similar to that described by Watson (1976). This system was selected because SMAP-style flotation systems consistently exhibit the greatest retrieval rates in recent tests evaluating macroplant recovery with various flotation devices. The heavy fraction insert of this device was made with 1.6 mm window screen.

The efficiency of the flotation system was tested by adding 25 fresh poppy seeds to eight samples prior to flotation. The poppies were pulled from the sample light fractions as they were observed during sorting. The recovery of poppy seeds from these samples was excellent and lends confidence to the flotation system. The recovery rates ranged from 84 (one sample) to 100 percent. In six samples, 96 percent of the poppies were recovered. One hundred seventeen liters of soil were floated and yielded 734.3 gm of light fraction. The light fractions and greater than 2.0 mm portions of the heavy fractions from these 26 samples form the basis for this analysis (Table 15 and Appendix IV). During the sorting of the heavy fractions, we noted that the six samples from the Feature 13 privy did not separate well when they were floated. Consequently, the greater than 2.0 mm portions of the privy heavy fractions were fully sorted and all of the observed seeds and other plant parts were tallied and added to the light fraction seed counts (presented in Appendix IV). Additionally, the less than 2.0 mm sample fractions were scanned and the relative densities of each taxon were noted (Appendix IV). This sorting procedure indicated that although approximately half of the seeds from the privy samples were left in the heavy fractions, very few taxa were only present in these samples. The heavy fraction sort yielded two new plant taxa (corn and hawthorn).

In the laboratory, each flotation light fraction was first weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (2.0mm, 1.0 mm, 0.71 mm, 0.5 mm). Each size-graded fraction was fully sorted under low magnification (10-40x). All of the material that was greater than 2.0 mm was pulled from the sample matrices and was quantified by taxon and by count. Material that was smaller than 2.0 mm was fully sorted, and all seeds were counted. The heavy fractions from each sample were partially sorted in order to collect faunal remains and to evaluate the recovery rates of the flotation process. The greater than 2.0 mm portion of each Feature 13 heavy fraction was sorted. The greater than 4.0 mm portion of all other heavy fractions was analyzed. When a sample was larger than three liters, one three liter increment was processed. The recovery of seeds by flotation from the Mechanic Street soil samples appears to be excellent. With the notable exception of the Feature 13 privy samples, only three macroplant remains were recovered from the heavy fractions. The identified remains include a fragment of black walnut nutshell from Feature 1.1.10, and two peach pits from Feature 14. Several hundred seeds were found in the greater than 2.0 mm portions of the Feature 13 heavy fractions. The recovery of bone from all of the heavy fractions was rather poor (see Appendix IV). Seeds and other plant parts are identified with standard reference texts (Martin and Barkley 1961; Montgomery 1977; USDA 1948) and the author's personal reference collection. The floral remains that were identified during this analysis are presented in Table 15 and Appendix IV. When appropriate, floral manuals were consulted to determine potential plant uses, cultigen status, and favored habitats (Millspaugh 1884; Bailey 1949; Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Clair 1961; Radford et al. 1968; Krochmal et al. 1969; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Saunders 1976; Peterson 1977; Leighton 1987; Medve and Medve 1990).

Species ubiquity analysis is employed to study the macroplant assemblage from 18AG206. When this analytical procedure is utilized, the occurrence of each plant type is expressed as a percentage of the total number of proveniences in which a particular taxon is present. This measure ascribes equal weight to the physical presence of a given taxon, regardless of the abundance of that plant type in a particular sample. Therefore, a sample that contains one seed of a given taxon is equivalent to a sample containing several hundred of the same seed. This analysis offers a way to assess the relative importance of various plant species and gives an indication of how common each plant type is at the site. Species ubiquity was calculated for the macroplant assemblage as a whole, and for the plant remains that were associated with each period of occupation (Period I, Period IIa and Period IIb). Species ubiquity was also calculated by feature class (postholes, privy, pits, and other features) in order to examine possible differences in plant materials in different preservational environments. These data are presented in Tables 16 and 17. The percentage of features in a given class (i.e., pits or postholes) that contained each taxon was calculated. The number of features on which each species ubiquity value is based are listed at the bottom of each column in the tables. The plant remains from the privy in Table 17 are simply listed as present or absent, since only one privy is analyzed in the study.

Table 14. Proveniences, light fraction weights, and sample volumes for floral analysis samples.

Sample	Feature	Stratum	Feature Type	Lot	Period	Weight (gm)	Volume (L)
16.1	16	189	Brick Drain	39	IIb	7.0	6
14.19.2	15	189	Ash Pit	39	IIb	26.0	6
23.1	23	193	Post	39	IIa	2.0	3
9.13.2		210	Post	41/43	I	0.2	3
10.1	11	179	Post	41/43	IIa	12.7	6
10.2	12	180	Post	41/43	IIa	48.2	6
10.17	13	182	Privy	41/43	IIa	15.3	3
10.18	13	182	Privy	41/43	IIa	6.0	3
10.19	13	184	Privy	41/43	IIa	0.5	3
10.20	13	186	Privy	41/43	IIa	6.1	3
10.21	13	187	Privy	41/43	IIa	24.0	3
10.22	13	187	Privy	41/43	IIa	27.7	3
10.5	14	181	Trench	41/43	IIa	12.8	6
7.11.3		157	Waterstain	41/43	IIa	2.8	6
8.1	9	174	Ash Pit	41	IIb	171.0	6
8.12	9	174	Ash Pit	41	IIb	128.9	6
20.7	20	190	Ash Pit	41	IIb	43.2	3
20.8	20	190	Ash Pit	41	IIb	49.8	3
13.18.1		199	Pit	45	IIa	2.1	6
13.18.4		199	Pit	45	IIa	59.3	9
1.1.5		126	Ash Pit	45	IIb	42.4	3
1.1.10		125	Post	45	IIb	1.2	6
5.3	3	178	Pit	45	IIa	0.4	3
3.12	4	108	Pipe Trench	45	IIb	8.7	3
5.6	6	175	Post	45	IIa	0.6	3
27.1	27	197	Pit	45	IIb	35.4	6

5.3.2.2 Recovery

The recovery of macroplant remains from the Mechanic Street flotation samples was excellent. A total of 15,328 seeds were retrieved from the flotation samples, including 7 charred and 15,321 uncharred specimens. This recovery yields a seed density of 131 seeds per liter of floated soil. The macroplant assemblage is diverse as well as abundant. Forty-seven plant taxa were identified during this analysis, including 15 cultigens, 11 possible cultigens, 5 naturally occurring fruits and berries, 12 naturally occurring herbaceous plants, 1 black walnut hull, 2 grasses, 1 composite (Tables 15 and 16). Forty-four seeds were unknown. Seventy-five percent of the recovered seeds derived from six flotation samples from a single feature: the nineteenth-century privy (Feature 13) that was associated with the Russells of Lot 41/43 in the 1870s. The privy contained 11,474 seeds representing 37 plant taxa. The taxa recovered from this feature include 14 cultigens, 11 possible cultigens, and 12 naturally occurring species.

All of the identified seeds, both charred and uncharred, are analyzed in this study. Uncharred seeds are frequently excluded from macroplant analyses, because they are interpreted as modern intrusions into archeological deposits (Minnis 1981; Lopinot and Brussell 1982; Miller 1989). Several studies have assessed the problems associated with the long-term preservation of uncharred seeds in open-air sites in mesic environments (Miksicek 1987; Miller 1989). Uncharred seeds are rarely preserved for many years in open-air, moist soils and are poorly preserved in open-air dry soils (Miksicek 1987). However, when suitable environmental conditions exist, even the most fragile fresh seeds will last for long periods of time (Miller 1989:50). Because this site was occupied in the recent past, the possibility exists that uncharred seeds may be preserved in the macroplant assemblage. With this in mind, the origins and antiquity of each plant taxon from this relatively recently occupied historic site are carefully assessed.

Table 15. Recovered plant taxa, scientific names, and plant uses.

Cultigens	Botanical Name	Edible	Medicinal	Ornamental	Poison	Weed
Apple	*Malus* sp	Fruit		X		
Cherry	*Prunus* sp.	Fruit	X	X		
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	Spice				
Corn	*Zea Mays*	Grain				
Fig	*Ficus* sp.	Fruit				
Peach	*Prunus persica*	Fruit				
Plum	*Prunus* sp.	Fruit		X		
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Fruit				
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	Grain				
Canteloupe/muskmelon	*Cucumis* sp.	Fruit				
Squash/pumpkin	*Cucurbita* sp.	Fruit				
Field pumpkin	*Cucurbita pepo*	Fruit				
Crookneck squash	*Cucurbita moschata*	Fruit				
Watermelon	*Citrullus vulgaris*	Fruit				
Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit				
Possible Cultigens						
Blueberry	*Vaccinium* sp.	Fruit	X	X		
Bramble	*Rubus* sp.	Fruit	X			
Elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*	Fruit	X	X		
Grape	*Vitis* sp.	Fruit				
Probable huckleberry	*Gaylussacia* sp., Ericaceae	Fruit				
Mulberry	*Morus* sp.	Fruit	X	X		
Mustard	*Brassica* sp.	Greens, Spice	X		X	
Persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*	Fruit	X	X		
Possible serviceberry	*Amelanchier* sp., Rosaceae	Fruit		X		
Strawberry	*Frageria* sp.	Fruit	X			
Possible sunflower	*Helianthus* sp., Compositae	Grain	X	X		
Naturally Occurring Fruits and Berries						
Ground cherry	*Physalis* sp.	Fruit	X			X
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* sp.	Fruit		X		
Nightshade	*Solanum americanum/nigrum*		X		X	X
Pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	Greens	X		X	X
Naturally Occurring Herbaceous Plants						
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	Greens				X
Copperleaf	*Acalypha virginiana*					X
Dock/sorrel	*Rumex* sp.	Greens	X			X
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium* sp.	Greens, Seeds	X			X
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*		X	X	X	X
Knotweed	*Polygonum* sp.	Greens, Seeds	X	X		X
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* sp.	Greens, Seeds	X	X		X
Probable pink family	Caryophyllaceae					X
Purslane	*Portulaca* sp.	Greens, Seeds				X
Sedge family	Cyperaceae					X
Spurge	*Euphorbia* sp.		X	X	X	X
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*					X
Wood sorrel	*Oxalis stricta*			X		X
Other Plants						
Black walnut	*Juglans nigra*	Nutmeat				
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*					X
Grass family	Gramineae					
Composite	Compositae					

Table 16. Species ubiquity for the entire floral assemblage by period.

Cultigens	Overall Ubiquity	Period IIa Features	Period IIb Features
Apple	11	18	--
Cherry	6	11	--
Coriander	6	11	--
Corn	6	11	--
Fig	33	56	13
Peach	11	22	--
Plum	6	11	--
Tomato	28	33	25
Wheat	6	--	13
Canteloupe/muskmelon	6	11	--
Squash/pumpkin	6	11	--
Field pumpkin	6	11	--
Crookneck squash	6	11	--
Watermelon	6	11	--
Cucurbit	11	11	13
Possible Cultigens			
Blueberry	11	22	--
Bramble	83	89	75
Elderberry	50	67	38
Grape	28	33	25
Probable huckleberry	11	11	13
Mulberry	28	44	13
Mustard	11	11	13
Persimmon	6	11	--
Possible serviceberry	6	11	--
Strawberry	33	44	25
Possible sunflower	11	22	--
Naturally Occurring Fruits and Berries			
Ground cherry	17	33	--
Hawthorn	6	11	--
Nightshade	40	67	13
Nightshade family	17	22	25
Pokeweed	28	44	13
Naturally Occurring Herbaceous Plants			
Carpetweed	28	33	13
Copperleaf	33	56	13
Dock/sorrel	6	11	--
Goosefoot/Pigweed	89	100	75
Jimsonweed	56	67	50
Knotweed	11	11	13
Probable pink family	6	11	--
Purslane	94	89	100
Sedge family	22	44	--
Spurge	17	22	13
Velvetleaf	6	11	--
Wood sorrel	17	22	13
Other Plants			
Black Walnut	6	--	13
Goosegrass	22	22	25
Grass family	17	11	13
Composite	6	11	--
NUMBER OF FEATURES	18	9	8

Table 17. Ubiquity of macroplant remains from each feature class.

Cultigens	Postholes	Privy	Pits	Other Features
Apple	--	P	14	--
Cherry	--	P	--	--
Coriander	--	P	--	--
Corn	--	P	--	--
Fig	20	P	29	40
Peach	--	P	--	20
Plum	--	P	--	--
Tomato	20	P	29	20
Wheat	--	--	14	--
Canteloupe/muskmelon	--	P	--	--
Squash/pumpkin	--	P	--	--
Field pumpkin	--	P	--	--
Crookneck squash	--	P	--	--
Watermelon	--	P		--
Cucurbit	--	P	14	--
Possible Cultigens				
Blueberry	20	P	--	--
Bramble	80	P	86	80
Elderberry	60	P	29	60
Grape	40	P	14	20
Probable huckleberry	--	P	14	--
Mulberry	20	P	29	20
Mustard	--	P	14	--
Persimmon	--	P	--	--
Possible serviceberry	-	P	--	--
Strawberry	40	P	14	40
Possible sunflower	--	P	--	20
Naturally Occurring Fruits and Berries				
Ground cherry	20	P	14	--
Hawthorn	--	P	--	--
Nightshade	60	P	29	20
Nightshade family	--	--	43	20
Pokeweed	40	P	14	20
Naturally Occurring Herbaceous Plants				
Carpetweed	60	--	29	--
Copperleaf	40	P	--	60
Dock/sorrel	--	P	--	
Goosefoot/Pigweed	100	P	71	100
Jimsonweed	40	P	43	80
Knotweed	--	P	14	--
Probable pink family	20	--	--	--
Purslane	100	P	86	100
Sedge family	40	P	--	20
Spurge	20	--	14	20
Velvetleaf	--	P	--	--
Wood sorrel	--	--	14	40
Other Plants				
Black Walnut	--	--	--	20
Goosegrass	20	--	14	40
Grass family	40	--	14	--
Composite	20	--	--	--
NUMBER OF FEATURES	5	1	7	5

The evidence suggests that most of the uncharred seeds date to the time of the site's occupation and use. First, the Mechanic Street site was capped with several feet of railroad fill in the early twentieth century, which would have reduced the possibility that modern seeds were inserted into the archeological deposits after the residences were destroyed. The late nineteenth-century privy provides the best evidence of ancient, uncharred seeds. The nature of the seed assemblage from this feature suggests that it provided an excellent microenvironment for the long-term preservation of uncharred seeds. Large numbers of

well-preserved, definite cultigens and a wide variety of naturally occurring species were found in this feature. The stratigraphic positioning of the uncharred seeds from the privy suggests that they are not modern intrusions into the archeological deposits. Six soil samples were collected from the privy as it was excavated. The largest numbers and greatest variety of seeds were recovered from three samples from the deepest layers. The shallower deposits contained a lower diversity of taxa and a smaller number of seeds. The privy deposits provide direct evidence of plants that were used and consumed by the Lot 41/43 inhabitants. Seeds from other, shallower Mechanic Street features are assumed to be old, however they may represent naturally deposited seed rain rather than economically utilized plant resources. In the following analysis, the natural or cultural origins of each identified taxon are assessed.

5.3.2.3 Analysis and Interpretation

This section discusses the results of the analysis of the macroplant remains retrieved from the Mechanic Street features. The identified macroplant remains are broken into six broad categories: cultigens, possible cultigens, naturally occurring fleshy fruits and berries, naturally occurring herbaceous weeds, nutshell, grasses, and composites. The distribution, natural environments, and uses of each plant taxon are discussed in this section.

5.3.2.3.1 Cultigens

Fifteen cultivated plants were retrieved from the features, including four members of the rose family (apple, cherry, plum, and peach), six cucurbits (cantaloupe/muskmelon, squash/pumpkin, possible field pumpkin, possible crookneck squash, watermelon, and unidentifiable cucurbits), tomato, fig, corn, wheat, and coriander. Nine of these cultigens were only found in the privy deposits, including all but one of the cucurbits (one unidentifiable cucurbit that was found in feature 14.19.2, a Period IIb ash pit on Lot 37), two of the fruit species (cherry, plum), corn, and coriander. All but one of the apple seeds were retrieved from the privy; one charred apple seed was found in a Period IIa pit on lot 45. Three peach pits were found in the privy and feature 14, a Period IIa trench on lot 41/43.

The rose family fruit pits and seeds probably represent refuse that was dumped into the privy, either before or after its abandonment. The presence of these taxa is suggestive of significant reliance upon fruits in the diet. All four rose family taxa were popular sources of fresh fruit and as ingredients in pies. The fruits were also commonly preserved in a variety of ways, most notably as jellies and jams. Cherries were also used to make wine (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). The bark and fruit of one cherry, *Prunus serotina*, was used in the nineteenth century as a medicine, and was thought to relieve a number of common ailments, including diarrhea, coughs, colds, worms, indigestion, and fever (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Cherry, plum, and crabapple trees were commonly grown in nineteenth-century gardens as ornamentals and as a source of their edible fruits (Leighton 1987). The presence of these tree species suggests that these economically useful trees were present on the Mechanic Street properties at one time. Four charred edible grains were recovered from two features. Two charred wheat grains derived from feature 27, a Period IIb pit in Lot 45. Two charred corn cupules were found in the upper level of the Period IIa privy on lot 41/43. These two grains almost certainly represent foodstuffs that were purchased at a commercial market. Seventy-five coriander seeds were found in the feature 13 privy. Coriander, which was originally found in India and the Mediterranean region, was a popular herb in nineteenth-century gardens (Leighton 1987). This popular spice was extensively cultivated in the nineteenth century (Bailey 1949; Clair 1961). The recovery ofcoriander may indicate that this herb was grown in a kitchen garden on lot 41/43 in Period IIa or it may have been purchased at a local market.

Fig and tomato are the most ubiquitous and abundant cultigens identified in this analysis. Fig seeds were found in 33 percent of the features, while 3,587 tomato seeds were retrieved from 28 percent of the features. Large numbers of these two taxa are commonly found in nineteenth-century contexts. They are particularly prevalent in privies (Cummings 1991; Raymer 1993). Figs were first cultivated in the United States in the late eighteenth century, while tomatoes were first widely consumed in the

mid-nineteenth century. European varieties of fig trees were first introduced into the New World in 1520. Fig trees were common garden constituents in the seventeenth century. Figs are preserved in a variety of ways, including canning, candying, and as jams. Low grade figs are sometimes distilled into alcohol (Condit 1947). Fig and tomato are ubiquitous (56 percent and 33 percent, respectively) in the Period IIa features and present in Period IIb contexts, where tomato was found in two features and fig was found in one feature.

Eleven cultigens (apple, cherry, coriander, corn, peach, plum, cantaloupe/muskmelon, squash/pumpkin, field pumpkin, crookneck squash, watermelon) are restricted to Period IIa features, while the wheat and a single cucurbit seed were found in Period IIb features. The overwhelming representation of cultigens in the Period IIa as opposed to the Period IIb is primarily due to the presence of the Period IIa privy, where the bulk of the cultigens were found. The origins of the cultigens from the Mechanic Street Site is ambiguous. Many of these taxa could have originated from ornamental trees and gardens in the yards; however, given the urban context of the site, it is just as likely that most of the plants were purchased at a local market.

5.3.2.3.2 Possible Cultigens

Eleven possible cultigens were recovered from the features. Possible cultigens include three members of the rose family (bramble, possible serviceberry, strawberry), two members of the heath family (blueberry, probable huckleberry), elderberry, grape, mulberry, persimmon, mustard, and possible sunflower. With the exception of mustard, which is a source of greens and table mustard, and sunflower, all of these plants produce succulent, edible fruits. All of these possible cultigens are present in the high status Period IIa privy (feature 13), which is suggestive of a significant reliance upon fruits in the diet. The presence of these fleshy fruit producing species is suggestive of extensive canning and/or winemaking by the Period IIa Lot 41/43 inhabitants. All eleven species are cultivated, but are also widely distributed in the wild. These possible cultigens may document the use of locally available wild plants or cultigens that were purchased at market or grown by the site inhabitants. Six of these taxa are documented as ornamentals in nineteenth-century gardens and eight were once used as folk medicines (Clair 1961; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Leighton 1987). The relatively spacious, deep lots along Mechanic Street would have accommodated economically useful trees and shrubs and relatively substantial kitchen gardens.

Blueberries are eaten fresh, and are also preserved by drying or as jellies (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). They are also favored as an ornamental and are used as a medicine. Concoctions of blueberry leaves, root bark, and fruit are used to treat dysentery and sore throats (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Bramble, which is only rarely in cultivation, favors disturbed habitats and ripens from the late spring through mid-summer (Bailey 1949; Radford et al. 1968). Bramble berries are eaten fresh and made into wine and jelly (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Bramble is used medicinally to treat runny noses and dysentery (Krochmal et al. 1969; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Elderberry is available for harvest in July and August and is eaten fresh and used in winemaking, for tea, and as jelly (Millspaugh 1884; Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Radford et al. 1968; Medve and Medve 1990). Elderberry trees were popular as ornamentals in the nineteenth century (Leighton 1987). Grapes were eaten fresh and were used in pies, jellies, as a fresh drink, and in wine-making (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). While grapes may have been grown on the lots, it seems more likely that these fruits were purchased at a local market.

Huckleberry, which was first cultivated in 1772, favors sandy or xeric habitats and is an important game food (Bailey 1949; Radford et al. 1968). This fruit is most commonly consumed fresh or prepared as jelly (Fernald and Kinsey 1958). The presence of this fruit in the privy provides direct evidence of its use by the dwellers of lot 41/43. Mulberry is a small, shrubby tree that is popular as a medicine, for its edible fruit, and as an ornamental (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Medve and Medve 1990). Its fruits ripen from March to June and it favors alluvial woods (Radford et al. 1968). Mulberries were popular lawn trees in the nineteenth century and their succulent fruits were eaten fresh, dried, and made into pies and jellies (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Leighton 1987; Medve and Medve

1990). Persimmons and serviceberries were popular lawn trees in the nineteenth century (Leighton 1987). The fruits of both trees are eaten fresh. Persimmon fruits are also made into vinegar and jelly, while serviceberry is made into pies, is dried, and is prepared as a sauce (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Concoctions of persimmon fruits and roots were used to treat diarrhea, dysentery, and hemorrhages (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973).

Strawberry leaves are used in Appalachia as a gout remedy and refrigerant (Krochmal et al. 1969). It grows wild in old fields and along woodland borders and its fruits ripen from March to June (Radford et al 1968). Strawberries are eaten fresh and made into jelly (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Mustard is one of the oldest culinary and medicinal herbs. Mustard oil is used in poultices. Its leaves are used as a potherb and the seeds are a source of table mustard. Mustard was imported from Europe, but it is now widely naturalized and is considered a weed (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Clair 1961; Saunders 1976). The almost exclusive recovery of mustard seeds from the privy suggests that it is a food remain rather than a naturally deposited weed. Two hundred eighty possible sunflower seeds were recovered from two Period IIa features. All but one of the seeds were found in a single sample from the privy. According to Scarry (personal communication 1993), the possible sunflower falls within the size range of wild type seeds. This taxon may document the use of a gathered wild resource by the Period IIa lot 41/43 dwellers. Sunflower seeds were used historically as a vegetable oil, a coffee substitute, were ground into flower, and as animal feed (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Concoctions of sunflower flowers and leaves were used to kill flies, relieve rheumatism, and ease bronchitis (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Sunflowers were a popular garden ornamental in the nineteenth century (Leighton 1987).

Bramble and elderberry are highly ubiquitous and abundant at the Mechanic Street Site. Two thousand, nine hundred seventy-two bramble seeds were found in 83 percent of the features, and 398 elderberry seeds were present in 50 percent of the features. Bramble is extremely abundant in the privy. This taxon is commonly abundant in nineteenth-century privy deposits (Cummings 1991; Raymer 1993). Both of these taxa are well-represented in both Periods IIa and IIb. Grape, mulberry, and strawberry are found in 28 to 33 percent of the features, while the percentage-presence of blueberry, huckleberry, mustard, and possible sunflower is more restricted, with a ubiquity ranging from 6 to 11 percent. All of these taxa are abundant in the privy. Grape, mulberry, and strawberry are relatively ubiquitous (33-44 percent) in the Period IIa features, and present in the Period IIb features. Huckleberry, mustard, and serviceberry are restricted to the privy in the Period IIa; serviceberry is absent in Period IIb and huckleberry and mustard have a 13 percent ubiquity. Huckleberry and mustard are present in Period IIb in feature 9, a pit on lot 41. Possible sunflower is restricted to two Period IIa features (privy and Feature 14 trench).

5.3.2.3.3 Naturally Occurring Fleshy Fruits and Berries

Five fleshy-fruit producing species--ground cherry, hawthorn, nightshade, nightshade family, and pokeweed, were recovered from the features. Ground cherry and hawthorn produce edible fruits and pokeweed is a source of wild greens. Pokeweed and ground cherry favor disturbed habitats and are widely regarded as noxious weeds (Radford et al. 1968). Nightshade is a highly poisonous weed that is a common invader of disturbed areas (Radford et al. 1968). Two taxa (nightshade and pokeweed) were used for medicinal purposes both historically and by Native Americans (Krochmal et al. 1969; Moerman 1986). The roots, berries, and young leaves of pokeweed were used to prepare poultices and to treat skin diseases. The poisonous roots were used as an emetic and a wine was made from theberries to treat rheumatism (Millspaugh 1884; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Nightshade was used in the nineteenth as a resolvent to treat dropsy, gastritis, nervous afflictions, and syphilis (Millspaugh 1884).

Hawthorn century was popular in the nineteenth century as a lawn tree (Leighton 1987). The berries of this small tree are used to make jelly and a tea (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Five hawthorn seeds were found in the Period IIa Lot 41/43 privy. The presence of this succulent fruit is in keeping with the high diversity of edible fruits that were present in this feature and suggests that hawthorn trees were once planted on Mechanic Street or that the berries were available in local markets.

Ground cherry berries are eaten fresh and made into jellies and pies. Ground cherry was once cultivated to a limited extent and was sold in city markets (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990).

With the exception of nightshade, these naturally occurring plants are neither abundant nor ubiquitous in the features. Small numbers of hawthorn, pokeweed, and ground cherry are found in 6 to 28 percent of the features. In contrast, several hundred nightshade seeds are present in 40 percent of the features. Nightshade is highly ubiquitous in the Period IIa features with a 67 percent percentage presence, and present in one feature in Period IIb. Two hundred forty-one nightshade seeds were retrieved from the privy. The high abundance and ubiquity of this taxon may document the use of nightshade by the Period IIa inhabitants. On the other hand, it may represent a naturally deposited ancient weed seed that provides evidence of a relatively disturbed yard environment associated with kitchen gardening and other yard activities. Ground cherry is present in the Period IIa privy, a Period IIa post hole (feature 12), and a Period IIb pit (feature 13.18.4). The poor recovery of this taxon precludes an assessment in its economic importance. Six pokeweed seeds were recovered from four Period IIa (feature 12, feature 13, feature 16, feature 6) and one Period IIb (feature 9) provenience. These seeds probably represent naturally deposited ancient weed seeds.

5.3.2.3.4 Naturally Occurring Herbaceous Plants

Twelve species of herbaceous plants were recovered from the flotation samples. These are carpetweed, copperleaf, dock/sorrel, goosefoot/pigweed, jimsonweed, knotweed, pink family, purslane, sedge family, spurge, velvetleaf, and wood sorrel. All of these plants are adventive weeds that favor disturbed habitats and that grow abundantly around human habitations and in agricultural fields (Radford et al. 1968). The greens from five (carpetweed, dock/sorrel, goosefoot/pigweed, knotweed, purslane) are edible, while the seeds from three (goosefoot/pigweed, knotweed, purslane) can be ground for flour (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Dock/sorrel, which is naturalized from Eurasia, is eaten as a potherb. *Rumex patienta* was a popular garden vegetable in Europe and is sometimes cultivated in the United States (Fernald and Kinsey 1958). Goosefoot/pigweed, knotweed, and purslane leaves are eaten as potherbs and the seeds are ground for flour (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). All of these plants have been used historically as a gathered dietary supplement. Five of these herbs, including jimsonweed, knotweed; pigweed, spurge, and wood sorrel, are used as ornamentals (Leighton 1987). Jimsonweed was a popular bedding plant in nineteenth-century gardens (Leighton 1987). Some varieties of spurge were popular ornamental garden plants in the early nineteenth century (Leighton 1987). Some varieties of goosefoot were cultivated in the nineteenth century as a medicinal herb and pigweeds were used as bedding plants (Leighton 1987). Five plants (dock/sorrel, goosefoot/pigweed, knotweed, jimsonweed, spurge) are recorded as medicinal plants (Millspaugh 1884; Krochmal et al. 1969; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Dock was used to make poultices and to treat intestinal worms. Jimsonweed, which is extremely poisonous, is used as an antispasmodic, antiasthmatic, and sedative (Krochmal et al. 1969; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Jimsonweed was imported from Europe and grows abundantly on garbage heaps (Millspaugh 1884). Knotweed is recorded as a diuretic and is used to treat mouth sores. Spurge is used as a laxative and to control dysentery (Krochmal et al. 1969; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Copperleaf, the pink family, sedge, and velvetleaf represent weeds with no economic value.

Purslane (94 percent), goosefoot/pigweed (89 percent), and jimsonweed (56 percent) are highly ubiquitous in the sampled features. With the exception of jimsonweed, which is absent from the Period I feature, these taxa are well represented in all three time periods. The Period I feature (feature 9.13.2 post from Lot 45-43-41) contained three weeds (carpetweed, goosefoot/pigweed, and purslane), a charred grass family seed, and a charred bramble seed. The weedy seeds in this shallow yard feature probably represent naturally deposited seeds that were subsequently burned. Goosefoot/pigweed, copperleaf, jimsonweed, purslane, and velvetleaf are ubiquitous in the six samples from the Period IIa privy. The abundance of goosefoot/pigweed, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf diminishes with increasing depth in the privy deposit. Fifty percent of the purslane seeds were found in a non-cultural feature, a waterstain (feature 7.11.3). Jimsonweed is evenly distributed in all of the feature types. The high ubiquity and relative abundance of these plant taxa suggests that they represent naturally deposited seeds. The dimin-

ishing numbers of three common weeds with increased depth below ground surface in the privy lends credence to this assertion. Nine herbaceous plants (carpetweed, copperleaf, dock/sorrel, knotweed, pink family, sedge family, spurge, velvetleaf, wood sorrel) are represented by low numbers of seeds in 6 to 33 percent of the features. These seeds may represent naturally deposited yard weeds. With the exception of dock/sorrel and the pink family, which are absent from the Period IIb features, all of these herbaceous plants are present in low numbers and have a relatively low ubiquity in the Periods IIa and IIb. The presence of these 12 taxa, all of which are common invaders of disturbed environments, suggests that the Mechanic Street yards were relatively disturbed and that some of the dwellings had associated kitchen gardens.

5.3.2.3.5 Nut

One uncharred fragment of black walnut nutshell was recovered from a Period IIb Lot 45 feature (feature 1.1.10). No attempt is made to interpret this isolated macroremain.

5.3.2.3.6 Grasses

Twenty grass family seeds and 116 goosegrass seeds were recovered from the features. The grass family includes two charred seeds from two proveniences (feature 20 and feature 9.13.2) and 18 uncharred seeds from a Period IIa posthole (feature 12). Goosegrass is a native of Asia that is widely naturalized in the United States. It is an endemic weed of yards, fields, and other waste places (Radford et al. 1969). The grass seeds probably represent naturally deposited yard grasses and weeds.

5.3.2.3.7 Composite

One composite family seed was recovered from a Period IIa posthole (feature 11). No attempt is made to interpret this isolated seed.

5.3.2.4 Distribution of the Floral Assemblage by Feature Type

The ubiquity of each plant type by feature class (posthole, privy, pit, other) was calculated in order to examine possible functional patterning and/or preservational differences among features from 18AG206. The percentage presence of each taxon was calculated based on the number of features in a given class that contained a particular plant type. The plant remains in the privy were simply tabulated as present, since only one privy feature was excavated during the testing and data recovery. Ubiquity scores could not be calculated for this feature. Thirty-seven taxa were recovered from the privy, including 25 cultigens and possible cultigens and 12 probable wild plants (naturally occurring fruits and herbs). The richness of the privy floral assemblage relative to the other feature types is partially due to the excellent preservation context of this feature. For example, 10 of the 15 domesticates identified in this analysis were exclusively associated with this feature. Relatively fragile domesticates, such as coriander and the cucurbits, are more likely to be preserved in this context than in the more shallow pits, post holes, and other features. However, some of the plants found in the privy, such as cherry and plum, have relatively durable seeds that likely would have been preserved in other, shallower features. This implies that some plant food remains were differentially deposited at Mechanic Street. The fruit pits were probably thrown into the privy rather than directly deposited in feces.

The total number of plants, their distribution, and the ubiquity of these plants is remarkably homogenous among the other feature classes. This homogeneity is probably due in part to the original sources of the seeds recovered from these features. The majority of these features probably contain yard trash and naturally deposited seed rain. Twenty-two plant types were found in the postholes, including 2 cultigens, 6 possible cultigens, and 14 probable wild plants (3 fruit/berries, 11 herbs/grasses/composite). The floral assemblage from the pits is similar, and includes 5 cultigens, 7 possible cultigens, and 14 probable wild plants (4 fruit/berries, 10 herbs/grasses). The other feature class, which consists of two trenches, a brick drain, a non-cultural waterstain, and an unknown feature, contain 21 plant taxa, including 3 cultigens, 5 possible cultigens, and 13 probable wild plants (3 fruit/berries, 10 herbs/grasses).

The ubiquity of plant remains in the postholes, pits, and other features is homogenous, which suggests that the majority of these plants represent secondary deposition of trash and naturally deposited seed rain, rather than directly deposited economic plants that were associated with the original function of these features. Cultigens are present in one to two samples each in the postholes, pits, and other features. The ubiquity of the possible cultigens is variable. Bramble and elderberry are highly ubiquitous in the postholes and other features; bramble is the only economic plant that has a high percentage-presence in the pits. Blueberry, grape, mulberry, and strawberry are found in one to two samples each in the postholes. Six possible cultigens are found in one to two samples each in the pits (elderberry, grape, huckleberry, mulberry, mustard, and strawberry) and the other features included three possible cultigens that were found in one to two features (grape, mulberry, strawberry). Among the probable wild plants found during this analysis, goosefoot/pigweed and purslane are highly ubiquitous in all three feature types. Nightshade and carpetweed are ubiquitous in the postholes, and jimsonweed is ubiquitous in the pits and other features. The other naturally occurring plants were found in one to two features each.

Several economic plant taxa were present in all four feature classes. These included two domesticates, fig and tomato, and five possible cultigens: bramble, elderberry, grape, mulberry, and strawberry. The presence of the domesticates and possible cultigens in each feature class suggests that they were popular foodstuffs among the nineteenth-century residents. Persimmon and serviceberry are restricted to the privy, while sunflower, blueberry, huckleberry, and mustard were found in the privy and one other feature each. Bramble and elderberry are highly ubiquitous (pits, postholes, other) or abundant (privy) in all four feature classes, while grape, mulberry, and strawberry are present in one to two samples each. The high ubiquity scores of these plant taxa and their presence in all four feature classes suggests that these five possible cultigens were popular foodstuffs and, therefore, more likely to be preserved in the archeological record after discard. Bramble and elderberry may simply be over-represented in the floral assemblage, since both of these taxa have hard seeds that are resistant to decay. Strawberry and mulberry seeds are much less durable, and the presence of these plants in relatively high numbers in the Mechanic Street floral assemblage suggests that the strawberry and mulberry were popular foodstuffs.

5.3.2.5 Distribution of the Floral Assemblage by Lot and Time Period

The presence of each plant type by time period and address is presented in Table 18 in order to examine possible changes in plant use over time and possible differences in plant use across the four lots. The plant remains from the Period IIa privy are plotted separately, since the preservational context of this feature, which contained 75 percent of the recovered plant taxa, is so different from the other feature types. The distribution of economic plants across the four addresses at Mechanic Street and over time at this site is relatively similar. Exceptions to this pattern include: (1) the privy, with it's exceptional preservation environment; (2) lot 41/43 in Period IIa, which had a striking diversity of plant taxa relative to all other time periods and addresses at Mechanic Street; and (3) lot 41/43 in Period I, which contained few plant taxa. Floral recovery was poor in Period I contexts throughout the site. The high diversity of plant taxa at lot 41/43 (exclusive of the privy) in Period IIa may be due to a morefavorable preservational context or may reflect a richer diet of the occupants of this address during this period. With the possible exception of lot 41/43 in Period IIa, the plant assemblage at Mechanic Street is basically homogenous and suggests that patterns of plant use and discard were relatively unchanging over time and space at this site.

Macroplant remains were poorly represented in Period I at Mechanic Street. Lot 41/43 was the only address that contained plant remains. Five plant taxa, including bramble, carpetweed, goosefoot/pigweed, purslane, and the grass family, were recovered from a single feature. With the exception of Lot 39, where only 5 plant taxa were recovered, the recovery of macroplant remains from Period IIa contents was excellent. Twenty-six plant taxa (excluding the privy), including 3 cultigens (tomato, fig, and peach), 7 possible cultigens, and 16 probable wild plants are associated with the Period IIa occupation of Lot 41/43. The Period IIa privy, which was located on Lot 41/43, contains 37 taxa, including 14

Table 18. Distribution of macroplant remains by period and lot.

TAXON	Period I Addresses			Period IIa Addresses				Period IIb Addresses		
	39	41/43	45	39	41/43	Privy	45	39	41	45
Cultigens										
Apple						X	X			
Cherry						X				
Coriander						X				
Corn cupules						X				
Fig					X	X	X	X		
Peach					X	X				
Plum						X				
Tomato					X	X			X	X
Wheat										X
Canteloupe/Muskmelon						X				
Squash/Pumpkin						X				
Field Pumpkin						X				
Crookneck Squash						X				
Watermelon						X				
Concurbit						X		X		
Possible Cultigens										
Blueberry					X	X				
Bramble		X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Elderberry					X	X	X		X	X
Grape					X	X		X		X
Probable Huckleberry						X			X	
Mulberry					X	X	X		X	
Mustard						X			X	
Persimmon						X				
Possible Serviceberry						X				
Strawberry				X	X	X		X		X
Possible Sunflower					X	X				
Fruits and Berries										
Ground Cherry					X	X	X			
Hawthorn						X				
Nightshade				X	X	X	X		X	
Nightshade Family					X		X		X	X
Pokeweed					X	X	X		X	
Herbaceous Plants										
Carpetweed		X			X		X		X	
Copperleaf					X	X				X
Dock/Sorrel						X				
Goosefoot/Pigweed		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jimsonweed					X	X	X		X	X
Knotweed						X			X	
Probable Pink Family					X					
Purslane		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sedge Family				X	X	X				
Spurge					X			X		
Velvetleaf						X				
Wood Sorrel					X				X	
Other Plants										
Black Walnut										X
Goosegrass					X			X		X
Grass Family		X			X				X	
Composite					X					

domesticates, 11 possible cultigens, and 12 probable wild plants. The floral assemblage from the privy documents the richness of the diet of the occupants of Lot 41/43 in the Period IIa. The striking feature of the Period IIa macroplant assemblage (exclusive of the privy) from this address is its diversity relative to all other time periods and addresses at Mechanic Street.

Thirteen plant taxa, including 2 cultigens (apple, fig), 3 possible cultigens (bramble, mulberry, and elderberry), and 8 probable wild plants, are associated with the Period IIa occupation of Lot 45. The Period IIb floral assemblages from this lot is very similar to the Period IIa assemblage. The Period IIb floral assemblage from Lot 39 consists of nine taxa, including 2 cultigens (fig, unidentified cucurbit), 3 possible cultigens (bramble, grape, strawberry), and 4 probable wild plants. Sixteen plant types were found in Period IIb features at Lot 41; these are 1 cultigen (tomato), 5 possible cultigens (bramble, elderberry, huckleberry, mulberry, mustard), and 10 probable wild plants. The Lot 45 plant assemblage in the Period IIb consisted of 13 taxa, and included 2 cultigens (tomato, wheat), 4 possible cultigens (bramble, elderberry, grape, strawberry), and 7 naturally occurring plants.

5.3.2.6 Intersite Comparisons of Floral Assemblages from Late Nineteenth-Century Privies

Tables 19-A and 19-B tabulate the occurrence of macroplant remains from the Mechanic Street privy and five other late nineteenth-century privies. These data are utilized to compare the diet of the relatively affluent Period IIa dwellers at 41/43 Mechanic Street in Cumberland, Maryland, with the nineteenth-century diet of high status and working class individuals from other urban and rural settings. Privy data is exclusively utilized because privies are generally an excellent preservational environment and the plant remains found in them provide direct evidence of diet. Accordingly, one high status and two low status privies from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, one probable Euro-American working class privy from Augusta, Georgia, and one African-American privy from James City, North Carolina are compared to the Mechanic Street privy.

Three privies were associated with excavations at the Harper's Ferry National Historic Park in West Virginia (Cummings 1991). One of these privies was associated with the high status master armorer's house, which was occupied by the same individual from 1884 to 1920. This privy (Feature 99) was in continuous use from circa 1890 to 1930. The second privy, Feature 132, was associated with a boarding house that was owned and operated by J. McGraw from 1890 until 1900. The privy was in use during this decade. Feature 132 was probably used by relatively low income and low status tenants. The Feature 21 privy from Harper's Ferry was likewise utilized by relatively low status, working class bottling plant workers. This feature was used at or around 1891 (Cummings 1991). One privy, Feature 382, was identified and excavated during data recovery operations at the Augusta Riverfront Site in Augusta, Georgia (Raymer 1993). This privy was in use from circa 1860 to 1880, and was apparently associated with working class housing located along one edge of the excavated area. Feature 1037 is an African-American privy from the freedman's community of James City, North Carolina (Wheaton et al. 1990). This privy was in use from approximately 1890 until 1900.

A brief examination of the floral assemblages from the two higher status (Mechanic Street and Feature 99) privies and four lower status working class and African-American privies (Feature 132, Feature 21, Feature 382, Feature 1037) reveals striking similarities and differences in the macroplant remains that were found in these features. First, the higher status privy floral assemblages contain a much greater diversity of plant types than the lower status privies. Thirty-seven plant taxa were recovered from the Mechanic Street privy, and 18 taxa were found in Feature 99 at Harper's Ferry. The recovered plant remains from the lower status privies ranged from 7 (Feature 132) to 12 taxa (Feature 382). An examination of the number of cultigens and possible cultigens in the privy deposits is even more striking. Definite economically important plants (cultigens and possible cultigens) were more abundant in the

Table 19-A. Intersite Comparison of Plants Recovered From Nineteenth Century Urban Privies.

TAXON	Mechanic St. Upper Middle Income Feature 13 ca. 1850-1875	Harpers Ferry Upper Middle Income Feature 99 1899-1930	Harpers Ferry Boarding House Feature 132 1890-1900	Harpers Ferry Working Class Feature 21 Ca. 1891	Augusta Riverfront Working Class Feature 382 1860-1880	James City African American Feature 1037 Ca. 1890-1900
Cultigens						
Apple	X	X	X			
Cherry	X	X				X
Coriander	X					
Corn Cupules	X					
Fig	X				X	
Peach	X					
Plum	X					
Tomato	X	X	X	X		
Wheat						
Canteloupe/Muskmelon	X	X			X	
Squash/Pumpkin	X			X		
Field Pumpkin	X					
Crookneck Squash	X					
Watermelon	X	X			X	
Cucurbit	X					
Possible Cultigens						
Blueberry	X	X	X			
Bramble	X	X	X	X	X	X
Elderberry	X		X			
Grape	X	X	X	X	X	X
Probable Huckleberry	X	X				
Mulberry	X					X
Mustard	X	X				
Persimmon	X					
Possible Serviceberry	X					
Strawberry	X	X	X	X	X	
Possible Sunflower	X					
Fruits and Berries						
Ground Cherry	X	X		X	X	
Hawthorn	X					
Nightshade	X				X	X
Nightshade Family						
Pokeweed	X				X	
Herbaceous Plants						
Carpertweed					X	X
Copperleaf	X					
Dock/Sorrel	X					
Goosefoot/Pigweed	X	X		X	X	X
Jimsonweed	X					
Knotweed	X					
Probable Pink Family		X				
Purslane	X	X			X	
Sedge Family	X	X				
Spurge						
Velvetleaf	X					
Wood Sorrel		X				
Other Plants						
Black Walnut						
Goosegrass		X				
Grass Family						X
Composite				X		

Table 19-B.Intersite comparison of plants recovered from nineteenth century privies -- macroplant remains that were not found in the MechanicStreet privy.

FEATURE	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
21	Rattle box	Fabaceae .cf *Crotalaria striata*
21	Pepper	*Capsicum* sp.
21	Orchard grass	*Dactylis glomerata*
21	Buffalo bur	*Solanum rostratum*
99	Celery	*Apium graveolens*
99	Buffalo bur	*Solanum rostratum*
99	Heal all	.cf *Prunella vulgaris*
99	Brome grass	*Bromus* .cf *marginatus*
99	Nutgrass	*Cyperus rotundus*
99	Crab grass	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
132	Nightshade	*Solanum* .cf *sarrachoides*
132	Hickory nutshell	*Carya* sp.
132	Buffalo bur	*Solanum rostratum*
382	Pepper	*Capsicum* sp.
1037	China-berry	*Melia azedarach*
1037	Maypop	*Passiflora incarnata*
1037	Pine	*Pinus* sp.

high status privies. Twenty-five economic plants were identified at Mechanic Street, while 11 economic plants were found in Feature 99. The lower status privies ranged from a low of four economic plants (Feature 1037), to a high of seven (Feature 132). Six economic plant types were found in Features 21 and 382. The greater diversity in the higher status privies suggests that the relatively wealthy residents that lived in the dwellings associated with the privies had greater access to a rich variety of foods, and thus had a more varied diet. The similarities in the plant assemblages from the six privies are also striking, and suggest that the same foods were consumed in large quantities by well-to-do Euro-Americans, working class Euro-Americans, and late nineteenth-century African Americans (from the south). The most common abundant plant taxa in all six privies are bramble and tomato, followed by lesser, but usually significant quantities of strawberry and grape. Fig was abundant in two privies (Feature 13 and Feature 382) and huckleberry was well-represented in two others (high status Feature 99 and 13). Mulberry was abundant in Feature 13 and Feature 1037. Elderberry was well-represented in Feature 13 and present in Feature 132. Other economic plants that are represented in some or all of the privies include hot pepper, cucurbits, blueberry, apple, cherry, hickory nuts, celery, mustard, coriander (Feature 13 only), and peach (Feature 13). This brief examination of the floral assemblages from higher and lower status privies suggests that higher status households had greater access to a wide variety of food, and that the same plant taxa appear in huge quantities in late nineteenth-century privies regardless of status or ethnicity.

5.3.2.7 Floral Summary

The macroplant assemblage from the Mechanic Street site is abundant and diverse. A total of 15,328 seeds representing 47 taxa were retrieved from 26 analyzed flotation light fractions. The identified macroremains included 15 cultigens, 11 possible cultigens, 5 naturally occurring fruits and berries, 12 naturally occurring herbaceous plants, 2 grasses, and 1 composite. Forty-four seeds were unknown. This analysis concluded that most of the uncharred seeds date to the time of the site's occupation and

use. Fifteen definite cultigens and 11 economically important possible cultigens were documented. With the probable exception of corn and wheat, all of the domesticated plants and possible cultigens may have originated from fruit trees and gardens in the yards. Given the urban context of the site, it is just as likely that many of the plants were purchased at a local market. Five cultigens (apple, cherry, fig, peach, plum), nine possible cultigens, and one naturally occurring berry, all of which produce succulent, edible fruits, were recovered during this analysis. The presence of these fleshy fruit producing species is suggestive of a significant reliance on seasonal fruits and extensive preservation of these fruits through canning and/or winemaking and the making of jellies and jams.

The presence of the majority of these taxa in the relatively high status Lot 41/43 privy documents the diverse and rich diet of the Period IIa inhabitants of this address. The possible cultigens may document the use of locally available wild plants or cultigens that were purchased at market or grown by the site inhabitants. Twelve species of herbaceous plants were recovered from the flotation samples. These are carpetweed, copperleaf, dock/sorrel, goosefoot/pigweed, jimsonweed, knotweed, pink family, purslane, sedge family, spurge, velvetleaf, and wood sorrel. These herbaceous plants probably represent old, naturally deposited garden and yard weeds. The presence of these weedy plants is suggestive of significant disturbance that may be associated with former kitchen gardens. This analysis suggests that the nineteenth-century Mechanic Street dwellers had a rich and varied diet, that relied heavily on purchased and/or locally grown domesticates. They were apparently supplementing their diet with a variety of fleshy-fruit producing species and perhaps some edible herbaceous plants that grew as adventive weeds in the yards.

An examination of the distribution of macroplant remains by feature class (posthole, privy, pit, other feature) showed interesting patterns. Thirty-seven taxa were recovered from the privy, including 25 cultigens and possible cultigens and 12 probable wild plants (naturally occurring fruits and herbs). The richness of the privy floral assemblage relative to the other feature types is partially due to the excellent preservational context of this feature. The ubiquity of plant remains in the postholes, pits, and other features is remarkably homogenous, which suggests that the majority of these plants represent secondary deposition of trash and naturally deposited seed rain, rather than directly deposited economic plants that were associated with the original function of these features. The recovery of two cultigens (fig and tomato) and five possible cultigens (bramble, elderberry, grape, mulberry, and strawberry) in all four feature classes suggests these plants were popular foodstuffs and thus more likely to be preserved in the archeological record after discard.

An examination of the distribution of the plant remains by lot and time period yielded significant patterning. The distribution of economic plants across the four addresses at Mechanic Street and over time at this site is relatively similar. Exceptions to this pattern include: (1) the privy, with its exceptional preservation environment; (2) Lot 41/43 in Period IIa, which had a striking diversity of plant taxa relative to all other time periods and addresses at Mechanic Street; and (3) Lot 41/43 in Period I, which contained few plant taxa. With the possible exception of Lot 41/43 in Period IIa, the plant assemblage at Mechanic Street is basically homogenous and suggests that patterns of plant use and discard were relatively unchanging over time and space at this site. The floral assemblage from the privy documents the richness of the diet of the high status occupants of Lot 41/43 in the Period IIa. The striking feature of the Period IIa macroplant assemblage (exclusive of the privy) from this address is its diversity relative to all other time periods and addresses at Mechanic Street.

The recovery of macroplant remains from the Mechanic Street privy and five other late nineteenth-century privies was examined in order to compare the diet of the relatively affluent Period IIa dwellers at 41/43 Mechanic Street in Cumberland, Maryland with the nineteenth-century diet of high status and working class individuals from other urban and rural settings. Several differences and similarities were noted. First, the higher status privy floral assemblages contain a much greater diversity of plant types than the lower status privies. Definite economically important plants (cultigens and possible cultigens) were more abundant in the high status privies. The greater diversity in the high status privies is suggestive of a greater access to markets by high status households. The similarities in the plant

assemblages from the six privies are also striking, and suggest that the same foods were popular among well-to-do Euro-Americans, working class Euro-Americans, and late nineteenth-century African Americans (from the south).

5.3.3 *Faunal Analysis*

A total of 5,147 vertebrate faunal remains was recovered from early, middle, and late nineteenth-century proveniences (consisting of 15 test units, 20 excavation units, and 18 features) at the Mechanic Street Site (18AG206). Fifteen percent (N=762) of the faunal remains were identifiable to family, genus, or species. A minimum of 58 domestic mammals (27 pigs, 22 cows, 8 sheep/goats, 1 horse), 4 deer, 3 squirrels, 4 rabbits, 16 domestic chickens, 3 wild/domestic turkeys, 2 ducks, 1 Canada goose, 1 probable pheasant, 4 doves/pigeons, and 3 fish (1 gar, 1 trout, 1 shark/ray) were identified. No reptile or amphibian remains were found. Other identified fauna included 10 rats and 3 domestic cats/ kittens were also identified. The rats are considered commensal animals that are attracted to garbage, and are not considered part of the food assemblage. The three cats were identified in the Feature 13 privy, and are also considered commensal in the faunal assemblage. Although horsemeat may have been consumed, it is more likely that the isolated foot element that was identified is also incidental in the assemblage. Unidentified medium bird bone fragments are probably chicken, but could not be conclusively identified as such. Most of the unidentified large mammal fragments represent the three major domestic mammals. Because of their fragmentary condition, these remains could not be identified to the species level. Differential preservation and scavenging animals probably resulted in a lower rate of recovery for very small, delicate, bones, especially fish and birds.

Analysis of butchering patterns and meat cuts on domestic mammal bones is an important contribution of this faunal assemblage. The results of this analysis suggest that the nineteenth-century Mechanic Street occupants consumed primarily beef, pork, and sheep/goat portions, most of which were sawed or hacked into steaks, chops, rib cuts, or roasts before preparation by roasting, stewing, frying, or baking for the table. Many of these meat cuts are represented by segments of unidentified medium to large mammal vertebrae, ribs, and long bones that are usually not diagnostic tospecies.

Birds (domestic and wild) comprised a small but consistent part of the diet. As none of the preserved elements exhibits cut marks, they were probably prepared whole or broken apart prior to, or after, preparation. Fish and small game were probably prepared whole. During the nineteenth-century fish were often acquired in dried or pickled form, as fillets, or without heads. As will be discussed later, interpretations of meat cuts, food preparation, socioeconomic status, the availability of meats, and food preferences are tempered by nineteenth-century recipes for meat portions, such as the head and feet, which are usually considered to represent butchering refuse.

5.3.3.1 Methods

Vertebrate faunal remains were identified using standard zooarcheological analysis techniques and a comparative skeletal collection. Each bone fragment submitted for analysis was examined and included in this analysis. Faunal remains were collected from 1/4 inch screened and feature flotation samples. The number of individual specimens (NISP) and the weight of all analyzed bone are tabulated for each provenience.

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) is calculated for each species, genus, and family, (where appropriate) from the sample proveniences. MNI is calculated using paired left and right elements (White 1953). Where possible, comparative age, sex, and size of animals were determined. The MNI for large species in this sample is probably lower than it should be because the carcasses and bones were cut, chopped, or broken into numerous portions prior to, or after, preparation and disposal. However,

because MNI is calculated separately by house lot, time period, and in some cases, features, the MNI at Mechanic Street is higher than it would be if all of the assemblage were lumped together.

Biomass 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 is 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. Three types of cuts were identified in this assemblage. These consist of: (1) hack marks made by an ax/cleaver; (2) sawed cuts; and (3) superficial knife cuts or scratches. Ax/cleaver cuts made deep "chopped out" marks on bone or actually broke the bone. Sawed cuts are indicated by striations across the cut surface. Superficial knife cuts generally make shallow, smooth incisions. For this analysis, mammal bones with cut marks are tabulated into steak (long bone segment <1 inch thick), chop (vertebra segment <1 inch thick), roast (segment >1 inch thick) and rib categories. Beef, pork and mutton/goat cuts are illustrated on skeletal diagrams and tabulated by minimum numbers of beef (MNBC) or pork (MNPC) cuts by house lot and occupation period.

Lyman's (1987) Meat Yield Rank is tabulated for beef cuts in the Mechanic Street assemblage. This measure addresses the cost efficiency of beef cut purchases, and is interpreted as reflecting income level, purchasing power, and potentially, economic status. This measure incorporates variables such as Schulz and Gust's (1983) economic ranking of beef cuts, minimum number of beef cuts (MNBC), pounds of meat provided by cuts, and price per pound of beef cuts.

Eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century meat marketing and butchering manuals (Bradley 1755; Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949) and zoological and zooarcheological references (Schmid 1972; Gilbert 1980; Gilbert et al. 1981) were also consulted. Several seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth-century Euro-American cookbooks were consulted for references to food preparation techniques (Bradley 1755; Robertson 1766; Rombauer and Becker 1931; Hess 1981; Hooker 1984).

Although sheep and goat post-cranial elements are difficult to distinguish (no truly diagnostic cranial fragments were found), the animals in this assemblage are probably sheep. This is based on the fact that sheep occur more frequently in eighteenth and nineteenth-century faunal assemblages from Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay region (Miller 1984; O'Steen 1986, 1991).

5.3.3.2 Results

5.3.3.2.1 Fish

Only 23 fragments of fish bone are identified from the 1/4 inch screened assemblage at Mechanic Street, and only two of these fragments are identifiable to family or species. One trout dentary and one gar scale comprise the diagnostic fish elements. A total of 18 fish remains were recovered from Feature 13 flotation samples (Appendix IV). One shark or ray was identified from these samples. The remainder represented very tiny individuals that could not be identified.

Fish consistently supplied only 0.1 percent of the total biomass from the analyzed proveniences. This finding suggests that fish were not a significant portion of the diet at Mechanic Street, a situation typical of eighteenth and nineteenth-century sites in the region.

5.3.3.2.2 Birds

A total of 326 fragments of bird bone is identified from the 1/4 inch screened assemblage at Mechanic Street. Of these, 104 (31.9%) represent chicken remains (Appendix V); eighteen were recovered from

the Feature 1, 13, 27, and 30 flotation samples. Two additional pigeon/doves were identified from the Feature 13 flotation samples (Appendix IV).

Medullary bone (indicating an egg-laying female Galliforme bird) was identified in three proveniences at the site, suggesting that chickens were kept on the site for egg production throughout the nineteenth century. Medullary bone occurred in the Periods IIa and IIb deposits from Lot 45, and from the Period IIb deposits at Lot 43. Spur-bearing tarsometatarsii, indicating male Galliforme birds, were not identified in the Mechanic Street assemblage.

Bird remains represent consistent, but low percentages of biomass from Mechanic Street that range from less than 1 percent to almost 10 percent of each analytical unit. The largest percentage of bird biomass (in a given context) is represented by remains from Feature 19, a Period IIb cistern on Lot 39. Chicken provides the third highest MNI and the highest amount of bird biomass in the site assemblage.

The ducks, pigeons/doves, Canada goose, turkeys and pheasant are probably wild species that could have easily been procured in the Chesapeake Bay region. The goose, turkey, and duck elements are considered to represent wild individuals since they show no signs of domestication, were well formed, and were within the size range for wild species. Wild turkeys were apparently almost extinguished in the region by around 1700. In 1708, New York declared a closed season on turkeys. However, for those who could not hunt, turkeys could be purchased in northeastern markets for a shilling. In 1837, it was reported that wild turkeys and wild ducks were still plentiful in New York markets and that their quality was excellent (Root 1980:112, 541). However, at least some Canada geese, mallard ducks, and turkeys were domesticated by the mid-1800s, since show standards for these birds were established by that time (American Poultry Association 1874).

No cut marks were noted on bird elements in the assemblage. One fragment of bird bone from Period IIb (Lot 45) is burned. Two fragments of chicken bone from the same provenience exhibit carnivore gnaw marks.

5.3.3.2.3 Mammals

Mammal bone represents the vast majority of biomass (at least 90%) from all proveniences at Mechanic Street. Among identified mammal bone, cattle predominates over pork in biomass except at Lot 39, where pork comprises a somewhat higher percentage of biomass. A total of 182 fragments of mammal bone, all tiny unidentifiable fragments, was recovered from feature flotation samples from the site (Appendix IV). The flotation material did not contribute any new, or previously unidentified, individuals to the species list, but did indicate that many of the tiny fragments of mammal bone that passed through the 1/4 inch screen were heavily charred.

Six domestic mammal species (rats, cats, a horse, cattle, pigs and sheep/goats) and three wild mammal species (deer, squirrels, and rabbits) are identified in this assemblage. Domestic pigs (Sus scrofa) provide the highest MNI and the second highest proportion of biomass, while cattle (Bos taurus) provide the second highest MNI, but the largest proportion of biomass. Eight sheep/goats (Ovis/Capra sp.) comprised the third highest amount of mammal biomass. As noted above, the rats, cats, and horse are considered commensal, not food, species.

The most common modifications noted on mammal bone included sawed and hacked marks and superficial cuts. These modifications will be discussed later for mammals as they relate to interpretations of butchering, disposal, and food preparation. A total of 235 mammal bone fragments (4.6 percent) in the assemblage are burned. Sixty-three percent (N=149) of this burned mammal bone was recovered from feature flotation samples. The extreme charring and fragmentation of bone from the flotation samples suggest post-depositional burning in either a fireplace, stove or trash pit, rather than food preparation techniques. Rodent or carnivore gnawing was noted on 53 fragments. The burned or gnawed elements in the assemblage were not concentrated in any part of the site, nor were they more prevalent during any particular period of occupation. Modifications of these types are generally of low frequency across the

site and over time, suggesting that bone remains were usually not exposed to scavenging animals, and that they were not usually burned, either during cooking or following discard. Two deer leg elements from Period I at Lot 39 may exhibit pathological bone changes. This appears to be a very large, mature animal, and the pathology may simply represent normal aging processes.

The age at death of the identified cattle, pig, and sheep/goat remains, based on dental eruption, epiphyseal fusion, and bone size and texture, is listed in Table 20. Sixty pig, cow, and sheep/goat elements exhibited ageable characteristics. At least six sub-adult pigs were identified from the Period I addresses at Mechanic Street. Half of these individuals are identified from Lot 45, while the remainder are from Lots 41/43 and 39. At least one sub-adult pig is identified from Lot 45 Period IIa deposits, and two sub-adults are identified from Lot 45 Period IIb deposits. Among the ageable cattle remains (N=18), only two sub-adults are identified, and both of these occurred in Period I deposits from Lots 39 and 41/43. Ageable sheep/goat elements (N=3) indicate that all of these individuals were adult. Based on the occurrence of canine teeth, at least two female pigs and one male were identified from Period I deposits on Lots 41/43 and 45. Two males and one female were represented on the same lots during Period IIa. Period IIb deposits from Lots 41 and 45 produced two more females and one male pig (Table 20). No sex characteristics were identified on other mammal bone in the assemblage.

Table 20. Number of individual specimens (NISP) with age of sex characteristics by lot and period.

PERIOD I LOTS

	Lot 39			Lots 41/43			Lot 45		
Taxon	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX
Pig	1	<2 yrs		4	<2yrs		2	>.75	male
				1	<3.5yrs		1	>.75	female
				1	~2yrs	female	4	<1-2yrs	
							2	<1.5yr	
							2	<1yr	
							2	<3.5yrs	
Cow	1	<1yr		1	<2.5yrs		1	<4-5yrs	
				1	<3.5yrs				
Sheep/ goat				1	<3.5yrs				

PERIOD IIa LOTS

	Lot 39			Lots 41/43			Lot 45		
Taxon	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX
Pig				2	>.75	male	1	<1.5yrs	
				1	<3.5yrs		1	>1.5yrs	male
				1	<4yrs		1	>.75yr	female
Cow				1	<3yrs		5	<3.5yrs	
				2	<3.5yrs				
Sheep/goat							1	<4-5yrs	

PERIOD IIb LOTS

	Lot 39			Lot 41			Lot 43			Lot 45		
Taxon	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX	NISP	AGE	SEX
Pig				1	>.75yr	female	2	<3.5yrs		3	<3.5yrs	
							1	>1.5yrs		1	<2-2.5yrs	
										1	>.75yr	female
										1	>.75yr	male
										2	<1-2yrs	
Cow				1	>7-9yrs		1	>7-9yrs		3	<3.5yrs	
										1	<3yrs	
Sheep/ goat	1	<3yrs										

Some domestic mammals may have been born, raised, and butchered on or near the site. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries domestic animals were allowed to range freely and forage for food, even in urban settings. They were often butchered in the summer/fall, before they lost the weight put on during months of plentiful grazing (Miller 1984). Many nineteenth-century urban dwellers raised food on their own property; some kept livestock. The imposition of laws against street-roaming livestock and home-raising of livestock during the nineteenth century indicates that both were quite common in urban settings (Strasser 1982:16). There is often archaeological evidence for home butchering of animals even on nineteenth-century urban sites, suggesting that domestic mammals were at least occasionally kept near domestic premises. It is also possible that large portions of pig, cow, and sheep/goat carcasses, at least halves or quarters (occasionally with feet and/or heads), were procured and further subdivided in the area of domestic residences.

5.3.3.2.4 Mechanic Street Addresses

The data from house lots at the Mechanic Street site are presented in two summary tables (Tables 21 and 22) that group identified species by wild mammals, wild birds, domestic mammals, domestic birds, fish and commensal species. Table 21 presents the data for each lot and each period of occupation. Table 22 presents the data lumped by period across all lots on the site. The faunal remains from Mechanic Street reflect a reliance on domestic mammals and birds that is very typical of nineteenth-century assemblages (Holt 1983, 1991; Wood 1985; O'Steen 1986, 1991; Wheaton et al. 1990; Burk 1993; Raymer and O'Steen 1993). The distribution to the skeletal elements by lot is presented in Table 23.

Table 21. Summary table: percentages of bone fragments (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI), and biomass by lot, period, and identified taxa.

PERIOD I LOTS

	Lot 39			Lot 41/43			Lot 45		
TAXON	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS
Domestic Mammals	62.8	44.4	71.3	83.3	50	76.6	85.5	63.6	99.6
Wild Mammals	17.1	11.1	27.4	11.7	33.3	23.1	1.4	9.1	<0.1
Domestic Birds	10	11.1	1	5	16.7	0.3	4.1	9.1	0.3
Wild Birds	2.9	11.1	0.1	0	0	0	4.8	9.1	0.1
Fish	2.9	11.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commensals	4.3	11.1	-	0	0	-	4.1	9.1	-
TOTAL	70	9	7.421kg	60	6	21.778kg	145	11	27.472kg

PERIOD IIa LOTS

TAXON	Lot 39			Lot 41/43			Feature 13 Privy			Lot 45		
	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS
Domestic Mammals	80	66.7	98.9	88.6	60	98.8	57.8	40	99.1	73.2	35.7	98.7
Wild Mammals	0	0	0	9.1	20	1.2	0	0	0	2	14.3	0.2
Domestic Birds	20	33.3	1.1	0	0	0	14.4	20	0.8	9.8	7.1	0.7
Wild Birds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	0.1
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.2	10	0.1	3.9	14.3	0.1
Commensals	0	0	-	2.3	20	-	15.6	30	-	9.2	14.3	-
TOTAL	10	3	1.72kg	44	5	4.97kg	89	10	12.06kg	153	14	26.81kg

PERIOD IIb LOTS

TAXON	Lot 39			Lot 41			Lot 43			Lot 45		
	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS
Domestic Mammals	8.1	33.3	54.7	75	77.8	98.7	74.1	55.6	99.4	60.6	61.4	98
Wild Mammals	8.1	20	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	3.2	0.4
Domestic Birds	67.7	26.7	34.3	8.3	11.1	1	18.5	22.2	0.5	11.9	12.9	0.7
Wild Birds	1.6	7.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.8	12.9	0.8
Fish	0	0	0	16.7	11.1	0.3	3.7	11.1	<0.1	2.8	3.2	0.1
Commensals	14.5	13.3	-	0	0	-	3.7	11.1	-	10.1	6.4	-
TOTAL NUMBER	62	15	2.34kg	12	9	2.63kg	27	9	8.79kg	109	31	20.93kg

Table 22. Summary table: percentages of bone fragments (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI), and biomass by period and identified taxa

TAXON	Period I			Period IIa			Feature 13 Privy			Period IIb		
	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS	NISP	MNI	BIOMASS
Domestic Mammals	79.2	50	86.4	76.8	50	99	57.8	40	99	53.2	54.7	95.5
Wild Mammals	7.6	16.7	12.4	3.4	15	0.3	0	0	0	3.2	6.2	0.9
Domestic Birds	5.8	12.5	0.4	8.2	5	0.3	14.4	20	0.8	32.1	18.8	3
Wild Birds	3.3	8.3	0.8	1.4	10	0.3	0	0	0.1	8.4	7.8	0.5
Fish	0.7	4.2	<0.1	2.9	5	0.1	12.2	10	0.1	3.2	4.7	0.1
Commensals	3.3	8.3	-	7.2	15	-	15.6	3	-	10.5	7.8	-
TOTAL NUMBER	275	26	57.11kg	207	22	33.61kg	89	10	12.07kg	190	64	34.66kg

Table 23. Skeletal element distribution for pigs, cattle, and caprines (sheep/goats).

PERIOD I LOTS

ELEMENT GROUP*	Lot 39			Lot 41/43			Lot 45		
	PIG	COW	CAPRINE	PIG	COW	CAPRINE	PIG	COW	CAPRINE
Head	14	14	0	36	2	0	27	8	1
Forequarters	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	3	1
Forefeet	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
Hindquarters	1	0	0	5	2	2	9	6	0
Hindfeet	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Axial	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	0
TOTAL	25	16	0	51	14	4	76	29	2

PERIOD IIa LOTS

	Lot 39			Lot 41/43			Lot 45		
ELEMENT GROUP*	PIG	COW	CAPRINE	PIG	COW	CAPRINE	PIG	COW	CAPRINE
Head	0	0	0	23	1	1	22	5	3
Forequarters	2	1	0	5	3	0	4	5	2
Forefeet	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hindquarters	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	11	2
Hindfeet	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	3	0
Axial	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	7	2
TOTAL	5	1	0	14	14	0	42	32	10

PERIOD IIb LOTS

	Lot 39			Lot 41			Lot 43		
ELEMENT GROUP*	PIG	COW	CAPRINE	PIG	COW	CAPRINE	PIG	COW	CAPRINE
Head	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
Forequarters	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Forefeet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hindquarters	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Hindfeet	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Axial	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	1	1	3	3	3	1	12	3	0

*Element groups are organized as follows: the head includes the cranium, maxilla, mandible and teeth; the forequarters include the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna; the forefeet include the carpals and matacarpals; the hindquarters include the sacrum, the innominate, femur, patella, tibia, and fibula; the hindfeet include the phalanges and unidentified metapodials; the axial group includes the vertebrae and ribs.

5.3.3.3.5 Lot 39

Archival research indicates that a succession of renters occupied this lot during Period I. One of these tenants is identified as A. Rogers, a butcher. During Period IIa and Period IIb, the lot was occupied by the Charles and Wilkins families. W. H. Wilkins is listed in census data as a jeweler and watchmaker. No occupation is known for Samuel Charles.

The faunal remains from lot 39 (Appendix V:Table 1-4) reflect a reliance on domestic mammals and birds. One interesting difference between lot 39, the other three house lots, and nineteenth-century urban diets in general, is the prevalence of pork (in terms of biomass) over beef (Appendix V:Table 1-4). The Period I assemblage includes two wild species, deer and a dove, and represents the most diverse faunal assemblage from this lot. Wild mammals comprise more than 25 percent of the biomass from the Period I proveniences (Table 21). Although one of many tenants during Period I was a butcher, there is no zooarcheological evidence of this activity on a commercial level at the premises. During Period IIa, a very limited array of domestic mammals and birds comprise the assemblage (Table 21).

Feature 19, a Period IIb cistern, contains a more diverse array of species, including a squirrel, a turkey and a rabbit (Appendix V:Table 4). This is also the only provenience from Lot 39 that contained sheep/goat remains. The Period IIb assemblage from this lot contains the lowest percentage of domestic mammal biomass, and a correspondingly higher percentage of domestic birds, predominantly chickens (Table 21).

Thirteen rodent gnawed bone fragments were recovered from Period IIb deposits in EU 15 and feature 19. Seven fragments of burned unidentified mammal bone were recovered from Period I deposits. No burned bone was recovered from Period IIa and IIb deposits at Lot 39.

5.3.3.3.6 Lots 41 and 43

During Period I these two lots represented a single household, probably that of Elnathan Russell, a blacksmith, and his family. During Period IIa, until the late 1860s, they may be assignable to Elizabeth Russell. After her death it is likely that another structure was built on this section of the Russell property, probably on Lot 41. Lot 41 South Mechanic Street was created between 1862 and 1887. During this period, the property apparently became a rental unit for skilled and unskilled working class occupants. Lot 43 was occupied around 1870 by a son of Abraham Russell and may have been vacant for some time after that. By 1900, Lot 43 was occupied by Alexander King, a Justice of the Peace, and his family.

The Period I assemblage was confined to the southern portion of the lot (Appendix V:Table 5). Two probable wild species, rabbit and deer, appear in the Period I assemblage, and three wild species, a trout, a shark/ray, and a squirrel, appear in the Period IIa assemblage (Appendix IV:Table 2; Appendix V:Tables 6-8). Only domestic bird and mammal species are identified from the Period IIb proveniences (Appendix V:Table 9). The greatest distinction over time on lot 41/43 is the higher percentage of wild mammal biomass and lack of fish in the Period I assemblage (Table 21). The percentage of bird and fish biomass in the represented diet increased over time (Table 21).

No features containing bone remains are identified with Period I. Three Period IIa features, 11, 13, and 14, did contain bone remains (Appendix IV and V). Feature 11, a water stain, contained one pig mandible fragment and two unidentified mammal bone fragments. Feature 13, a privy that may be associated with the Abraham Russell and Elizabeth Russell families, contained a fairly diverse array of species, especially when compared to yard deposits from Period IIa. This suggests that the privy was used, at least occasionally, for refuse disposal, either before or after abandonment. The feature 13 privy is the only provenience that produced domestic cat remains. Such remains are most commonly found in wells and privies on historic sites, and probably represent the disposal of live or dead animals. The only fish remains recovered from Periods I and IIa at lot 41/43 are also identified in the privy. Feature 14, a trench, produced only mammal bone (Appendix V:Table 7).

During the latter part of the nineteenth century (ca. 1862-1887) the single household that occupied lots 41 and 43 was torn down, and two individual structures and households occupied the two lots. For this reason the faunal remains from the Period IIb at Lots 41 and 43 are tabulated separately. The number of bone remains in these lots decreases throughout the nineteenth century, suggesting that by the latter part of the century garbage was not disposed of as often in the lot yards or yard features. This may have been the result of emerging ideas about sanitation during the late nineteenth century. Only 54 bone remains were recovered from yard contexts at Lot 41 during Period IIb. An additional 23 bones were recovered from two features, 9 and 20 (Appendix V:Table 9-10). These features produced only mammal remains, and although feature 20 is identified as an ash pit, only six fragments of burned bone were identified from flotation samples. Feature 9 did contain five fragments of burned mammal bone and 66.1 gm of unidentified burned bone (Appendix IV).

Similarly, only 151 bone remains were recovered from yard contexts on Lot 43 during the Period IIb (Appendix V:Table 12). With the exception of sheep/goat remains from Lot 41, the array of species and distribution of biomass from Lot 43 is almost identical to that of Lot 41. Although the amount of bone from both lots is very low, there appear to be no differences in the distribution of species or biomass between the two lots during Period IIb, despite the fact that working class tenants occupied Lot 41 and a minor government official occupied Lot 43.

Feature 22, a pit or post on Lot 43, produced only Galliforme bird, pig, cow and unidentified mammal remains (Appendix V:Table 11). There is some evidence, in the form of medullary deposits in Galli-

forme bird bone from Feature 22, that chickens were kept on the premises during Period IIb, and that they were occasionally butchered during the egg laying cycle.

Only five fragments of bone from Lots 41 and 43 exhibited rodent or carnivore gnaw marks. These fragments were recovered from EUs 6, 7, and 10. Burning occurred on only 8 fragments from Period I deposits, on 32 fragments from Period IIa deposits, and on 2 fragments from Period IIb deposits.

5.3.3.3.7 Lot 45

Apart from occupying Lots 41 and 43, Elnathan Russell also owned Lot 45 during the Period I. Deposits from Period IIa at Lot 45 can be assigned to the Abraham Russell family. By Period IIb, this property was occupied by Alexander King, a son-in-law to the Russells.

In keeping with the other lots in this analysis, the largest number of bones recovered from yard proveniences are identified with Period I and IIa. While domestic species dominate the faunal assemblage (at least 98 percent of the biomass) throughout the nineteenth century, the remains from Lot 45 contain the highest diversity of wild bird species from the Mechanic Street Site (Appendix V: Table 13-25). Unlike the situation at Lots 41 and 43, the occurrence of wild species is not limited to the Period I and IIa deposits. In fact, a deer, a turkey, a Canada goose, a probable pheasant, and a duck are all identified from the Period IIb yard deposits in EUs 2 and 12. Despite these findings, both domestic and wild birds comprise less than one percent of the biomass from any analytical context and period of occupation at Lot 45. Interestingly, the pit and post features from this lot (from all periods) contain a rather monotonous array consisting of pig, cow, a few bird remains, and a rat. Medullary bone in chicken long bones indicates that egg laying birds were probably kept, and occasionally consumed, during Period I and II on Lot 45.

During Period I at Lot 45, most of the bone recovered was from excavation units on the eastern end of the lot (EUs 4, 9, 13, and TUs 5 and 6) inside of and adjacent to the later HB 3B. During the Period IIa, the highest density of bone and the highest diversity of species were located in EUs 12 and 13. EU 13, which is situated between HB 2B and 3B, contains the largest number of bones, and the majority of bird and cow bone identified from this period of occupation. Most of the remaining bone was apparently discarded west of the main structure, in the area of EUs 3 and 12, and TUs 12 and 14.

A detached kitchen structure was present on Lot 45 during Period IIb (and possibly earlier), according to archival research. EUs 2, 3 and 12 and TUs 12, 14, and 15 are all situated just east of, north of, or under this structure. EU 2 was situated underneath an older kitchen structure, and was located between the HB 3B extension and the new detached kitchen during Period IIb. TUs 12 and 14 and EUs 3 and 12 would have been located under, or adjacent to, the new kitchen, while TU 15 was located just north of the kitchen. The density of bone in these units, and particularly in EUs 2, 3, and 12, is high during Period IIb, and 60 percent (N=605) of the material recovered from Lot 45 is associated with these units. In EU 3, which includes part of the detached kitchen wall, all of the bone remains were recovered from the eastern portion of the unit that would have been the exterior of the structure. Most of the bird bone, and all of the wild bird species except the turkey, were recovered from EU 2. The turkey and deer remains were recovered from EU 12. Overall, among the units in the vicinity of the detached kitchen, TU 2 contained the largest frequency of faunal remains (N=268), followed by EU 12 (N=227), EU 3 (N=110), TU 12 (N=30), and TU 14 (N=18).

Thirty-six fragments of bone (7 percent of the total assemblage) gnawed by rodents and carnivores are identified from this lot, suggesting that bone remains were occasionally exposed to scavenging animals. Fifty-four fragments (1 percent of the assemblage) of burned bone are also identified. Most of the bone exhibiting these types of modifications are located in EUs 3, 4, 12, and 13 and Feature 1. One fragment of worked or utilized deer antler was recovered from TU 15, Period IIa.

5.3.3.3 Dietary Elements at Mechanic Street

The Mechanic Street faunal assemblage appears to reflect a somewhat self-sufficient economy that was undoubtedly supplemented with products and services offered in the Cumberland markets. It appears likely that some of the domestic animals and birds, particularly pigs and chickens, represented in the assemblage were raised, butchered, and consumed on or very near the site. While the cattle remains represent less complete carcasses than the pigs, there are many cow head, teeth, and foot parts that suggest occasional butchering or at least trimming of large portions, possibly sides (Table 23).

The predominantly domestic diet at Mechanic Street was supplemented occasionally with fish and wild bird and mammal species. Wild bird and mammal species were probably procured elsewhere in the region, or at a market, and then brought to the site for consumption. The remains of the wild bird species are extremely fragmentary and represent primarily body elements that would represent meaty portions. Very few foot or skull elements were found, which may reflect trimming of bird carcasses prior to transport to the site. This could indicate purchase in a market (although during the nineteenth century most birds, dead or alive, were purchased with feet and heads intact). The low number of bird feet and skull fragments may also be related to post-depositional destruction by scavenging animals or the effects of crushing.

The deer remains primarily represent antler, leg, ankle and foot portions. These findings suggest that only portions of these animals were returned to the site and consumed. Again, as with the wild birds, the deer remains could represent market purchases or hunting activities. These data allow for some conclusions about food procurement of meats, socioeconomic status of site occupants, diet, and cuts of meat consumed, and patterns of butchering in this late eighteenth- to late nineteenth-century system.

The Mechanic Street faunal assemblage seems to follow a pattern of increased reliance on domestic animals and birds, and a corresponding decrease in exploitation of wild resources. This pattern is similar to that noted by Miller (1984) for seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Chesapeake Bay region domestic sites. Like the nineteenth-century assemblage from Mechanic Street, both bone and meat frequencies from eighteenth-century sites 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. The Mechanic Street fauna suggests a consistent focus on domestic mammals and birds.

Miller (1984:86-90) discusses an annual subsistence cycle focused upon a small group of domesticated plants and animals in which meat (especially beef) was the primary component. Individual preferences, economic status, availability of foods, and regional differences undoubtedly produced variation in this subsistence pattern. Restrictions on procurement of wild game, particularly deer, would not have been necessary in the early days of colonization in North America because, until the middle nineteenth century, the animal populations were not depleted as they were in England. However, the low amount of deer and other wild mammal remains at Mechanic Street suggests that the occupants preferred, or had easier access to, domestic animals than wild game. Perhaps deer and other wild mammals were considered special foods, reserved for special occasions, such as holidays. Wild bird species identified at Mechanic Street include ducks, a pheasant, pigeons/doves, and possibly turkeys. The turkey remains are not complete enough to determine whether they represent wild or domestic birds. However, many of the wild bird remains are associated with the Period IIb occupation on Lot 45, and could reflect the activities of a resident hunter. Wild mammals identified from the site assemblage are deer, squirrel, and possibly rabbit. These wild bird and mammal species represent minor dietary elements, but the low number and low amount of biomass provided by wild species supports the idea that wild species were not a significant portion of the diet. The wild bird species may also reflect special or holiday-oriented dishes, or they may represent personal preferences and the ability to exercise those preferences in the marketplace.

Miller (1984:291) states that fish are rarely found on sites after 1700, and he concludes that a significant decrease in fish utilization took place during the eighteenth century. He states that the Early Americans

did not stop eating fish, for oyster shells and some fish remains are found in later eighteenth-century contexts. 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 (93-3,227 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). At the nineteenth-century Mechanic Street Site, only 59 fish elements were identified (1.1 percent of the total remains), representing less than 0.1 percent of the total biomass in each provenience. These findings, and the low percentage of fish MNI and biomass from other nineteenth-century urban sites (even those in coastal contexts), suggests that a pattern of decreasing utilization of fish (irrespective of status or ethnicity) may have continued into the nineteenth century (Holt 1983, 1991; O'Steen 1984, 1986, 1991; Wood 1985; Ruff 1986; Ruff and Reitz 1987; Frank 1988, 1993; Wheaton et al. 1990; DeCunzo et al. 1992; Raymer and O'Steen 1993).

Table 24 presents both intrasite and intersite comparative data (MNI and biomass) for the Mechanic Street site and other nineteenth-century urban sites. This table is arranged by income level and ethnicity, and presents the inclusive occupation dates for each site (where available). Many of these are nineteenth-century urban sites in the southern or middle Atlantic Coastal Plain, while the remainder represent northeastern nineteenth-century urban contexts. The most noticeable dietary pattern within the Mechanic Street site appears to be a decreasing use of wild mammals and an increasing use of domestic birds and mammals over time (in terms of biomass). The percentages of fish (4.2-6.5 percent MNI; <0.1-0.1 percent biomass) and wild birds (7.1-12.9 percent MNI; 0.3-0.8 percent biomass) remain consistently low over time, in terms of MNI and biomass. The MNI and diversity of species of wild birds and fish increased over time at Mechanic Street.

Table 24. Intrasite and intersite comparison of MNI and biomass percentages from nineteenth century urban sites.

STATION SQUARE (MECHANIC STREET), CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

	Period I (1800-1840)		Period IIa (1840-1870)		Period 11b (1870-1912)	
	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)
Domestic Mammals	50	86.4	45.2	99	54.7	95.5
Wild Mammals	16.7	12.4	9.7	0.2	6.2	0.9
Domestic Birds	12.5	0.4	6.5	0.4	18.8	3
Wild Birds	8.3	0.8	12.9	0.3	7.8	0.5
Turtles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	4.2	<0.1	6.5	0.1	4.7	0.1
Commensals	8.3	-	19.4	-	7.8	-
TOTAL #MNI/BIO	26	57.11	33	45.68	64	34.66

UPPER MIDDLE TO HIGH INCOME EUROAMERICAN URBAN SITES

	Aiken-Rhett (Ruff 1986) Charleston, SC (1820-1860)		Fahm Street (Wood 1985) Savannah, GA (1800-1830)		66 Society St. (Frank 1988) Charleston, SC (1800-1870)	
	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)
Domestic Mammals	43.1	94.7	42.1	92.9	36.8	84.9
Wild Mammals	7.7	0.8	6.3	2	15.8	4.4
Domestic Birds	12.3	1.6	15.8	1.6	21.1	0.5
Wild Birds	6.2	0.9	6.3	0.1	-	-
Turtles	9.2	1.3	8.4	0.5	10.5	0.5
Fish	18.5	0.5	13.7	2.3	10.5	0.2
Commensals	3.1	0.2	7.4	0.5	5.3	9.6
TOTAL #MNI/BIO	65	35.2	95	41.15	19	20.16

	Augusta Riverfront (Frank 1993) Augusta, GA (1860-1880)		Gibbes (Ruff and Reitz 1987) Charleston, SC (1775-1840)	
	MNI	Biomass	MNI	Biomass
Domestic Mammals	27.3	81.1	29.6	95.7
Wild Mammals	4.6	0.3	3.7	1.1
Domestic Birds	51.1	11.9	14.8	0.5
Wild Birds	14.3	6	18.5	0.9
Turtles	-	-	7.4	0.8
Fish	8.3	2.1	18.5	1
Commensals	9.1	0.9	7.4	0.1
TOTAL #MNI/BIO	42	18.19	27	44

MIDDLE INCOME EUROAMERICAN SITES

	Lodge Alley (Reitz 1983) Charleston, SC (1750-1850)		F.S. Key junk shop (Raymer and O'Steen 1993) Washington, DC (late 19th)		Federal Triangle Prostitutes (Holt 1991) Washington (1870-1920)	
	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)
Domestic Mammals	36.4	94.6	53.8	92.1	NA	92
Wild Mammals	9.1	4	2.6	0.2	NA	0.4
Domestic Birds	15.9	0.4	17.9	2.4	NA	6.9
Wild Birds	6.8	0.1	12.8	5.1	NA	0.5
Turtles	6.8	0.3	0	0	NA	0
Fish	18.2	0.6	2.6	0.2	NA	0.1
Commensals	6.8	0.1	10.3	-	NA	0.1
TOTAL #MNI/BIO	44	79.64	39	29.01	NA	28.88

LOW TO MIDDLE INCOME EUROAMERICAN URBAN SITES

	Augusta Riverfront working class (Frank (1993) Augusta, GA (1860-1880)		Federal Triangle working class (Holt 1991) Washington, DC(1870-1920)		Harper's Ferry boarding-house (Burk 1990) Virginia (late 19th)	
	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)
Domestic Mammals	66.7	98.3	NA	90	14.5	80.1
Wild Mammals	0	0	NA	4.8	8.3	2
Domestic Birds	0.4	0.4	NA	0	21	6.6
Wild Birds	0	0	NA	3.5	3.2	0.2
Turtles	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Fish	16.7	1.2	NA	0.9	43.4	8.2
Commensals	22.2	0	NA	0.9	9.6	2.9
TOTAL #MNI/BIO	6	4.29	NA	5.45	62	12.26

LOW INCOME AFRICAN-AMERICAN URBAN SITES

	Springfield-free African-American (Frank 1993) Georgia (1860-1880)		James City-free African American (Frank 1990) Georgia (1865-1920)		Augusta Riverfront African-Amer. servants (Frank 1993) Augusta, GA (1860-1880)	
	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)	MNI	Biomass (Kg)
Domestic Mammals	25	69	49.3	82.1	44.4	89.5
Wild Mammals	8.3	17.9	2.9	1.1	0	0
Domestic Birds	33.3	6.2	20.3	2.6	27.8	9.72
Wild Birds	16.7	0.5	1.5	0.1	11.1	0.2
Turtles	8.3	5.9	7.3	12.3	0	0
Fish	-	-	18.8	1.88	5.6	0.3
Commensals	8.3	0.5	-	-	11.1	0.3
TOTAL #MNI/BIO	12	2.02	69	19.63	18	7.18

A comparison of the Mechanic Street site and other nineteenth-century urban sites shows a similar pattern over time. There appears to be a consistent focus on mammals throughout the century, but this is supplemented more by domestic and wild bird biomass during the later nineteenth century. This pattern does not appear to be affected much by socioeconomic status, but is more pronounced among the African-American assemblages (which are also low on the socioeconomic scale). The percentage of wild mammal biomass varies considerably within the represented socioeconomic groups, and may be related most strongly to availability in local markets and personal preferences. Interestingly, turtles appear to be predominantly a product of southern assemblages, as turtles were identified from only two northern assemblages: Oxon Hill Manor in Maryland (O'Steen 1986) and the John Darrach Store and tenant residence in Delaware (DeCunzo et al. 1992:241). Fish and turtle biomass percentages may be more indicative of socioeconomic status and ethnicity in the south Atlantic Coastal Plain than the percentage of domesticated mammals. This is indicated by the higher biomass frequencies of these species in assemblages amongst the low income Euro-American and African-American assemblages in this region.

5.3.3.4 Butchering Practices and Cuts of Meat

Huelsbeck (1991:66) advocates that the appropriate unit of analysis on historic sites is the unit of meat acquired by the consumer, and this approach, combined with price-ranking, is followed in this study. He points out that a number of other variables, including taphonomy (e.g., effects of scavenging animals and food preservation and preparation techniques), data recovery techniques, and techniques for grouping data into analytical units can have profound effects on the resultant interpretations of consumer

behavior and status. The analysis of butchering and food preparation cuts at Mechanic Street 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 secondarycracks extending from them. Hacked and sawed 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; (3) attempts at breaking a bone during butchering or while boning and/or trimming a portion of meat in the kitchen; and/or (4) the subdivision of large portions into smaller cuts, e.g., roast or steaks. Superficial cut marks on bones may represent: (1) the trimming of large portions such as quarters into cuts for the table; (2) the trimming of legs and wings from fowl; and/or (3) the carving of a meat portion or fowl at the table. Bones with no visible cut/hacked/sawed marks on them might have been stored for later use or 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 from Mechanic Street is presented below. Figures 38 through 56 illustrate cut marks on identified mammal bone in the Mechanic Street assemblage. A number of cuts, particularly of ribs and vertebrae, are not included on these diagrams because they could not be identified to the species level. Beef, pork, and unidentified mammal meat cuts are tabulated separately on Tables 25, 26, and 27.

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 Packer's Encyclopedia* (Aldrich 1922) and *The Book of the Meat Trade* (Gerrard 1949), two early twentieth-century descriptions of meat cuts and portions. 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.

Bradley 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 [humerus]*, 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 (Bradley 1755:20-21).

In 1755, cuts from the hindquarter were apparently considered of better quality than cuts from the forequarter, a trend that continues into the twentieth century (Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949). Unfortunately, these cookbooks and meat cutting manuals that provide such detailed accounts of beef portioning provide few details on the butchering of pork and sheep/goats.

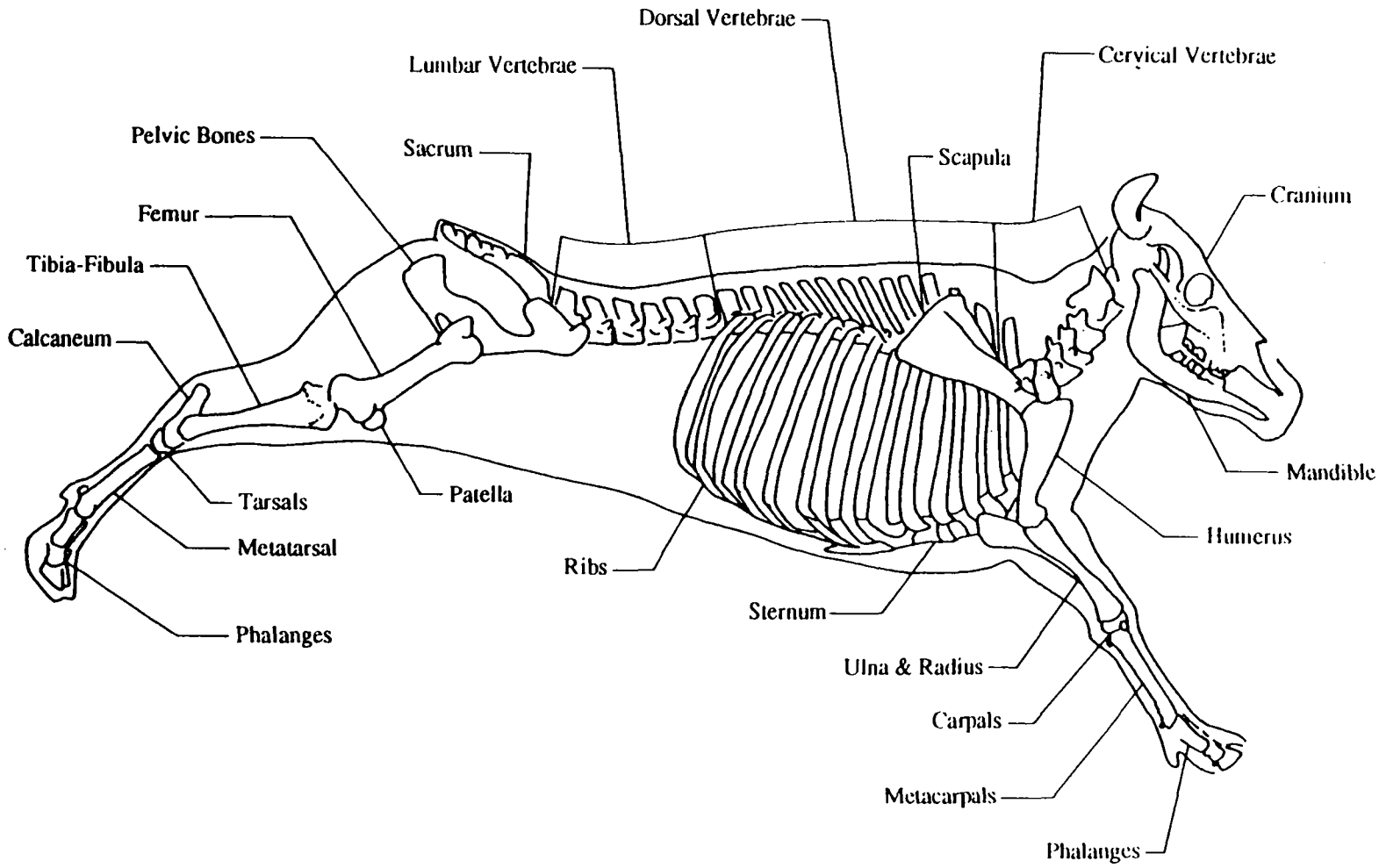


Figure 38. Skeletal diagram showing anatomical parts, cow.

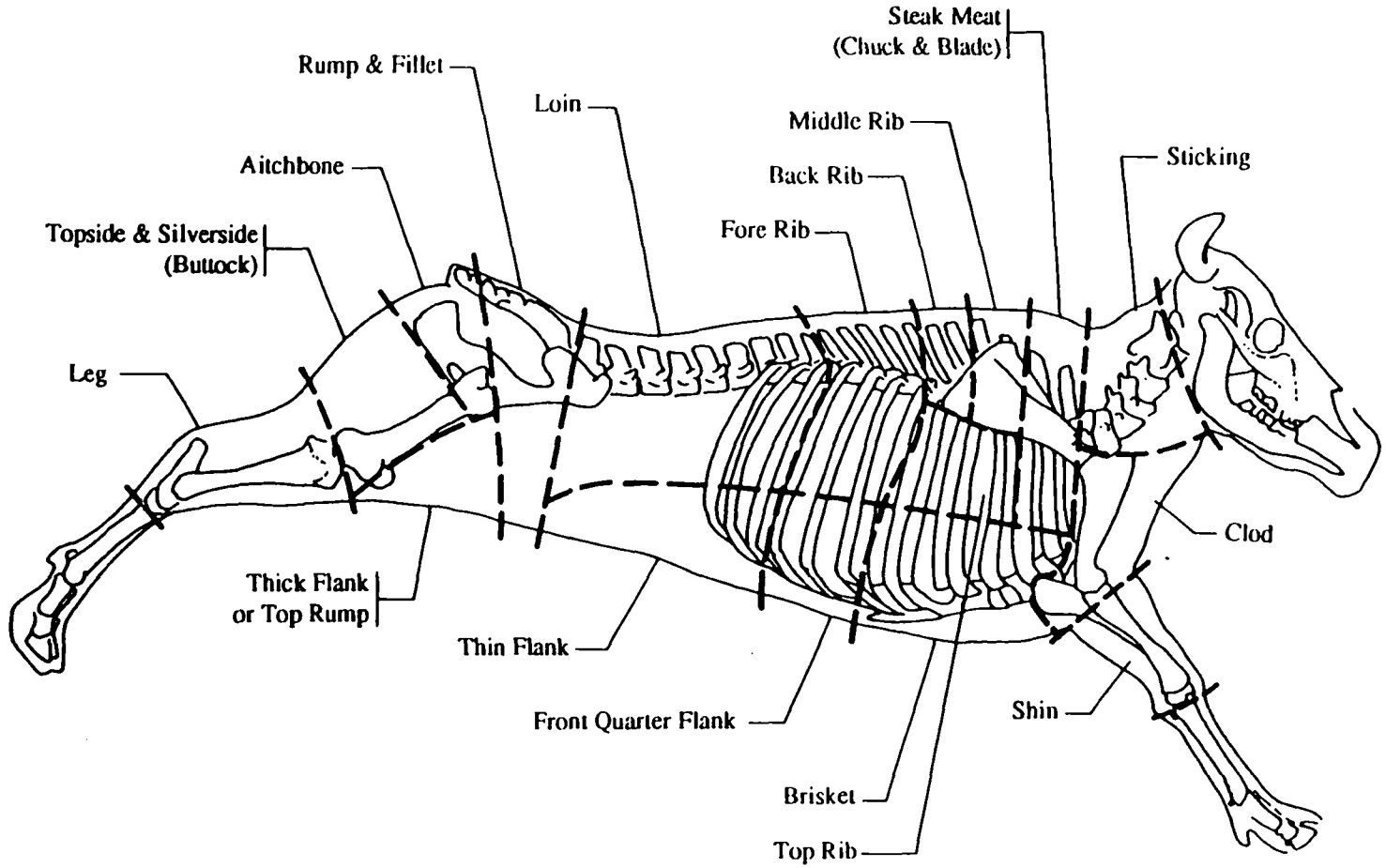


Figure 39. Skeletal diagram showing meat cuts, cow.

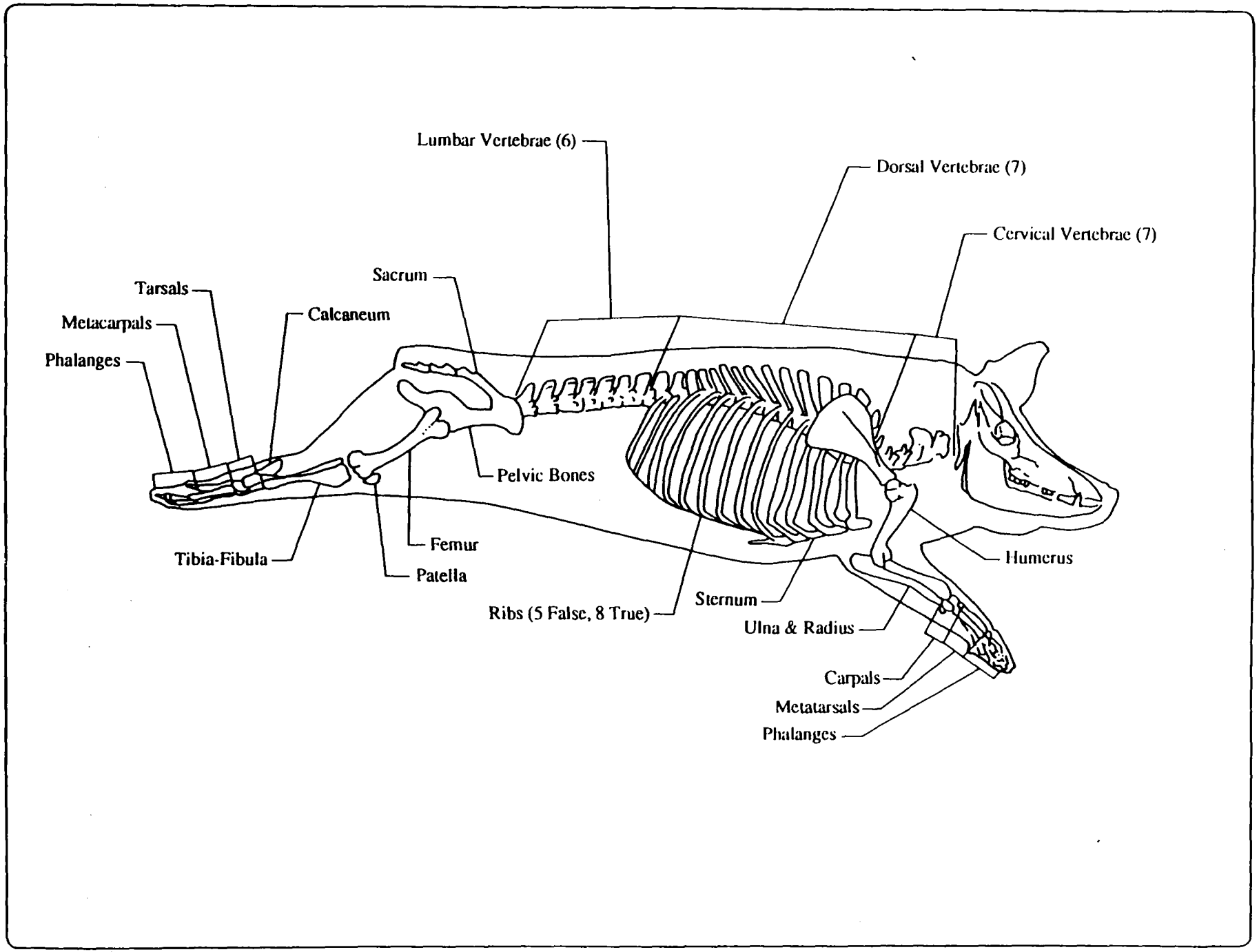


Figure 40. Skeletal diagram showing anatomical parts, pig.

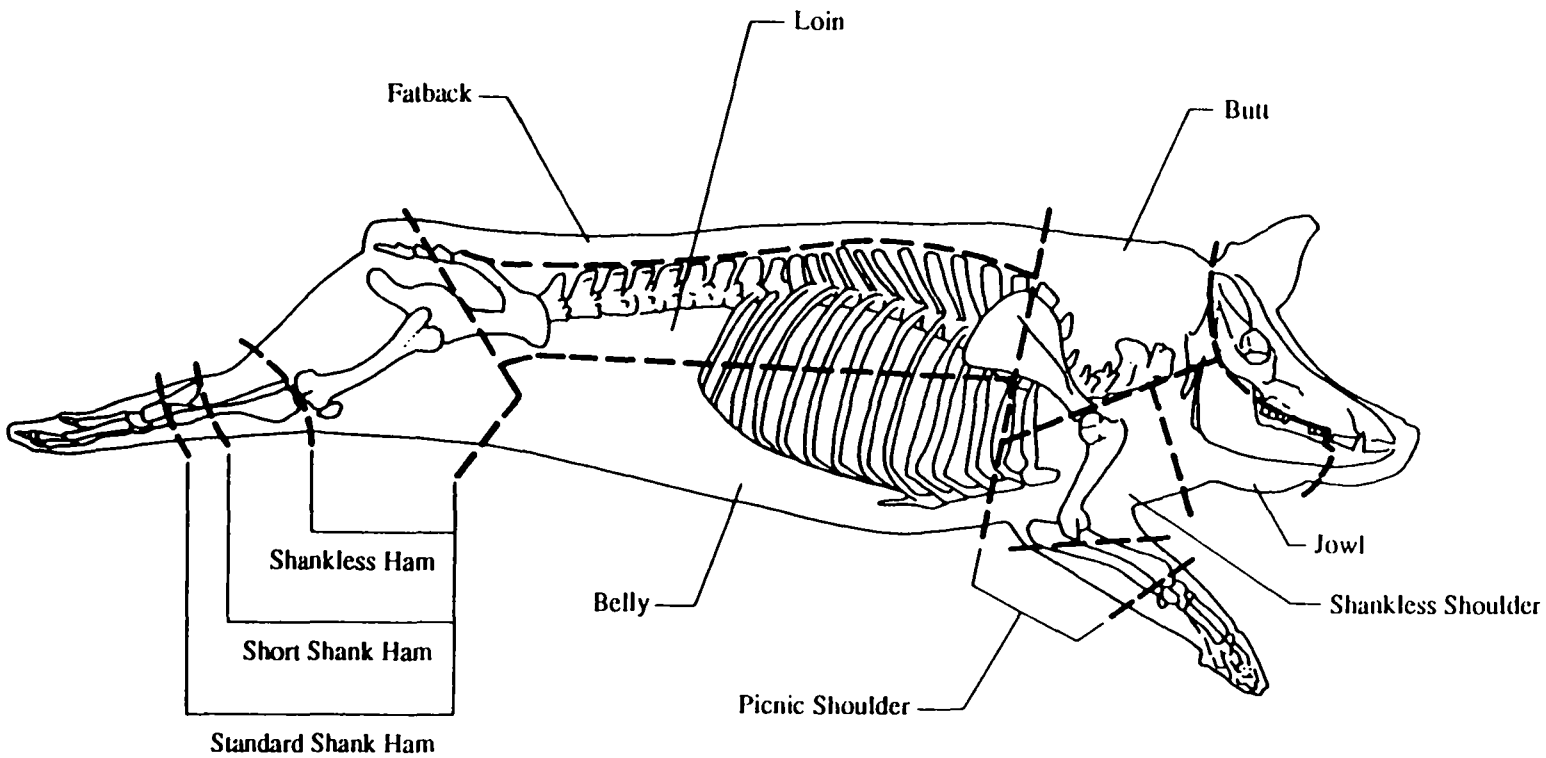


Figure 41. Skeletal diagram showing meat cuts, pig.

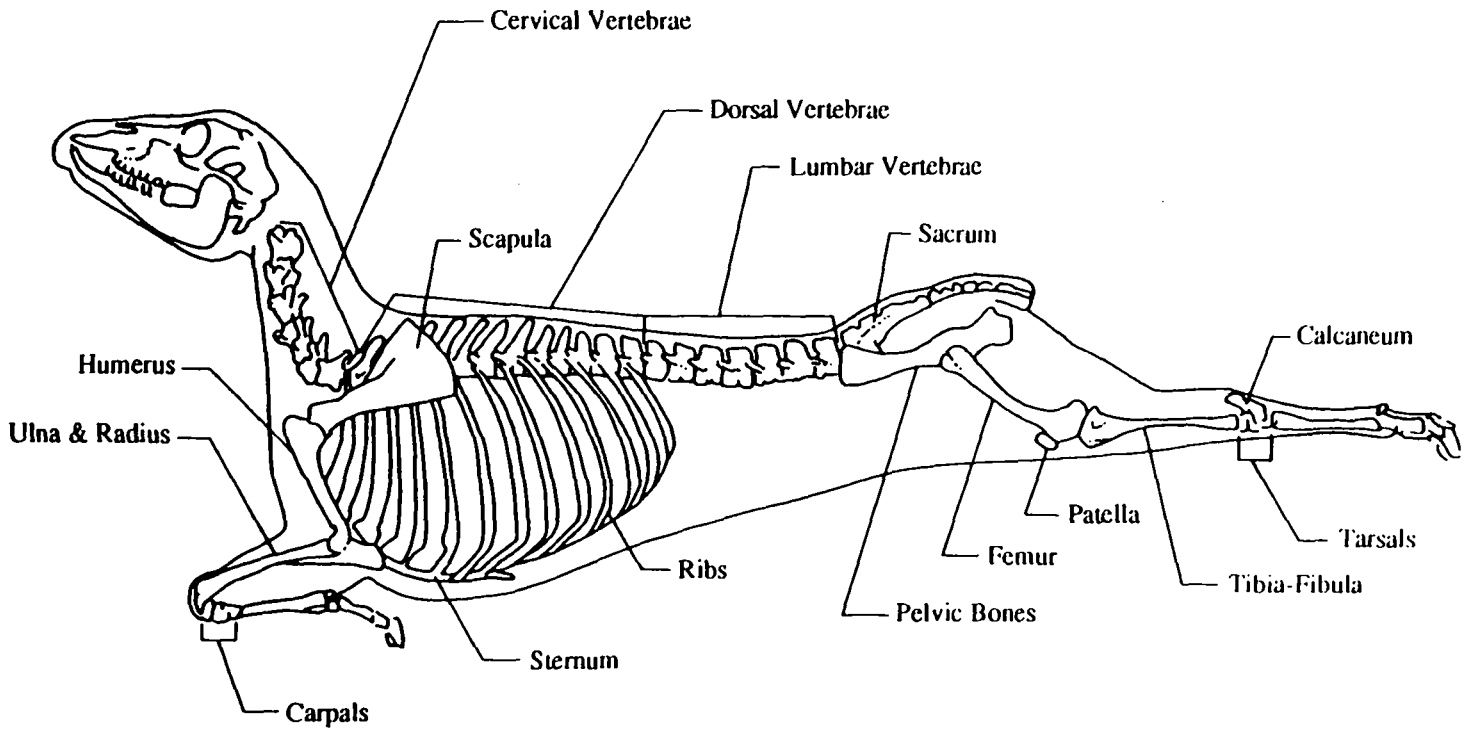


Figure 42. Skeletal diagram showing anatomical parts, sheep.

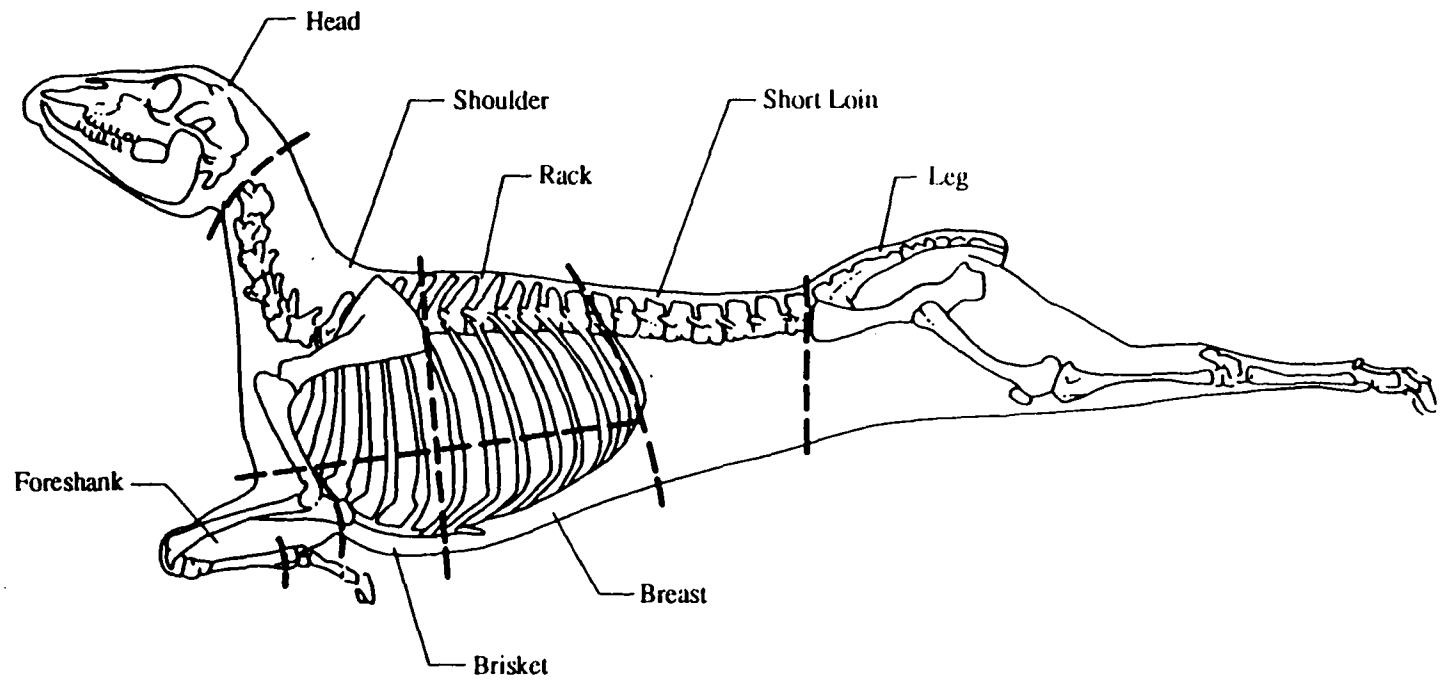


Figure 43. Skeletal diagram showing meat cuts, sheep.

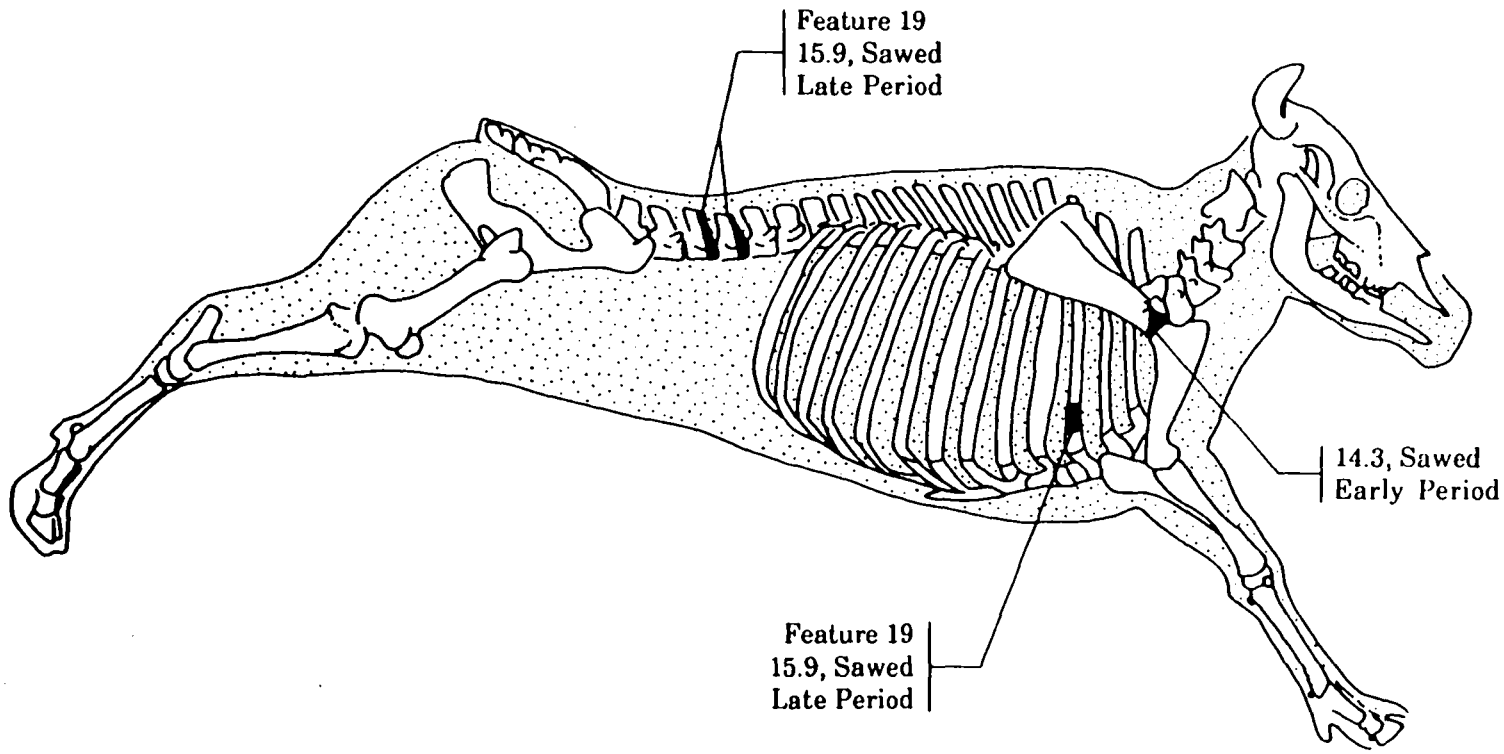


Figure 44. Cuts of beef from Lot 39 - all periods.

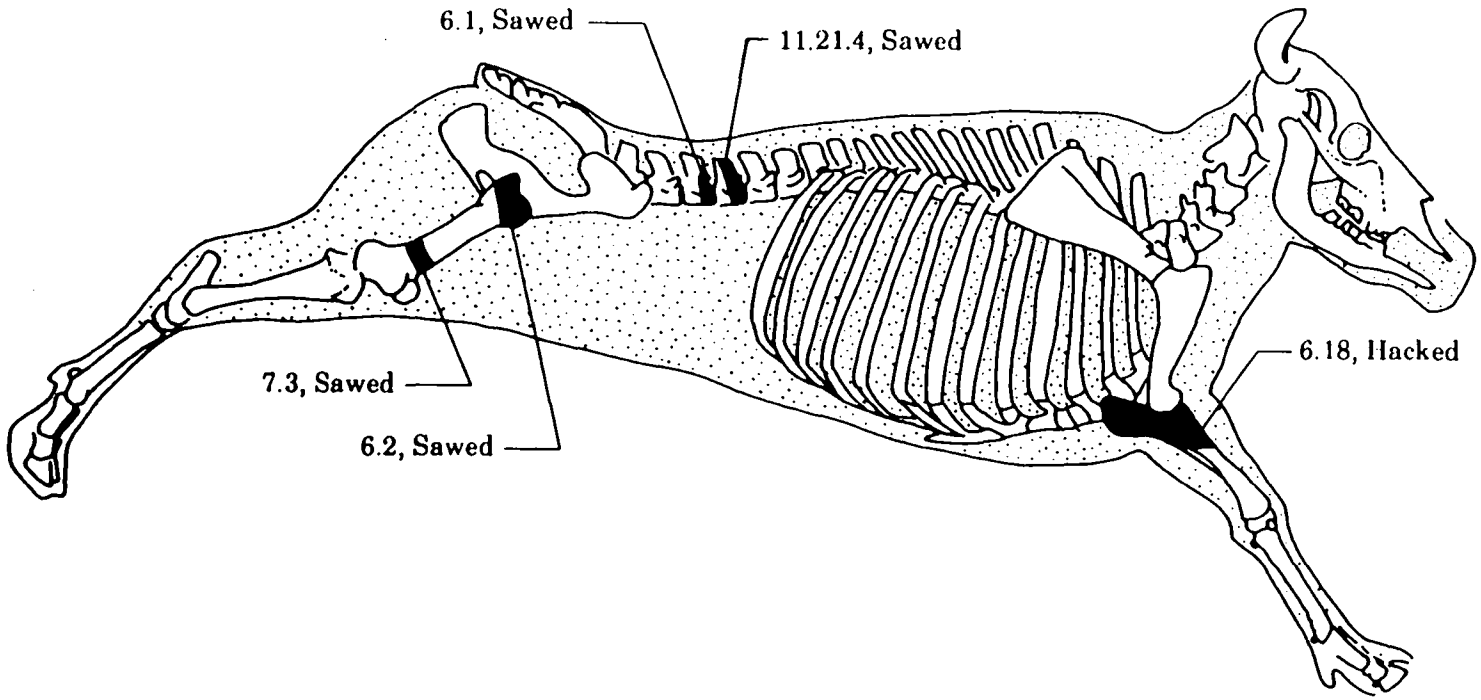


Figure 45. Cuts of beef from Lot 43 - early period.

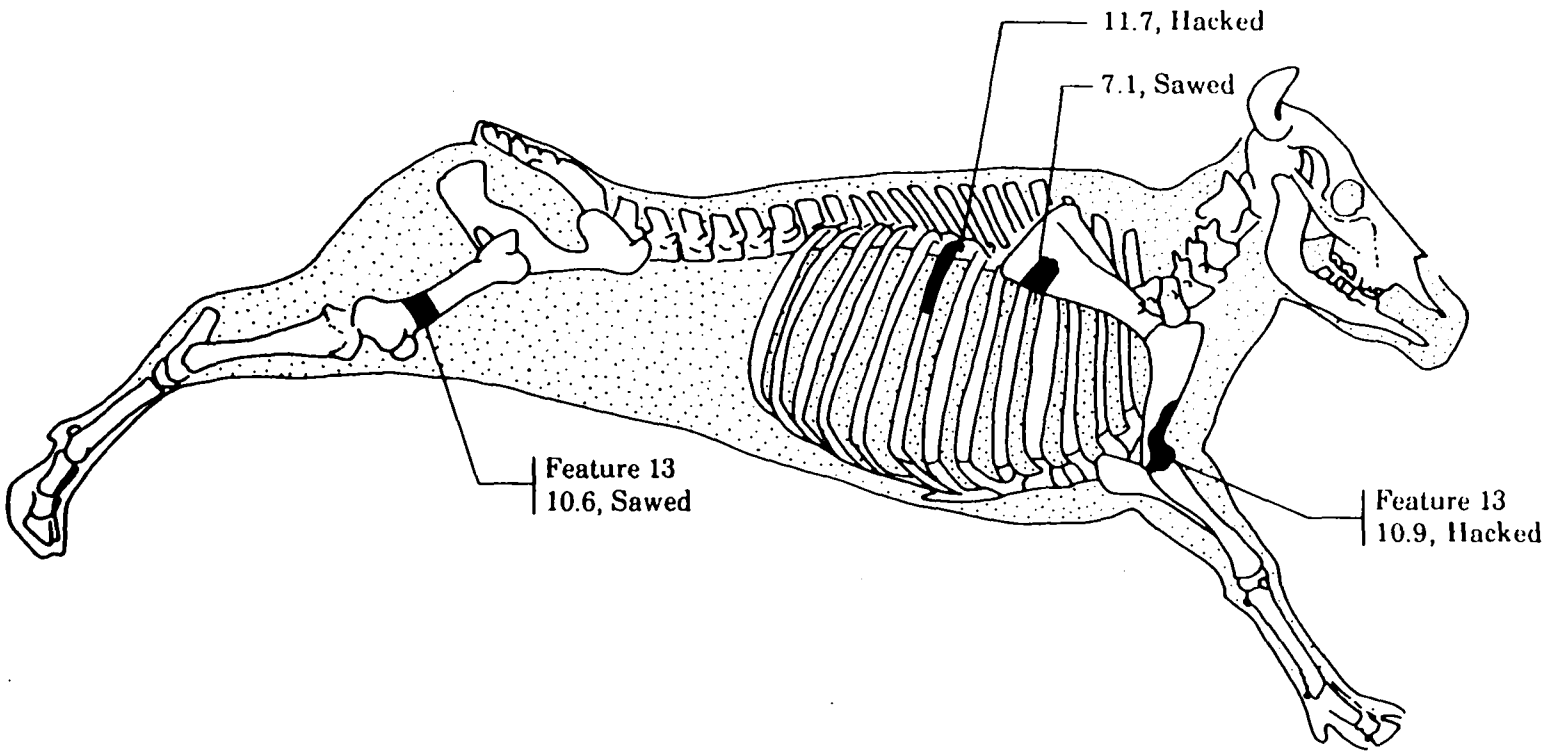


Figure 46. Cuts of beef from Lots 41 and 43 - middle period.

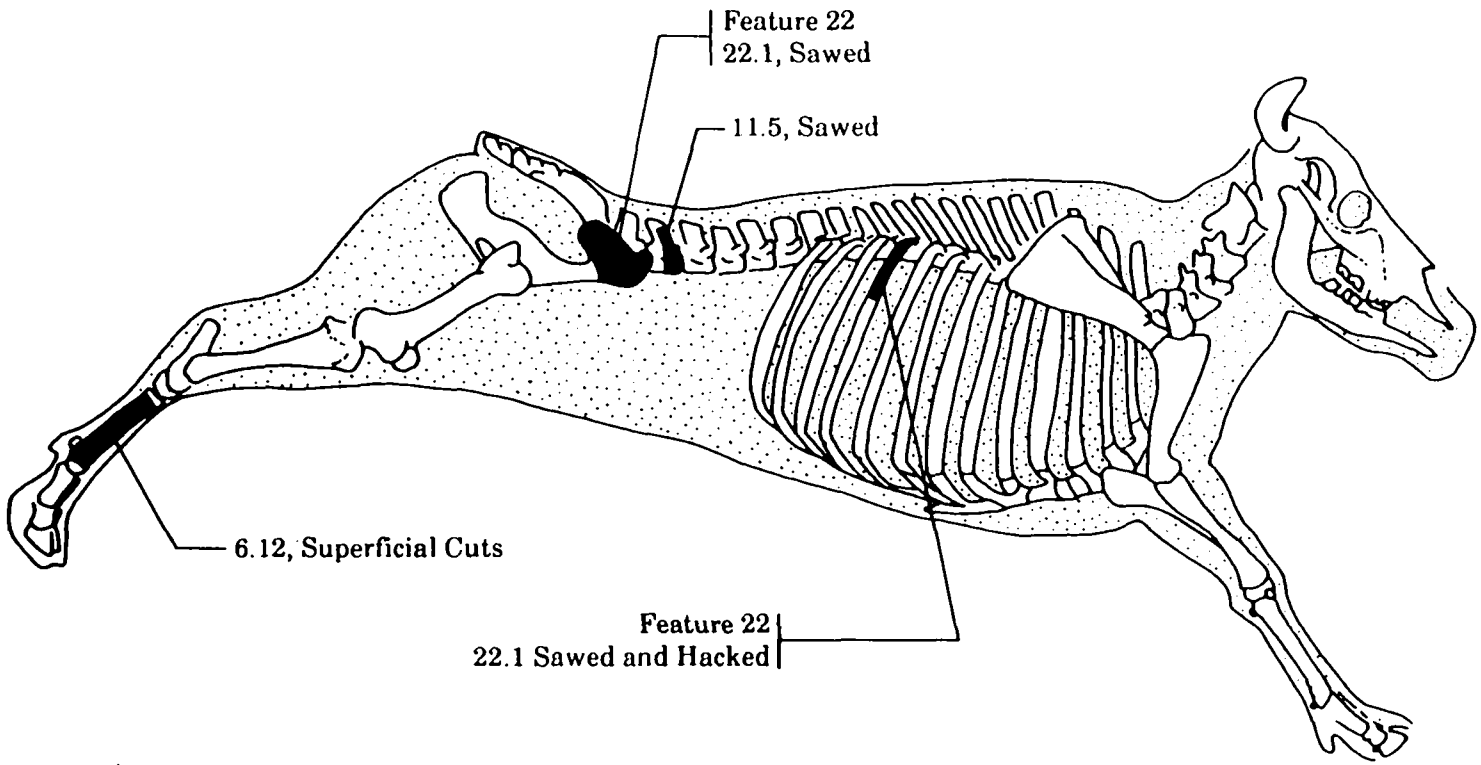


Figure 47. Cuts of beef from Lot 43 - late period.

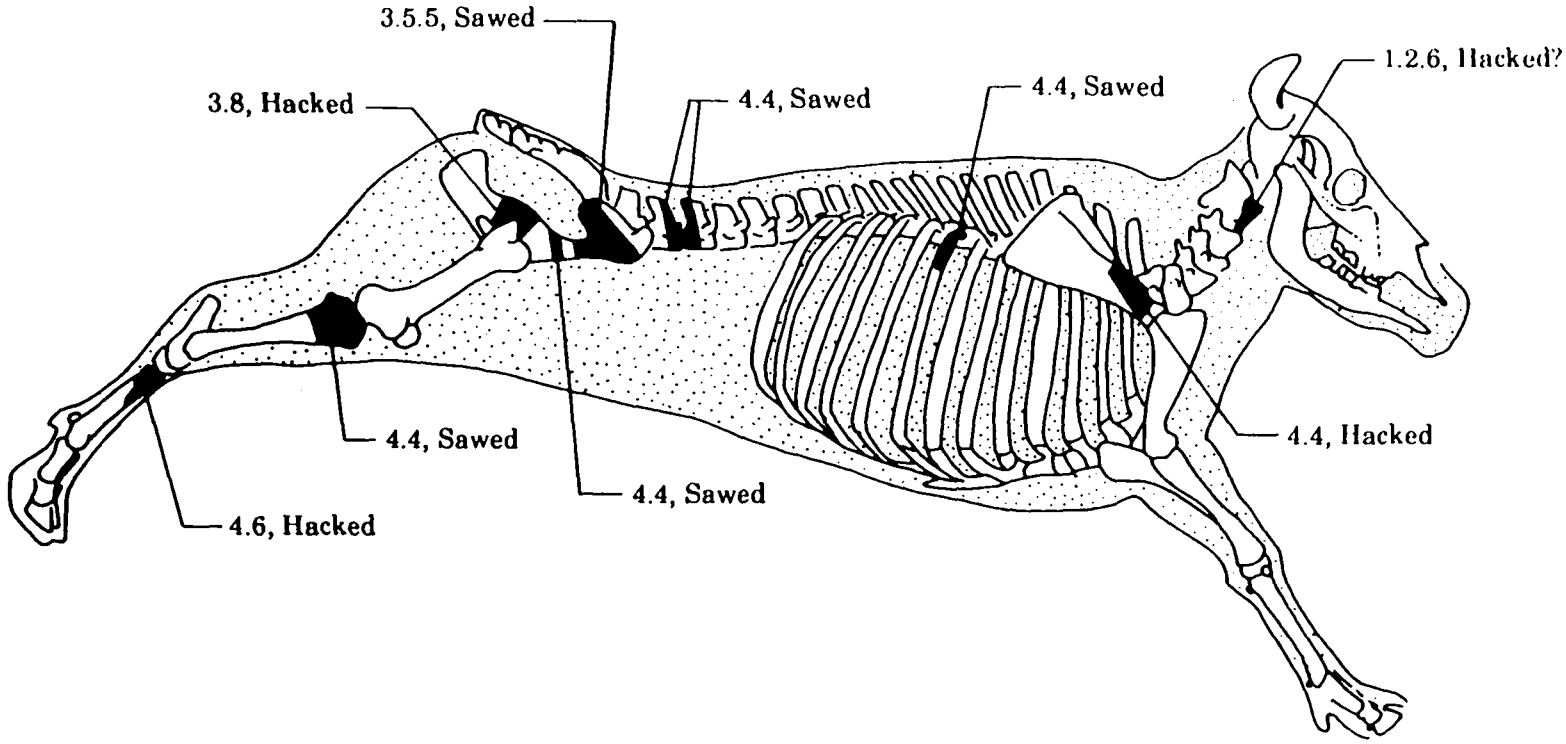


Figure 48. Cuts of beef from Lot 45 - early period.

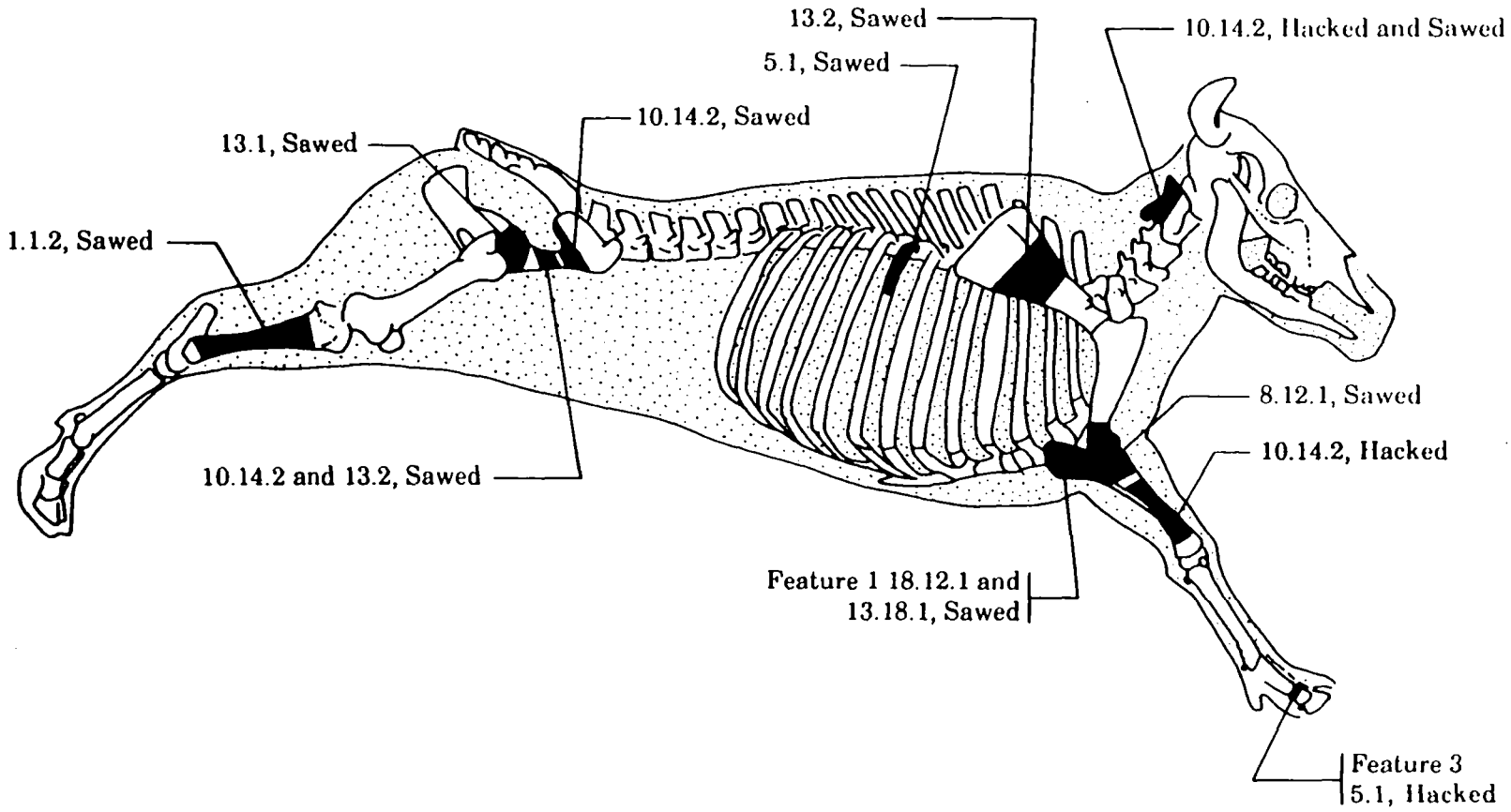


Figure 49. Cuts of beef from Lot 45 - middle period.

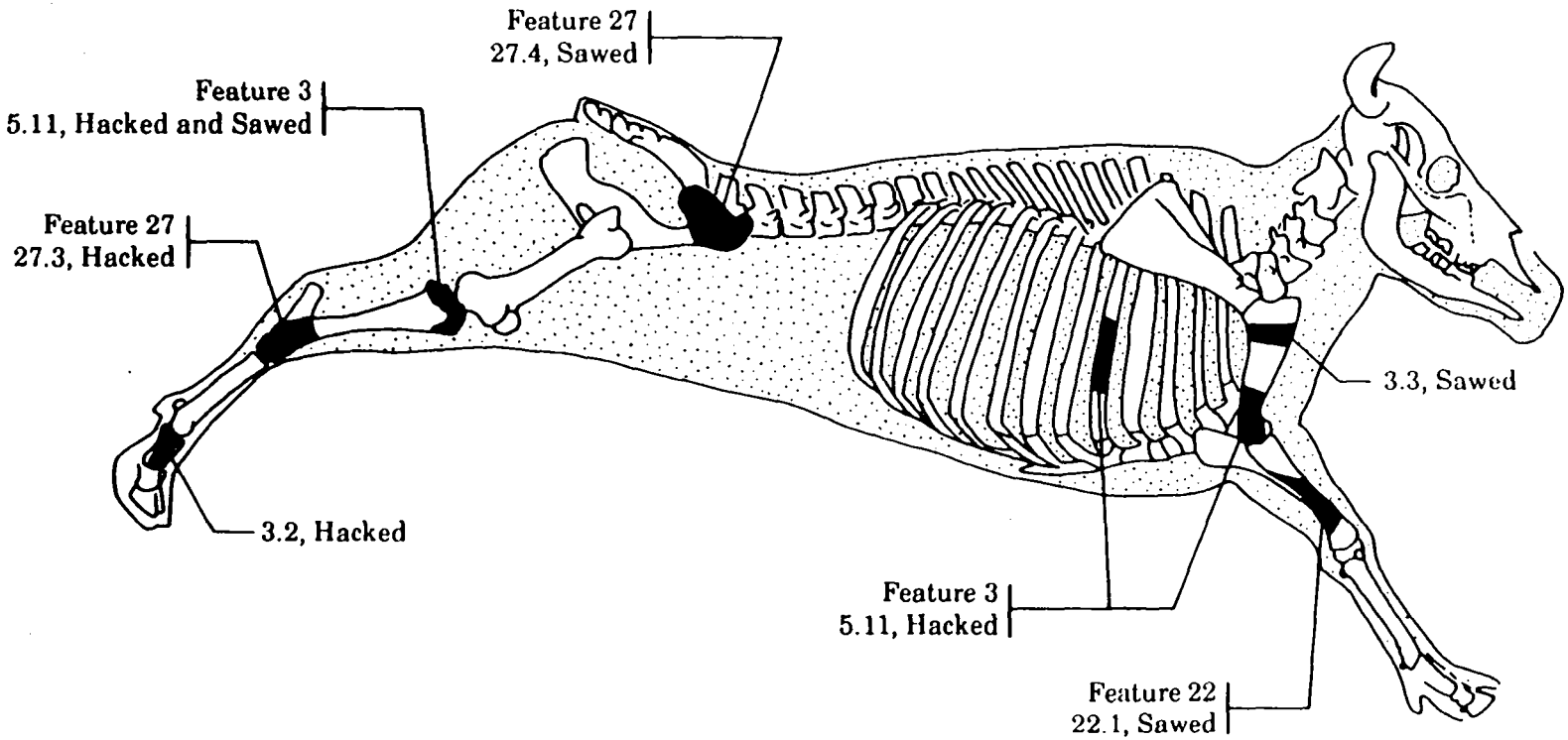


Figure 50. Cuts of beef from Lot 45 - late period.

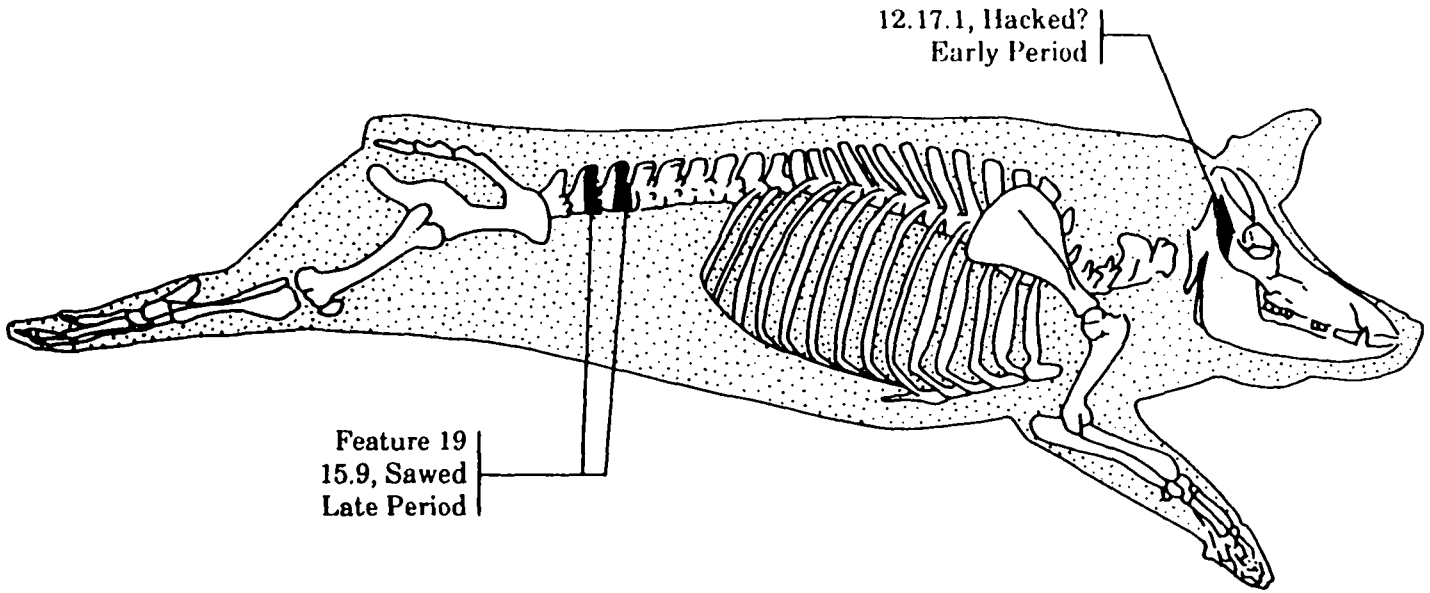


Figure 51. Cuts of pork from Lot 39 - all periods.

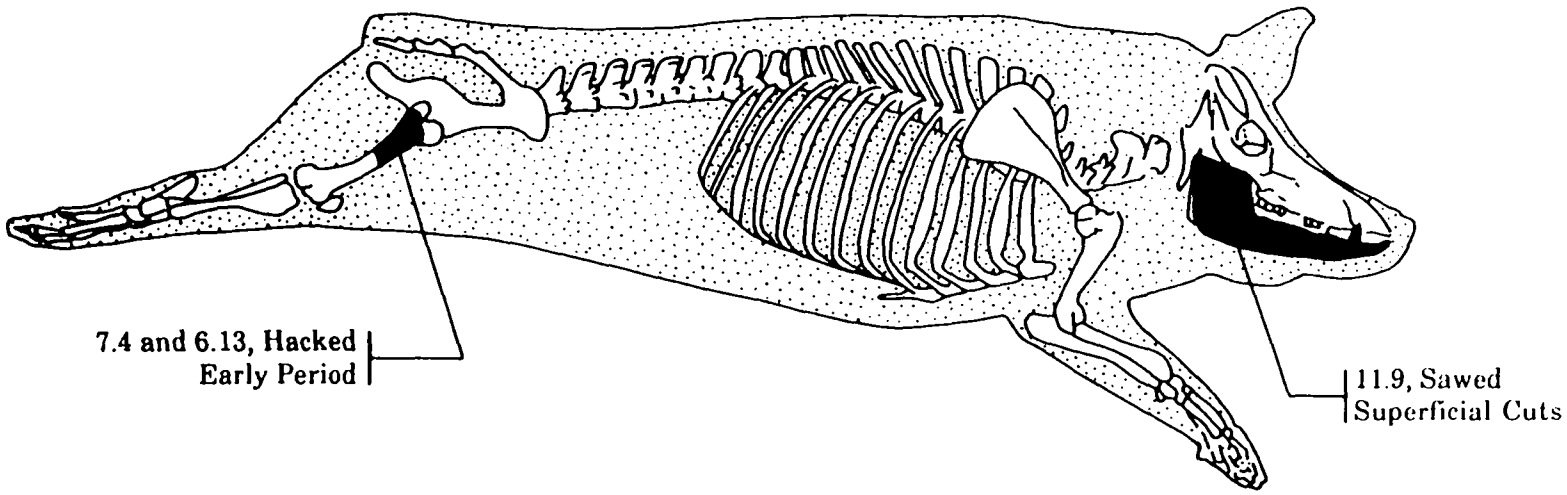


Figure 52. Cuts of pork from Lot 43 - early period.

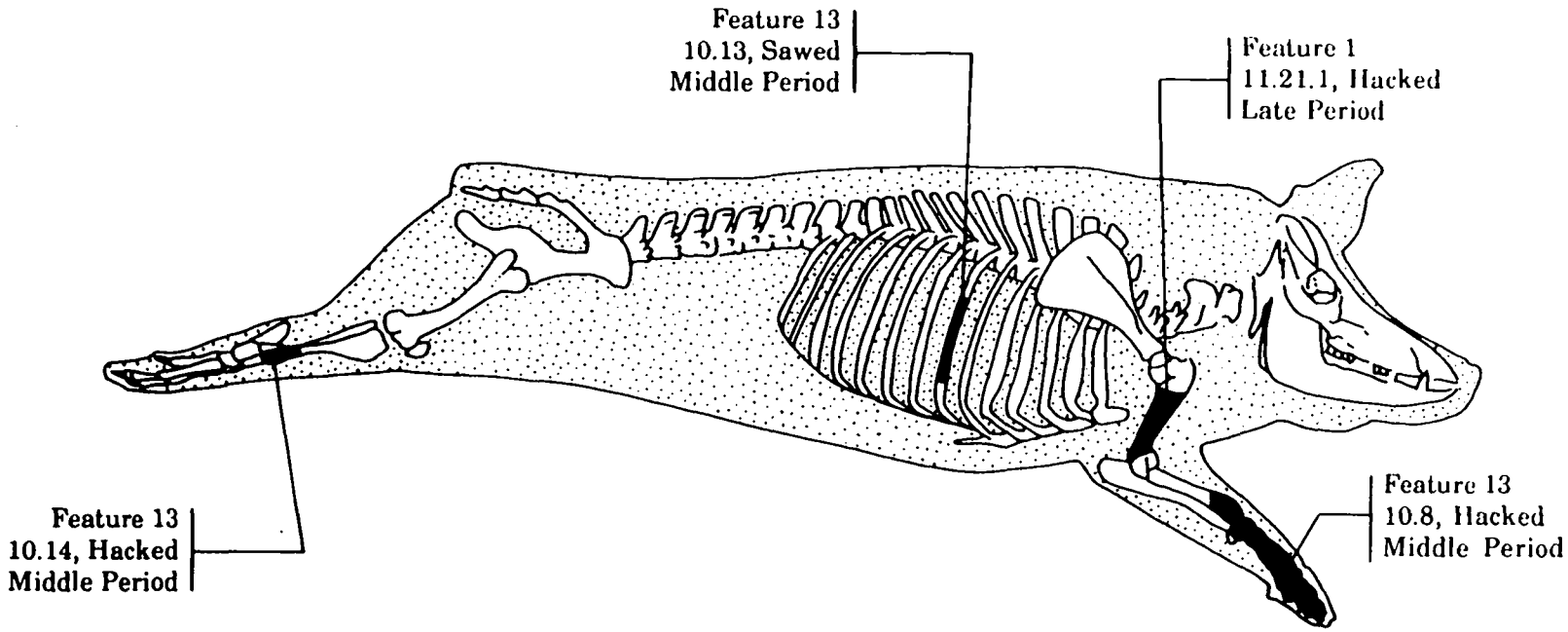


Figure 53. Cuts of pork from Lots 41 and 43 - middle periods and late.

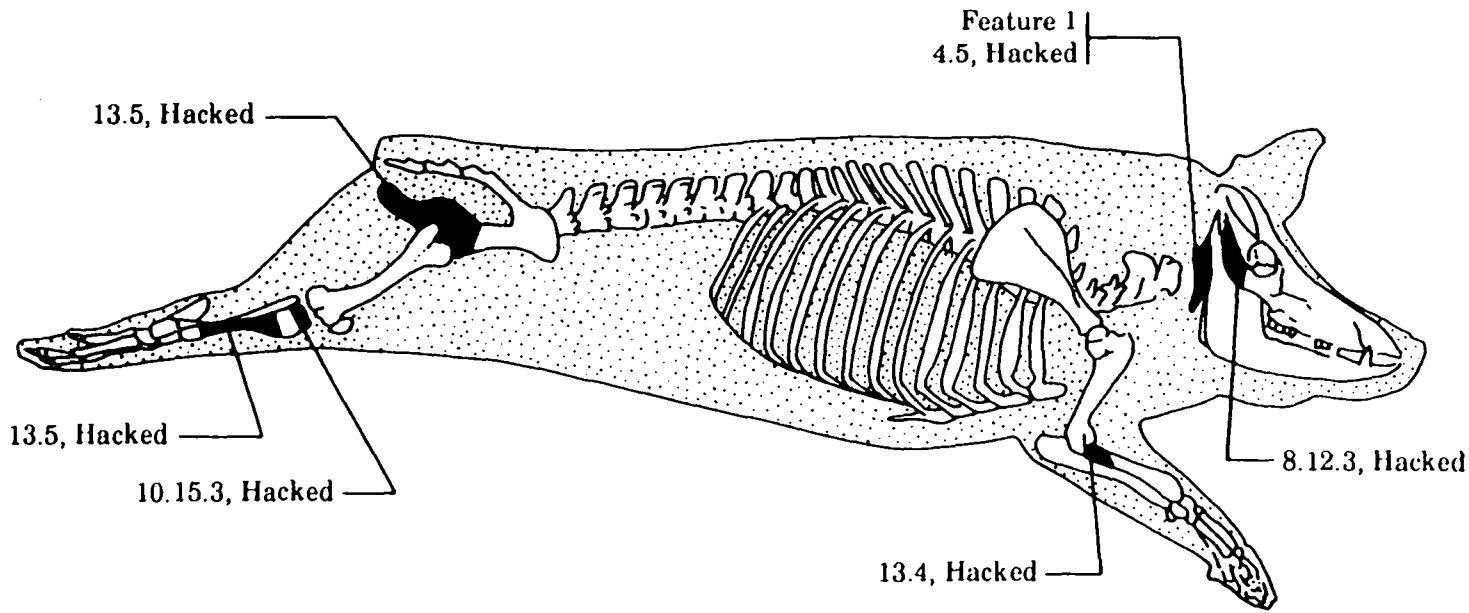


Figure 54. Cuts of pork from Lot 45 - early period.

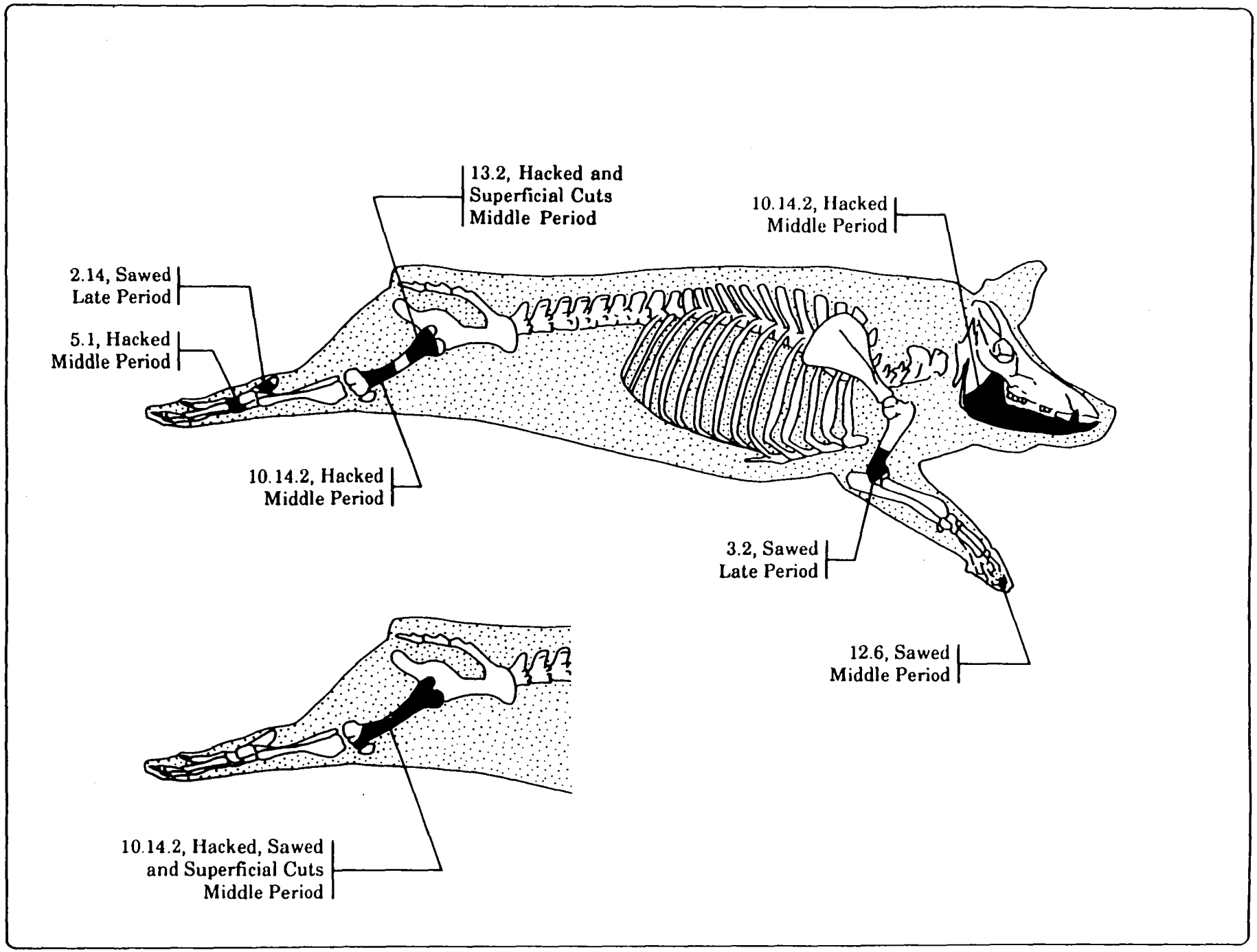


Figure 55. Cuts of pork from Lot 45 - middle period and late.

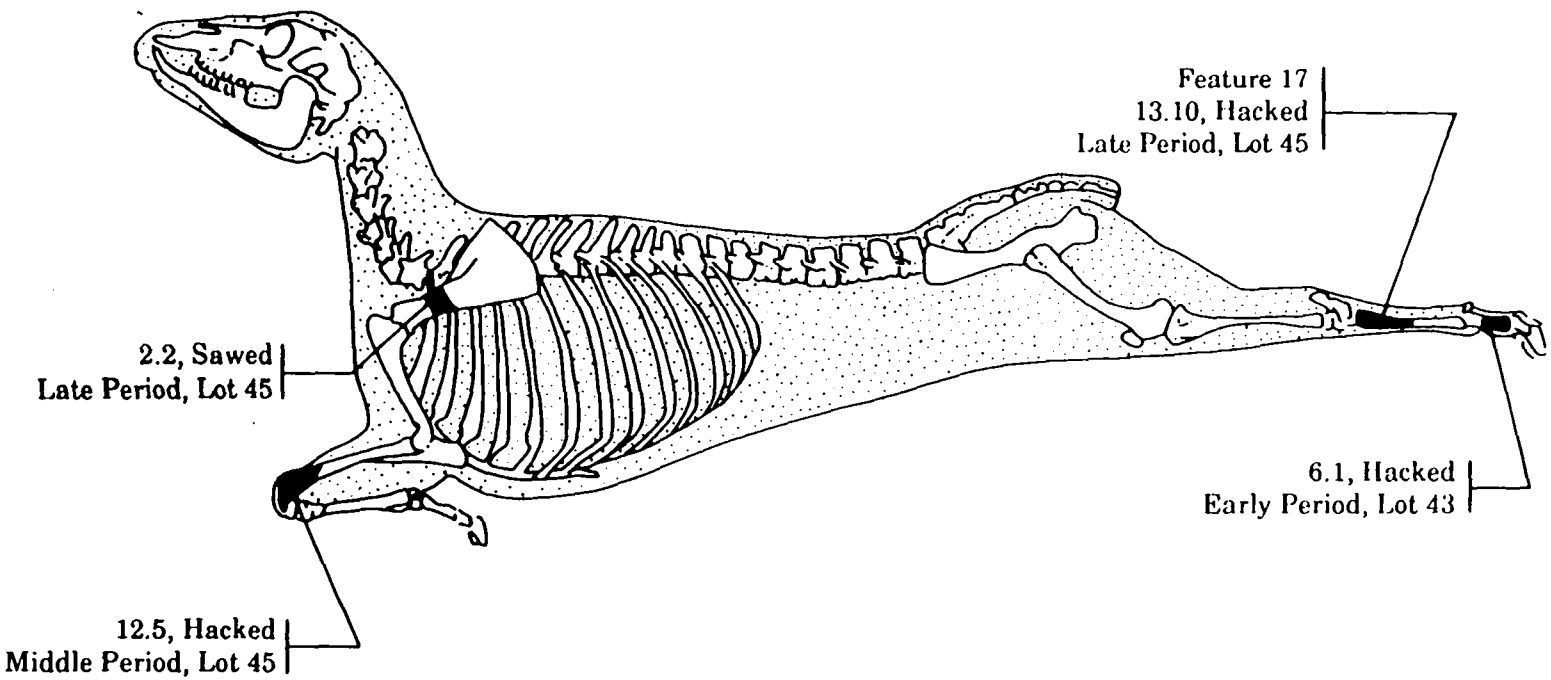


Figure 56. Cuts of lamb/mutton Lots 43 and 45, sheep/goat - all periods.

Table 21 illustrates the distribution of all cattle, pig, and sheep/goat elements by element groups, including head, forequarters, forefeet, hindquarters, hindfeet, feet, and axial portions. With theexceptions of lot 39 (Periods I, IIa, and IIb) and lot 41 (Period IIb), the distribution of portions of pigs and cows in the Mechanic Street assemblage reflects most portions of the carcass, suggesting that the residents had at least the option of consuming meats of all levels of quality, including low and high food value portions. This pattern is particularly noticeable on Lot 45 during all periods of occupation. Lot 45 is also the only area with any diversity of sheep/goat portions. The incomplete nature of sheep/goat remains on all lots, even lot 45, suggests that lamb/mutton was purchased as secondary portions or meat cuts, and was not home raised and butchered. In contrast, the large number of pig and cow head (N=173) and foot elements (N=41), particularly during Periods I and IIa on lots 41, 43, and 45 suggests that pigs and occasionally cattle, were either butchered on the premises, or were purchased as sides or quarters with feet and possibly heads attached. Pork and cattle heads and feet could have also been purchased separately. Recipes and other uses for these portions are fairly common in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cookbooks.

If not primarily butchered on site, perhaps meat was procured and/or stored in quarters, or even halves, of carcasses. This may be the situation reflected at lots 39, 41, and 43, where less complete carcasses of pigs, cattle, and sheep/goat are represented. Entire legs or quarters may have occasionally been boned, or trimmed of lower legs and feet before or after transport to the kitchen. The lower leg cuts removed from pigs and cattle may then have been used for something else, such as pickling or glue making, or were simply discarded in the general midden.

Tables 25 and 26 tabulate beef and pork cuts by house lot and period, by number of individual elements, by the minimum number of beef or pork cuts (MNBC/MNPC), and by Lyman's Meat Yield Rank (1987:62) for beef cuts. The minimum number of beef cuts per context ranges from none (lot 39, Period IIa) to 10 (lot 45, Period I) (Table 25). The beef meat yield per unit cost rankings range from one (high meat yield per unit cost) to 13 (low meat yield per unit cost), and are taken directly from Lyman (1987:62). The meat yield rank (Table 25) indicates that over all periods at Lots 39, 41, and 43 the identified cuts represent high to moderate meat yield per unit cost. At Lot 45, the meat yield ranks indicate a wider range of cuts, representing both high, medium and low meat yield per unit cost. These findings suggest that the residents of Lots 39, 41, and 43 usually consumed lower cost, higher yield (i.e., more cost efficient) beef cuts than did those at Lot 45. The residents at Lot 45 appear to have had the economic ability and purchasing power to acquire less cost efficient cuts of beef.

Cost and meat yield rankings are not available for cuts of pork, so assessment of the significance of the pork cuts represented must be based on the relative meatiness of the portions represented. This assessment is also based on the general consensus of contemporary cookbooks and butchering manuals that hindquarter parts are considered to be of higher quality and value. The minimum number of pork cuts per context ranges from none (Lot 39, Period IIa) to five (Lot 45, Period IIa) (Table 26). If hams and loins can be considered the most valued cut on a pork carcass, then the presence of most of the ham cuts and chops on Lot 45 suggests that Period IIa and IIb occupants at that address had access to a wider choice of cuts, and more expensive cuts, than did the residents of other lots in the study area. This is also reflected in the patterning of beef cuts, in that the Lot 45 residents appear to have consumed a wider variety of meats, and a wider variety of meat cuts than residents of lots 39, 41, and 43. Lot 39 contains very few or no pork or beef cuts during the Periods IIa and IIb, while lot 41 contains no beef or pork cuts during the Period IIb.

Table 27 tabulates meat cuts as steaks, chops, roasts, or ribs for unidentified medium to large mammal remains from Mechanic Street. These cuts represent the missing portions represented by ribs, vertebrae, and long bone fragments that cannot be identified as pork, beef, or lamb/goat. This tabulation mirrors the pattern of identified meat cuts tabulated in Table 25 and 26. Lot 39 has a low number of cuts during Periods I and IIa, but exhibits a large number of fairly high quality cuts from Period IIb. Lots 41 and 43 contain a number of unidentified mammal meat cuts during Periods I and IIa, but by Period IIb, Lot 41 has almost no cuts, and Lot 43 has very few, especially when compared with Lots 39 and 45. Lot 45

exhibits the largest and most diverse array of meat cuts throughout the nineteenth century, and most of these are steaks and ribs. The number and diversity of meat cuts increases markedly during Periods IIa and IIb at Lot 45 (Tables 23, 25, 26).

The low percentages of burning on all faunal remains in this assemblage (N=80; 1.7 percent) 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.). If meat was prepared on a spit over an open fire, the exposed, non-meaty bones such as feet or the ends of long bones would probably have been burned.

5.3.3.5 Diet and Socioeconomic Status

Miller (1984) laid the developmental groundwork for Colonial Euro-American subsistence in the Chesapeake Bay region. He found no significant differences in diet among upper, middle, and lower class faunal assemblages in the first half of the eighteenth century, 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 points 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

Table 25. Cuts of beef, quantified by number of individual specimens (NISP), by minimum number of beef cuts (MNBC), and by meat yield rank (after Lyman 1987:62).

PERIOD I LOTS

	LOT 39			LOT 41/43			LOT 45		
MEAT CUT*	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK
Clod	1	1	6	2	1R	6			
Chuck and Blade							1	1	1
Sticking Piece							1	1	13
Rib							1	1 S	10
Rump/Fillet							2	2	7
Loin				2	2	3.5	2	1 R, 1 S	3.5
Aitchbone				1	1	11.5	1	1 R	11.5
Buttock				1	1	2			
Leg							2	2 SB	8

PERIOD IIa LOTS

	LOT 39			LOT 41/43			LOT 45		
MEAT CUT*	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK
Shin							1	1	9
Clod				1	1 R	6			
Chuck and Blade				1	1	1	3	1 R	1
Sticking Piece				2	1	13	2	1 R	13
Rib							1	1	10
Rump/Fillet							2	2 S	7
Loin									
Aitchbone							1	1 R	11.5
Buttock				1	1 S	2			
Leg							1	1 R	8
Foot							1	1	-

PERIOD IIb LOTS

MEAT CUT*	LOT 39			LOT 41			LOT 43			LOT 45		
	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK	NISP	MNBC	RANK
Shin										1	1 R	9
Clod	1	1	6							2	1R, 1S	6
Chuck and Blade												
Sticking Piece												
Rib	1	1	3.5				1	1	3.5	1	1 R	10
Rump/Fillet												
Loin	2	2	3.5				2	1 S, 1 R	3.5	1	1 R	3.5
Aitchbone												
Buttock												
Leg										2	2	8
Foot							1	1 SB	-	1	1 SB	-

*Beef cuts described in table are illustrated in Figure 38.
S=steak (<1 in. thick); R=roast (>1 in. thick); SB=soup bone

Table 26. Cuts of pork quantified by number of individual specimens (NISP) and by minimum number of pork cuts (MNPC).

PERIOD I LOTS

MEAT CUT*	LOT 39		LOT 41/43		LOT 45	
	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNPC
Head	1	1				
Head/Butt					1	1
Butt			1	1		
Jowl			1	1		
Shoulder					1	1
Loin						
Ham			1	1 R	1	1 R
Ham Shank					2	2

PERIOD IIa LOTS

MEAT CUT*	LOT 39		LOT 41/43		LOT 45	
	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNPC
Jowl					1	1
Shoulder			1	1 R	1	1 R
Loin						
Ham					3	3 R
Ham Shank			1	1 foot?		
Belly			1	1 rib		
Feet			11	1 foot		

PERIOD IIb LOTS

MEAT CUT*	LOT 39		LOT 41		LOT 43		LOT 45	
	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNPC	NISP	MNBC
Shoulder					1	1	1	1
Loin	2 S	2						
Ham Shank							1	1

*Pork cuts described in table are illustrated in Figure *.
S=steak or chop (<1 in. thick); R=roast (>1 in. thick)

Table 27. Unidentified mammal meat cuts quantified by lot and period.

Period I Lots

MEAT CUT	Lot 39	Lot 41/43	Lot 45
Steak			1
Chop	2	6	5
Roast			
Rib	8	16	19
TOTAL	10	22	25

Period II Lots

MEAT CUT	Lot 39	Lot 41/43	Lot 45
Steak		2	20
Chop		8	4
Roast			
Rib	2	15	27
TOTAL	2	25	51

Period III Lots

MEAT CUT	Lot 39	Lot 41	Lot 43	Lot 45
Steak	12	1	5	26
Chop	18		2	6
Roast				
Rib	15	1	1	31
TOTAL	45	2	8	63

groups. The Mechanic Street faunal assemblage and intersite data for urban nineteenth-century sites (Table 24) suggests that Miller's (1984) observations on diet in the eighteenth century hold true in the nineteenth century as well. The data show few conspicuous differences between Euro-American upper, middle, and low income groups (see Table 24). However, there are some indications that lower and middle income families ate a lower percentage of domestic mammals and perhaps a higher percentage of domestic birds and wild mammals than did the higher income households. The most distinctive differences appear to occur between Euro-American and African-American sites. Domestic mammals often form a smaller percentage of the MNI and biomass in African-American faunal assemblages. African-American diets (all representing low income households) appear to have been supplemented more often by wild mammals and domestic birds than were Euro-American diets.

Reitz (1986:47-58) has compared middle eighteenth to middle nineteenth-century rural and urban faunal assemblages from the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain. She found that urban diets included a larger percentage and variety of domestic mammal individuals than did rural diets (Reitz 1986:51). Urban diets may have included fewer wild mammals than did rural diets, and deer is the wild mammal species most frequently identified on urban sites. Urban diets apparently included more wild bird individuals,

but fewer species than rural diets. Some of these species, particularly the turkeys and geese, may represent domesticated birds. Fish appear to have been more frequent in rural diets, although some of this may be related to preservation, food preparation, and archaeological recovery techniques (Reitz 1986:54-55).

Reitz (1986:56) concludes that urban diets were specialized or focused on greater use of domestic mammals and birds, and attributes this, in part, to the availability of wild versus domestic species in rural and urban settings. Urban dwellers appear to have enjoyed greater access to domestic meat and a wider choice in domestic meats than did rural residents in the southern Coastal Plain. In urban settings, domestic mammals could have been butchered daily with the expectation that all of the flesh could be consumed or sold within a short period of time. This would not have always been an option on many rural sites. Where it is possible to compare these assemblages on the basis of socioeconomic status, Reitz (1986:56) notes that status is not as influential a factor in forming the diet as location, although there is some evidence that a greater diversity of species in the diet may be more common on upper class rural and middle to upper class urban sites than it is on lower status rural or urban sites.

Huelsbeck (1991:62-78) has stressed the importance of comparability among historic faunal analyses, and some of the problems associated with addressing consumer behavior and socioeconomic status based on faunal remains. He has outlined a consumer behavior research framework that consists offour major elements: (1) factors that affect availability; (2) factors that affect consumer decisions; (3) the system of classification that is used in faunal studies; and (4) taphonomy and data recovery techniques. Factors affecting availability include absolute availability (presence/absence) and relative availability (price). According to Huelsbeck (1991), butchering refuse and the remains of wild species are not expected on urban sites, since it is assumed that most meats are purchased as retail cuts, and are not expected to be kept and butchered on urban sites. This probably applies more to cattle than to pigs or sheep/goats. Smaller animals such as pigs and sheep/goats are known to have been kept in domestic contexts at least until the middle nineteenth century. The size of the city and the associated meat market may affect the diversity of wild and domestic mammals. The availability of wild animals can be expected to vary from one local environment to another (Huelsbeck 1991:63; Reitz 1986).

From early in the eighteenth century until well into the nineteenth century, pigs apparently out-numbered cattle in much of the East (Huelsbeck 1991:63). However, represented meat estimates, such as biomass, from faunal remains frequently yield larger amounts of beef than pork. Cattle are larger and may have actually provided more meat than pigs; however, more pork than beef was salted, and the preservation of pig elements may have been adversely affected by such food preservation techniques. Beef is more difficult to preserve successfully, and was probably consumed fresh more often than pork, resulting in fewer effects on preservation of residual bone from beef cuts. Fish was often pickled or smoked, often after removal of the heads. Not only does the pickling affect the preservation of the post-depositional fish bone, but it also results in virtually unidentifiable fish remains, since the cranial elements are usually the most identifiable elements.

Seasonality is another factor affecting relative species frequency. There may be seasonal patterns of meat consumption of certain species, such as turkey at Thanksgiving, and there may have been more utilization of preserved meats, such as pork, in the winter. Availability of certain species would be expected to vary given the influence of transportation routes, such as access to a railroad or major transportation route. One of the most important factors affecting the meat available to a consumer through time is price. Different cuts of meat are priced differently and are more or less available relative to a fixed sum of money.

Factors affecting choice include socioeconomic status, which can be investigated through the frequency of preferred species or cuts and through the frequency of different cuts of beef using price-ranking (as developed by Lyman 1987 and Shulz and Gust 1983). However, a study by LeeDecker et al. (1987) found that the relative frequency of cuts did not match the status expectations derived from historical contexts in nineteenth-century faunal assemblages in Delaware. A third approach to socioeconomic sta-

tus is price-scaling, although studies using this approach have found only weak correlations between faunal assemblages and other archaeological and documentary evidence for status (Huelsbeck 1991:65). Inferring socioeconomic status from the archaeological record, particularly just the faunal record, is too complicated to assess using any one measure. Other variables such as household life cycle, foodways and food preparation techniques, and ethnicity and regional differences may affect interpretations of faunal assemblages, perhaps more so than price-scaling.

A perusal of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-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 nineteenth-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 or customers?

Much of this prejudice is related to our twentieth-century 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 eighteenth and nineteenth-century populations of North America, like much of Europe, traditionally ate all of an animal, from the prime cuts to the head, organs, and lower legs (Miller 1984:220).

Ultimately, a portion of meat or fowl is valuable (or not) because people perceive it that way. 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. Similarly, during the late nineteenth century in America, the previously abundant game had become decimated by hunting, and wild game species may have become more "valuable" than they had been previously. When an archaeologist or zooarcheological 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 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Euro-American recipes as inedible, and certainly not desirable. The main requirement for addressing many of these hypotheses about differences in rural and urban diets, change in diet over time, and the influence of ethnicity and socioeconomic status on the diet of site occupants requires additional testing of such hypotheses based on large, comparable data sets from sites representing all socioeconomic levels and ethnic groups in specific regions and similar habitats.

5.3.3.6 Nineteenth-Century Urban Food Acquisition and Meat Preservation Techniques

Self-sufficient colonial farmers began selling surplus goods at town markets during the eighteenth century. By 1742, when Boston built the first enclosed market, most other cities already had at least an outdoor market. For the urban eighteenth- and nineteenth-century housewife without refrigeration and with limited options for food preservation, street vendors provided a constant supply of fresh food (Strasser 1982:16). There is documentary evidence that some small livestock, usually pigs, sheep, or goats were kept in domestic settings or were allowed to roam the streets until the late nineteenth century. There is also evidence that household gardens probably supplied some of the plant foods of urban residents, at least during the growing season. Hence, some urban residents probably did supplement their diets with fresh, home-grown produce and meats. However, during the winter season, they may have had to rely on preserved meats, vegetables, and fruits, which were processed at home or purchased in markets.

Carson (1985:113-117) describes meat preservation methods that would have been available to nineteenth-century residents. These preservation techniques were used for the salting and smoking of 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 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 weather 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 cow 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.

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. Papercovers 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 with fresh butter until it became a paste. Then it could be 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). These meat preservation techniques were not always successful, and resulted in a spoiled product, especially if any bone was left in the meat portion during preservation and storage.

Meat "rings" or cooperatives developed in parts of the United States during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to help solve the problem of rapid meat spoilage. Following cooperative efforts of a group of families to feed and raise a cow or pig, the animal was butchered, and each group or family that had participated received a share of the meat, thereby providing fresh meat that could be consumed more often by a larger group of people.

During the nineteenth century, many household goods and services were delivered to the people who had purchased them, and many others were available at nearby retail establishments. Delivery boys were employed to take orders from and then carry purchases from butchers, greengrocers, coffee merchants, and bakers to urban residents. Smoked, dried, and pickled fish, fruits and vegetables were regularly sold from pushcarts that lined the curbs and back alleys of neighborhoods (Cowan 1983:80). As noted above, livestock was often raised at home, or allowed to roam the streets, until butchered. In most cases, nineteenth-century urban dwellers, whether rich or poor, had access to most of the required goods and services within easy access of their residences. The tenants and lot owners at Mechanic Street appear to have exploited the Cumberland, Maryland markets and also supplemented a diet of preserved produce and meats with fresh meat and fowl, some of which may have been raised, butchered, and prepared for the table within the study area. There is some evidence that a Period IIb communal or com-

mercial kitchen at Lot 45 may have supplied the block residents with at least some fresh meats or meat dishes, including a variety of wild birds and mammals.

5.3.3.7 Nineteenth-Century Tenants at Mechanic Street

By the middle of the nineteenth century few Americans lived only with relatives throughout their lives. Many people had boarders in their own homes, or they boarded with other families or lived in boardinghouses (Strasser 1982). Boarding arrangements in such households varied considerably. In some cases, boarders paid different amounts for different accommodations in the same household. Food accounts could be divided in many ways: the total food bill for the family divided by the number of boarders plus the head of household, totally separate food accounts for each boarder, or separate accounts for meat and other special foods (Strasser 1982:152). Women who kept boarders with separate meat accounts often cooked separately for each person in the house (Strasser 1982:155).

These women, in essence, ran cafes or restaurants, and did not simply add people to a regular family mealtime routine. Some boardinghouses actually functioned as restaurants where non-lodgers ate along with the lodgers and family. The detached kitchen on Lot 45 may reflect a boardinghouse or cafe arrangement during the Periods IIa and IIb on Mechanic Street, which was known at the time as the National Road, a major transportation route. This is suggested by the large number, high density, and diversity of faunal remains (including wild birds and mammals) and meat cuts associated with the kitchen structure. The remains from the Periods IIa and IIb at Lot 45 suggest that pigs and cattle were butchered on or near the lot, and that most portions of the carcasses were consumed and discarded near the kitchen. It is possible that this pattern reflects the status of the household, wherein choice meats and wild fowl and mammals were purchased or hunted by household members. Whatever the situation, the residents or consumers at Lot 45 had access, either through a boarding/cafe situation or through higher income, or both, to a wider range of quality or exotic meats and fowl than did the residents of the other lots in the study area.

There are striking similarities between the Lot 45 assemblage and that of a circa 1899-1910 cafe and-market in Nashville, Tennessee (O'Steen 1984:92-119). The Drake Brothers Market/Victoria Cafe was located in an urban neighborhood similar to that of Mechanic Street. The neighborhood had been occupied by middle income professionals (teachers, doctors, clerks) during the late nineteenth century, but had gradually declined in socioeconomic standing after 1900. Tenants/boarders and boardinghouses proliferated in the area between 1880 and 1900. Structure 1, described in archival records as a fish, oyster, game, and ice cream market between 1899 and 1910, produced a faunal assemblage quite similar to that of Period IIb at 45 Mechanic Street. There is a diversity of wild birds, including ducks, pheasant, turkeys, and wild mammals, including deer and possibly rabbits. A large number of relatively high quality steaks, chops, and roasts, as well as chicken and wild birds, were served at the cafe or sold in the market. Interestingly, although listed as a fish and oyster market, the yard midden and features from this structure produced very few fish remains and no oyster shell. Perhaps fish were sold in dried or pickled form (already processed) or were sold whole. Oysters may have been sold unshucked, or all of these remains may have been discarded elsewhere, off of the site. Butchering refuse suggests that rabbits and birds may have been kept live on the premises and killed when needed. The assemblage from the cafe/market is more diverse than all but one of the residential structures examined in the study area. Rabbits, wild birds, and fish were identified at three other structures, lending support to the idea that rabbits (either domestic or wild), chickens, wild birds, and fish could be procured in the neighborhood.

The results of this study suggest that season, the seasonal calendar of subsistence activities, convenience of access, consumer choice, and availability through a market or other means of procurement, probably all had an effect on urban diets. When faced with salted or smoked (or rancid) meat during times of the year when animals were not butchered, it seems very likely that people of all classes would have taken advantage of fresh meat whenever it was available. Among the upper 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 eighteenth and nineteenth-century cookbooks (Bradley 1755; Hess 1981; Hooker 1984; Carson 1985) that include middle and upper class recipes for almost every body part found on an animal.

5.3.3.8 Faunal Summary

The diet at the Mechanic Street Site is generally consistent with that of other documented nineteenth-century urban sites. Domestic mammals and chickens provided an increasing percentage of the biomass during the nineteenth century. With one exception, Lot 39, cattle provided the largest amount of biomass, followed by pigs, sheep/goat and chickens. At Lot 39, pork dominated the biomass throughout the Period I tenancy and Period IIa and IIb the Charles and Wilkins residency. Despite the focus on domestic species, wild mammals, wild birds, and to a much lesser extent, fish, were used to vary and supplement the diet. This trend is most pronounced during Period I, when wild birds and mammals comprised the highest percentage of biomass after domestic mammals. There does seem to have been a decreasing use of wild species during Period IIa and IIb, with the exception of Lots 39 and 45. The Period IIb cistern at Lot 39 contains two rabbits, a squirrel and a turkey that are probably associated with the tenant occupation. An even greater diversity of wild bird and mammal species was identified with the Period IIb kitchen midden at Lot 45. This may be related to a possible communal/commercial kitchen that may have served neighborhood residents, including tenants and owners. It is also possible that the higher proportion of wild species at these lots represents personal preferences, choice, seasonality, availability in the marketplace or even the presence of a local hunter.

Pigs, cattle and chickens may have been occasionally kept on or near the Mechanic Street residences and butchered when needed for fresh meat or to provide preserved meats for winter use. Fish and birds (wild and domestic) could also have been purchased in a market, and a few remains that could be characterized as butchering refuse were recovered from Mechanic Street. Nevertheless, laying hens were occasionally consumed at Lots 43 and 45 during the Periods IIa and IIb.

Bone exhibiting cut marks suggests that pigs, and possibly cattle, were occasionally butchered or secondarily portioned on or near the site. It is possible that pork and beef heads and feet arrived at the site as purchased portions (either fresh or preserved) from a market. Sheep/goat remains suggest thatthese portions were probably purchased as retail cuts. Meat cuts indicate that residents ate a full range of beef and pork portions ranging from low meat yield/unit price to high meat yield/unit price. However, most beef cuts indicate that residents of Lot 39, 41, and 43 usually consumed lower cost, higher yield cuts than those at Lot 45. Residents from Lot 45 consumed a wider range of beef and pork cuts, most of which represent more expensive steaks, chops, and roasts than those consumed by their neighbors.

The diversity of meat cuts and food animals present at Lot 45 during the Periods IIa and IIb suggests that either the residents of this address were of higher income than their neighbors, or may reflect the presence of some type of communal/commercial or cafe/boardinghouse situation. Mechanic Street was a major transportation route, the National Road in the early and middle nineteenth century, and adjacent to the C&O Canal basin in the middle and end of the century, and it is possible that the detached kitchen at Lot 45 may have served travelers, workers, and other non-residents. The boardinghouse system that became more prevalent during the nineteenth century may have brought in extra income that allowed for the purchase of higher quality meat cuts and more exotic resources, such as wild birds and deer.

Few differences were found between diets of working class tenants and middle income owners at Mechanic Street. Wild mammals may provide a larger percentage of the biomass on tenant (Lot 39) and owner occupied lots (41/43) during Period I. During Period IIb at Lot 39, wild mammals and domestic chickens comprise higher percentages of biomass than the other Period IIa and IIb occupied lots. This may simply reflect personal preferences of a owner-occupied household that could make such choices in the marketplace. The owner-occupied lots do appear to have a greater variety and range of beef, pork and sheep/goat cuts than those lots occupied by tenants. Tenant-occupied lots have very few meat cuts

of any type, and while at least some cuts are present, they are generally less expensive than those found on owner occupied lots. Based on the diversity of dietary species, the diversity and meat yield rank of beef cuts (including the relative rank of pork cuts) and the quantity of bone and biomass represented in the analyzed assemblages, it is possible that the Period IIb resident owners of Lots 39 and 45 were of higher income, or had the ability to choose from a wider array of available meats in the marketplace than did the border residents. It is also possible that the Lot 45 assemblage represents the mixed refuse of both owner and tenant residents, which resulted in a larger quantity and variety of meats and fowl. It appears that for whatever reason, the residents or consumers at Lot 45 had access, either through a boarding/cafe situation or through higher income, or both, to a wider range of quality or exotic meats and fowl than did the residents of the other lots in the study area.

5.4 Consumer Behavior

Consumer behavior is examined here through the analysis of two categories of data: ceramics and food remains. Ceramic vessels were grouped by street address and period (Table 28) and are discussed in relation to the individual households occupying the lots. As is clear from Table 28, the number of ceramic vessels recovered from Number 45 far exceeded the sample from the other addresses in all periods. Additionally, the number of ceramic vessels is higher in Period I than later. More bone was also found at Number 45 in association with a structure identified on Sanborn Insurance maps as a "kitchen." The presence of the kitchen may also account for the size of the ceramic assemblage.

Table 28. Minimum number of refined ceramic vessels.

Address	Period I	Period IIa	Period IIb	Total
45	81	51	48	180
43	42	17	7	79
41	-	20	7	7
39	23	1	16	40
Total	146	89	78	313

5.4.1 *Comparison of Refined Ceramics by Analytical Unit*

A total of 123 vessels was identified from Period I deposits associated with Numbers 45, 43, and 41 South Mechanic Street (Table 29). The three addresses are combined in this period because they represent the single household of Elnathan Russell. Both tableware and tea or coffee wares were represented in substantial numbers with tea/coffee wares being slightly more prevalent (52.85 percent). The tableware included plates in a variety of sizes, suggesting considerable attention to the setting of the table. Nearly all of the plates were blue or green edge-decorated (Table 30); and, although no sets were identified (a set is defined here as including at least three different vessel types), several groups of matching edge-decorated plates were found as well as hand-painted and transfer-printed matching teawares (Table 31). It is possible that the edge-decorated wares were used in combination after a set was broken, but the variation probably reflects separate set purchases made over time. Edge-decorated dishes were popular and relatively inexpensive during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Exceptional are the blue transfer-printed pitcher and matching 10-inch plate. Transfer-printed dishes were more expensive in this period (Miller 1991). Almost 20 percent of the household's dishes were transfer-printed (Table 30). In addition to the pitcher and plate, transfer-printed vessels included bowls and several saucers, possibly representing a tea set. Tea/coffee wares in the assemblage were generally either monochrome or polychrome hand-painted (Plate 12:a and c).

Table 29. Functional category of refined ceramic vessels by period and address.

Functional Category	Period I						Period IIa						Period IIb					
	45-43-41		39		45		43-41		39		45		43		41		39	
Vessel Form	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TABLEWARE																		
Plate 12"							1	9.09										
Plate 11"	1	1.72																
Plate 10"	7	12.07	2	16.67	1	5.56	4	36.36			1	5.26	1	33.33			1	9.09
Plate 9"	6	10.34	1	8.33	2	11.11	2	18.18			4	21.05					1	9.09
Plate 8"	8	13.79			3	16.67	1	9.09			3	15.79			1	25.00	1	9.09
Plate 7"	2	3.45																
Plate 6"	2	3.45															1	9.09
Plate 5"			1	8.33														
Plate ?	6	10.34	3	25.00	4	22.22					3	15.79			2	50.00	3	27.27
Bowl	20	34.48	3	25.00	7	38.89	1	9.09			7	36.84	2	66.67	1	25.00	3	27.27
Bowl/Saucer							1	9.09										
Pitcher	1	1.72			1	5.56												
Pitcher/Jug	3	5.17																
Jug							1	9.09										
Serving Dish	1	1.72															1	9.09
Lid	1	1.72	2	16.67							1	5.26						
Subtotal	58	100.00	12	100.00	18	100.00	11	90.91			19	100.00	3	100.00	4	100.00	11	100.00
Percentage of Assemblage		47.15		52.17		35.29		29.73				38.00		42.86		50.00		68.75
TEA/COFFEE																		
Cup	25	38.46	4	36.36	10	30.30	16	61.54			14	45.16	3	75.00	3	75.00	1	20.00
Cup/Bowl	1	1.54					1	3.85										
Saucer	39	60.00	7	63.64	23	69.70	9	34.62	1	100.00	17	54.84	1	25.00	1	25.00	4	80.00
Subtotal	65	100.00	11	100.00	33	100.00	26	100.00	1	100.00	31	100.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	5	100.00
Percentage of Assemblage		52.85		47.83		64.71		70.27		100.00		62.00		57.14		50.00		31.25
Total	123		23		51		37		1		50		7		8		16	

Table 30. Refined ceramic vessels by decorative type by period and address.

Decorative Type	Period I						Period IIa				Period IIb							
	45-43-41		39		45		43-41		39		45		43		41		39	
	#	%	#	%	#	%		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Undecorated	17	13.82	2	8.70	2	3.92	2	5.41			1	2.00	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
Edge/Blue	24	19.51	5	21.74	5	9.80	7	18.92			3	6.00	1	14.29	2	28.57	2	12.50
Edge/Green	15	12.20			5	9.80	2	5.41									1	6.25
Sponge/Spatter	2	1.63			6	11.76					2	4.00						
Annular/Mocha	4	3.25	3	13.04	4	7.84	2	5.41			6	12.00	1	14.29	1	14.29		
Painted Monochrome	12	9.76	3	13.04	1	1.96	6	16.22			2	4.00			2	28.57		
Painted Polychrome	24	19.51	5	21.74	9	17.65	10	27.03			2	4.00	2	28.57			1	6.25
Transfer Printed	21	17.07	2	8.70	11	21.57	3	8.11	1	100.00	8	16.00			1	14.29	9	56.25
Plain Ironstone	1	0.81			5	9.80	1	2.70			8	16.00	2	28.57			2	12.50
Molded Ironstone	2	1.63			1	1.96	2	5.41			9	18.00						
Overglaze	1	0.81			1	1.96												
Gilded											2	4.00						
Porcelain, Gilded Polychrome Handpainted															1	14.29		
Porcelain, Gilded-Decal			1	4.35			2	5.41										
Porcelain, Decal			1	4.35														
Porcelain, Molded											2	4.00						
Porcelain, Plain											5	10.00						
Porcelain, Sprig Molded			1	4.35	1	1.96												
Jackfield (imitation)																	1	6.25
Total	123	100.00	23	100.00	51	100.00	37	100.00	1	100.00	50	100.00	7	100.00	7	100.00	16	100.00

Table 31. Ceramic sets and matches by address and period.

Set/Match Number	Ware Type	Vessels	Decoration
Period I	Number 45-43-41 (Elnathan Russell)		
Sets			
1	Pearlware	1 Saucer, 1 Cup, 1 Pitcher (?)	Hand-Painted Polychrome
Matches			
1	Pearlware	2 Plates	Edged, Blue
2	Pearlware	1 Cup, 2 Saucers	Hand-Painted Monochrome Floral
3	Pearlware	2 Plates, 8", 1 Plate 7"	Edged, Blue
4	Pearlware	1 Jug/Pitcher, 1 Plate 10"	Transfer-Printed, Blue
5	Pearlware	2 Saucers	Transfer-Printed, Blue
6	Pearlware	2 Saucers	Edged, Green
7	Pearlware	1 Plate 6", 1 Plate ?	Edged, Blue
8	Pearlware	1 Bowl, 1 Bowl (Period I #45)*	Transfer-Printed, Blue
9	Pearlware	1 Cup, 1 Saucer	Hand-Painted Polychrome Floral
10	Pearlware	1 Saucer, 1 Bowl/Cup, (Period IIa #43)	Hand-Painted Polychrome Floral
Period I	Number 39 (Tenants)		
Matches			
1	Pearlware	1 Plate, 1 Plate/Saucer	Edged, Blue
Period IIa	Number 45 (Abraham Russell)		
Sets			
1	Whiteware	1 Bowl, 2 Cups, 1 Saucer	Sponged, Blue
2	Whiteware	2 Cups, 1 Saucer, 1 Bowl	Hand-Painted, Polychrome Floral
Matches			
1	Pearlware	1 Cup, 1 Saucer	Transfer Printed, Blue
Period IIa	Number 43-41 (Elizabeth Russell)		
Matches			
1	Whiteware	1 Cup, 1 Saucer, 1 Cup (Period IIa #45)	Hand-Painted, Polychrome Floral
2	Pearlware	1 Cup, 1 Saucer, 1 Saucer (Period IIa #45)	Hand-Painted, Polychrome
3	Pearlware	1 Bowl/Cup, 1 Saucer	Hand-Painted, Polychrome Floral
4	Ironstone	1 Saucer, 1 Cup	Decal, Gilt Rim
Period IIb	Number 39 (Wilkins)		
1	Pearlware	1 Plate, 1 Plate/Saucer	Edged, Blue

* Vessels from different addresses and/or periods

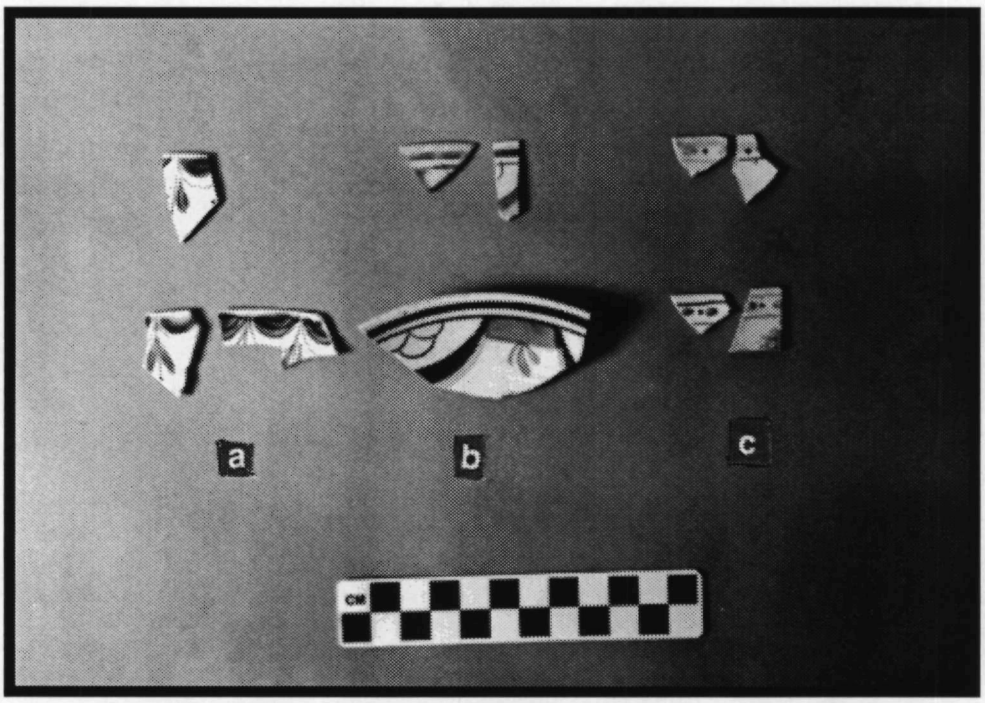


Plate 12. Hand-painted polychrome pearlware vessels: a, cup (vessel 924; 3.13) and saucer (925; 13.3), Period I, Number 45; b, cup (vessel 292; 7.3,7.4,7.6) and saucer (vessel 292; 7.4, 7.13), Period I, Number 43; c, unidentified form (vessel 392; 7.11.2), cup (vessel 528; 12.6), and saucer (vessel 311; 6.12, 7.7), Period I and IIa, Numbers 43 and 45.

The deposits representing Period IIa household at Number 45 included more tea/coffee ware than tableware (Table 29). Edge-decorated plates in a variety of sizes were still in use, but a set of whiteware dishes with sponge-blue decoration, as well as a number of pieces of plain ironstone, had evidently been acquired (Tables 30 and 31; Plate 13: i-l). A whiteware tea set with hand-painted polychrome decoration was also identified (Plate 13: a-e). Pieces from this set had also been found in a deposit dating to the same period behind Number 43-41 South Mechanic Street. Members of the same family are associated with the two lots, but the sharing between households is interesting as is the continued use of these hand-painted wares over a long period of time. Additional cup and saucer sherds decorated with polychrome floral patterns (Plate 13; f-h) suggest that different patterns were used together or the pieces were used in display. A single soft-paste porcelain saucer with hand-painted overglaze decoration was also recovered. It, too, may have been a display piece. The proportion of transfer-printed dishes remained about the same as in Period I (Table 30), but the variety of vessels increased to include plates as well as tea/coffee wares.

Plate 13. Whiteware vessels from Period IIa, Numbers 45 and 43-41. Polychrome hand painted with blue rim band and flowers half red and half blue: a, cup (vessel 838; 13.2); b, cup (vessel 280: 7.4); c, cup/bowl (vessel 828; 13.1); d, saucer (vessel 839; 13.2); e, cup (vessel 217; 10.13). Polychrome hand painted with black rim and red flowers: f, saucer (vessel 218; 10.13). Polychrome hand painted with black rim and red flowers; g, cup (vessel 841; 13.2); h, saucer (vessel 843; 13.2). Blue sponge decorated: i, cup rim and angle (vessel 832; 13.2); j, cup angle (vessel 831; 13.2); k, bowl (vessel 1013; 13.1, 13.2); 1, saucer (vessel 830; 13.1, 3.5.1, 14.1).

The deposits representing Period IIb at Number 45 again included almost twice as many tea/coffee wares as tableware (Table 29). No sets were identified. By Period IIb the household at Number 45 had replaced most, but not all, of its edge-decorated dinner plates. Of the 12 plates identified, only 2 were blue edge-decorated. The rest were either transfer-printed (4), plain blue ironstone (2), undecorated ironstone (2), or molded ironstone (2). It is not clear whether the ironstone represents several sets or a variety of pieces used in combination. Several cups, two plates, a lid, and a saucer were found made of molded ironstone. Cups and saucers were also present in blue ironstone. The combination suggests that by the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the household owned a set or sets of dishes that included matching tea cups and owned separate dishes for tea. That the set or sets were ironstone and that the highest proportion of vessels were either plain or molded ironstone (Table 30) is consistent with the availability and popularity of this type in the post Civil War era.

Three vessels, all probably parts of tea sets, were recovered that demonstrate that this family did not replace all its old dishes with fashionable new ones. A blue transfer-printed saucer matched another saucer found in a Period IIa deposit. Yet another saucer, decorated with a hand-painted polychrome floral design, also matched pieces represented in a Period IIa deposit on the adjacent lot to the north. Another polychrome decorated cup matched pieces from a Period I deposit, also on the adjacent lot. A hard paste porcelain cup with a gold rim and a matching saucer, probably for coffee or tea, was also recovered. Other porcelain vessels included several from a child's tea set.

It is thought that Elnathan Russell and his family lived on the south half of lot 273 (Number 43-41) during the early period, but no one else lived at Number 45. Therefore, the ceramics recovered presumably reflect the Russells' possessions. They owned several varieties of edge-decorated dinnerware, probably used in combination; a few serving dishes; and variously decorated hand-painted teawares, none of which would have been very expensive in the period.

The most common way of assessing the cost of ceramics is to use the Miller ceramic index discussed in section 2.3.3 (Miller 1980). Using the most recently published index values (Miller 1991) and the Miller formula, the ceramic index for the total assemblage for Period I is 1.72 (Table 32). In Period IIa, Elnathan Russell's son, Abraham apparently lived at Number 45 with his young family and took in boarders. This household had acquired a number of plain and transfer-printed ironstone pieces, as well as a set of whiteware decorated with blue sponge decoration; however, the household continued to use edge-decorated dinner plates and polychrome decorated hand-painted teawares. The Russells had pieces from at least two hand-painted tea sets (Plate 13: a-e and f and g) and a number of cups and saucers in other patterns, possibly used for display. The ceramic index for this assemblage is 1.62, slightly lower than in Period I (Table 32). The Period IIb deposit may also reflect Abraham's household. Although he died between 1867 and 1870, his widow, Martha, continued to live at Number 45 into the 1880s. The family continued to own a few edge-decorated plates, but most of their dishes were plain or blue ironstone, a number of them molded. The presence of both plates and cups and saucers in blue ironstone suggests that they had at least one matching set of dishes. While plain ironstone was relatively expensive at mid-century, its cost had come down by the 1880s. The ceramic index for the Period IIb assemblage is 1.57, even lower than for the earlier periods.

Table 32. Ceramic indices by period and address.

Address	Period I	Period IIa	Period IIb
Number 45			
No. Vessels	75	83	45
Mean Index	1.72	1.62	1.57
Number 43			
No. Vessels	36	15	7
Mean Index	1.59	1.51	1.43
Number 41			
No. Vessels	-	20	6
Mean Index		1.43	1.39
Number 39			
No. Vessels	20	1	21
Mean Index	1.45	3.000	1.71

The Period IIa ceramic assemblage from Number 43-41 South Mechanic Street contained a considerably higher proportion of tea wares than tablewares (Table 29). Only eleven pieces of tableware were identified, eight of them plates in various sizes and decorated differently (blue edge, blue transfer-print, molded ironstone). Matching pieces from three hand-painted polychrome decorated tea/coffee sets were identified (Table 31; Plate 14; Plate 12: c; Plate 13: a-e), one that had also been represented by sherds found at Number 45. A matching cup and saucer of ironstone with decal decoration and a gilt rim were also identified. The ironstone would have been a new and fashionable purchase in Period IIa. It may also have been relatively expensive. A noticeable distinction between Period IIa deposits associated with Number 45 and Number 43-41 was the much greater proportion of transfer-printed wares at Number 45 as well as a greater proportion of plain and molded ironstone.

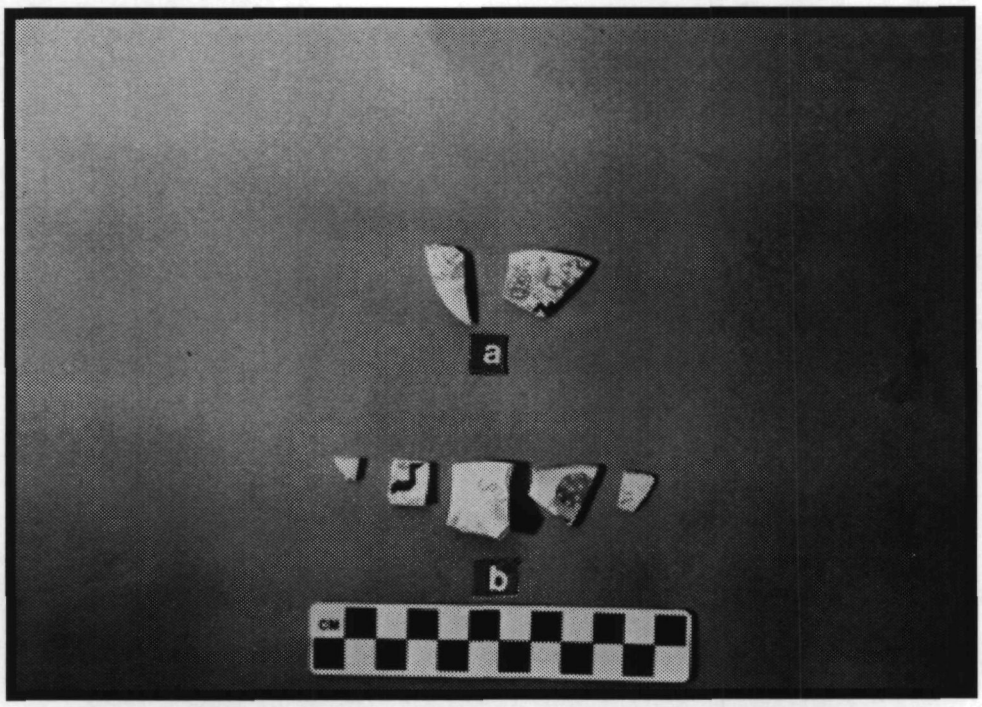


Plate 14. Hand-painted polychrome pearlware vessels: a, cup/bowl (vessel 393; 7.11.2); b, saucer (vessel 278; 7.4), Periods I and IIa, Number 43

Twenty of the vessels dating to Period IIa at Number 43-41 came from the privy at the back of Number 41. Among the ceramics were six plates with edge decoration, an edge-decorated bowl/saucer, and a nearly complete jug made of dipped whiteware (see Yamin et al. 1993: Plate 5). Matching cups and a saucer were identified that had also been represented in a Period IIa deposit at Number 45 (Plate 13: e and f). No ironstone vessels were present in the privy deposit, which may indicate that Elizabeth Russell, a widow with young children, was not as well off as the other Russell household at Number 45 during the same time period. Plain ironstone was fashionable and relatively expensive at mid-century. A single polychrome decorated porcelain cup was present, however. Porcelain is relatively rare at South Mechanic Street. A total of 14 porcelain vessels (4.4 percent) was recorded from all the deposits.

Few ceramic vessels were recovered from deposits dating to Period IIb at Number 43 South Mechanic Street (Table 29). No sets were identified. The one plate recovered was blue edge-decorated; one of the bowls was made of creamware, the other of annular-decorated whiteware. Possible teawares included a plain ironstone cup and saucer, a hand-painted polychrome pearlware cup, and a polychrome floral decorated porcelain cup. There was a higher proportion of molded ironstone and hand-painted polychrome decorated vessels than other decorative types (Table 30) but the sample is too small to be conclusive.

Elizabeth Russell (Elnathan Russell's widowed second wife) and after her death, her step grandson, E. J. Russell and his family, lived at Number 43 South Mechanic Street during Period IIa. The ceramic assemblage relating to these households included some types similar to those present in the other Russell households, as well as a variety of other types. An ironstone decal-decorated cup and saucer with gilt rim was unique, but a hand-painted polychrome cup matched pieces found at Number 45. The ceramic index for Period IIa is also low, perhaps because of the high proportion of hand-painted tea/coffee wares (Table 32) which were not very expensive. It is interesting that these wares are prevalent at South Mechanic Street, suggesting that the tea ceremony and its social concomitants continued to be important here well into the late nineteenth century. Period IIb deposit appears to relate to tenants who were both skilled and unskilled workers.

Only eight vessels were identified associated with Number 41 South Mechanic Street in Period IIb, four of them classified as tableware and four as tea/coffee ware (Table 29). None of them appeared to belong to a set. No ironstone was present in this assemblage either (Table 30), but a hand-painted, polychrome porcelain cup with gilt decoration was identified.

The low ceramic indices for the Period IIa and IIb assemblages associated with Number 41 South Mechanic Street (Table 32) are consistent with the neighborhood. However, the absence of ironstone implies that even smaller expenditures were made for fashionable ceramics by the household or households than by the other households.

About one-fifth of the vessels identified from Period I at Number 39 were plates (Table 29). All but one was blue edge-decorated. The exception, described as a plate/saucer, was molded porcelain with decal and gilt decoration, probably used as a serving plate. Two other probable serving pieces, both lids, came from the lot: one of pearlware, decorated in hand-painted polychrome floral design, and the other, made of porcelain with a decal and stencil design. The presence of serving pieces is unusual within the South Mechanic Street site area and may indicate a more formal lifestyle than that of the families living on the other lots. Matching pieces of blue edge-decorated pearlware were also identified (Table 31). The residents in Period I were renters, including James Sires and a butcher named A. Rogers. Tea/coffee wares associated with these people were hand-painted polychrome and monochrome floral decorated, but there was also a soft-paste porcelain cup with sprig-molded blue decoration and a gilded porcelain plate/saucer decorated with a decal, elegant pieces for the period. Few transfer-printed vessels were present (Table 30).

Only one vessel, a red transfer-printed saucer, was recovered from Period IIa at Number 39; 16 vessels were identified from Period IIb (Table 29), with the highest proportion falling into the tableware category. The only matching pieces were a blue edge-decorated plate and a small plate/saucer (Table 31). The increase in the amount of transfer-printed vessels is noteworthy (Table 30) and is reflected in a relatively high ceramic index for this assemblage (Table 32). Tea/coffee wares were generally not the hand-painted variety seen in the other assemblages from the neighborhood. This may be explained by the fact that, unlike the residents at Numbers 41, 43, and 45, the Wilkins who lived at Number 39 in Period IIb were not related to the Russell family and apparently had different tastes.

The declining mean ceramic index figures for assemblages associated with Numbers 45, 43, and 41 South Mechanic Street (Table 32) suggest that less was spent on the acquisition of dishes as the century progressed. While the evidence could be used to argue that the later households were poorer than the early ones, the documentary record does not support such a conclusion. Three generations of Russell men ran a carriage manufacturing business that began within the project area as a blacksmith/carriage shop in the late 1810s and eventually moved one block east to South Center Street near the corner of Harrison Street. The minimal expenditures made for ceramics and the conservatism demonstrated by the choices made, i.e., the continued use of hand-painted earthenwares, suggests that the social position of a carriage manufacturer in Cumberland was not marked by social display or conspicuous consumption. It is unclear where a justice-of-the-peace/collector fell in the social hierarchy, but the King household also invested little in ceramics for display. The sharing of dishes across generations and across households demonstrated in the assemblages from the Russell-King families suggests a closeness and interdependency within an urban context that may be seen as an adaptation to the increasingly impersonal aspects of urban living.

The Wilkins' family ceramics had a higher ceramic index than the Russell-related households in Period IIb, but neither family's ceramics were costly. Wilkins was a jeweler, and apparently his social position did not necessitate a large investment in fashionable dishes.

5.4.2 *Comparison of Food Remains by Analytical Unit*

The faunal remains from South Mechanic Street reveal an increasing dependence on domestic mammals in combination with a decreasing use of wild mammals. This pattern is consistent with trends over time that have been noted elsewhere (Miller 1984; Reitz 1986). Although the Mechanic Street Site sample is small, there is some evidence that use of chickens increased over time. Laying hens were kept at two of the addresses within the study area in Period I (Number 45), Period IIa (Number 45), and Period IIb (Number 43). The dietary pattern of South Mechanic Street appears to be comparable to other urban sites studied by Reitz (1986:56), a pattern she attributes to availability, rather than to socioeconomic status.

All portions of pig, chicken and cow head, teeth, and foot bones are represented in the archeological deposits. This evidence suggests that some butchering was done on site. This is particularly striking for Number 45 where most portions of the pig and cow carcasses are represented (Table 23). The faunal remains at Number 45, particularly from the Periods I and IIa, far exceed the number recovered elsewhere within the project area. The size of the assemblage reflects the integrity of the deposits (i.e., the sample size), and the proximity of the remains to the kitchen structure suggests relationship to the function of that structure. According to O'Steen's analysis of the assemblage associated with the kitchen (see Section 5.3.3.8), it bears a striking resemblance to an assemblage from an 1899-1910 cafe and market in Nashville, Tennessee. The cafe was located in a urban neighborhood characterized by tenants/boarders and boardinghouses. The documentary record has been interpreted to indicate boarders living in the Russell household at Number 43-41 and 45 South Mechanic Street in 5 of 7 recorded households from 1820 to 1880. The kitchen may have served the expanded household, but it may also have served as a neighborhood restaurant. The number of steaks recorded at Number 45 (20 in Period IIa and 26 in Period IIb) is high by comparison to other archeological sites, which may be explained as a reflection of meals prepared for individual paying customers.

The floral remains recovered at the Mechanic Street Site included numbers of succulent, edible fruits (Section 5.3.2), suggesting canning and/or wine making and preserving as jams, or jellies. Apple, cherry, fig, peach, plum, eight possible cultigens, and one naturally occurring berry that could have been prepared in this fashion were recovered. While the richest sample of floral remains came from the privy at Number 43-41, it is not unreasonable to suppose that canning was a neighborhood practice. It would appear that women contributed significantly to the South Mechanic Street household economies, taking in boarders, providing meals for money, and putting up preserves.

5.4.3 *Transportation Networks and the Distribution of Mass Produced Merchandise*

Cumberland was a transportation hub, and it was expected that consumer goods would reflect the connections east and west of the small city. With the expectation of seeing changes over time relating to the opening of the National Road and Baltimore Turnpike first and then the railroad and C & O Canal, information from ceramics and bottle embossments was used to examine trade. Similar approaches, focusing specifically on bottle embossments, have been used elsewhere (Adams 1976; Schuyler 1980; Baugher-Perlin 1982; Cheek et al. 1983; Cheek et al. 1991), providing data on patterns that might be compared to the pattern seen at South Mechanic Street.

5.4.3.1 Place of Manufacture: Ceramics and Glass

Of the 21 maker's marks that were identified on ceramics, six came from the assemblage associated with Period I (1790-1830). All of these, including Rathbone, Rogers, Davenport, and Clews, relate to wares made in Great Britain, during the late eighteenth or nineteenth centuries (see Table 33 for a listof marks). The presence of imported wares in Cumberland in this period is not surprising. The Baltimore Turnpike reached Cumberland in the 1820s, replacing trade via the Potomac (dredged in the late eigh-

teenth century) or by pack animals (Yamin et al. 1993:12). The maker's mark from the Buffalo pottery (ca. 1905) seems to be intrusive although there were at least four potters working in Buffalo by 1850s.

Table 33. Maker's marks by period.

CERAMICS
Period I (1790-1840)

Lot 7.3	Fragment of Staffordshire impressed "M.M." Also reads "NPOR". Unidentified.
Lot 7.3	Buffalo pottery, ca. 1905.
Lot 9.11	Version of Milkmaid pattern. Thos. Rathbone and Co. (1810-1845), Edinburgh, Scotland.
Lot 12.7	"ROGE..." probably Rogers. John and George Rogers (1784-1815) or John Rogers and Son (1815-1842), Staffordshire.
Lot 13.4	"Herculaneum" pottery of Liverpool (1793-1841).
Lot 13.4	M.M. probably James and Ralph Clews (1815-1834), Staffordshire.

Period IIa (1840-1870)

Lot 3.4	"MESINA" design of Wood and Challinor (1828-1843), Staffordshire.
Lot 5.11	M.M. with crown. Staffordshire, unidentified.
Lots 10.2, 10.13	Small imprinted workman's mark.
Lot 10.3	Inscribed "PAT Nov 25 72 PAT FEB 11 75".
Lot 12.6	Impressed mark"...T GOODS."
Lot 13.2	M.M. fragment "...Port" Davenport (1794-1887), Staffordshire.
Lot 13.2	Retailer's Mark "Warren." Samuel Warren 28 Dame Street, Dublin (1835-61).
Lot 13.2	"Dillon." Dillon, Francis (1834-1843), Cobridge, Staffordshire.
Lots 13.1, 13.2, 3.5.1	Fragment of impressed Greek cross. Used by Burgess and Campbell of Trenton (est. 1860) but appears to be printed rather than impressed

Period IIb (1870-1912)

Lot 5.9.1 Fragment of urn and anchor. Probably used by one of the Ridgeway Firms (1830-79), Staffordshire, which shared designs.

Period III (1912-1930)

Lot 7.1Buffalo pottery, M.M., ca. 1905.

Lot 7.1 " Ironstone/...GWOOD/CHINA," one above other. WEDGWOOD (w/out 'E') Bridgwood, Collingwood are possibilities, all Staffordshire.

Lot 12.1 "Homer Laughlin" East Liverpool, Ohio (1877-present), probably example of 'Genesee' tableware c. 1915.

Lot 15.1 Fragment of urn and anchor. Probably used by one of the Ridgeway Firms (1830-79), Staffordshire, which shared designs.

Lot 15.9 M.M. "Charles Allerton and Sons" (1859-1942), Staffordshire.

BOTTLES
Period IIb (1870-1912)

Lot 12.3 "Dent" "Docent" Saml. T. Walcott, Baltimore, Md.

Period III (1912-1930)

Lot 3.1 "Edelweiss" on body, "Schoenhofon, Chicago" on base.
Lot 12.1 D.O. Cunningham Glass Co., Pittsburgh, PA. 1882-1937.
Lot 12.1 "Independent Brewery of Pittsburgh" on body.
Lot 12.1 "Registered, Cumberland" on body.
Lot 12.1" Cumberland..."Nitar."
Lot 14.1 Oil City Glass Co., Oil City, PA. 1952-1969.
Lot 14.2 Owens Bottle Co., Charleston, SC. Since 1940.
Lot 15.2 Thatcher Manufacturing Co., Elmira, NY. Since 1900.
Lot 15.3" Rod" Cumberland.
Lot 15.9 "Half Pint Tri-State Sanitary Milk Co.", Cumberland, Md.
Lot 15.9 Crystal Dairy w. clover leaf? Warren Glassworks Co.?

Phase IV (1930-1960)

Lot 4.1 Jeanette Glass Co., Jeannette, PA. Since 1901.
Lot 11.1 Diamond Glass Co., Royersford, PA. Since 1924.
Lot 11.1 "Garters No. 5 Made in U.S.A."
Lot 11.1 Stroh, Detroit Registered.

A larger number of marks were identified for Period IIa (1830-1870). Of the nine marks, only four could be specifically connected to Staffordshire, England: Dillon, Davenport, and Wood and Challnor, and a portion of a crown. One mark identifies an Irish retailer Samuel Warren. The one other identifiable mark was American, and Burgess and Campbell of Trenton, New Jersey. Three additional marks could not be identified (Table 33).

The diversity of sources associated with Period IIa residents at South Mechanic Street is interesting. As discussed in Section 5.4.1, the neighborhood was generally conservative and residents do not appearto have invested much in ceramic possessions. The diversity is not surprising when considered in the context of transportation improvements. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland in 1842 and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal opened at Cumberland in 1850.

Only one mark from Staffordshire was identified on ceramics from Period IIb (1870-1912). One additional manufactures mark was found on a glass bottle from Baltimore. Little can be concluded from this sample. In Period III (1912-1930) there are slightly more British than American marks, 3 to 2. The Staffordshire pieces may be heirlooms from the past, intrusive into these deposits.

Eleven marked bottles were found in Period III (1912-1930) deposits. Five of them came from Number 45 South Mechanic Street, and six from Number 39. Because the samples are small, however, distinctions between the properties are not considered significant and they have been lumped together for discussion. It is not surprising that the most marks were identified from Numbers 45 and 39, since many more bottles were associated with these properties than with the other two properties. Of the total 147 bottles recovered, 74 (37.2 percent) came from Number 45 and 87 (43.7 percent), from Number 39.

Of the 7 bottles marked with retailers' names rather than manufactures' names, 4 (25 percent) represent Cumberland firms and 2 (31 percent) represent non-local firms, one from Pittsburgh (Table 33). All 4 of the manufacturers were non-Cumberland businesses and included Pittsburgh and Oil City, Pennsylvania, Elmira, New York, and Charleston, South Carolina. The most noteworthy pattern in the assemblage is the lack of eastern cities for either retail or manufacturing sources. The lack of interaction with Baltimore is particularly noteworthy, suggesting that state affiliation and even convenient transportation (the canal and railroad) were less important in determining trade than proximity (Pittsburgh is only 50 miles from Cumberland). It is possible that a westward orientation, established in the Colonial period by Braddock's Road (Yamin et al. 1993:10) and strengthened with the opening of the National Road in 1818, set precedents which endured even after connections to the east were well established.

The four bottles recovered from Period IV deposits (1930-1960) reaffirm this trend. The one identifiable business and the two manufacturing firms are located north and west of Cumberland

5.4.3.2 Comparison with Other Centers on the Canal

Harpers Ferry, which is located on the western bank of the Potomac just inside the West Virginia state line and mid-way between Baltimore and Cumberland, appears to have maintained stronger ties to the eastern seaboard than Cumberland. According to recent research (Lucas 1993:8.6), "the arrival of the canal and railroad transformed the community and its relationship to the rest of the country. . . . The coming of rail transportation allowed people the opportunity to travel to cities like Baltimore much more quickly than by stage coach. People could begin to think of travel in terms of hours instead of days. The costs of shipping goods also decreased due to this new link to the outside world." While no comparative data are presented to support these reasonable claims, the data from South Mechanic Street do not suggest that the coming of the railroad and canal to Cumberland had similar effects on consumption. The percentage of imported ceramics as compared to domestically produced redware and stoneware, for instance, is no greater for early deposits than for deposits dating to Period IIa, which postdates the arrival of the new transportation links.

The lack of bottles marked "Baltimore" (or even "Philadelphia" or "New York") in the South Mechanic Street deposits is another indication that Cumberland was not dependent on eastern trade networks for its supply of consumer goods. The bottles recovered during archaeological investigations along Baltimore Street by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology in 1989 were, with one exception, all Baltimore businesses (Ward 1989:27-32). All date to the turn of the twentieth century, and similar

specimens could have found their way into Period IIb deposits at South Mechanic Street if they had been locally available. The Baltimore data as well as comparable data from New York (Baugher-Perlin 1980; Schuyler 1980; Salwen and Yamin 1990), and Washington, D.C. (Cheek et al. 1983; Cheek et al. 1991) suggest that bottles in a cosmopolitan center are more likely to reflect local retailers. In theNew York and Baltimore sites, local retailers were represented on at least 78 percent of the embossed bottles. In Washington, D.C., which was less of a commercial and manufacturing center, 68 percent reflect local retailers. In Cumberland, only 50 percent (4 of 8 embossed bottles) were local retailers. This reflects both the lack of size of Cumberland and its ties to the western cities. Of 4 embossed bottles from outside of Cumberland, only one was from the eastern seaboard.

5.4.4 *Summary and Conclusions*

The data on consumer behavior among the residents of four lots along South Mechanic Street during the nineteenth century paint a picture of a conservative neighborhood. Consumer purchases reflect strong family ties and adherence to long-established social patterns (such as the tea ceremony). The residents at South Mechanic Street do not seem to have been concerned with acquiring the newest available goods. Although Cumberland was a transportation hub by mid-century, purchasing patterns do not reflect the acquisition of newly available goods. Figures 57 to 59 show the manufacturing date ranges for ceramics recovered from Period IIa deposits associated with Numbers 45, 43, and 41. (Only two vessels were identified from Number 39 with known manufacturing date ranges, the latest beginning in 1830.) The ceramic assemblage demonstrates the disinclination to buy new-style wares. The latest beginning date for a ceramic type in the assemblage from Period IIa is 1848, but the most types have beginning dates before 1830 in Period I. It is apparent that whatever disposable income was available to the South Mechanic Street residents, it was not being spent on fancy dishes. The evidence from food remains is typical for an urban neighborhood where, in general, availability has more to do with what was being consumed than socioeconomic status. No specific ethnic preferences are suggested by the food remains, but the presence of many fruits suggests that home canning was possibly a reflection of class. The prevalence of steaks in the Period IIa and IIb deposits at Number 45 probably reflects meals being provided to paying customers in the kitchen, possibly a cafe, at the middle of the lot.

5.5 Public Health

Issues of public health had a direct effect on the quality of life of the residents of Cumberland. Two health-related issues were examined: the amount of gnawing on bone (an indirect measure of its exposure and the presence of scavengers) and the frequency of rat remains; and the kinds and densities of parasites. The analysis of the faunal remains indicated that the bones had not usually been exposed to scavenging animals. Rodent or carnivore gnawing occurred in low frequency in all periods. This evidence contrasts with that from the urban site at Francis Scott Key Park in Washington, D.C. This bone assemblage is particularly useful for comparison because it is the residue of a restaurant (Abel et al. 1993). Approximately 20 percent of the assemblage had gnaw marks (Raymer and O'Steen 1993:15-16), compared to 1 percent for the Cumberland assemblage. These data suggest that there were relatively few scavengers at the Mechanic Street Site and that the bone was not generally left exposed on the surface compared to a late nineteenth-century urban commercial site.

The frequency of rat remains is taken as an indication of the relative frequency of these animals in the house lots. The number of identified rat bone pieces was divided by the number of vertebrate mammal bone pieces. Rat bone frequency varies from zero percent to 1.4 percent in yard deposits and from zero percent to 6.7 percent in feature deposits. In Period I, the Elnathan Russell assemblage has .53 percent compared to the tenant assemblage at 1.0 percent. In Period IIa the Abraham Russell assemblage has

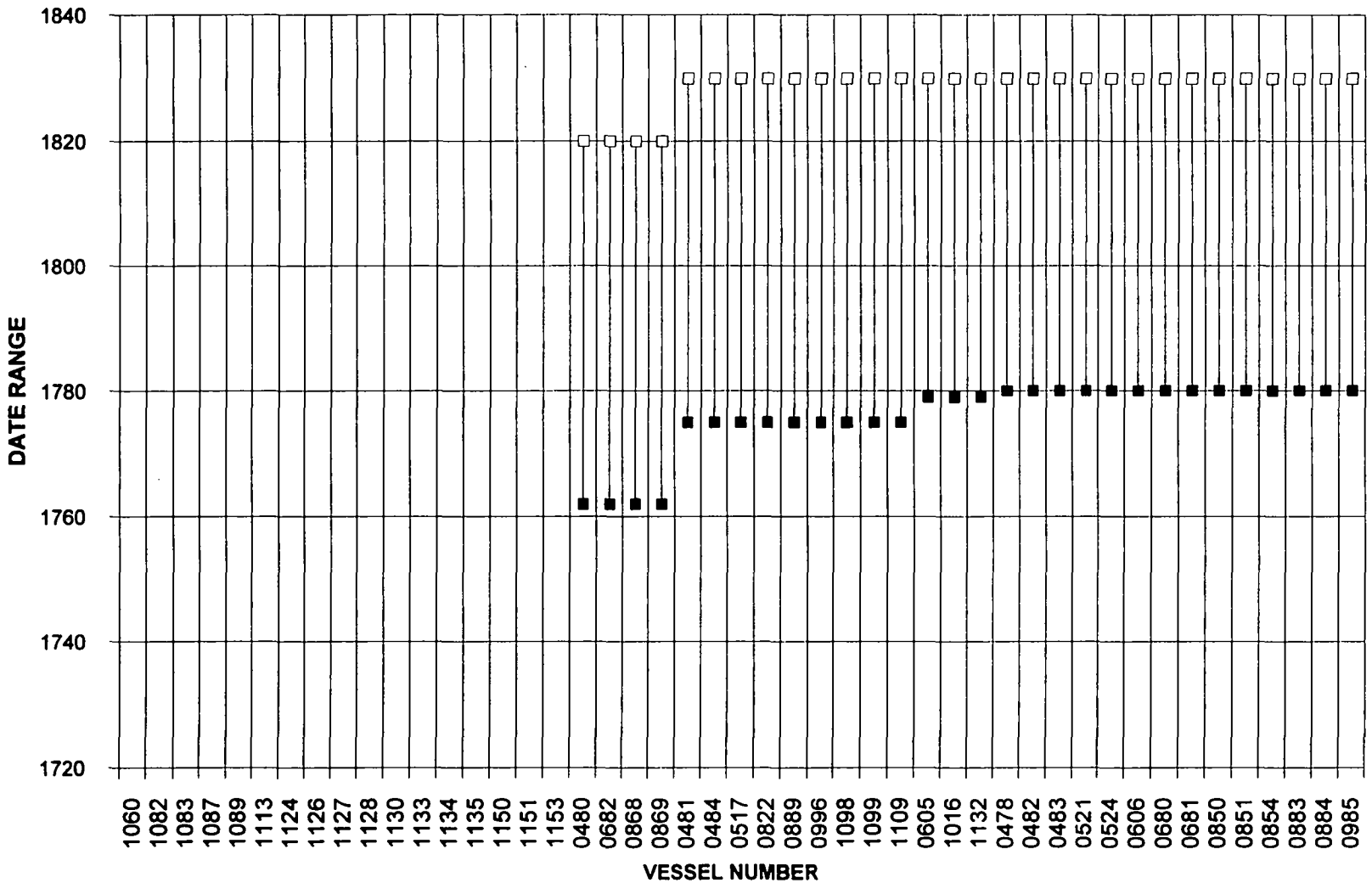


Figure 57(a). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street.

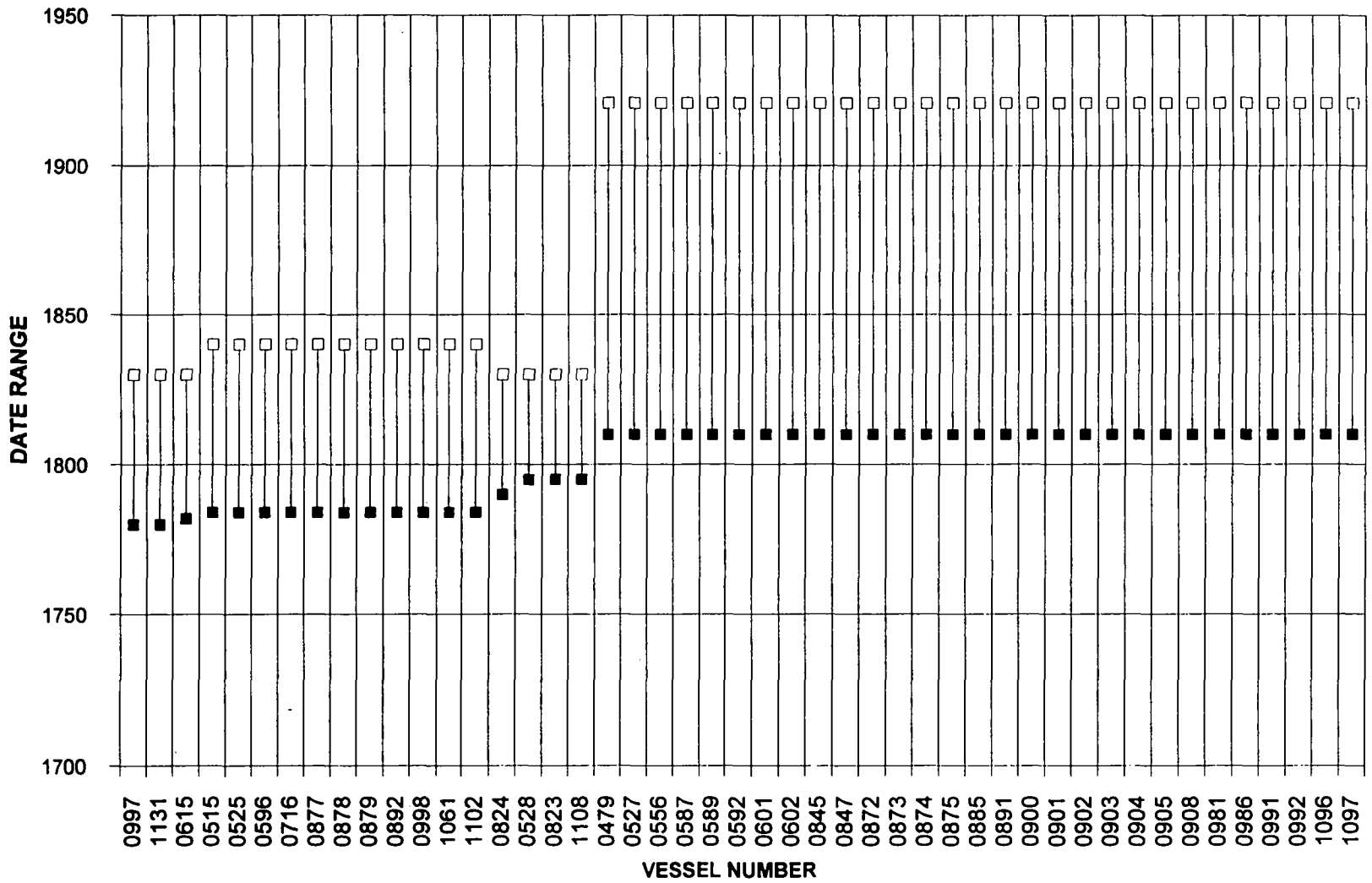


Figure 57(b). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street.

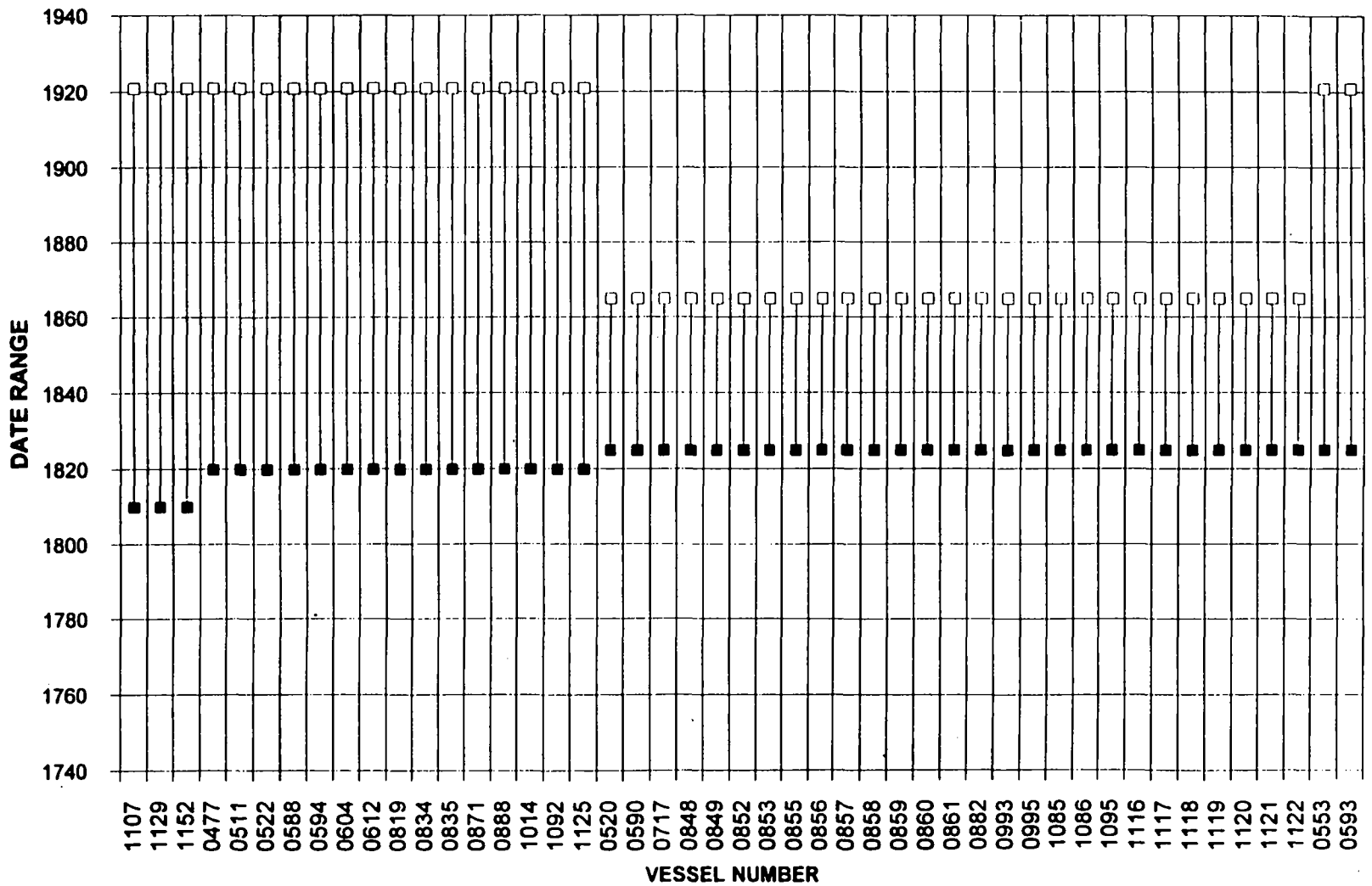


Figure 57(c). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street.

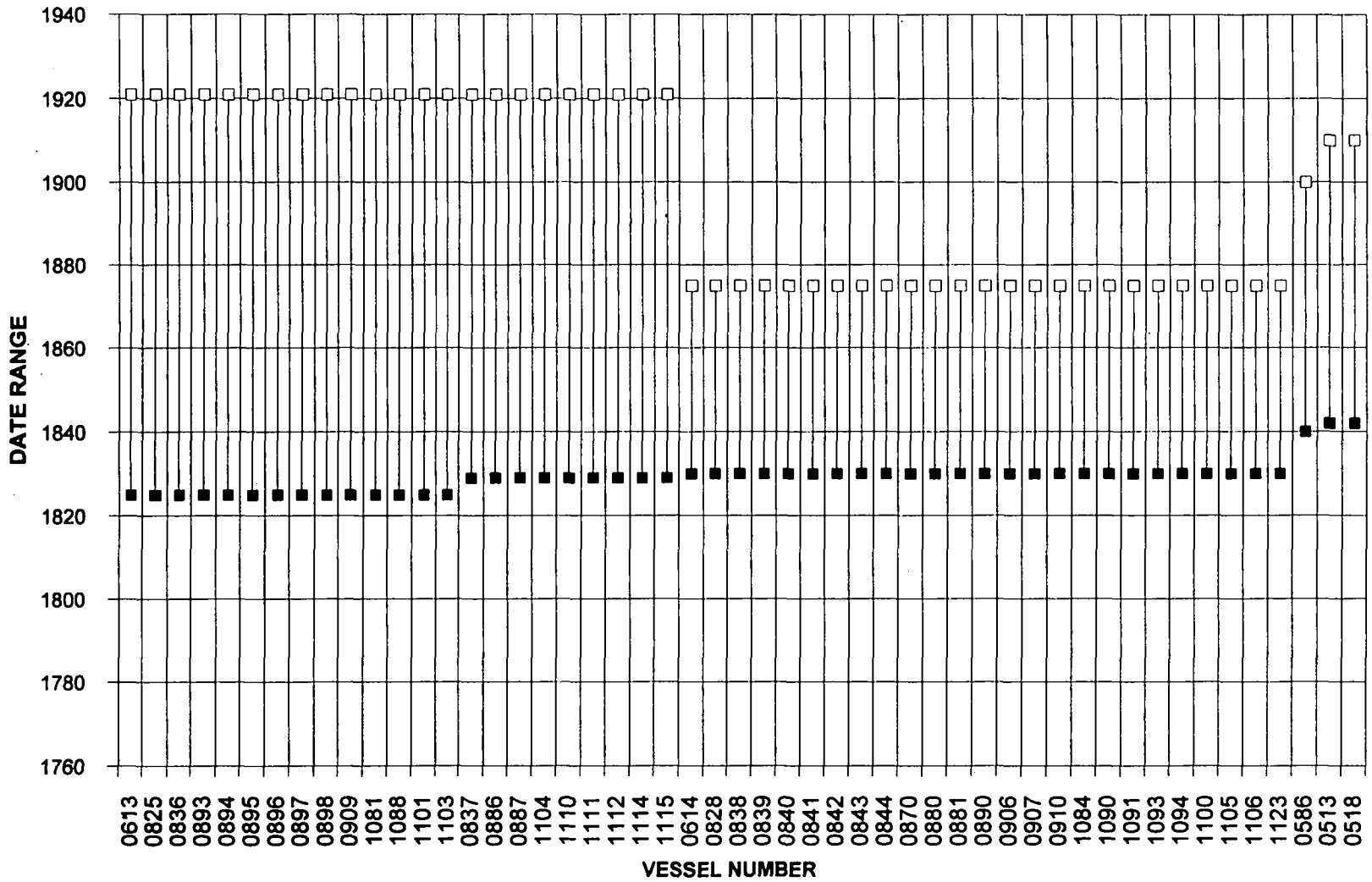


Figure 57(d). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 45 South Mechanic Street.

Figure 57(e). Number 45 list of ceramic ware types by vessel.

480	Plain Creamware
682	Plain Creamware
868	Plain Creamware
869	Plain Creamware
481	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
484	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
517	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
822	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
889	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
996	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
1098	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
1099	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
1109	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
605	Unidentified Pearlware
1016	Unidentified Pearlware
1132	Plain Pearlware
478	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
482	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
483	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
521	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
524	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
606	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
680	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
681	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
850	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
851	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
854	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
883	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
884	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
985	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
997	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
1131	Annular Pearlware, Engine Turned
615	Engine-Turned Pearlware
515	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
525	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
596	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
716	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
877	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
878	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
879	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
892	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
998	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
1061	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
1102	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
824	Brown Transfer-Printed Pearlware
528	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
823	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
1108	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
479	Annular Whiteware
527	Plain Whiteware
556	Plain Whiteware
587	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
589	Plain Whiteware
592	Plain Whiteware
601	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
602	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
845	Annular Whiteware
847	Annular Whiteware
872	Annular Whiteware
873	Annular Whiteware
874	Molded Whiteware
875	Plain Whiteware
885	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
891	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
900	Annular Whiteware, Engine Turned
901	Sprig Molded Whiteware
902	Plain Whiteware
903	Plain Whiteware
904	Plain Whiteware
905	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
908	Annular Whiteware
981	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
986	Annular Whiteware
991	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
992	Molded Whiteware
1096	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
1097	Plain Whiteware
1107	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
1129	Annular Whiteware
1152	Hand-Painted Whiteware, Black
477	Sponged Whiteware, Red
511	Sponged, Stamped Whiteware
522	Sponged, Stamped Whiteware
588	Sponged, Stamped Whiteware
594	Sponged Whiteware, Blue
604	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
612	Sponged Whiteware, Blue
819	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
834	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
835	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
871	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
888	Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1014	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1092	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1125	Black Transfer-Printed Whiteware
520	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
590	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
717	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
848	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
849	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
852	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
853	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
855	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
856	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
857	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
858	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
859	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
860	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
861	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
882	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
993	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
995	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1085	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1086	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1095	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1116	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1117	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1118	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1119	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1120	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1121	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
1122	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
553	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
593	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
613	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
825	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware

836	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
893	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
894	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
895	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
896	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
897	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
898	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
909	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1081	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1088	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1101	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1103	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
837	Red Transfer-Printed Whiteware
886	Dark Green Transfer-Printed Whiteware
887	Red Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1104	Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1110	Red Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1111	Red Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1112	Red Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1114	Mulberry Transfer-Printed Whiteware
1115	Mulberry Transfer-Printed Whiteware
614	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
828	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
838	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
839	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
840	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
841	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
842	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
843	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
844	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
870	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
880	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
881	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
890	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
906	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
907	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
910	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1084	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1090	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1091	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1093	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1094	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1100	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1105	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1106	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
1123	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
586	Annular Yellowware, Slipped Dots
513	Flow Black Whiteware
518	Flow Black Whiteware

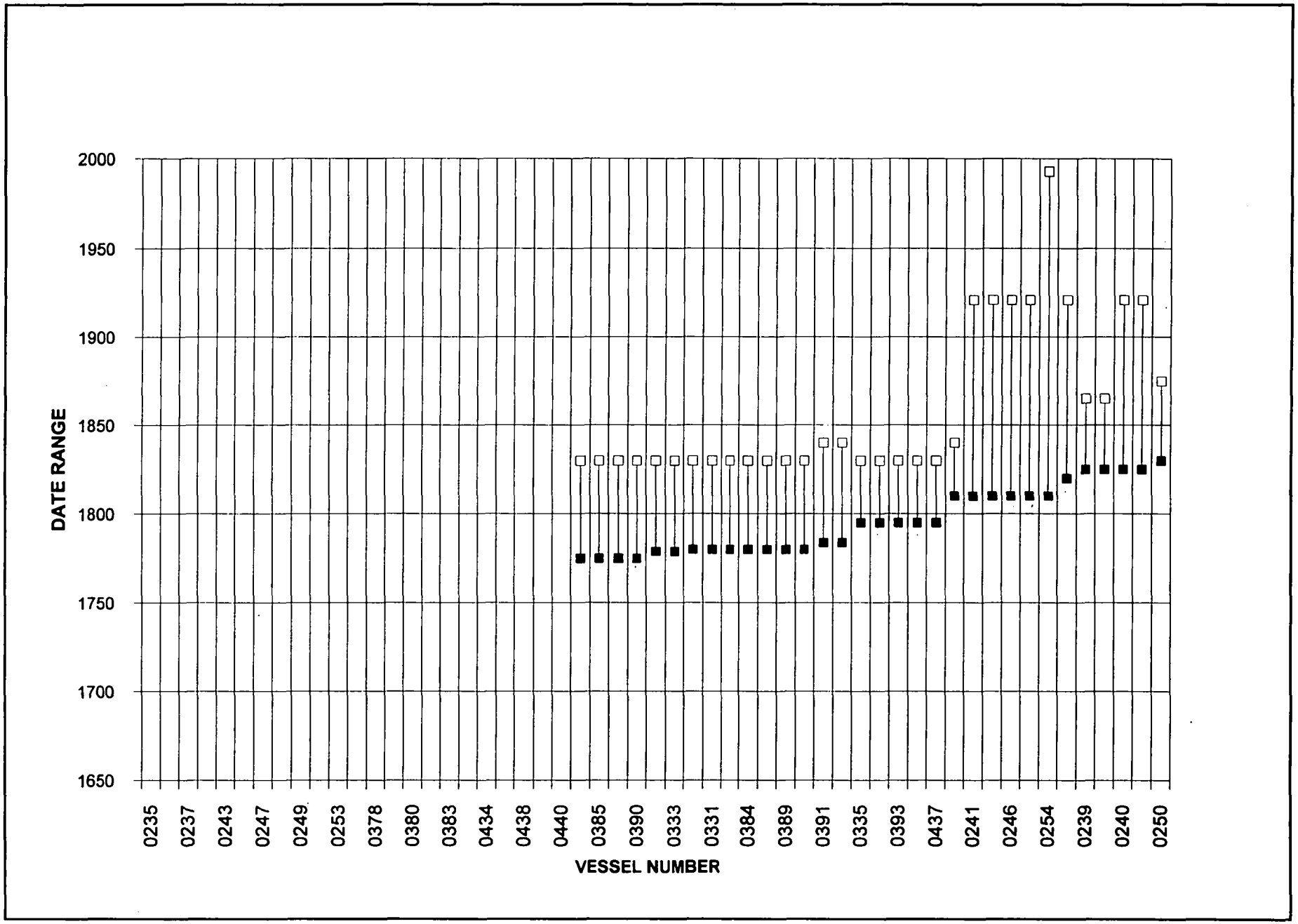


Figure 58(a). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 43 South Mechanic Street.

Figure 58(b). Number 43 list of ceramic ware types by vessel.

440	Brown Glazed Redware
385	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
390	Hand-Painted Monochrome Pearlware
333	Plain Pearlware
331	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
384	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
389	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
391	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
335	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
393	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
437	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
241	Plain Whiteware
246	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
254	Molded Whiteware
239	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
240	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
250	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware

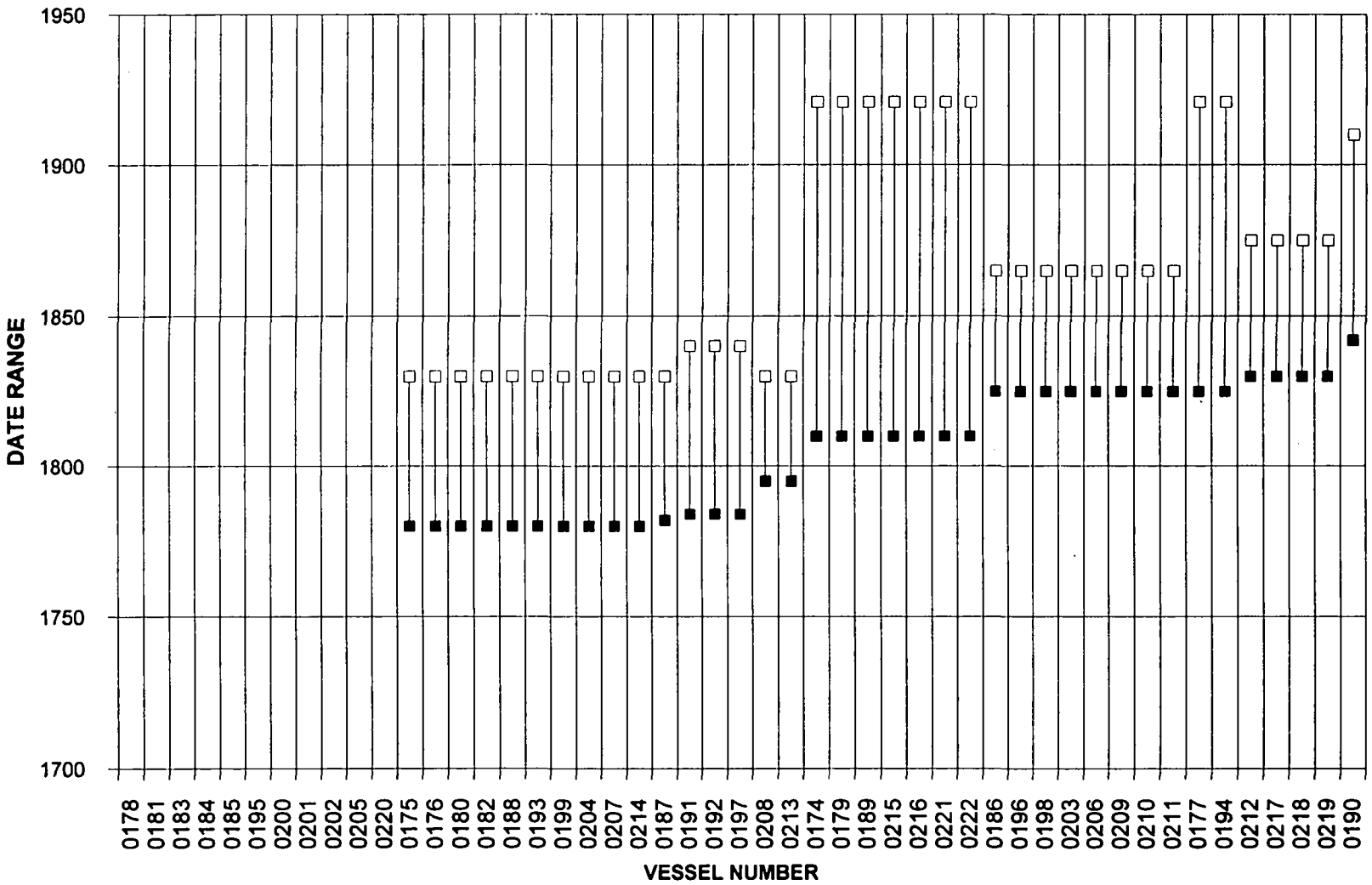


Figure 59(a). Manufacturing date ranges for ceramic vessels from Period IIa Deposits at Number 41 South Mechanic Street.

Figure 59(b). Number 41 list of ceramic ware types by vessel.

175	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
176	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
180	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
182	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
188	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
193	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
199	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
204	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
207	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
214	Edge-Decorated Pearlware
187	Engine Turned Pearlware, Green and Tan
191	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
192	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
197	Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware
208	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
213	Hand-Painted Polychrome Pearlware
174	Plain Whiteware
179	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
189	Plain Whiteware
215	Hand-Painted Monochrome Whiteware
216	Annular Whiteware, Mocha, Slip-Trailed
221	Plain Whiteware
222	Plain Whiteware
186	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
196	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
198	Edge-Decorated Whtieware
203	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
206	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
209	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
210	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
211	Edge-Decorated Whiteware
177	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
194	Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware
212	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
217	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
218	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
219	Hand-Painted Polychrome Whiteware
190	Flow Blue Whiteware

zero percent compared to the .3 percent of Elizabeth Russell. In Period IIb the Russell-King assemblage has 1.2 percent compared to tenant deposits at Number 43 with .7 percent. Only features 21 from Period IIb and 19 from Period III contain rat remains at 6.7 and 4.9 percent, respectively. One would expect these figures to be relatively high, since a whole rat may have been disposed of in a pit or, in the case of feature 19, the cistern, suffered a natural death. The remains would probably have been sheltered from dispersal and destruction processes that would have occurred on the surface of a site. Thus, the highest frequencies of rat remains are associated with Number 45 in Periods IIa and IIb, the periods when there was a separate kitchen that may have been serving meals to boarders and perhaps to people outside the household. The deposits on lots that did not have the kitchen, or were probably earlier than the kitchen ranged, from zero to .7 percent. For comparison, the frequency of rat remains in the deposits at the Francis Scott Key Park site in Washington, D. C., are similar for the yard deposits at .5 percent. However, spaces under the house at the park site, which would have been protected and may have included rat dens, had higher percentages, from 1.7 to 5.7 percent.

In summary, the data on gnawing suggest that there were fewer scavengers, including rats, in at the Mechanic Street Site than in Washington, D.C., at the Francis Scott Key Park Site. On the other hand, the percentage of rat remains is higher in yard deposits in Cumberland, implying more rats at this site, than in the Washington site. It is uncertain what these differences mean for two sites in such different contexts. It is clear, however, that the assemblages with the kitchen had higher frequencies of rats. This may imply a decline in the standard of cleanliness and a potential increase in the frequency of animal-borne disease in Cumberland after the kitchen was operating.

The parasite study (Appendix VI) found two kinds of parasite ova (Ascaris or round worm and Trichuris or whipworm) in the fecal deposits in the Period IIa privy. The privy was on the property inhabited by Elizabeth Russell and her two boys (USCP 1850). Other people may have also used the privy. Abraham Russells' household contained his family as well as boarders, and there is the evidence of the cross-mended sherds in the yard of Abraham and the privy on Number 43-41.

The conclusions of the parasite study suggest that the variety of individuals, adults and children, family-members and boarders, make it difficult to evaluate the severity of the infestation in any individual. The ova could have been deposited by one individual with a heavy infestation or by several individuals with more minor infestations. As with many diseases, heavy infestation would have affected children more seriously than adults. With this in mind, the census data were reviewed to see if any children died in the period to which the privy is assigned. There are two possibilities where a young child may have died between censuses. The data come from the 1830 census of the Elnathan Russell household and the 1840 census of the Elizabeth Russell household. In the 1830 census there are two males 0 to 5 years. In the 1840 census there are three young males: one aged 5 to 10 years and two aged 10 to 20 years, implying the birth of a new son during the decade in which Elnathan Russell died, but presumably before he died. In the 1850 census, his widows's household includes only two males of the appropriate age. It is likely that the youngest son died during the decade between 1840 and 1850. It is not, of course, unusual for children to die young during this period in history. Whether his death was aided by a heavy parasite infestation is not known; however, it is suggestive that during this time of stress (the death of the husband and the parasite infestation) that a young child appears to have died.

5.6 Regional Comparisons

5.6.1 *Redware Analysis*

Ceramics recovered from the Mechanic Street Site included a large collection of locally produced redware. In fact, locally produced redware accounts for 24 percent of the ceramic assemblage recovered from the Mechanic Street Site. Understanding the role of redwares in the ceramic assemblage is important to understanding the material culture of the site.

5.6.1.1 Historical Background

Documentary research revealed that a pottery run by Jacob Neff and Emanuel Easter was located along North Mechanic Street, from 1800 through the 1870s. Research of deed records indicate that Emanuel Easter came into possession of this property and the pottery in 1828 after the death of Jacob Neff. In a deed dated March 10, 1828, Mary Easter, the wife of Emanuel inherited several parcels of land including lots in Cumberland from her father Jacob Neff (ACDB:O/47). Emanuel Easter may have been a member of Jacob Neff's household by 1820. Easter would have been 17 in 1820, and Neff's household included a male 16 to 18 years old (USCP 1820). The 1820 census listing for Neff's household also indicates that three members were employed as manufacturers. Jacob was probably one of these, and Easter and another member of the household were probably apprenticed to Neff. Neff died in 1828, and his daughter Mary Neff Easter inherited the pottery. Emanuel Easter is listed as head of a household of eight in the 1830 census and head of household of seven in 1840 (USCP 1830, 1840). The 1850 census, the first to list age, occupation, and birthplace, lists Emanuel as a 47-year-old potter, born in Pennsylvania. Mary, also 47, was born in Maryland. Their children were Margaret, 22; Jacob, 18; and Anna, 9 (USCP 1850). In the 1860 listing, Emanuel and his wife, Mary, are listed, along with their 18-year-old daughter Annie. Two other women are listed, one of whom is listed as a potter, probably apprenticed to Emanuel (USCP 1860).

In the 1870 census, Emanuel Easter was listed as a retired potter (USCP 1870). The 1877 tax assessment suggests that the Easter pottery still operated at the time of Easter's death (in 1877). The assessment lists the value of Easter's lot on North Mechanic Street at $912; improvements to Number 132 and 134, $800 and $1,712; stock pottery, $100; and household, $50 (ACTB 1877).

5.6.1.2 Artifact Analysis

Description and analysis of the redware follows the typological system developed by Charles Hulse. His laboratory was visited and visual comparisons made between his redware collection and that from Mechanic Street. Hulse's work in the only comprehensive archeological study of late eighteenth and-nineteenth century redwares in the area from Cumberland to Frederick and in the adjacent areas of Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. Hulse's study derived from his work with the redwares made by the Weis family of Sheperdstown, West Virginia, which, like Cumberland, is located on the Potomac, but approximately 60 miles further east. Hulse defined 10 diagnostic rim forms and five diagnostic base forms, each with form variations. While he has some chronological information on the appearance of certain forma and glazes, it is not formalized (Charles Hulse, 1993, personal communication).

Analysis of the Mechanic Street redware shows that rim styles and glaze types similar to the redware produced by the Weis family of Sheperdstown from 1781 to 1901, were being used by the Cumberland potters, Jacob Neff and his apprentice Emanuel Easter. Approximately 80 percent of the redware recovered from the Mechanic Street Site is similar in type that of the Weis family tradition. However, the redware produced by the Cumberland potters shows evidence of individual style and a different base treatment than that produced by the Weis family.

Hulse traces the Weis pottery tradition of Shepherdstown to its originator, John George Weis, who arrived in the Hagerstown area ca. 1770. Weis was the son of a clergyman who was associated with the Moravian-Schwenkfelders in Pennsylvania, known to maintain strong ties to the Old World. It was with a member of this group that Weis was apprenticed and learned his trade. Previous research of the Shenandoah Valley pottery industry indicates that the traditions originated in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania and were brought into the valley by individual potters. Comparison of Pennsylvania and German vessels shows that the Pennsylvania pottery tradition had strong ties to the German Palatinate. It is not surprising that the early pottery created by the Weis family shows strong Germanic influences (Hulse 1990).

It is not known where Cumberland potter Jacob Neff spent his early years or where he learned the pottery trade. Emanuel Easter lists Pennsylvania as his birthplace, but it appears that he came to Cumberland at an early age. According to Lowdermilk, Easter learned the pottery trade from Jacob Neff during his apprenticeship (Lowdermilk 1878:283).

A comparison of post-1800 Weis slipwares and those recovered from the Mechanic Street Site reveals that the Cumberland potters were also influenced by Germanic pottery traditions. Slip-decorated vessels recovered from the Mechanic Street Site are shallow and footless and have simple rim treatments similar to those attributed to the Weis family. Decorations found on these vessels consist of wavy bands and geometric designs in white, green, and dark brown slip (Plate 15).

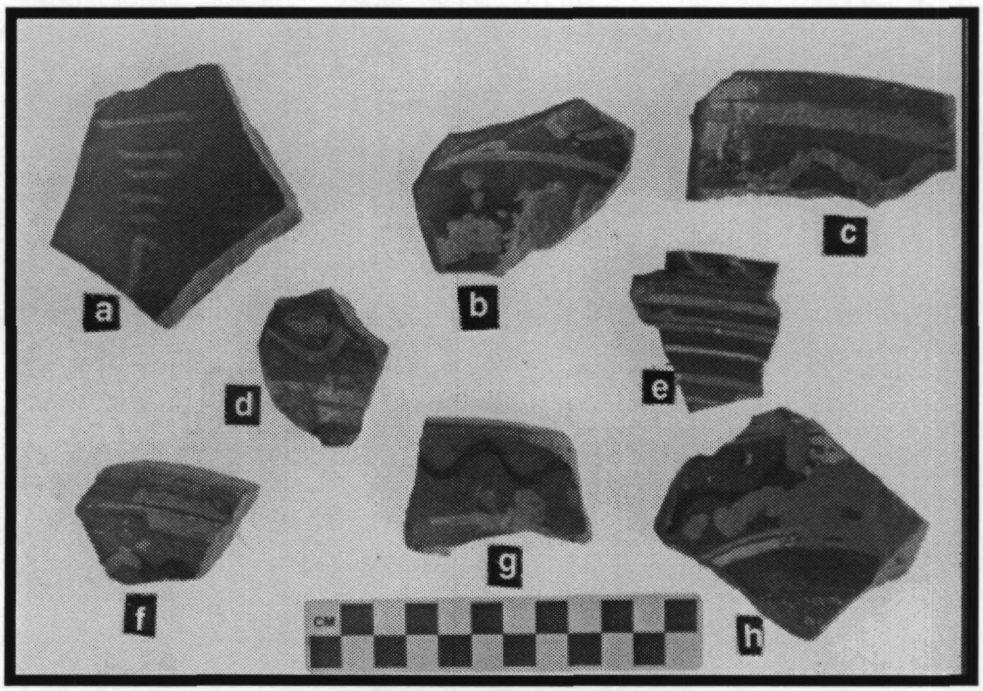


Plate 15. Locally-produced redware showing slip-trailed decoration: a (2.25), b (3.5.5), c (1.11), d (3.5.5), e (2.15), f (12.6), g (1.9), h (1.11).

In Hulse's classification, each rim or base type can be considered as a group of variations of an "ideal" form. Each group was designated by a letter. The ten basic rim types were subdivided into 34 varieties; all basic rim types and 24 of the varieties are represented in the Mechanic Street assemblage. Sixteen new varieties were defined in the Mechanic Street collection. These new varieties are identified by the addition of the letter *C* following the type letter. Fourteen of the new varieties were variations within Hulse's original rim types (Figure 60 and 61: AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, DC-1, EC-1, FC-1, GC-1, GC-2, GC-3, IC-1, JC-1). The remaining two varieties are KC-1 and KC-2 (Figure 61). *K* is a new type, identified in the Cumberland collection.

Although only one complete vessel profile was identifiable from the collections, four basic forms could be defined: plates (curved-wall low forms like dishes or plates [Figure 61:KC-1 and KC-2]); outslanting-walled bowls or pans with flat bases (Plate 15:a,b,h); crocks or jars (Plate 16); and, chamber pots

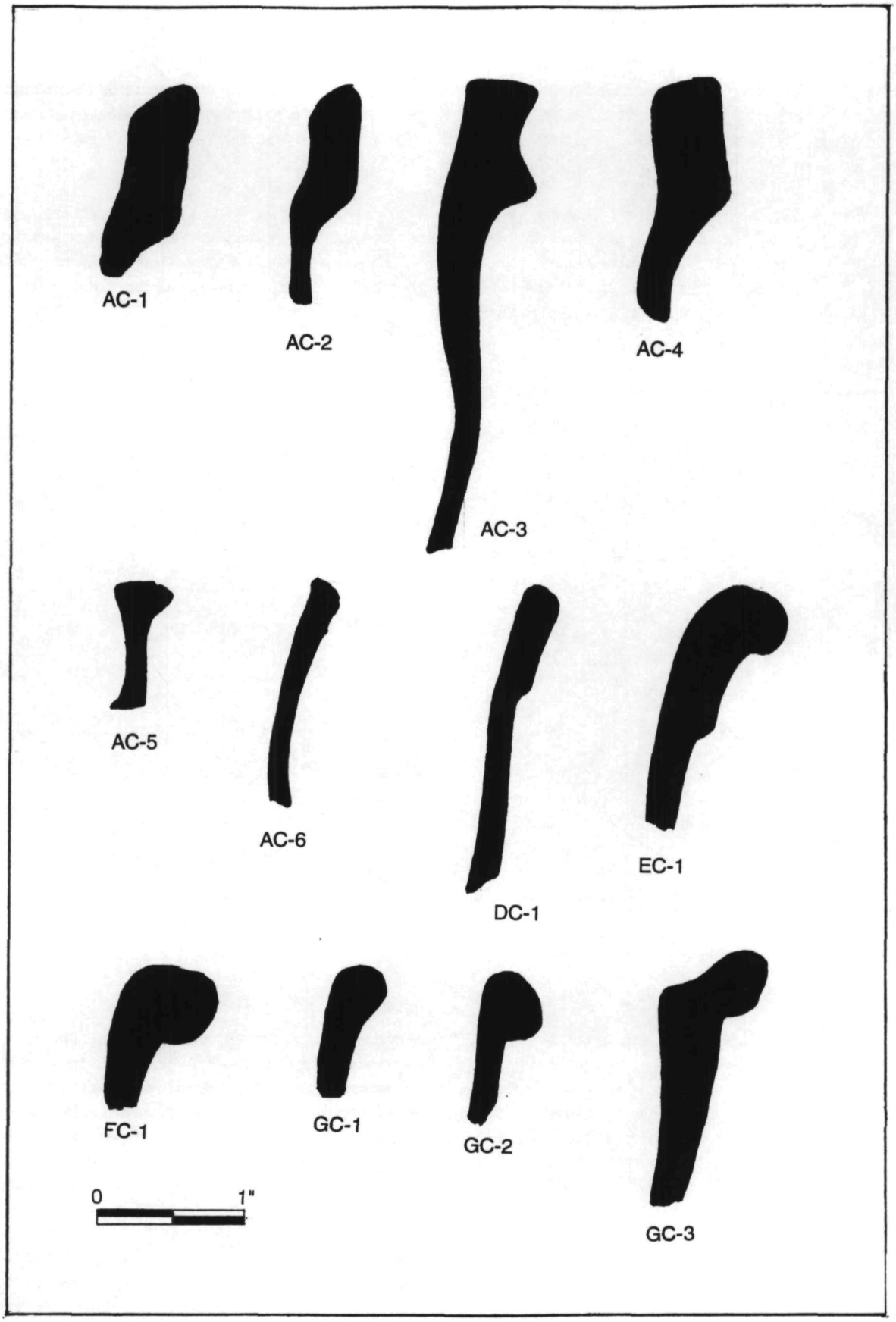


Figure 60. Rim varieties, types A to G at the South Mechanic Street Site. Types based on Hulse (1990). C after letter indicates types defined from Cumberland collection; AC-1(4.9); AC-2(11.5); AC-3(9.15); AC-4(20.1); AC-5(11.7);AC-6(10.13); DC-1(10.6); ED-1(6.10); FC-1(6.10); GC-1(2.2); GC-2(13.8); GC-3(2.15).

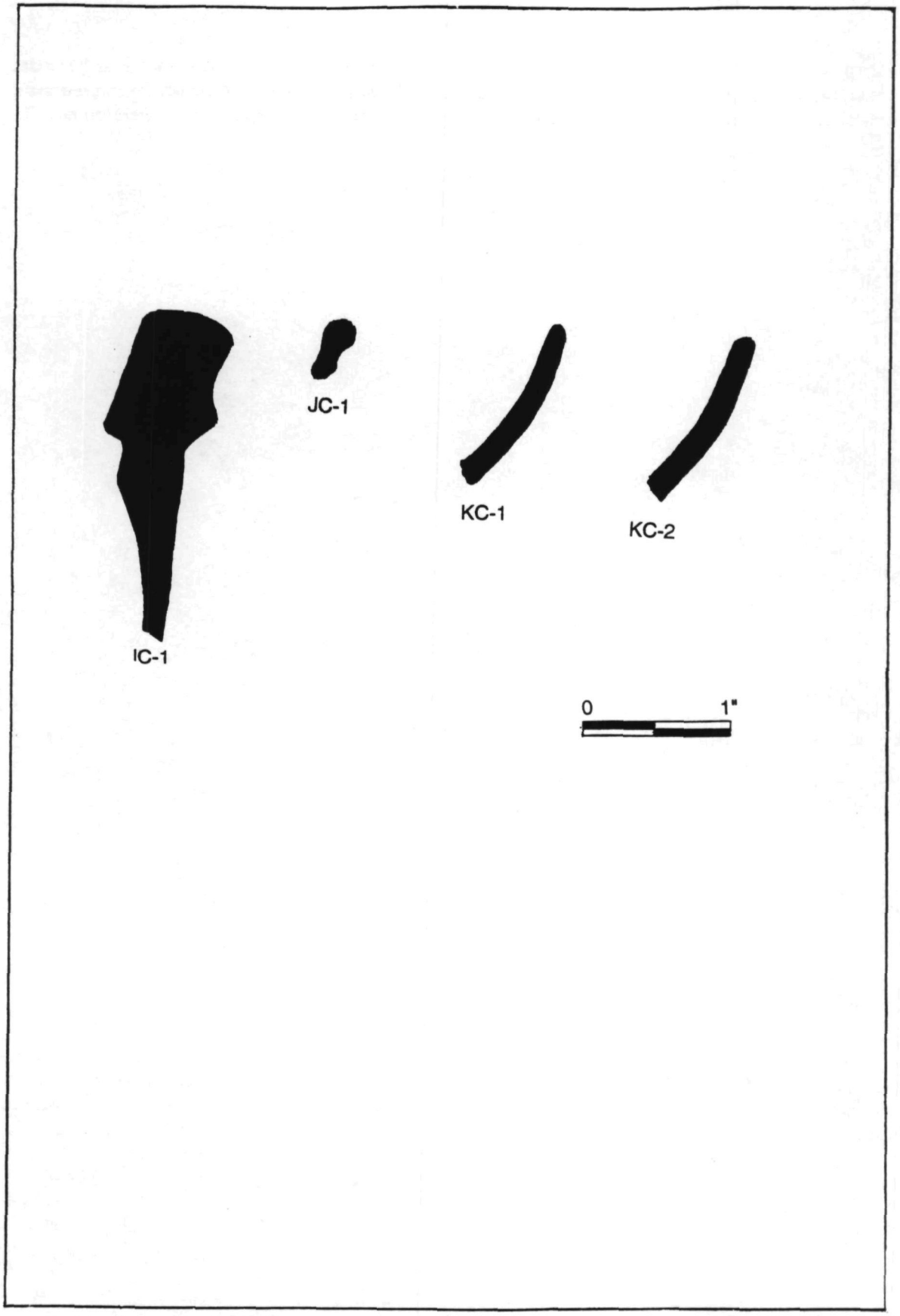


Figure 61. Rim varieties, Types I to K at the Mechanic Street Site. Types based on Hulse (1990). C after letter indicates types defined from Cumberland collection: IC-1(10.6); JC-1(9.15); KC-1(3.5.6); KC-2(4.9).

(Plate 17). The first two are flat forms and the last two are hollow forms. The functions of the redware forms overlap to some degree. Plates or dishes and bowls or pans are used in food serving; the bowls or pans and crocks or jars are used in food preparation and storage. Chamber pots are used exclusively for personal hygiene.

Plate 16. Small crock of locally-produced redware showing typical rim style (10.13).

Most of the vessels recovered from the Mechanic Street Site are small storage vessels such as crocks or jars (Plate 16) with diameters between 5 and 8 inches; the vessel in Plate 16 is 5 inches in diameter and 5 inches tall. These vessels are simple in design with glazed interiors. Some have a single or double incised line one to two inches below the rim (Plate 17). Large vessels, such as crocks and chamber pots (Plates 17 and 18), were recovered, but they account for a small percentage of the vessels identified in the Cumberland collection. Among the flat forms, the bowls and pans were mostly under 10 inches in diameter; only a few were larger. This suggests that the bowls or pans were primarily for food preparation or serving. A higher number of larger diameter milk pans would indicate that dairying was an important activity.

Of the five base types and 14 varieties that Hulse has identified in the Shepherdstown collections, 11 of the 14 base variations are present in the Cumberland collection. However, the majority of the vessel bases recovered were different from those found in Shepherdstown. The Weis family used a protruding,

flange base, but Easter trimmed the base of the vessel with a tool angling the edge from the vessel wall to the center.

The glazes used at Shepherdstown and Cumberland are similar; approximately 95 percent of the Cumberland glaze types were also in use at Shepherdstown. However, the Shepherdstown pottery exhibits a wider range of colors and types of glazes than were found in the Cumberland collection.

Plate 17. Chamber pot of locally-produced redware showing incised line decoration (10.8).

A total of 23 types of glaze were identified on redware sherds from the Mechanic Street Site (Table 34). These types were identified by examining glaze colors, and the location of the glaze. Five types were identified that accounted for 74 percent of the sherds in the collection. All five of these types are represented in the Weis pottery from Shepherdstown: Type A is a dark brown interior glaze; Type B is a clear lead interior glaze; Type C is a speckled interior glaze; Type D is a medium brown interior glaze; and Type G is slip decorated under a clear lead interior glaze (Plates 15 and 19).

Analysis of 128 redware rim sherds recovered from the Mechanic Street Site indicates that rim types A, AC, D, DC, E, and EC are associated with hollow forms (jars), while rim types F, FC, G, GC, H, IC, J, JC, and KC are associated with flat forms (plates or dishes) (Table 35). Hollow forms most common in the Cumberland collection are small forms such as storage crocks or jars. Typical flat forms represented in the collection are plates or dishes for serving food and bowls or pans for preparing and serving food.

Plate 18. Large crock of locally-produced redware (22.2).

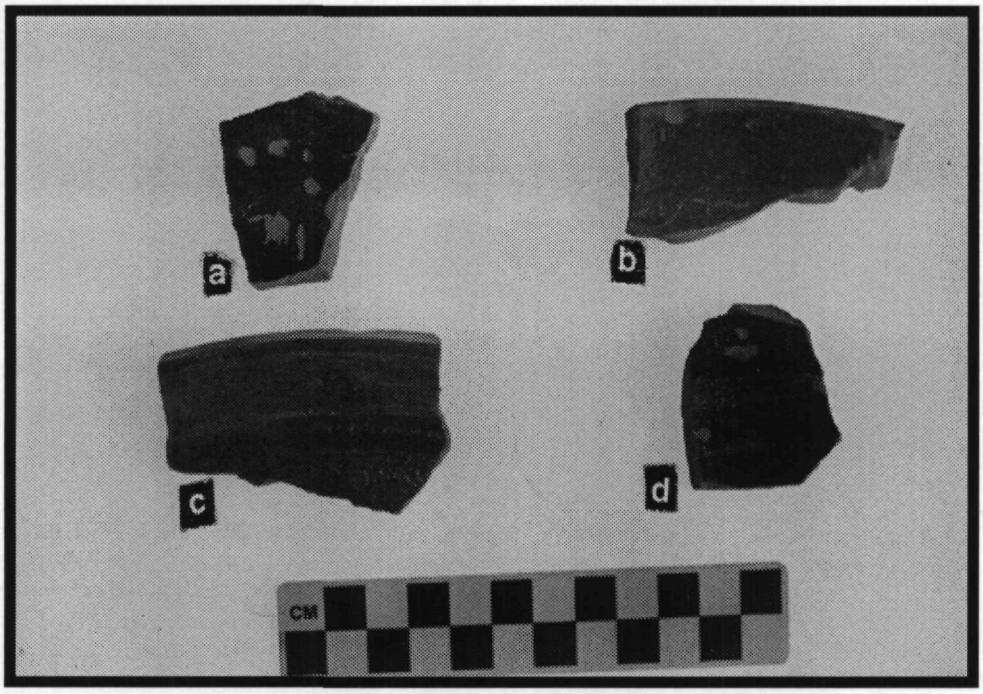


Plate 19. Typical glaze types on redware recovered from Mechanic Street Site: a (9.15), b (12.6), c (3.5.5), d (9.15).

Table 34. Redware glaze types.

Type	Description	Location
A	Iron Oxide, Dark Brown	Interior
B	Lead, Clear	Interior
C	Speckled	Interior
D	Iron Oxide, Medium Brown	Interior
E	Iron Oxide, Int: Med. Brn, Ext: Dk. Brn	Interior/ Exterior
F	Reddish Brown	Interior
G	Lead, Clear, Slip Decorated	Interior
H	Lead, Green, Slip Decorated	Interior/ Exterior
I	Lead, Brown	Interior
J	Olive Green	Interior/ Exterior
K	Gunmetal	Interior
L	Iron Oxide, Medium Brown	Interior/ Exterior
M	Olive Green	Interior
N	Iron Oxide, Dark Brown	Interior/ Exterior
O	Lead, Brown	Interior/ Exterior
P	Gunmetal	Interior/ Exterior
Q	Painted, Unglazed	Exterior
R	Iron Oxide, Brown Int, Slipped Exterior	Interior/ Exterior
S	Fine Black	Interior/ Exterior
T	Lead, Clear	Interior/ Exterior
U	Unidentified	Interior
Y	Speckled	Interior/ Exterior
Z	Unglazed	

Table 35. Rim type by form and period.

		Period				
Form	Rim Type	I	IIa	IIb	Total	Percent
Hollow	A	19	13	13	45	50.6
	AC	17	11	6	34	38.2
	D	1	1	4	6	6.7
	DC	0	1	1	2	2.2
	E	0	1	0	1	1.1
	EC	0	1	0	1	1.1
	Subtotal	37	28	24	89	100
Flat	F	1	0	0	1	2.6
	FC	1	1	0	2	5.1
	G	6	1	1	8	20.5
	GC	1	1	2	4	10.3
	H	2	6	1	9	23.1
	IC	0	1	0	1	2.6
	J	4	0	0	4	10.3
	JC	1	0	0	1	2.6
	KC	5	1	3	9	23.1
	Subtotal	21	11	7	39	100
	Total	58	39	31	128	

Examination of hollow forms show that their popularity remained relatively constant throughout the occupation of the site, with rim types A and AC appearing on 89 percent of the hollow vessels (Table 35). Flat forms decrease in popularity over the occupation span of the site. They also exhibit a wider variety of rim types. The two most common types are H and KC, which account for only 46 percentof the flat vessels. When G and GC are added, the total is 77 percent.

An examination of vessel forms and glaze types revealed a correlation between form and glaze type (Table 36). Of the 23 glaze types identified in the Cumberland collection, only 16 types were represented by rim sherds. Seven of the these glaze types are associated with flat forms and eight are associated with hollow forms. Glaze type Z is a miscellaneous category including sherds without glaze or which have lost their glaze and this type has no type particular form association (Table 36).

Table 36. Redware rim sherds by glaze and form.

Vessel Type		Glaze Types																
		A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	M	N	O	Q	U	Y	Z	Total
Flat	Number	2	4	5	1	1	9	0	3	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	6	39
	Percent	10	31	19	4	25	75	0	75	0	100	100	67	0	100	100	55	30
Hollow	Number	19	9	21	22	3	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	91
	Percent	90	69	81	96	75	25	100	25	100	0	0	33	100	0	0	45	70

Glaze types appearing solely on flat forms are M, olive green interior; N, dark brown iron oxide interior and exterior; U, unidentified interior; and Y, speckled interior. Unfortunately, each of these four types is represented by a single sherd so the extent of this association is unclear. Flat forms make up the majority of three other glaze types: G, clear lead with slip-trailed interior; J, olive green interior and exterior; and O, brown lead interior and exterior, appearing on 75, 75, and 67 percent respectively.

Eight glaze types are more often represented on hollow forms. Three of these types are present only on hollow forms: H, green lead with slip-decorated interior and exterior; K, gunmetal interior; and Q, painted exterior. However, the extent of this association is unclear, as each is represented by one, two, or three sherds, respectively. Five glaze types are clearly associated with hollow forms: A, dark brown iron oxide interior (90 percent); C, speckled interior (81 percent); and D, medium brown iron oxide interior (96 percent); B, clear lead interior (69 percent); and, F, reddish brown interior (75 percent).

5.6.1.3 Conclusions

Two basic forms were identified in the redware collection from Cumberland. The majority (70 percent) of the rim sherds are from hollow forms, such as crocks or jars. The remaining 30 percent of rim sherds were from flat forms such as plates or dishes.

Among hollow vessels, six rim treatments can be identified, but most hollow forms have type A or AC rims which contain a fair amount of variation. Twelve glaze types are found on hollow forms but 68 percent of rim sherds have one of three types: A (dark brown iron oxide), C (speckled), or D (medium brown iron oxide).

Flat forms show more variety in both rim style and color than hollow forms. Nine rim types were identified among flat form rims, with the two most popular types, G and GC (Figure 60), accounting for

only 31 percent of rim sherds. Thirteen glaze types were used on flat-form sherds, with the most common, type G (clear lead glaze, slip decorated; see Plate 15), appearing on only 23 percent of sherds. Use of redware remains constant throughout the occupation of the site. Hollow forms remained at steady frequencies over the three periods identified within the site. Flat forms, however, declined in popularity, especially between Periods I and IIa (Table 36).

Comparison of the locally-produced redware from Cumberland with that produced by the Weis family of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, shows a strong local tradition that Hulse derives from the Germanic pottery traditions introduced into the area from Central and Eastern Pennsylvania and similar to the Moravian tradition in North Carolina. Analysis of Cumberland redwares shows that a slight majority (58 percent) of the rim styles that appear in the collection are styles identical to those found in the Shepherdstown collection. The remaining 42 percent of rim treatments are distinct from those produced by the Weis family and may be evidence of the divergence of the Cumberland potters from the regional traditions popular in the area.

5.6.2 *Harpers Ferry*

As a result of a long-term National Parks Service project in Harpers Ferry, a substantial amount of archaeological data is available relating to the nineteenth century development of the town. For the purposes of this report, several deposits have been chosen for comparison with the South Mechanic Street material, particularly that dating to Period IIa, 1840-1870. The location of Harpers Ferry, mid-way between Cumberland and Baltimore and on the C & O Canal, make it particularly appropriate for comparison. Differences between consumer goods are not likely to be attributable to availability since both communities had access to the eastern seaboard.

Three assemblages recovered at Harpers Ferry are comparable to assemblages from Cumberland. The first assemblage is associated with Frederick Roeder, a man described as having "considerable wealth" earned in the bakery and confectionery business (Lucas 1993:7.2). According to Lucas, the ceramics recovered from five 5-by-5-ft units on the Roeder property date to the 1840s and 50s, making the assemblage comparable to Period IIa deposits at South Mechanic Street. The second comparable assemblage comes from Building 40 at Harpers Ferry (Ravenhorst 1992). The assemblage represents dumping episodes between the end of the Civil War and 1881, when the structure was rebuilt. It is not possible to assign the recovered ceramics to particular households or business establishments (Lucas 1992:43), but Lucas argues that the data reflect "broad social trends in the general population of the community." The third assemblage relates to an armory worker's house built between 1821 and 1832. The deposits (Context D and Context E) date to 1840/44-1852 and 1821/1832-1841/1844, again providing comparable material with Period IIa deposits at South Mechanic Street. Table 37 compares the assemblages by decorative types and Table 38 compares relative ceramic indices.

While neither the deposit relating to the Roeder household nor to Building 40 at Harper's Ferry included much hand-painted whiteware, both the deposits relating to the armorer had frequencies comparable to Period IIa Russell households. This is particularly noteworthy since hand-painted wares were old-fashioned by mid-century, having been replaced by undecorated ironstones or by transfer-printed wares. The armorer's household appears to have had substantial amounts of transfer-printed wares, significantly more than the Russells. Edge-decorated wares are present in nearly equalproportions in the mid-century deposit relating to the armorer and the Russells, but in lower proportions in the Roeder and Building 40 deposits.

The relative ceramic indices (a rank-ordered, weighted-mean calculation based on Miller's 1980 hierarchical arrangement of decorated whiteware from least expensive to most expensive) are consistently higher for the Harper's Ferry assemblages than for South Mechanic Street (Table 38). (Building 40 was excluded from the comparison because the sample was so much smaller than the other deposits at Harper's Ferry.) The highest index is the index for the earlier of the two contexts associated with the

armorer. While the armorer's household continued to use hand-painted wares, the family also acquired significant amounts of transfer-printed wares and porcelain, in contrast to the residents at South Mechanic Street. It is difficult to explain these differences, but they probably have more to do with life-

Table 37. Comparison of Period IIa Mechanic Street Site assemblage with contemporary deposits recovered at Harpers Ferry.*

	Roeder (1840s/ 1850s)	Bld. 40 (1862-pre 1870)	Armorer (1841-1852)	Armorer (1821/32-1841/44)	Russells (45, 43-41)
Dipped	5.69	7.1	4.6	5.8	6.8
Enamelled	1.63	-	4.6	11.6	-
Gilded	.81	-	-	-	2.3
Molded	5.69	14.3	1.8	.8	3.4
Painted	7.32	7.1	26.6	23.1	29.6
Shell edge	14.63	7.1	21.1	14.0	21.5
Sponge	4.07	-	.9	-	687
Sprig paint	8.94	-	-	-	1.1
Trans.print	43.09	21.4	27.5	38.8	15.9
Undec.	5.69	42.9	12.8	5.8	11.4
Unident.	2.44	-	-	-	-

*Comparative data from Ravenhorst 1992; Halchin 1993; Shackel 1993b

Table 38. Comparison of relative ceramic indices for Period IIa Mechanic Street Site assemblage (Numbers 45 and 43-41) with contemporary deposits at Harpers Ferry.

		1*	2	3	4	Total
Mechanic Street						
	N	36	26	24	1	87
	Percent	41.4	29.9	27.6	1.1	100.0
	Value	41.4	59.8	82.8	4.4	188.4
				Relative Cer. Index: 47.1**		
Roeder (1840s/1850s)						
	N	44	16	60	9	129
	Percent	34.1	12.4	46.5	6.9	99.9
	Value	34.1	24.8	139.5	27.6	226.0
				Relative Cer. Index: 56.5		
Armorer (1841-1852)						
	N	29	55	50	4	138
	Percent	21.0	39.9	36.2	2.9	100.0
	Value	21.0	79.8	108.6	11.6	221.0
				Relative Cer. Index: 55.3		
Armorer (1821/32-1841/44)						
	N	24	49	75	16	164
	Percent	14.6	29.9	45.7	9.8	100.0
	Value	14.6	59.8	137.1	39.2	250.7
				Relative Cer. Index: 62.7		

*1 - Undecorated/Minimally Decorated
2 - Hand Painted
3 - Transfer Printed/Ironstone
4 - Porcelain
** Relative Ceramic Index is calculated by dividing the total value by the number of rank ordered groups, that is, by 4.

style choices than socioeconomic status. There is no reason to believe that the armory worker was significantly better off than either Elnathan or Abraham Russell, who ran a carriage manufactory in Cumberland at mid-century. It would appear that working-class Harper's Ferry residents were more likely to take advantage of imported ceramic wares in the latest styles than Cumberland residents of similar economic means. These data suggest that Cumberland was a parochial place that served as a transshipment center without becoming a cosmopolitan community.

5.7 Summary

The examination of the site formation processes concluded that the active yard surface was raised successively by a series of floods, at least in the Period I. Less aggradation was observed in the later periods possibly due to the construction of flood control facilities. Although these facilities seemed to be of limited effectiveness in stopping the flooding, they do seem to have limited the amount of silt deposited with each flood.

The analysis also demonstrated that the refuse disposal pattern at the site was concentrated on the front of the site during Periods I and IIa. After dividing the yard into zones, it was found that the density of artifacts including bone was highest in Zone 2a, within 30 feet of the rear of the house, in Periods Ia and IIa. Cross-mended sherds and smaller artifacts such as clothing and pipe fragments were also densest in this zone. Activity group artifacts tended to be deposited toward the rear of the yard, earlier than some other artifact groups, appearing in mid- and rear-yard contexts in Period IIa.

Pits were rare on the site until Period IIb and did not seem to be used for refuse disposal except possibly for bone. Stratigraphic and artifact dating evidence showed that pits occurred in numbers only in Period IIb, were rare in Period IIa and were not found in Period I. Cross mending and vessel completeness demonstrated that pits were not used for initial secondary refuse disposal. Only the privy contained vessels with a high degree of completeness.

Functional pattern analysis identified trends in the data that could be the result of a larger social process which changed over time, household composition, and differences on socioeconomic position. The deposits from the Mechanic Street site reflect temporal trends in the decline of kitchen group and kitchen ceramic artifacts, and the increase in clothing and activity group artifacts. The increase in clothing and activity group artifacts and the decline in kitchen ceramic artifacts seem to be related to the increase in the numbers and varieties of other mass-produced artifacts. This occurred with the development of a fully industrialized mass-consumption society as well as the general increase in the standard of living. People were able to buy additional goods which lowered the relative percent of kitchen ceramics in the total assemblage. The decline in the overall kitchen group may also be partially affected by this trend; however, it also seems that the increased building activity and expansion of construction that occurs after the Civil War also contributes to the lowering of its percentage of the total artifact assemblage.

Household composition possibly had an effect on a number of artifact categories and consumption patterns which were especially evident in Period IIa in comparing the Abraham and Elizabeth Russell households. Elizabeth Russell had a larger percentage of clothing artifacts than her stepson'shousehold. His assemblage had larger percentages of personal items which may reflect the larger number of persons in his household, including children and boarders. The number of male boarders may also have affected the higher percentage of tobacco pipe fragments. Arms category artifacts occur only in the Elnathan and Abraham Russell assemblages and are primarily gun flints. The fact that they do not appear in Elizabeth's assemblages may suggest they are related to the gender of the head of the household.

There is also evidence that the Russell households had a kitchen which may have been a commercial establishment. This is suggested by the high bone densities, high table-glass densities, large number of ceramic vessels, and high frequency of utensil handles. The analysis of the cuts of meats support the idea that the kitchen building on the historic maps could have functioned as a commercial establishment, or at the minimum to feed boarders. The studies in analysis of the faunal remains demonstrate that the number of steaks and other high value meats are more frequent in the Russell sites in Periods IIa and IIb than would be expected in a non-commercial deposit. In fact, the assemblage is most comparable to a cafe assemblage from the late nineteenth century. The evidence also suggests that at least some butchering was done on the premises and that egg-laying chickens were also present. A relatively high diversity of game at Number 45 could also suggest that these species were hunted for their contribution to the menu.

One other reflection of non-domestic activity may be the number of upholstery tacks which could be from the carriage repair or manufacturing activity.

Other differences between the Elizabeth and Abraham Russell households are apparent from the ceramic analysis. Whether due to the presence of a kitchen and boarders on Number 45 or the lack of as much income as Abraham Russell had, the Elizabeth Russell ceramic assemblage is characterized by fewer vessels in general and fewer transfer-printed and ironstone vessels. However, Elizabeth's household also had higher percentages of teaware. Both households, however, had relatively low ceramic indices. Furthermore, there was only one ceramic set, a sponged whiteware set; and hand-painted wares were chosen for their teawares. The hand-painted teawares continued a tradition started in Elnathan Russell's household and continued into Period IIb as well.

The ceramic assemblage from the Wilkins house lot is very different from that associated with the Russells' various households. The ceramic index is higher, there is an increase in transfer-printed wares, and teawares are generally not the hand-painted wares found in every Russell assemblage. These differences suggest different family traditions in buying ceramics.

The types of ceramics found in the Russell households suggest that they had conservative buying habits. They continued using and buying hand-painted wares well after they had been mostly replaced by transfer printed wares in many households. Comparative data from Harper's Ferry suggests that working class Harper's Ferry residents were more likely to take advantage of available imported ceramic wares in the latest styles than Cumberland residents of similar economic means. These data suggest that Cumberland was a very parochial place that served as a transshipment center without becoming a very cosmopolitan community.

Owner-tenant comparisons suggest differences based on economic position in the community. In Periods I and IIb the Russell households had more variety in artifact types, consistent with the assumption that they had more disposable income to spend. The higher frequency of tobacco pipe fragments in tenant households may reflect class habits.

The ceramic index evidence supports economic differences between owners and tenants. Even in Period I the assemblage from Number 39 has substantially fewer transfer-printed pieces than at Number 45-43-41. Few ceramics are associated with the IIb occupations in Numbers 41 and 43.

Another element of the ceramic assemblage is the redwares, utilitarian earthenwares used for food preparation and storage. Comparison with assemblages from Sheperdstown revealed that the potter in Cumberland was part of a regional tradition. The main components of this tradition were flat pans andplates and various sized crocks or jars. Some variation on the rim forms and glazes occurred in Cumberland but in general rim forms and glazes were generally similar to those defined for the Sheperdstown area.

Cumberland's connection with centers of trade and manufacturing were also examined in conjunction with its role as a transportation hub. Given this role, it was anticipated that even during the early period

when transportation was difficult, up-to-date goods would find their way to consumers in Cumberland. This seems to have been the case. Data from Periods IIb, III, and IV, that is the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, provide additional information on the trade networks. Cumberland was small city with limited population and markets. It is not surprising that the number of local manufacturers represented on bottles in Cumberland was less than that found in New York or even Washington, D.C. New York as a center of commercial activity had the highest percentages of local businesses on embossed bottles. Washington, with less commercial activity had a lower percentage and Cumberland had the fewest, although still over fifty percent. It is also striking that most of the non-local businesses were located to the west or north of Cumberland rather than to the east, perhaps indicating its continuing ties to the west.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The economic system in place when Cumberland was founded was mercantile capitalism. As the nation grew, the economy gradually shifted to industrial capitalism. Associated with the spread of capitalism were ideologies which supported the social relations necessary for capitalism to succeed. However, these ideologies, or justifications of power relations, were not "transcendent or all encompassing" (Little 1994:17). They were, and are, consciously and unconsciously embraced and resisted. Such differential acceptance by groups within a society results in an uneven acceptance of the cultural values and behaviors associated with capitalism, an uneven penetration of these values and behaviors even into households of the owner class such as the Russells.

The aspects of the cultural system associated with capitalism that have been studied by archeologists are the Georgian mind set, often called the Georgian order, and the establishment of work and personal discipline (Deetz 1973, 1977; Leone 1988; Shackel 1993). Deetz (1973) initially proposed that a shift in world view and cultural system occurred in the end of the eighteenth century in the North American colonies. This cultural system (defined in more detail in his 1977 work) was based on a post-Renaissance or Georgian-derived cognitive system which emphasized an insistence on order and balance in all aspects of life and which, as suggested by Leone (1988), was a vehicle for the spread of capitalism. This cognitive system also emphasized the individual and the acceptance of this ideology transformed human relations and behavior from the medieval communal ideal to the modern ideal of the central place of the individual. Associated with the penetration of the Georgian order into American society was the development of personal discipline and the acceptance of rules of etiquette that also emphasized the individual (Leone 1988; Shackel 1993).

Deetz (1973) has proposed that the regularization of trash disposal patterns provide archeological evidence of this new Georgian mind set. The previous folk tradition had been to throw trash out the back door creating a layer of sheet refuse or yard scatter near the back door. Under the new mind set, while some sheet refuse continued to accumulate, much trash was purposefully deposited in pits either dug specifically for the purpose or reused after they ceased to be used for their original function (e.g., privies and cisterns).

Support for this portion of Deetz's hypothesis has been collected from several locations. Investigations at the Narbonne house in Salem, Massachusetts (Moran et al. 1982), found that while sheet refuse did not cease, pits reused as trash disposal facilities were added in 1760 and pits specifically constructed as trash receptacles were present after 1780. Trash pits were most common between 1780 and 1820. The decline in trash pits after this time was attributed to the inception of municipal refuse collection services. Another trend identified after 1820 was the shift in the location of trash pits from the mid-yard to the back of the lot.

Research in Alexandria, Virginia, found that most of the trash was concentrated in the rear of the lots. In fact, Alexandria researchers had to increase their sample size in the rear of the lots to make up for the paucity of artifacts near the rear of the building because trash-filled privies and pits were concentrated at the rear of the lot although some sheet refuse was also found in the yards (Cressey et al. 1984).

Besides the organization and ordering of private space like the back yard, the penetration of the Georgian order can be identified in the acceptance of personal discipline and etiquette which provided rules for standardization of behavior (Shackel 1993:135). The toothbrush is considered as a symbol of acceptance of personal discipline. Hygiene and grooming-related items "helped create and reinforce behavior that aided the development of the individual" (Schackel 1993:116). The toothbrush became a popular instrument of oral hygiene in the late eighteenth century (Shackel 1993:156). Toothbrusheshave been found in a number of Maryland sites in deposits in the early nineteenth century and even a few are found in the late eighteenth century. These sites include craftsman and craftsman/merchant sites in the late eighteenth century in Annapolis (Shackel 1993:47-48) and, in the early and middle of the nineteenth

century, in merchant/craftsmen's house lots in Annapolis (Shackel 1993:46-49) and businessmen's house lots in Baltimore (Louise Akerson, personal communication, 1991). Other grooming and personal hygiene items, such as combs, mirrors, and chamber pots, can also be taken as indications of personal discipline and individualizing behavior (Shackel 1993:115-116).

The archeological results from the Mechanic Street Site excavations suggest that the penetration of the mind set associated with capitalism was uneven. While the evolution of the Russell family business from a home-based carriage shop to a separate manufactory suggests participation in industrial capitalism, other behaviors indicated in the documentary and archeological records suggest preindustrial patterns.

In spite of the difficulties of travel, Cumberland was a major transhipment point for goods flowing east and west within the capitalist economy, even in the early years. However, Cumberland remained a small town or urban village well into the nineteenth century, not experiencing major population growth until the post-Civil War period. On the other hand, it had a variety of industrial activities by 1860 and was a transportation center almost from its founding. These conditions of differential participation in the American economy may have fostered an uneven penetration of the cultural system associated with capitalism. However, it is unlikely that all of the residents accepted the world view associated with capitalism. Acceptance of a new world view often results in changes in behavior. However, changes in world view also occur partly as a result of changed behavior which is responding to changed conditions, for example, of employment. When the organization of work changes, there are changes in the expectation of behavior. These may also be expressed in changes in the use of material culture. Material goods, as is well known (see Hodder 1986; Shackel 1993), reinforce social action and make statements about the value systems of the people that use them.

It could be expected that the Russell households, as the owners of a carriage shop and manufactory and, probably, a commercial kitchen as well, would have accepted the values associated with capitalism. However, the behavior of the Russells, as evidenced by their artifacts suggest that they had not fully implemented the ideas and behavior associated with middle-class capitalists. Aspects in which the Russells were conservative include their relations with their workmen, their trash disposal pattern, and their consumption of ceramics.

The census records indicate that the Russell households contained boarders at the time of most census enumerations. While it is not certain that all of these boarders worked for the carriage manufactory, their occupations, when listed, do not preclude that possibility. One trend in American household composition is the increase in boarders in the late nineteenth century. Approximately one in five households had boarders during this time (LeeDecker et al. 1987:238) a trend that was not restricted to working-class households. The Russell households could be perceived as being part of that trend, but this interpretation is probably wrong. An alternative interpretation is that they were continuing a pattern of boarders that started in Elnathan Russell's time, and they appear, instead, to be maintaining an older style of relationship with their workers by having them reside with the owner. This pre-revolutionary pattern generally disappeared with the development to more capitalistic social relations (Johnson 1978). The Russells continued it into the 1870s. The continuation of this pattern of relationship may have been possible in Cumberland because its population did not grow as fast as in other cities planted beyond the eastern seaboard. The stress on personal social relations between owner and employer was less in Cumberland than in rapidly growing and industrializing communities.

This conservative way of life is also be reflected in the Russells' ceramic purchases and in their trash disposal patterns. Detailed analysis of the ceramic vessels indicates that the Russell families boughtthe newly available ceramics in the early nineteenth century but did not replace them with newer wares which became available in the middle and at the end of the nineteenth century. Tea wares, especially, seem to show this trend, as the Russells continued to buy hand-painted floral designs. In comparison with individuals of similar economic position at Harper's Ferry, the Russell families seem to have made economic choices based on life style choices rather than economic choices. Sets were also rare, imply-

ing a lack of need for social entertaining as well as a lack of concern for matched tableware. The Russells did not seem to need to separate themselves from their workers by the purchase of fashionable ceramics that they could have afforded while their workers could not. These consumption choices may also indicate that they did not participate in social life with the wealthier families in the town, who may have purchased such material status items.

The trash disposal pattern deviates from that expected by urban archaeologists and from that predicted by Deetz on the basis of his study of the transition to modern behavior in Colonial New England. No pits seem to have been dug specifically for trash deposits and there was no shift of pits with trash to the rear of the lot until after 1870. The privy excavated by the project was used for some trash, but it was not filled with trash as has been found in other sites. This pattern of trash distribution seems to support the idea that the inhabitants of these lots, especially the Russell households, maintained an earlier mind set, expressed in an earlier form of relationship between themselves and their employees and in their trash disposal patterns.

On the other hand, grooming and personal hygiene items indicate that some of the tenets of modern industrialized discipline had penetrated to Cumberland and the Russell households. This is represented most strongly by the appearance of the toothbrush. The toothbrush is considered as a symbol of acceptance of personal discipline. Two were recovered from the Russell deposits, one from Period I and one from Period IIa. No toothbrushes were found in the Period IIb deposits, because of the small sample size, because disposal practices changed, or because of the class of the occupants. It is interesting that no toothbrushes were found in any of the tenant households at Cumberland or in the late nineteenth-century working-class deposits excavated in Washington, D.C., except for the African-American households in Quander Alley (Cheek et al. 1983; Cheek et al. 1991; Louis Berger and Associates 1986). The presence of this artifact in two of the Russell household deposits suggests that they were participating in some aspects of the capitalistic cultural system that valued personal discipline and work habits.

Other items of personal grooming and hygiene that appear in the Russell Period I deposits include a bone comb and a mirror fragment. The numbers of such items increased in Period II with three mirror fragments and six comb fragments as well as three chamber pots. The only item of personal grooming from a tenant household was a comb fragment from Number 39 in Period I.

Finally, excavations at the Mechanic Street Site suggest that the most productive deposits of household refuse are not always located in the rear of the house lot. This finding has implications for urban excavation strategies. The decision to examine only the rear of the lot may result in ignoring the majority of the information about the site if features such as trash pits and privies do not exist. Although this situation may pertain only to smaller cities or to certain types of households, it will not be resolved until this issue is examined with more field work. A caveat to the application of the finding to the other sites is the fact that the very back of the Mechanic Street lots were not examined by the current excavations. However, whether or not trash accumulated at the backs of the lots, it is clear that middens did accumulate within 30 feet of the rear of the houses.

The uneven penetration of the capitalist cultural system in Cumberland is not surprising. During the first portion of the 1800s, significant effort was needed to impose order on external surroundings, and domestic household advice was widely disseminated in the form of etiquette or advice books to bring the general population as a whole into line with the ideology of personal and work discipline (Larkin1988:130-131). Such efforts were hortatory, attempting to change the behavior of the uninformed or resisting population.

Differences in personal and public etiquette were also common during this period, as dining and personal habits evolved. Even in the new national capital, there were several overlapping systems of dining etiquette, indicating that even in the seat of power there was resistance to the new ways of behaving (Carson 1990). Much of the work associated with archaeology in Annapolis has focused on the arrival, spread, and local meaning of material culture associated with the Georgian order as a representative of

capitalism and why it is expressed first in some segments of the community and not others (Leone 1988). The data from Cumberland add an important dimension to our understanding of the growth of industrial capitalism and its implications for the lives of the common people.

7.0 REFERENCES

Abel, Elizabeth J., Charles D. Cheek, and Priscilla Knoblock

1993 Phase I and Phase III Archeological Investigations, Francis Scott Key Memorial Park, Washington, D.C. Prepared for the Francis Scott Key Foundation, Inc., Washington, D.C. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Pennsylvania.

Adams, William H.

1976 Trade Networks and Interactions Spheres--A View from Silcott. *Historical Archaeology* 26(10):99-112.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

1980 *Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook.* Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Akerson, Louise

991 Personal Communication. Director, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. Baltimore.

Aldrich, Paul I. (Editor)

1922 *The Packer's Encyclopedia.* The National Provisioner, Chicago.

Allegheny County

1795-1984 Deed Books (ACDB). Allegany County Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

1826-1917 Tax Assessments (ACTA). Allegany County Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

1892 Will Book (ACWB). Allegany County Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

American Poultry Association

1874 *American Standard of Excellence.* American Poultry Association.

Bailey, L. H.

1949 *Manual of Cultivated Plants.* Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.

Baugher-Perlin, Sherene

1982 Analyzing Glass Bottles for Chronology, Function, and Trade Networks. In *Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 259-290. Academic Press, New York.

Blumin, Stuart M.

1989 *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Bradley, Martha

1775 *The British Housewife, or, The Cook, Housekeeper's, and Gardiners Companion*, London.

Burk, Brett J.
1993 Calf's Head on a Platter: A Late Nineteenth-Century Boardinghouse Privy Faunal Analysis. In Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District, edited by Paul A Shackel, pp. 15-1-15-12. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. *Occasional Report* No. 6, Regional Archaeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Carson, Barbara
1990 *Ambitious Appetites: Dining, Behavior, And Patterns of Consumption in Federal Washington.* American Institute of Architects Press, Washington, D.C.

Carson, Jane
1985 *Colonial Virginia Cookery.* Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg.

Cheek, Charles D.
1992 Phase I Archeological Survey and Intensive Historical Research, Station Square Project, Canal Parkway Development Study, Cumberland, Maryland. Prepared for the Maryland State Highway Administration. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

Cheek, Charles D., and Amy Friedlander
1990 Pottery and Pig's Feet: Space, Ethnicity, and Class, in a Working Class Neighborhood, Washington, D.C. 1880-1940. *Historical Archaeology* 24(1):34-60.

Cheek, Charles D., and John P. McCarthy
1990 Neighborhood Analysis in Urban Archeology. Paper presented at the 1990 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Tucson, Arizona.

Cheek, Charles D., and Donna J. Seifert
1991 Neighborhoods and Households in Washington, D.C. Paper presented at the 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Richmond, Virginia.

Cheek, Charles D., Any Friedlander, Cheryl A. Holt, Charles H. LeeDecker, and Teresa E. Ossim
1983 Archeological Investigations at the National Photographic Interpretation Center Addition, Washington, D.C., Navy Yard Annex. Prepared for Leo A. Daly Architects. Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria.

Cheek, Charles D., Donna J. Seifert, Patrick W. O'Bannon, Cheryl A. Holt, B. R. Roulette, Jr., Joseph Balicki, Glenn G. Ceponis, Dana B. Heck
1991 Phase II and Phase III Archeological Investigations at the Site of the Proposed International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. Prepared for Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Clair, C.
1961 *Of Herb's and Spices.* Abelard-Schuman, London.

Condit, Ira J.
1947 *The Fig.* Chronica Botanica, Waltham, Massachusetts.

Coontz, Stephanie
1988 *The Social Origins of Private Life.* Verso, London and New York.

Cowan, R. S.
1983 *More Work for Mother: The Ironies of Household Technology from the Open Hearth to the Microwave.* Basic Books, New York.

Cressey, Pamela J., Barbara H. Magid, and Stephen J. Shephard
1984 *Urban Development in North America: Status, Distance, and Material Difference in Alexandria, Virginia.* Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, Virginia.

Cressey, Pamela J., and John F. Stephens
1982 The City-Site Approach to Urban Archaeology. In *Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 41-61. Academic Press, New York.

Cressey, Pamela J., John F. Stephens, Stephen J. Shepard, and Barbara H. Magid
1982 The Core-Periphery Relationship and the Archaeological Record in Alexandria, Virginia. In *Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 143-173. Academic Press, New York.

Cummings, L. S.
1991 Pollen and Macrofloral Analysis of Material for Package 116, the Privies and Possible Garden Areas Associated with the Old Master Armorer's House at Harper's Ferry National Historic Park, West Virginia. Prepared for Harper's Ferry National Historic Park, National Park Service, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. PaleoResearch Laboratories, Denver, Colorado.

Daily News
1876 City Directory. The Daily News, Cumberland, Maryland.

DeCunzo, Lu Ann, Angela Hoseth, Jay Hodny, JoAnn Jamison, Wade Catts, and David Bachman
1992 Final Archaeological Investigations at the John Darrach Store Site, Delaware Route 6-Woodland Beach Road, Smyrna Section, Delaware Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. University of Delaware Dept. of Anthropology, Center for Archaeological Research. *Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series* No. 93.

Deetz, James
1973 Ceramics from Plymouth, 1620-1835. In *Ceramics in America*, edited by Ian M. G. Quimby, pp. 15-40. The University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

1977 *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life.* Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York.

Federal Register
1983 Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. *Federal Register* 48(190):44716-44742.

Feldstein, Albert L. (Editor)
1986 *Feldstein's Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Edition of The Saint Patrick's Day Flood, Cumberland, Maryland - March 17, 1936.* The Author, Cumberland, Maryland.

Fernald, L. F., and A. C. Kinsey
1958 *Edible Wild Plants of Eastern North America.* Harper and Brothers, New York.

Frank, Mark S.
1988 Analysis of Vertebrate Fauna from 66 Society Street, Charleston. In *Charleston's First Suburb: Excavations at 66 Society Street*, by M. Zierden, K. Grimes, D. Hudgens, and C. Black, pp. 74-102. The Charleston Museum Archaeological Contributions 20.

1993 Historic Period Archaeofauna from the Augusta (Georgia) Riverfront (Appendix C). In "And They Went Down Both Into the Water:" Archeological Data Recovery of the Riverfront Augusta Site, 9RI165, by J.W. Joseph, M.B. Reed, and D.C. Marsh. Prepared for City of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia. New South Associates Technical Report 73.

Garrow, Patrick, (Editor)
1982 Archaeological Investigations on the Washington, D.C. Civic Center Site. Prepared for the Historic Preservation Office, Department of Housing and Community Development, Government of the District of Columbia. Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

Gerrard, Frank (Editor)
1949 *The Book of the Meat Trade--Volume I.* The Caxton Publishing Co, Limited, London.

Gilbert, B. Miles
1980 *Mammalian Osteology.* Modern Printing Co., Laramie, WY.

Gilbert, B. Miles, Larry D. Martin, and Howard G. Savage
1981 *Avian Osteology.* Modern Printing Co., Laramie, WY.

Halchin, Jill Y. (Editor)
1993 Draft Report, Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry. Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, National Capital Region, National Park Service.

Hale, Stephen H., Irvy Quitmyer, and Sylvia Scudder
1985 *Methods for Estimating Meat Weights for Faunal Remains from Sites in the Southeastern United States.* Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Harris, Edward
1989 *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy.* Second Edition. Academic Press, New York.

Henry, Susan
1987 A Chicken in Every Pot: the Urban Subsistence Pattern in Turn-of-the-Century Phoenix, Arizona. In *Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology*, edited by Edward Staski, pp. 19-28. *Historical Archaeology Special Publication Series, Number* 5.

Hess, Karen (Transcriber)
1981 *Martha Washington's Book of Cookery.* Columbia University Press, New York.

Hodder, Ian
1986 *Reading the Past: Current Approaches to Interpretation in Archaeology.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Holt, Cheryl A.
1983 Chapter VI. Faunal Analysis, In Archaeological Investigations at the National Photographic Interpretation Center Addition, Washington, D.C. Navy Yard Annex, by C. D. Cheek, A. Friedlander, C. A. Holt, C. H. LeeDecker, and T. E. Ossim, pp. 124-156. Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

1986 Floral Analysis. In Oxon Hill Manor Archaeological Site Mitigation Project, edited by Patrick H. Garrow and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., pp. 643-652. Prepared for The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. Garrow and Associates, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia.

1991 Appendix IV: Floral and Faunal Inventory. In Phase II and Phase III Archeological Investigations at the Site of the Proposed International Cultural and Trade Center Federal Office Building Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C., by C. D. Cheek, D. J. Siefert, P. W. O'Bannon, C. A. Holt, B. R. Roulette, Jr., J. Balicki, G. G. Ceponis, and D. B. Heck. Report prepared for Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, Washington, D.C. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Hooker, Richard J. (Editor)
1984 *A Colonial Plantation Cookbook: The Receipt Book of Harriet Pinckney Horry, 1770.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Huelsbeck, David R.
1991 Faunal Remains and Consumer Behavior: What is Being Measured? *Historical Archaeology* 25(2):62-76.

Hulse, Charles
1989 Archaeological Investigations at Spruce, WV: A Company-owned Railroad and Mill Community of the Late Industrial Revolution Period. Prepared for Parks and recreation Division of the West Virginia Department of Commerce, Charleston, West Virginia. *Shepherd College Cultural Resource Management Series* #7. Shepherdstown, West Virginia

1990 The Weis Pottery: Origins of the Redware Tradition of the Lower Shenandoah Valley. Paper presented at the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, East Liverpool, Ohio.

1993 Personal Communication.

Joseph, J. W.
1993 White Columns and Black Hands: Class and Classification in the Plantation Ideology of the Georgia and South Carolina Low Country. *Historical Archaeology* 27(4):57-73.

Johnson, Paul E.
1978 *A Shopkeeper's Millennium: Society and Revival in Rochester, New York 1815-1837.* Hill and Wang, New York.

Krochmal, A., and C. Krochmal
1973 *A Guide to the Medicinal Plants of the United States.* Quadrangle, New York.

Krochmal, A., R. S. Walters, and R. M. Doughty
1969 *A Guide to Medicinal Plants of Appalachia.* USDA Forest Service Research Paper NE-138.

La Gory, Mark, and John Pipkin
1981 *Urban Social Space.* Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont California.

Larkin, Jack
1988 *The Reshaping of Everyday Life: 1790-1840.* Harper & Row Publishers, New York.

Larsen, Eric L.
1993 Politics and Liquor: Ceramic and Glass Analysis of the Burleigh Occupation of Wager Lot 16. In Draft Report, Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry, edited by Jill Y. Halchin, pp. 8.1-8.17. Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, National Capital Region, National Park Service.

LeeDecker, Charles H., Terry Klein, Cheryl A. Holt, and Amy Friedlander
1987 Nineteenth-Century Households and Consumer Behavior in Wilmington, Delaware. In *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, pp. 233-259. Plenum Press, New York, NY.

Leighton, A.
1987 *American Gardens of the Nineteenth Century, for Comfort and Affluence.* University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Leone, Mark P.
1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., pp. 235-262. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Little, Barbara
1994 People with History: An Update on Historical Archaeology in the United States. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 1(1):1-40.

Lopinot, Neal H., and David Eric Brussell
1982 Assessing Uncarbonized Seeds from Open-Air Sites in Mesic Environments: An Example from Southern Illinois. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 9: 95-108.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1986 Final report. Archeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations at the Howard Road District, Washington, D.C., Vol. I. Prepared for Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C., and Wallace Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia. The Cultural Resources Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Lowdermilk, Will H.
1878 *History of Cumberland, Maryland, From the Time of the Indian Town, Caiuctucuc, in 1728, Up to the Present Day.* Washington, D.C.

Lucas, Michael T.
1992 Broken Plates and How Folks Ate: Ceramic Evidence from a Postbellum Harpers Ferry Dump. In *Building 40 Archeological Excavations, Harpers Ferry National Park*, edited by John W. Ravenhorst, pp. 43-56. Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1993 Where Public and Private Meet: A Community Baker and Confectioner in Nineteenth Century Harpers Ferry. In Draft Report, Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry, edited by Jill Y. Halchin, pp. 7.1-7.12. Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, National Capital Region, National Park Service.

Lyman, R. Lee
1987 On Zooarchaeological Measures of Socioeconomic Position and Cost-Efficient Meat Purchases. *Historical Archaeology* 21(1):58-66.

Martin, A. C., and W. D. Barkley
1970 *Seed Identification Manual.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

Maryland Historical Trust
1987 Maryland's Historic Context Organization. In Regional and County-by-County Assessment of Archeological Survey Coverage in Maryland, Appendix II, 40-47. *Preservation Policy White Paper* #1. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

Medve, R. J., and M. C. Medve
1990 *Edible Wild Plants of Pennsylvania and Neighboring States.* Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

Miksicek, Charles H.
1987 Formation Processes of the Archaeobotanical Record. *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory* 10, edited by Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 211-247. Academic Press, New York.

Miller, George L.
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14:1-40.

1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1): 1-25.

Miller, Henry M.
1984 Colonization and Subsistence Change in the 17th Century Chesapeake Frontier. Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.

Miller, Naomi F.
1989 What Mean These Seeds: A Comparative Approach to Archaeological Seed Analysis. *Historical Archaeology* 23(2): 50-59.

Millspaugh, C. F.
1884 *American Medicinal Plants: An Illustrated and Descriptive Guide to the American Plants Used as Homeopathic Remedies, Their History, Preparation, Chemistry, and Physiological Effects.* Boericke and Tafel, New York.

Minnis, Paul E.
1981 Seeds in Archaeological Sites: Sources and Some Interpretive Problems. *American Antiquity* 46: 143-152.

Moerman, D. E.
1986 Medicinal Plants of Native America, Volume I. Research Reports in Ethnobotany, Contribution 2. *Museum of Anthropology Technical Reports Number* 19. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Montgomery, F.H.
1977 *Seeds and Fruits of Plants of Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Moran, Geoffrey P., Edward F. Zimmer, and Anne E. Yentsch
1982 Archeological Investigations at the Narbonne House. Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts. *Cultural Resources Management Study No.* 6. Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrozowski, Stephen A., Edward L. Bell, Mary C. Beaudry, David B. Landon, and Gerald Kelso
1989 Living on the Boott: Health and Well Being in a Boarding House Population. *World Archaeology* 21:298-319.

Munsell Color
1992 *Munsell Color Charts.* Munsell Color, Macbeth Division of Kollworgon Instruments Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.

O'Steen, Lisa D.
1984 Faunal Analysis, In Archaeological Investigations at the Nashville Convention Center Site, by Robert L. Jolley. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

1986 Faunal Analysis. In Oxon Hill Manor Archaeological Site Mitigation Project, edited by Patrick H. Garrow and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., pp. 555-642. Prepared for The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. Garrow and Associates, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia.

1991 Faunal Analysis at the Philadelphia Gateway Site. Request prepared for John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Peterson, L. A.
1977 *A Field Guide to Edible Wild Plants of Eastern and Central North America.* Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Polk, R. L. (PCD)
1884-1927 Cumberland City Directory. R. L. Polk & Company, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Baltimore. On file at the Cumberland Historical Society and the Allegheny County Community College, Cumberland, Maryland.

Radford, A. E., H. E. Ahles, and C. R. Bell
1968 *Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Ravenhorst, John W. (Editor)
1992 *Building 40 Archeological Excavations, Harpers Ferry National Park.* Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Raymer, L. E.
1993 Appendix B. Historic Period Macroplant Remains from 9RI165, Augusta Riverfront Archeological Data Recovery Project, Georgia. In "And They Went Down Both into the Water: Archeological Data Recovery of the Riverfront Augusta Site, 9RI165, by J. W. Joseph, M. B. Reed, and D. C. Marsh. Prepared for City of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia. New South Associates Technical Report 73.

Raymer, Leslie E., and Lisa D. O'Steen
1993 Report on the Subsistence Remains from the 1992 Francis Scott Key Memorial Park Data Recovery, Washington, D.C. Appendix II. In Phase I and Phase III Archeological Investigations, Francis Scott Key Memorial Park, Washington, D.C., by Elizabeth J. Abel, Charles D. Cheek, and Priscilla Knoblock. Prepared for the Francis Scott Key Foundation, Inc., Washington, D.C. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Reitz, Elizabeth J.
1986 Urban/Rural Contrasts in Vertebrate Fauna from The Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain. *Historical Archaeology* 20(2):47-58.

Robertson, Hannah
1766 *The Young Ladies School of Arts, Containing a Great Variety of Practical Receipts.* Printed by Walter Ruddiman, Jr., Edinburgh, Scotland.

Rombauer, Irma S., and Marion R. Becker
1931 *Joy of Cooking.* Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., New York.

Root, Waverly
1980 *Food.* Simon and Schuster, New York.

Ruff, Barbara
1986 Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Vertebrate Fauna from the Aiken-Rhett House. In *Outside of Town: Preliminary Investigation of the Aiken-Rhett House*, edited by M. Zierden, J. Calhoun, and D. Hacker, pp. 88-115. The Charleston Museum Archaeological Contributions No. 11.

Ruff, B., and E. J. Reitz
1987 Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Vertebrate Fauna from the Gibbes House. In *Georgian Opulence: Archaeological Investigations of the Gibbes House*, by M. Zierden, S. Buckley, J. Calhoun, and D. Hacker, pp. 108-133. The Charleston Museum Archaeological Contributions No. 12.

Salwen, Bert, and Rebecca Yamin
1990 The Archeology and History of Six Nineteenth Century Lots: Sullivan Street, Greenwich Village, New York City. Prepared for New York University Law School. Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Co.
1887 *Cumberland, Maryland.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., New York, New York. Copy on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Sanborn Map Co.
1897 *Cumberland, Maryland.* Sanborn Map Co., New York, New York. Copy on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

1910 *Cumberland, Maryland.* Sanborn Map Co., New York, New York. Copy on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

1921 *Cumberland, Maryland.* Sanborn Map Co., New York, New York. Copy on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

1941 *Cumberland, Maryland.* Sanborn Map Co., New York, New York. Copy on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Sanborn-Perris Map Co.
1892 *Cumberland, Maryland.* Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, New York. Copy on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Saunders, C. F.
1976 *Edible and Useful Wild Plants of the U.S. and Canada.* Dover, New York.

Scarry, C. Margaret
1993 Personal communication, Dr. Margaret Scarry, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Schmid, Elisabeth
1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones.* Elsevier Publishing Co., New York.

Schiffer, Michael B.

1987 *Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record.* University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Schiffer, Michael B., Theodore E. Downing, and Michael McCarthy

1981 Waste Not Want Not: An Ethnoarchaeological Study of Reuse in Tucson, Arizona. In *Modern Material Culture: The Archaeology of Us*, edited by R. A. Gould and M. B. Schiffer, pp. 67-86. Academic Press, New York.

Schuyler, Robert L.

1980 Sandy Ground: Archaeology of a 19th Century Oystering Village. In *Archeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America: Afro-American and Asian American Culture History*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 48-59. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Farmingdale, New York.

Seifert, Donna

1991 Within Sight of the White House: The Archaeology of Working Women. In *Gender in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Donna J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):82-108.

Shackel, Paul A.

1993 *Personal Discipline and Material Culture: An Archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland, 1695-1870.* The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Shackel, Paul A. (Editor)

1993a Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B; Perspectives on Harper's Ferry's Armory and Commercial District. *Occasional Report No.* 6. Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1993b Draft Report on An Archeology of an Armory Worker's Dwelling: Park Building 48, Harper's Ferry National Historical Park. Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Shulz, Peter D., and Sherri Gust

1983 Faunal Remains and Social Status in 19th-century Sacramento. *Historical Archaeology* 17(1):44-53.

South, Stanley

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology.* Academic Press, New York.

1988 Wither Pattern? *Historical Archaeology* 24(1):25-28.

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M. (Editor)

1987 *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology.* Plenum Press, New York, New York.

Stegmaier, Harry I., Jr., David M. Dean, Gordon E. Kershaw, and John B. Wiseman

1976 *Allegheny County: A History.* Allegheny County Commissioners, Cumberland, Maryland.

Strasser, S.
1982 *Never Done: A History of American Housework.* Pantheon Books, New York.

Thernstrom, Stephen, and Peter R. Knights
1981 Men in Motion: Some Data and Speculation About Urban Population Mobility in Nineteenth Century America. In *Industrialization and Urbanization: Studies in Interdisciplinary History,* edited by Theodore K. Raab and Robert I. Rotberg, pp 171-199. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Thomas, James W., and T. J. C. Williams
1923 *History of Allegheny County, Maryland.* Vol. 1. L.R. Titsworth & Company, n.p.

United States Department of Agriculture
1948 *Woody-Plant Seed Manual.* U.S.D.A Forest Service, Miscellaneous Publications 654. United States Department of Agriculture.

U. S. Bureau of the Census (USCP)
1810-1920 Population Manuscript Census. Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. On file at the Maryland Room, Hornbake Library, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, and the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

U. S. Bureau of the Census (USCM)
1860-1880 Manufactures Manuscript Census. Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C. On file at the Maryland Room, Hornbake Library, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, and the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

U.S. War Department
[1862] *Map of Cumberland, Allegheny Co., Md.* Copy on file at the National Archives and Records Administration, Alexandria, Virginia.

Wade, Richard C.
1959 *The Urban Frontier: The Rise of Western Cities, 1790-1830.* University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Wagner, D. P.
1993 Pedology and Geomorphology of the Station Square Site, Cumberland, Maryland. Appendix C. In Phase I and Phase II Archeological and Historical Investigations, Station Square Project, Cumberland, Maryland, by Rebecca Yamin, Margarita Jerabek Wuellner, Stuart A. Reeve, Priscilla Knoblock, and Charles D. Cheek. *Maryland State Highway Administration, Archeological report Number* 62. Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Wall, D. DiZ.
1991 Sacred Dinners and Secular Teas: Constructing Domesticity in Mid-19th-Century New York. In *Gender in Historical Archaeology,* edited by Donna J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):69-81.

Ward, Henry

1989 An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Northeast Extension of the Baltimore Metro-Shot Tower Subway Station; Section C Site (18BC65 & 18BC66) on Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland. *Research Series Report No.* 22. Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore.

Watson, Patty Jo

1976 In Pursuit of Prehistoric Subsistence: A Comparative Account of Some Contemporary Flotation Techniques. *Mid-Continental Journal of Archaeology* 1(1): 77-100.

Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Burton, Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furguson

1981 The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume 4: Western Maryland. *Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series, Number 8.* Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Wheaton, Thomas R., Mary Beth Reed, Rita Folse Illiott, Marc S. Frank, and Leslie E. Raymer

1990 James City, North Carolina: Archeological and Historical Study of an African American Urban Village. Report prepared for Bridge Pointe Development, Inc., New Bern, North Carolina. New South Associates Technical Report 6.

White, T.

1953 A Method for Calculating the Dietary Percentage of Various Food Animals Utilized by Aboriginal People. *American Antiquity* 18(4) 396-398.

Wilson, Douglas C.

1994 Identification and Assessment of Secondary Refuse Aggregates. Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory 1(1):41-61.

Wood, Karen G.

1985 *Life in New Leeds: Archaeological and Historical Investigations at the Fahm Street Extension Site 9CH703(FS), Savannah, Georgia.* Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

Yamin, Rebecca, Stuart Reeve, and Charles D. Cheek

1992 Management Summary, Phase II Evaluation of the Station Square Project Area, Cumberland, Maryland. Prepared for the Maryland State Highway Administration. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Yamin, Rebecca, Margarita Jerabek Wuellner, Stuart A. Reeve, Priscilla Knoblock, and Charles D. Cheek

1993 Phase I and Phase II Archeological and Historical Investigations, Station Square Project, Cumberland, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration, Archeological report Number 62. Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX I:
Artifact Catalogue

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.01.01	19	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	01	112
01.01.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	01	112
01.01.01	8	FAUNAL	BONE	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	01	112
01.01.01	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	01	112
01.01.01	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED WITH MOLDED RIM	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	01	112
01.01.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01	01	112
01.01.01	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	01	112
01.01.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	STONE	ROOF SLATE	01	01	112
01.01.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	01	112
01.01.02	10	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	02	112
01.01.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	02	112
01.01.02	22	FAUNAL	BONE	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	02	112
01.01.02	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	02	112
01.01.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01	02	112
01.01.02	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	01	02	112
01.01.02	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	01	02	112
01.01.02	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	01	02	112
01.01.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	02	112
01.01.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	02	112
01.01.02	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	01	02	112
01.01.04	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	04	126
01.01.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	04	126
01.01.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	04	126

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.01.05	3	FAUNAL	BONE	01	05	104
01.01.05	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	05	104
01.01.06	2	STONE	UNKNOWN FLOORING MATERIAL	01	06	126
01.01.06	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	06	126
01.01.06	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01	06	126
01.01.06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	06	126
01.01.07	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	07	103
01.01.07	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	07	103
01.01.07	22	FAUNAL	BONE	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	07	103
01.01.07	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	01	07	103
01.01.07	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	07	103
01.01.07	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	07	103
01.01.07	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	01	07	103
01.01.07	2	UTENSILS	UTENSIL HANDLE, UNIDENTIFIED	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	01	07	103
01.01.07	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	01	07	103
01.01.08	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01	08	125
01.01.08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	08	125
01.01.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	08	125
01.01.08	1	METAL HARDWARE	DRAWER OR DOOR PULL	01	08	125
01.01.09	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	09	125
01.01.09	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	09	125
01.01.09	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	09	125
01.01.09	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	09	125
01.01.09	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	09	125
01.01.09	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01	09	125
01.01.10	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	10	125
01.01.10	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	10	125

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.01.11	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	11	103
01.01.11	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	11	103
01.01.11	5	FAUNAL	BONE	01	11	103
01.01.11	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	11	103
01.01.11	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	11	103
01.01.11	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	11	103
01.01.11	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	11	103
01.01.11	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	11	103
01.01.12	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	12	103
01.01.12	7	FAUNAL	BONE	01	12	103
01.01.13	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	13	127
01.01.13	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	13	127
01.01.13	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	13	127
01.01.13	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01	13	127
01.01.13	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	13	127
01.01.14	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	14	126
01.01.14	1	STONE	UNKNOWN FLOORING MATERIAL	01	14	126
01.02.01	24	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	02	01	112
01.02.01	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	01	112
01.02.01	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	112
01.02.01	16	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	01	112
01.02.01	5	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	02	01	112
01.02.01	10	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED WITH MOLDED RIM	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	01	112
01.02.01	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	01	112
01.02.01	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	02	01	112
01.02.01	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	02	01	112
01.02.01	22	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	02	01	112
01.02.01	12	FAUNAL	BONE	02	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.02.01	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	02	01	112
01.02.01	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	01	112
01.02.01	1	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	02	01	112
01.02.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	02	112
01.02.02	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	02	02	112
01.02.02	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	02	112
01.02.02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	02	02	112
01.02.02	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	02	112
01.02.03	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	03	113
01.02.03	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	03	113
01.02.03	4	FAUNAL	BONE	02	03	113
01.02.03	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	02	03	113
01.02.03	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	03	113
01.02.03	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	03	113
01.02.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	02	03	113
01.02.03	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	03	113
01.02.03	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	02	03	113
01.02.03	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED	02	03	113
01.02.03	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	03	113
01.02.03	9	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	02	03	113
01.02.03	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	02	03	113
01.02.03	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	03	113
01.02.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02	03	113
01.02.03	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	03	113
01.02.03	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	03	113
01.02.03	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	03	113
01.02.04	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	04	113
01.02.04	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02	04	113
01.02.04	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	04	113
01.02.04	5	FAUNAL	BONE	02	04	113
01.02.04	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	04	113
01.02.04	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	04	113
01.02.04	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	04	113
01.02.04	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	02	04	113
01.02.04	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	02	04	113
01.02.04	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	04	113
01.02.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	02	04	113
01.02.04	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	04	113
01.02.04	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	02	04	113
01.02.04	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	04	113

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.02.04	1	WHITEWARE	ENGINE TURNED (DIPPED)	02	04	113
01.02.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	04	113
01.02.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	04	113
01.02.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02	04	113
01.02.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED	PRIVACY GLASS	02	04	113
01.02.05	9	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	02	05	103
01.02.05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02	05	103
01.02.05	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	05	103
01.02.05	7	FAUNAL	BONE	02	05	103
01.02.05	11	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	02	05	103
01.02.05	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	05	103
01.02.05	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	02	05	103
01.02.05	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	05	103
01.02.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	02	05	103
01.02.05	17	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	05	103
01.02.05	3	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	05	103
01.02.05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	05	103
01.02.06	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	06	103
01.02.06	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02	06	103
01.02.06	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	06	103
01.02.06	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	06	103
01.02.06	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	06	103
01.02.06	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	02	06	103
01.20.01	40	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	20	01	112
01.20.01	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	20	01	112
01.20.01	17	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	20	01	112
01.20.01	43	FAUNAL	BONE	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	20	01	112
01.20.01	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	20	01	112
01.20.01	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	20	01	112
01.20.01	14	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	20	01	112
01.20.01	10	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	20	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.20.01	6	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	20	01	112
01.20.01	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	20	01	112
01.20.01	30	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	20	01	112
01.20.01	71	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	20	01	112
01.20.01	5	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	20	01	112
01.20.01	6	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	20	01	112
01.20.01	34	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	20	01	112
01.20.01	32	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	20	01	112
01.20.01	5	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	20	01	112
01.20.01	3	WHITEWARE	DIPPED-DENDRITIC	20	01	112
01.20.01	3	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	WHITEWARE	TAN GLAZE	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	20	01	112
01.20.01	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	20	01	112
01.20.01	27	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	20	01	112
01.20.01	5	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	20	01	112
01.20.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	20	01	112
01.20.01	16	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	20	01	112
01.20.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	20	01	112
01.20.01	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	STORAGE	LID	20	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.20.01	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	20	01	112
01.20.01	5	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	20	01	112
01.20.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK BASALT	20	01	112
02.03.01	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	01	103
02.03.01	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	03	01	103
02.03.01	8	FAUNAL	BONE	03	01	103
02.03.01	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03	01	103
02.03.01	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	01	103
02.03.01	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03	01	103
02.03.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	BROKEN FLAKE	CHERT	03	01	103
02.03.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	03	01	103
02.03.02	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	02	103
02.03.02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03	02	103
02.03.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	02	103
02.03.02	6	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	03	02	103
02.03.02	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	02	103
02.03.02	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	02	103
02.03.02	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	02	103
02.03.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03	02	103
02.03.02	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03	02	103
02.03.02	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	02	103
02.03.02	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03	02	103
02.03.02	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	03	02	103
02.03.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	03	103
02.03.03	10	FAUNAL	BONE	03	03	103
02.03.03	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	CREAMWARE	EDGED	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03	03	103
02.03.03	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	03	03	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.03.03	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	03	03	103
02.03.03	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	WHITE GLAZE	03	03	103
02.04.01	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	01	103
02.04.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	01	103
02.04.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	04	01	103
02.04.01	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	01	103
02.04.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04	01	103
02.04.02	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	02	103
02.04.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	02	103
02.04.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	04	02	103
02.04.02	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	02	103
02.04.02	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	02	103
02.04.02	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	04	02	103
02.04.02	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	04	02	103
02.04.02	10	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	02	103
02.04.02	4	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	04	02	103
02.04.03	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	03	103
02.04.03	3	FAUNAL	BONE	04	03	103
02.04.03	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	03	103
02.04.03	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	04	03	103
02.04.03	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	03	103
02.04.03	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	04	03	103
02.04.03	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	04	03	103
03.05.01	19	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED	BURNT FLAT GLASS	05	01	112
03.05.01	17	FAUNAL	BONE	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05	01	112
03.05.01	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	01	112
03.05.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	01	112
03.05.01	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	PEARLWARE	NON SHELL MOLDED RIM W/COLOR	05	01	112
03.05.01	8	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	05	01	112
03.05.01	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	05	01	112
03.05.01	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	WHITEWARE	UNDR GL TR PRT W/MOLDED RIM	05	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	01	112
03.05.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	01	112
03.05.01	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	FROSTED	05	01	112
03.05.01	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	05	01	112
03.05.01	15	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	01	112
03.05.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	FRAGMENT	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	STONE TOY	MARBLE	05	01	112
03.05.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SMALL METAL RING	05	01	112
03.05.02	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	02	113
03.05.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	02	113
03.05.02	8	FAUNAL	BONE	05	02	113
03.05.02	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05	02	113
03.05.02	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	02	113
03.05.02	6	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	05	02	113
03.05.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05	02	113
03.05.02	36	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	02	113
03.05.02	13	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	02	113
03.05.02	9	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	05	02	113
03.05.02	10	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	GREEN GLAZE	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	UNGLAZED WHITE BODY	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	02	113
03.05.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	05	02	113
03.05.02	11	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	05	02	113
03.05.02	16	PEARLWARE	EDGED	05	02	113
03.05.02	5	WHITEWARE	BANDED	05	02	113
03.05.02	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	LATE CLEAR GLAZE	05	02	113
03.05.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	05	02	113

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.05.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05	02	113
03.05.02	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	02	113
03.05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	05	02	113
03.05.02	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	02	113
03.05.03	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	05	03	113
03.05.03	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	03	113
03.05.03	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	05	03	113
03.05.03	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	05	03	113
03.05.04	26	FAUNAL	BONE	05	04	113
03.05.04	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	05	04	113
03.05.04	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	04	113
03.05.04	8	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05	04	113
03.05.04	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	04	113
03.05.04	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	05	04	113
03.05.04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	05	04	113
03.05.04	9	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	04	113
03.05.04	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	04	113
03.05.04	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	05	04	113
03.05.04	5	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	05	04	113
03.05.04	7	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	05	04	113
03.05.04	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	05	04	113
03.05.04	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	04	113
03.05.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	04	113
03.05.04	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	05	04	113
03.05.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	04	113
03.05.04	1	CREAMWARE	ENGINE TURNED	05	04	113
03.05.05	23	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	05	103
03.05.05	44	FAUNAL	BONE	05	05	103
03.05.05	5	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	05	05	103
03.05.05	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	05	05	103
03.05.05	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZE BLUE	05	05	103
03.05.05	35	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	05	103
03.05.05	28	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	05	103
03.05.05	14	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	05	05	103
03.05.05	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	05	05	103
03.05.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	05	05	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.05.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	05	103
03.05.05	42	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	05	103
03.05.05	9	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	05	05	103
03.05.05	5	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	05	05	103
03.05.05	8	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	05	05	103
03.05.05	2	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	MIRROR	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	05	05	103
03.05.05	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	05	05	103
03.05.05	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05	05	103
03.05.05	18	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05	05	103
03.05.05	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05	05	103
03.05.06	36	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	06	103
03.05.06	28	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	CREAMWARE	MOLDED	05	06	103
03.05.06	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	06	103
03.05.06	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	05	06	103
03.05.06	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	05	06	103
03.05.06	8	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	05	06	103
03.05.06	59	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	06	103
03.05.06	15	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	05	06	103
03.05.06	5	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	05	06	103
03.05.06	10	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE, MOLDED DECORATION	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	06	103
03.05.06	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	06	103
03.05.06	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	05	06	103
03.05.06	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	06	103
03.05.06	66	FAUNAL	BONE	05	06	103
03.05.06	8	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	05	06	103
03.05.06	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	05	06	103
03.05.06	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	05	06	103
03.05.06	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	05	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.05.06	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED	05	06	103
03.05.06	11	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	06	103
03.05.06	24	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	06	103
03.05.06	2	WHITEWARE	DIPPED-DENDRITIC	05	06	103
03.05.06	2	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	05	06	103
03.05.06	9	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	05	06	103
03.05.06	2	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	05	06	103
03.05.06	6	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE BOTTLE GREEN	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED - DIAMOND POINT (DIA)	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	06	103
03.05.06	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	05	06	103
03.05.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	05	06	103
03.05.06	9	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	FAUNAL	BONE TOOTHBRUSH	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	05	06	103
03.05.06	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	05	06	103
03.05.07	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	07	103
03.05.07	3	FAUNAL	BONE	05	07	103
03.05.07	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	07	103
03.05.07	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	07	103
03.05.07	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	05	07	103
03.06.01	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	01	112
03.06.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	01	112
03.06.01	11	FAUNAL	BONE	06	01	112
03.06.01	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	01	112
03.06.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	01	112
03.06.01	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	06	01	112
03.06.01	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	01	112
03.06.01	8	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.06.01	4	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	06	01	112
03.06.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	01	112
03.06.01	3	REDWARE	BLK EXT, CLEAR INT, GLAZED	06	01	112
03.06.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	GREEN GLAZE	06	01	112
03.06.01	6	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	MOLDED	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	GLASS	BUTTON	06	01	112
03.06.01	1	PROJECTILES	CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE	06	01	112
03.06.02	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	02	112
03.06.02	9	FAUNAL	BONE	06	02	112
03.06.02	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	02	112
03.06.02	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	02	112
03.06.02	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	02	112
03.06.02	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	06	02	112
03.06.02	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	02	112
03.06.02	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	02	112
03.06.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	02	112
03.06.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	06	02	112
03.06.03	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	03	103
03.06.03	3	FAUNAL	BONE	06	03	103
03.06.03	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	03	103
03.06.03	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	03	103
03.06.03	44	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	03	103
03.06.04	18	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	04	103
03.06.04	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	04	103
03.06.04	44	FAUNAL	BONE	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	06	04	103
03.06.04	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	06	04	103
03.06.04	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE	06	04	103
03.06.04	40	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	06	04	103
03.06.04	21	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	04	103
03.06.04	10	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	06	04	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.06.04	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	PEARLWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	06	04	103
03.06.04	52	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	04	103
03.06.04	22	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	04	103
03.06.04	6	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	REDWARE	MUD BROWN GLAZE	06	04	103
03.06.04	5	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	HANDLE	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	06	04	103
03.06.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BLACK	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	06	04	103
03.06.04	3	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	06	04	103
03.06.04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SMALL METAL RING	06	04	103
03.06.04	7	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	06	04	103
03.06.05	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	05	103
03.06.05	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	05	103
03.06.05	9	FAUNAL	BONE	06	05	103
03.06.05	3	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	06	05	103
03.06.05	15	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	05	103
03.06.05	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	05	103
03.06.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	05	103
03.06.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED AND HAND PAINTED	06	05	103
03.06.05	37	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	05	103
03.06.05	7	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	06	05	103
03.06.05	14	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	05	103
03.06.05	5	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	06	05	103
03.06.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	06	05	103
03.06.05	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	06	05	103
03.06.06	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	06	103
03.06.06	1	GLASS	BEAD	06	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.06.07	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	07	103
04.08.01	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	01	162
04.08.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	08	01	162
04.08.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	01	162
04.08.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	01	162
04.08.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	08	01	162
04.08.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	08	01	162
04.08.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	01	162
04.08.01	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	01	162
04.08.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	08	01	162
04.08.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	01	162
04.08.02	12	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	02	159
04.08.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	08	02	159
04.08.02	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	08	02	159
04.08.02	2	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	08	02	159
04.08.02	9	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	08	02	159
04.08.02	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	02	159
04.08.02	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED ON BUFF	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	ANNULAR	08	02	159
04.08.02	17	FAUNAL	BONE	08	02	159
04.08.02	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	08	02	159
04.08.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	08	02	159
04.08.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	COINS	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	WHITEWARE	YELLOW GLAZED	08	02	159
04.08.02	1	REDWARE	MUD BROWN GLAZE	08	02	159
04.08.03	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	03	159
04.08.03	8	FAUNAL	BONE	08	03	159
04.08.03	5	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	08	03	159
04.08.03	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	08	03	159
04.08.03	10	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	08	03	159

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.08.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	08	03	159
04.08.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	08	03	159
04.08.03	1	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	08	03	159
04.08.03	1	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED	08	03	159
04.08.03	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	03	159
04.08.03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	08	03	159
04.08.03	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	08	03	159
04.08.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	03	159
04.08.03	1	WHITEWARE	YELLOW GLAZED	08	03	159
04.08.04	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	04	160
04.08.04	1	WHITEWARE	IVORY COLORED	08	04	160
04.08.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	08	04	160
04.08.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	04	160
04.08.05	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	05	159
04.08.05	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	08	05	159
04.08.05	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	05	159
04.08.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	08	05	159
04.08.05	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	08	05	159
04.08.06	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	08	06	160
04.08.06	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	08	06	160
04.08.07	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	07	162
04.08.07	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	07	162
04.08.07	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	07	162
04.08.07	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	07	162
04.08.07	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	07	162
04.08.07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	08	07	162
04.08.07	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	08	07	162
04.08.07	2	FAUNAL	BONE	08	07	162
04.08.07	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	08	07	162
04.08.07	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	07	162
04.08.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BLACK	08	07	162
04.08.07	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	07	162

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.08.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	08	07	162
05.09.01	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	29	01	100
05.09.01	7	FAUNAL	BONE	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	29	01	100
05.09.01	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	29	01	100
05.09.01	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	29	01	100
05.09.01	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	29	01	100
05.09.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	29	01	100
05.09.01	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	29	01	100
05.09.02	3	FAUNAL	BONE	29	02	209
05.09.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	29	02	209
05.09.02	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	29	02	209
05.09.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	29	02	209
05.09.03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	19	03	103
05.09.03	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	19	03	103
05.09.03	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	19	03	103
05.09.03	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	19	03	103
05.09.03	13	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	19	03	103
05.09.03	17	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	19	03	103
05.09.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	19	03	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
05.09.03	55	FAUNAL	BONE	19	03	103
05.09.03	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	19	03	103
05.09.03	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	19	03	103
05.09.03	2	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE, MOLDED DECORATION	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	19	03	103
05.09.03	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	19	03	103
05.09.03	18	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	19	03	103
05.09.03	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	19	03	103
05.09.03	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	19	03	103
05.09.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	19	03	103
05.09.03	12	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	19	03	103
05.09.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	19	04	103
05.09.04	3	FAUNAL	BONE	19	04	103
05.09.04	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	19	04	103
05.09.04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	19	04	103
05.09.04	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	19	04	103
05.09.04	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	19	04	103
05.09.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	19	04	103
05.09.04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	19	04	103
05.09.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	19	04	103
06.10.01	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	01	103
06.10.01	4	FAUNAL	BONE	10	01	103
06.10.01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	01	103
06.10.01	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	01	103
06.10.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	01	103
06.10.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	01	103
06.10.01	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	10	01	103
06.10.01	2	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	10	01	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.10.01	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	01	103
06.10.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	10	02	103
06.10.02	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	02	103
06.10.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	10	02	103
06.10.04	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	04	103
07.11.01	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	21	01	100
07.11.01	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	21	01	100
07.11.01	26	FAUNAL	BONE	21	01	100
07.11.01	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	21	01	100
07.11.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	21	01	100
07.11.01	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED	21	01	100
07.11.01	12	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE, MOLDED DECORATION	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	21	01	100
07.11.01	21	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	21	01	100
07.11.01	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	21	01	100
07.11.01	2	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	21	01	100
07.11.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	21	01	100
07.11.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	21	01	100
07.11.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	21	01	100
07.11.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	21	01	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.11.01	1	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	21	01	100
07.11.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	21	01	100
07.11.02	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	02	100
07.11.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	02	100
07.11.02	15	FAUNAL	BONE	11	02	100
07.11.02	6	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PINK WASH INTERIOR	11	02	100
07.11.02	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	02	100
07.11.02	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	02	100
07.11.02	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	11	02	100
07.11.02	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	11	02	100
07.11.02	5	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	PEARLWARE	HAND PAINTED BROWN	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	11	02	100
07.11.02	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	WHITEWARE	IVORY COLORED	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	11	02	100
07.11.02	6	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	11	02	100
07.11.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	11	02	100
07.11.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	11	02	100
07.11.02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	11	02	100
07.11.03	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	03	157
07.11.03	3	FAUNAL	BONE	11	03	157
07.11.03	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	03	157
07.11.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	03	157
07.11.03	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	11	03	157
07.11.03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	03	157
07.11.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	11	03	157
07.11.05	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	05	103
07.11.05	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	05	103
07.11.05	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	05	103
07.11.05	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	05	103
07.11.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	05	103
07.11.05	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	11	05	103
07.11.06	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	11	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
08.12.01	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	01	100
08.12.01	32	FAUNAL	BONE	12	01	100
08.12.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	12	01	100
08.12.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	01	100
08.12.01	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	01	100
08.12.01	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	01	100
08.12.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	01	100
08.12.01	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	01	100
08.12.01	4	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	12	01	100
08.12.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	01	100
08.12.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	01	100
08.12.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	01	100
08.12.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	12	01	100
08.12.01	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	01	100
08.12.01	1	PLASTIC	BARRETTE	12	01	100
08.12.01	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	12	01	100
08.12.02	32	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	02	100
08.12.02	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	02	100
08.12.02	57	FAUNAL	BONE	12	02	100
08.12.02	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	12	02	100
08.12.02	18	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	02	100
08.12.02	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	12	02	100
08.12.02	12	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	02	100
08.12.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	12	02	100
08.12.02	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	02	100
08.12.02	2	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	12	02	100
08.12.02	20	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	02	100
08.12.02	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	02	100
08.12.02	4	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	WHITEWARE	OVERGLAZE PAINTED	12	02	100
08.12.02	3	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	12	02	100
08.12.02	3	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	12	02	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
08.12.02	1	WHITEWARE	UNDR GL TR PRT W/MOLDED RIM	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED WITH MOLDED RIM	12	02	100
08.12.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	HANDLE	12	02	100
08.12.02	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	12	02	100
08.12.02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	02	100
08.12.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	12	02	100
08.12.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	02	100
08.12.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	12	02	100
08.12.02	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	12	02	100
08.12.02	1	PIPE STEM	DECORATED BOWL/STEM FRAGMENT	12	02	100
08.12.03	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	03	103
08.12.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	03	103
08.12.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	03	103
08.12.03	36	FAUNAL	BONE	12	03	103
08.12.03	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	03	103
08.12.03	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	03	103
08.12.03	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	12	03	103
08.12.03	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	03	103
08.12.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	12	03	103
08.12.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	03	103
08.12.03	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	12	03	103
08.12.03	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	03	103
08.12.03	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZE, RED	12	03	103
08.12.03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	03	103
08.12.03	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	03	103
08.12.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	04	103
08.12.04	5	FAUNAL	BONE	12	04	103
09.13.01	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	01	103
09.13.01	3	FAUNAL	BONE	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13	01	103
09.13.01	12	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	01	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.13.01	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	01	103
09.13.01	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13	01	103
09.13.01	5	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	PEARLWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	GILDED	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	13	01	103
09.13.01	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13	01	103
09.13.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	01	103
09.13.01	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	01	103
09.13.01	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	13	01	103
09.13.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	13	01	103
09.13.03	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	03	103
10.14.01	20	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	01	100
10.14.01	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	01	100
10.14.01	35	FAUNAL	BONE	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	14	01	100
10.14.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PINK WASH INTERIOR	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	14	01	100
10.14.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLACK (MULBERRY WARE)	14	01	100
10.14.01	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	14	01	100
10.14.01	16	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	14	01	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.14.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	14	01	100
10.14.01	6	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	14	01	100
10.14.01	2	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	14	01	100
10.14.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	01	100
10.14.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	01	100
10.14.01	2	HD-FN LIP/PLN MLD BLOWN BOTTLE	DARK GREEN	14	01	100
10.14.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE TOOTHBRUSH	14	01	100
10.14.01	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	01	100
10.14.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	14	01	100
10.14.02	12	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	14	02	100
10.14.02	13	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	02	100
10.14.02	81	FAUNAL	BONE	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	SALT GLAZED RED BODIED	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE DECORATED	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	02	100
10.14.02	3	PEARLWARE	STAMPED	14	02	100
10.14.02	9	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	02	100
10.14.02	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	14	02	100
10.14.02	11	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	14	02	100
10.14.02	4	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	14	02	100
10.14.02	6	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14	02	100
10.14.02	4	TABLE GLASSWARE	GILT ON BLUE GLASS	14	02	100
10.14.02	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	14	02	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	14	02	100
10.14.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	MIRROR	14	02	100
10.14.02	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	14	02	100
10.14.02	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	02	100
10.14.03	15	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	03	102
10.14.03	32	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	03	102
10.14.03	75	FAUNAL	BONE	14	03	102
10.14.03	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	FAUNAL	SHELL	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	BONE BUTTON	4-HOLE, CIRC WELL, 1/2"	14	03	102
10.14.03	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	03	102
10.14.03	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	03	102
10.14.03	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	14	03	102
10.14.03	2	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLACK (MULBERRY WARE)	14	03	102
10.14.03	11	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	14	03	102
10.14.03	3	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	14	03	102
10.14.03	2	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	UNDR GL TR PRT W/MOLDED RIM	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED WITH MOLDED RIM	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	14	03	102
10.14.03	12	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	03	102
10.14.03	3	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	14	03	102
10.14.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	14	03	102

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	14	03	102
10.14.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	14	03	102
10.14.03	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	14	03	102
10.14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	14	03	102
10.14.03	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	14	03	102
10.14.04	12	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	04	101
10.14.04	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	04	101
10.14.04	3	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	14	04	101
10.14.04	14	FAUNAL	BONE	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	FAUNAL	CLAW	14	04	101
10.14.04	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	04	101
10.14.04	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	14	04	101
10.14.04	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	04	101
10.14.04	4	PEARLWARE	EDGED	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	14	04	101
10.14.04	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14	04	101
10.14.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	STEMWARE BASE	14	04	101
10.14.04	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	04	101
10.14.05	1	FAUNAL	BONE	14	05	103
10.14.05	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	05	103
10.14.05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	05	103
10.14.05	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	05	103
10.14.06	3	FAUNAL	BONE	14	06	103
10.15.01	18	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	01	171
10.15.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	01	171
10.15.01	4	FAUNAL	BONE	15	01	171
10.15.01	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	15	01	171
10.15.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	01	171
10.15.01	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	15	01	171
10.15.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.15.01	3	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	15	01	171
10.15.01	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	15	01	171
10.15.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	01	171
10.15.01	28	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	01	171
10.15.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	01	171
10.15.01	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	15	01	171
10.15.01	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	15	01	171
10.15.02	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	02	100
10.15.02	33	FAUNAL	BONE	15	02	100
10.15.02	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	15	02	100
10.15.02	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	02	100
10.15.02	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	100
10.15.02	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	PEARLWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	15	02	100
10.15.02	10	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	02	100
10.15.02	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	15	02	100
10.15.02	3	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	COLORED GLAZE	15	02	100
10.15.02	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	REDWARE	BROWN EXTERIOR, BLACK INTERIOR	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	15	02	100
10.15.02	2	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	ANNULAR	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	15	02	100
10.15.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	02	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	02	100
10.15.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FROSTED	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	FAUNAL	UNIDENTIFIED MODIFIED BONE	15	02	100
10.15.02	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	15	02	100
10.15.03	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	03	103
10.15.03	4	FAUNAL	BONE	15	03	103
10.15.03	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	03	103
10.15.03	8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	03	103
10.15.03	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	15	03	103
10.15.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	15	03	103
10.15.03	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	15	03	103
10.15.03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	03	103
10.15.03	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	15	03	103
10.15.03	1	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	15	03	103
10.15.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	15	03	103
10.15.03	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	03	103
10.15.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT REDWARE	15	03	103
10.15.03	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	15	03	103
10.15.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	15	03	103
10.15.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	03	103
10.15.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	03	103
10.15.03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	03	103
10.15.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	15	03	103
10.15.04	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	04	103
10.15.04	3	FAUNAL	BONE	15	04	103
10.15.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	04	103
10.15.04	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	04	103
10.15.04	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	04	103
10.15.04	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	15	04	103
10.15.04	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	15	04	103
10.15.04	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	04	103
10.15.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	15	04	103
10.15.04	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	04	103
10.15.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	05	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.15.05	1	WHOLE FLAKE	CHERT	15	05	103
11.16.01	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	16	01	131
11.16.01	4	FAUNAL	BONE	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	16	01	131
11.16.01	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	16	01	131
11.16.01	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	16	01	131
11.16.01	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	16	01	131
11.16.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	16	01	131
11.16.02	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	16	02	211
11.16.02	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	16	02	211
11.16.02	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	16	02	211
11.16.02	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	16	02	211
11.16.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	LARGE METAL RING	16	02	211
11.21.01	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	21	01	128
11.21.01	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	21	01	128
11.21.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	21	01	128
11.21.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	21	01	128
11.21.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	01	128
11.21.01	5	FAUNAL	BONE	21	01	128
11.21.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	21	01	128

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.21.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	21	01	128
11.21.01	3	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	21	01	128
11.21.01	4	FAUNAL	BONE	21	01	128
11.21.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	01	128
11.21.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	21	01	128
11.21.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	21	04	103
11.21.04	13	FAUNAL	BONE	21	04	103
11.21.04	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	21	04	103
11.21.04	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	21	04	103
11.21.04	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	21	04	103
11.21.04	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	21	04	103
11.21.04	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	21	04	103
11.21.04	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	04	103
11.21.04	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	04	103
11.21.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	21	04	103
11.21.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	21	04	103
11.21.04	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED, GLAZED	21	04	103
12.17.00	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	17	SC	103
12.17.00	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	17	SC	103
12.17.00	10	FAUNAL	BONE	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	17	SC	103
12.17.00	8	PEARLWARE	EDGED	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	WHITEWARE	UNDR GL TR PRT W/MOLDED RIM	17	SC	103
12.17.00	2	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	17	SC	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.17.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	17	SC	103
12.17.00	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	17	SC	103
12.17.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	17	SC	103
12.17.01	20	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	17	01	103
12.17.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	17	01	103
12.17.01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	17	01	103
12.17.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	17	01	103
12.17.01	54	FAUNAL	BONE	17	01	103
12.17.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	17	01	103
12.17.01	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	17	01	103
12.17.01	7	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	17	01	103
12.17.01	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	17	01	103
12.17.01	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	17	01	103
12.17.01	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	17	01	103
12.17.01	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	17	01	103
12.17.01	10	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	17	01	103
12.17.01	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	17	01	103
12.17.01	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	17	01	103
12.17.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	17	01	103
12.17.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	17	01	103
12.17.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	17	01	103
12.17.01	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	17	01	103
12.17.01	7	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	17	01	103
12.17.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FROSTED	17	01	103
12.17.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	17	01	103
12.17.01	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	17	01	103
12.17.02	21	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	17	02	103
12.17.02	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	17	02	103
12.17.02	65	FAUNAL	BONE	17	02	103
12.17.02	15	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	17	02	103
12.17.02	2	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	17	02	103
12.17.02	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	17	02	103
12.17.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	17	02	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.17.02	10	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	17	02	103
12.17.02	11	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	17	02	103
12.17.02	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	17	02	103
12.17.02	9	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	17	02	103
12.17.02	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	17	02	103
12.17.02	6	PEARLWARE	EDGED	17	02	103
12.17.02	2	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED AND HAND PAINTED	17	02	103
12.17.02	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	17	02	103
12.17.02	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	17	02	103
12.17.02	2	WHITEWARE	DIPPED-DENDRITIC	17	02	103
12.17.02	18	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	17	02	103
12.17.02	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	17	02	103
12.17.02	12	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN ALKALINE GLAZE	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED - RIBS	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	17	02	103
12.17.02	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	17	02	103
12.17.02	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	17	02	103
12.17.02	14	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	17	02	103
12.17.02	18	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	17	02	103
12.17.02	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	17	02	103
12.17.03	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	17	03	103
12.17.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	17	03	103
12.17.03	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	17	03	103
12.17.03	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	17	03	103
12.17.03	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	17	03	103
12.17.03	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	17	03	103
12.17.03	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	17	03	103
12.17.03	1	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	17	03	103
12.17.03	2	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	LUSTERWARE	17	03	103
12.17.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	17	03	103
12.17.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	17	03	103
12.17.03	12	FAUNAL	BONE	17	03	103
12.17.03	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	17	03	103
12.17.03	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	17	03	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.17.50	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	17	SC	
12.17.50	3	FAUNAL	BONE	17	SC	
12.17.50	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	17	SC	
12.17.50	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	17	SC	
12.17.50	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	17	SC	
12.17.50	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	17	SC	
12.17.50	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	17	SC	
12.17.50	3	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	17	SC	
12.17.50	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	17	SC	
12.17.50	2	WHITEWARE	GRAY GLAZE	17	SC	
13.18.00	1	FAUNAL	BONE	18	SC	199
13.18.00	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	18	SC	199
13.18.00	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	18	SC	199
13.18.01	36	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	18	01	199
13.18.01	23	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	18	01	199
13.18.01	3	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	18	01	199
13.18.01	5	FAUNAL	BONE	18	01	199
13.18.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	18	01	199
13.18.01	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	18	01	199
13.18.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	18	01	199
13.18.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	18	01	199
13.18.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	18	01	199
13.18.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	18	01	199
13.18.01	21	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	18	01	199
13.18.02	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	18	02	199
13.18.02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	18	02	199

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.18.02	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	18	02	199
13.18.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	18	02	199
13.18.02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	18	02	199
13.18.02	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	18	02	199
13.18.02	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	18	02	199
13.18.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	18	02	199
13.18.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	18	02	199
13.18.03	17	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	18	03	199
13.18.03	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	18	03	199
13.18.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	18	03	199
13.18.03	2	FAUNAL	BONE	18	03	199
13.18.03	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	18	03	199
13.18.03	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	18	03	199
13.18.03	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	18	03	199
13.18.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	18	03	199
13.18.03	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	18	03	199
13.18.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	18	03	199
13.18.04	20	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	18	04	199
13.18.04	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	HANDWROUGHT NAIL WITHOUT HEAD	18	04	199
13.18.04	6	FAUNAL	BONE	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	18	04	199
13.18.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	18	04	199
13.18.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	18	04	199

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.18.04	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	18	04	199
13.18.04	3	STONE	ROOF SLATE	18	04	199
13.18.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	18	05	200
13.18.05	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	18	05	200
13.18.05	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	18	05	200
14.19.01	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	19	01	189
14.19.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	19	01	189
14.19.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	HAND-FIN. LIP/EMBOSSED BOTTLE	DARK GREEN	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	19	01	189
14.19.01	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	MIRROR	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	FAUNAL	BONE	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	CERAMIC TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	19	01	189

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.19.01	1	GLASS	BUTTON	19	01	189
14.19.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	19	01	189
14.19.01	5	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	19	01	189
14.19.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	19	01	189
14.19.01	9	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	PHARMACEUTICAL/HINGE MD BOTTLE	AQUA	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	HD-FN LIP/PLN MLD BLOWN BOTTLE	AQUA	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	FROSTED	19	01	189
14.19.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	19	01	189
14.19.02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	19	02	189
14.19.02	5	FAUNAL	BONE	19	02	189
14.19.02	2	GLASS	BUTTON	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	GOLD STENCIL WITH HAND PAINT	19	02	189
14.19.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	19	02	189
14.19.02	3	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	19	02	189
14.19.02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	19	02	189
14.19.02	1	OTHER BIOLOGICAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE	19	02	189
16.22.01	3	FAUNAL	BONE	22	01	
16.22.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	22	01	
16.22.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	22	01	
16.22.02	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	22	02	
16.22.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	22	02	
16.22.02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	22	02	
16.22.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	22	02	
16.22.02	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	22	02	
16.22.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	22	02	
16.22.02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	22	02	
16.22.02	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	22	02	
16.22.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	22	02	

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Stratum Unit
16.22.02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	22	02
16.22.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	22	02
16.22.02	1	GLASS	BUTTON	22	02
50.00	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	6	PEARLWARE	EDGED	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	50	SC
50.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	50	SC
50.00	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	50	SC
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	50	SC
50.00	6	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	50	SC
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	GREEN GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE DECORATED	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	50	SC
50.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	50	SC
50.00	5	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	50	SC
50.00	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	50	SC
50.00	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	SC
50.00	4	FAUNAL	BONE	50	SC

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Stratum Unit
50.00	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	50	SC
50.00	1	FAUNAL	CLAM	50	SC
50.00	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	50	SC
50.00	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	50	SC
50.00	9	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT MILK GLASS	50	SC
50.00	7	GARDENING	TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POT	50	SC
50.00	4	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GREEN GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME MOLDED	50	SC
50.00	1	19TH CENTURY WHITE IRONSTONE	DECAL WITH MOLDED RIM	50	SC
50.00	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	50	SC
50.00	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	50	SC
50.00	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	OTHER CONTAINER	50	SC
50.00	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	50	SC
50.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	SC
50.00	1	MACHINE-MADE LIP	CLEAR	50	SC
50.00	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	MOLDED AND GREEN GLAZED	50	SC
50.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	50	SC
50.00	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	HANDLE	50	SC
50.00	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	SC
50.00	1	FAUNAL	BONE	50	SC
50.00	1	FAUNAL	BONE	50	SC
50.00	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	50	SC
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	50	SC
50.00	6	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	10	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	50	SC
50.00	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	TRANSFER PRINT, HAND PAINTED	50	SC
50.00	13	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE ON BUFF	50	SC
50.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	SC
50.00	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	COLORED GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	COMPOSITION UNKNOWN	50	SC

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Stratum Unit
50.00	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	2	MACHINE-MADE PLAIN BOTTLE	AMBER	50	SC
50.00	1	EARLY PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE BLUE CHINESE	50	SC
50.00	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	50	SC
50.00	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	50	SC
50.00	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	50	SC
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	50	SC
50.00	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	50	SC
50.00	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	50	SC
50.00	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC
50.00	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	50	SC
50.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	SC
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	50	SC
50.00	1	STONE	ROOF SLATE	50	SC
50.00	2	GLASS	BUTTON	50	SC
50.00	3	GARDENING	TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POT	50	SC
50.00	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	50	SC
50.00	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	50	SC
50.00	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	50	SC
50.00	6	FAUNAL	BONE	50	SC
50.00	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	50	SC
50.00	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	50	SC
50.00	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	50	SC
50.00	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED, PAINTED, SPG MOLDED	50	SC
50.00	2	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED	50	SC
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
50.00	5	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC	
50.00	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	50	SC	
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	50	SC	
50.00	4	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	50	SC	
50.00	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	50	SC	
50.00	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	50	SC	
50.00	5	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	50	SC	
50.00	4	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	50	SC	
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC	
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	50	SC	
50.00	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	50	SC	
50.00	9	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE ON BUFF	50	SC	
50.00	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	LATE CLEAR GLAZE	50	SC	
50.00	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	50	SC	
50.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	50	SC	
50.00	8	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	50	SC	
50.00	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	50	SC	
50.00	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	50	SC	
50.00	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	50	SC	
50.00	1	HD-FN LIP/PLN MLD BLOWN BOTTLE	AQUA	50	SC	
50.00	1	HAND-TOOLED LIP	AQUA	50	SC	
50.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	50	SC	
50.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	50	SC	
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	SC	
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	50	SC	
50.00	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	50	SC	
50.00	1	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC	50	SC	
50.00	1	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	50	SC	
50.00	1	OTHER HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	50	SC	
50.00	1	IRON/STEEL	WATCH PART	50	SC	
50.00	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	50	SC	
50.00	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	50	SC	
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	50	SC	
53.00	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	53	SC	112
53.00	19	FAUNAL	BONE	53	SC	112
53.00	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	53	SC	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
53.00	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	53	SC	112
53.00	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	53	SC	112
53.00	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	53	SC	112
53.00	28	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	53	SC	112
53.00	44	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	53	SC	112
53.00	13	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	53	SC	112
53.00	3	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	53	SC	112
53.00	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	53	SC	112
53.00	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	53	SC	112
53.00	22	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	53	SC	112
53.00	6	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	53	SC	112
53.00	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	53	SC	112
53.00	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE ON BUFF	53	SC	112
53.00	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP	53	SC	112
53.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN ALKALINE GLAZE	53	SC	112
53.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN GLAZED BOTTLE	53	SC	112
53.00	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	53	SC	112
53.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	53	SC	112
53.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	53	SC	112
53.00	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	53	SC	112
53.00	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	53	SC	112
56.00	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	56	SC	
56.00	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	56	SC	
56.00	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	56	SC	
56.00	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	56	SC	
56.00	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	56	SC	
56.00	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	56	SC	
56.00	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	56	SC	
56.00	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	56	SC	
56.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	56	SC	
56.00	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	SALT GLAZE/ALBANY SLIP ON BUFF	56	SC	
56.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	56	SC	
56.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	56	SC	
56.00	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	FROSTED	56	SC	
56.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	56	SC	
56.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	56	SC	

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase II
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Stratum Unit
56.00	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	56	SC
56.00	7	FLORAL	WALLPAPER	56	SC

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.00	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	00	114
01.00	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	00	114
01.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	00	114
01.00	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	00	114
01.00	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	00	114
01.00	1	FAUNAL	BONE	01	00	114
01.00	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	01	00	114
01.01	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	MOLDED, CLOUDED GLAZE EXT.	01	01	114
01.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE, HAND PAINTED	01	01	114
01.01	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	01	01	114
01.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01	01	114
01.01	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	01	114
01.01	2	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS JAR LID	01	01	114
01.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	01	114
01.01	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01	01	114
01.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01	01	114
01.01	35	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	01	114
01.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	01	01	114
01.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	01	01	114
01.01	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	01	01	114
01.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	MIRROR	01	01	114
01.01	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	01	01	114
01.01	1	CERAMIC TOYS	TEA-SET PART	01	01	114
01.01	4	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01	01	114
01.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	01	114
01.01	74	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	01	114
01.01	32	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	01	114
01.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01	01	114
01.01	5	FAUNAL	BONE	01	01	114
01.01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01	01	114
01.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	01	114
01.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	01	01	114
01.01	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	01	114
01.01	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	01	114
01.01	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	01	114

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.01	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	01	01	114
01.01	6	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	01	114
01.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	01	114
01.01	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	01	01	114
01.01	11	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	01	114
01.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	01	114
01.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE, MOLDED DECORATION	01	01	114
01.01	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	01	01	114
01.01	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	01	01	114
01.01	9	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	01	114
01.01	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	01	01	114
01.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	01	01	114
01.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	COLORED GLAZE W/ GOLD STENCIL	01	01	114
01.01	15	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01	01	114
01.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	DECAL	01	01	114
01.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	01	01	114
01.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	01	114
01.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	01	01	114
01.02	118	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	02	114
01.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	02	114
01.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	01	02	114
01.02	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN MOLDED	01	02	114
01.02	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	02	114
01.02	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	02	114
01.02	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	02	114
01.02	9	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	02	114
01.02	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	01	02	114
01.02	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	02	114
01.02	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	01	02	114
01.02	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	01	02	114
01.02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	02	114
01.02	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	01	02	114
01.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	01	02	114
01.02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	01	02	114
01.02	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01	02	114
01.02	13	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	SPONGE DECORATED	01	02	114
01.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	01	02	114
01.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	01	02	114
01.02	1	19TH CENTURY WHITE IRONSTONE	TRANSFER PRINT	01	02	114

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.02	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	02	114
01.02	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	01	02	114
01.02	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	01	02	114
01.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01	02	114
01.02	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01	02	114
01.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	02	114
01.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01	02	114
01.02	46	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	02	114
01.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01	02	114
01.02	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01	02	114
01.02	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	01	02	114
01.02	1	GARDENING	TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POT	01	02	114
01.02	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	01	02	114
01.02	1	GLASS	BUTTON	01	02	114
01.02	2	STONE	GRAPHITE	01	02	114
01.02	24	FAUNAL	BONE	01	02	114
01.02	35	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	02	114
01.02	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	02	114
01.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	01	02	114
01.02	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	01	02	114
01.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	01	02	114
01.03	101	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	03	114
01.03	50	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	03	114
01.03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	01	03	114
01.03	22	FAUNAL	BONE	01	03	114
01.03	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	01	03	114
01.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	03	114
01.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	01	03	114
01.03	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	03	114
01.03	7	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	03	114
01.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	03	114
01.03	10	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01	03	114
01.03	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	01	03	114
01.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	01	03	114
01.03	9	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	03	114
01.03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	03	114
01.03	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	01	03	114
01.03	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	01	03	114

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.03	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	01	03	114
01.03	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	03	114
01.03	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	01	03	114
01.03	2	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	01	03	114
01.03	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	01	03	114
01.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	01	03	114
01.03	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	SALT GLAZED RED BODIED	01	03	114
01.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	01	03	114
01.03	10	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	03	114
01.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	03	114
01.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	01	03	114
01.03	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	01	03	114
01.03	32	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	03	114
01.03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01	03	114
01.03	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	CARNIVAL GLASS	01	03	114
01.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT MILK GLASS	01	03	114
01.03	8	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	01	03	114
01.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	01	03	114
01.03	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	01	03	114
01.03	1	PLASTIC	BAKELITE COMB	01	03	114
01.03	1	CERAMIC TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	01	03	114
01.03	16	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	03	114
01.03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER BOTTLE STOPPER	01	03	114
01.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	04	115
01.04	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	04	115
01.04	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	04	115
01.04	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	04	115
01.04	9	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	04	115
01.04	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	01	04	115
01.04	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	01	04	115
01.04	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	04	115
01.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	04	115
01.04	3	REDWARE	BLACK SLIP	01	04	115
01.04	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	01	04	115
01.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	01	04	115
01.04	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01	04	115

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.04	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	01	04	115
01.04	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	01	04	115
01.05	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	05	115
01.05	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01	05	115
01.05	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	05	115
01.05	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	05	115
01.05	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	01	05	115
01.06	17	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	06	103
01.06	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	01	06	103
01.06	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	06	103
01.06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	06	103
01.06	1	WHOLE FLAKE	CHERT	01	06	103
01.06	2	FAUNAL	BONE	01	06	103
01.06	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	06	103
01.07	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	07	115
01.07	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	01	07	115
01.07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	07	115
01.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	07	115
01.08	70	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	08	116
01.08	16	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	08	116
01.08	9	FAUNAL	BONE	01	08	116
01.08	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	01	08	116
01.08	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	08	116
01.08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	08	116
01.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	08	116
01.08	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	01	08	116
01.08	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	01	08	116
01.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	08	116
01.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	01	08	116
01.08	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	01	08	116
01.08	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	08	116
01.08	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	01	08	116
01.08	6	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01	08	116
01.08	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	08	116
01.08	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	08	116
01.08	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	01	08	116
01.08	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01	08	116
01.08	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	08	116

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	01	08	116
01.08	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	01	08	116
01.08	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	01	08	116
01.08	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	MIRROR	01	08	116
01.08	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BOLT	01	08	116
01.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	08	116
01.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED POINT	OBSIDIAN	01	08	116
01.09	9	FAUNAL	BONE	01	09	103
01.09	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	09	103
01.09	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	09	103
01.09	17	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	09	103
01.09	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	09	103
01.09	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	01	09	103
01.09	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	09	103
01.09	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	01	09	103
01.09	9	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	09	103
01.09	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	09	103
01.09	3	REDWARE	YELLOW GLAZE	01	09	103
01.09	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	01	09	103
01.09	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	01	09	103
01.09	3	WHITEWARE	BANDED	01	09	103
01.09	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	01	09	103
01.09	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	09	103
01.09	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	09	103
01.09	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	09	103
01.09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	09	103
01.09	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED	01	09	103
01.09	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	01	09	103
01.09	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	01	09	103
01.10	15	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	10	116
01.10	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	10	116
01.10	4	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	01	10	116
01.10	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	01	10	116
01.10	7	FAUNAL	BONE	01	10	116
01.10	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	10	116
01.10	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	01	10	116
01.10	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	01	10	116
01.10	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	10	116

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
01.10	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	01	10	116
01.10	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	01	10	116
01.10	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	10	116
01.10	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	10	116
01.10	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	01	10	116
01.10	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	01	10	116
01.10	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	01	10	116
01.10	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	01	10	116
01.10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	01	10	116
01.10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	01	10	116
01.10	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	01	10	116
01.10	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	10	116
01.10	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	10	116
01.11	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	11	103
01.11	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	11	103
01.11	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	11	103
01.11	1	CREAMWARE	ENGINE TURNED	01	11	103
01.11	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	01	11	103
01.11	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	01	11	103
01.11	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	01	11	103
01.11	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	01	11	103
01.11	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	01	11	103
01.11	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	01	11	103
01.11	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	01	11	103
01.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	01	11	103
01.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	01	11	103
01.11	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	PLAIN GLAZED	01	11	103
01.11	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	01	11	103
01.13	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	01	13	117
01.13	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	01	13	117
01.13	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	01	13	117
01.13	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	01	13	117
02.01	110	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	01	110
02.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	02	01	110
02.01	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	02	01	110
02.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	02	01	110
02.01	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	01	110

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	110
02.01	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	02	01	110
02.01	9	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	02	01	110
02.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	02	01	110
02.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	01	110
02.01	8	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02	01	110
02.01	15	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	110
02.01	3	WHITEWARE	BANDED	02	01	110
02.01	2	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	02	01	110
02.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	01	110
02.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	01	110
02.01	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02	01	110
02.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02	01	110
02.01	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	02	01	110
02.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	02	01	110
02.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	02	01	110
02.01	11	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	02	01	110
02.01	2	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	02	01	110
02.01	40	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	01	110
02.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	02	01	110
02.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN MOLDED	02	01	110
02.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02	01	110
02.01	4	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	02	01	110
02.01	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	02	01	110
02.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	01	110
02.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	02	01	110
02.01	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	01	110
02.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	01	110
02.01	6	GARDENING	TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POT	02	01	110

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.01	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	02	01	110
02.01	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	02	01	110
02.01	1	STONE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	01	110
02.01	15	FAUNAL	BONE	02	01	110
02.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	02	01	110
02.01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	02	01	110
02.01	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	01	110
02.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	02	01	110
02.02	12	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	02	110
02.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	02	02	110
02.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	02	02	110
02.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE MOLDED	02	02	110
02.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE MOLDED	02	02	110
02.02	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	02	110
02.02	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	02	110
02.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	02	02	110
02.02	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	02	110
02.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	02	02	110
02.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	02	02	110
02.02	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	02	02	110
02.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	02	02	110
02.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	02	110
02.02	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	02	02	110
02.02	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	02	02	110
02.02	11	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	02	110
02.02	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	02	02	110
02.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	02	02	110
02.02	1	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	02	02	110
02.02	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	02	110
02.02	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	02	02	110
02.02	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	02	02	110
02.02	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	02	02	110
02.02	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	02	02	110
02.02	1	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	02	02	110
02.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02	02	110
02.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	02	110
02.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02	02	110

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02	02	110
02.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	02	110
02.02	80	FAUNAL	BONE	02	02	110
02.02	37	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	02	110
02.02	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02	02	110
02.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	WASHER	02	02	110
02.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	02	110
02.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	02	02	110
02.03	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	03	105
02.03	2	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	03	105
02.03	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	03	105
02.03	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	03	105
02.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	03	105
02.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	02	03	105
02.03	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02	03	105
02.03	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	03	105
02.03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	03	105
02.03	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	02	03	105
02.03	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	02	03	105
02.03	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	03	105
02.03	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	TINTED	02	03	105
02.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	03	105
02.03	31	FAUNAL	BONE	02	03	105
02.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	02	03	105
02.04	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PLAIN	02	04	139
02.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02	04	139
02.05	4	FAUNAL	BONE	02	05	140
02.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	02	05	140
02.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	05	140
02.06	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	06	141
02.06	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02	06	141
02.06	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	06	141
02.06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	06	141
02.06	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	06	141
02.06	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	02	06	141
02.06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	02	06	141
02.06	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	06	141
02.06	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02	06	141
02.07	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	07	142

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.07	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	07	142
02.07	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02	07	142
02.07	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	02	07	142
02.07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	07	142
02.07	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PLAIN	02	07	142
02.07	34	FAUNAL	BONE	02	07	142
02.07	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	07	142
02.07	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	07	142
02.07	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	02	07	142
02.08	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	08	139
02.08	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	02	08	139
02.08	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	02	08	139
02.08	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02	08	139
02.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	08	139
02.08	19	FAUNAL	BONE	02	08	139
02.08	11	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	08	139
02.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	08	139
02.09	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	09	143
02.09	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	02	09	143
02.09	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	09	143
02.09	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	02	09	143
02.09	5	WHITEWARE	BANDED	02	09	143
02.09	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	02	09	143
02.09	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02	09	143
02.09	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	09	143
02.09	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	09	143
02.10	3	FAUNAL	BONE	02	10	143
02.10	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	10	143
02.10	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	02	10	143
02.10	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	10	143
02.10	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	02	10	143
02.10	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	10	143
02.11	19	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	11	144
02.11	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	02	11	144
02.11	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	11	144
02.11	3	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	02	11	144
02.11	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	11	144
02.11	33	FAUNAL	BONE	02	11	144
02.11	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	11	144
02.11	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	11	144
02.12	11	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	12	145
02.12	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	12	145

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.12	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	02	12	145
02.12	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	02	12	145
02.12	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	02	12	145
02.12	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	12	145
02.12	1	WHOLE FLAKE	CHERT	02	12	145
02.12	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	12	145
02.12	9	FAUNAL	BONE	02	12	145
02.13	42	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	13	145
02.13	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	13	145
02.13	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02	13	145
02.13	14	FAUNAL	BONE	02	13	145
02.13	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	13	145
02.13	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	13	145
02.13	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	02	13	145
02.13	1	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	02	13	145
02.13	2	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	02	13	145
02.13	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	13	145
02.13	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	13	145
02.13	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	02	13	145
02.13	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	13	145
02.13	1	OTHER FASTENERS	NUT AND BOLT	02	13	145
02.14	74	FAUNAL	BONE	02	14	140
02.14	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	14	140
02.15	31	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	15	145
02.15	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02	15	145
02.15	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	15	145
02.15	70	FAUNAL	BONE	02	15	145
02.15	1	FAUNAL	CLAW	02	15	145
02.15	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	02	15	145
02.15	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	15	145
02.15	11	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	15	145
02.15	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	02	15	145
02.15	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	15	145
02.15	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	02	15	145
02.15	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	02	15	145
02.15	4	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	02	15	145
02.15	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	02	15	145
02.15	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	02	15	145
02.15	14	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	15	145
02.15	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	02	15	145
02.15	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	02	15	145
02.15	1	HAND-TOOLED LIP	GREEN	02	15	145
02.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	02	15	145

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	15	145
02.15	1	METAL HARDWARE	BRASS TACK	02	15	145
02.15	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	02	15	145
02.15	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	15	145
02.15	7	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	02	15	145
02.15	1	IRON/STEEL FARM TOOLS	SHOVEL	02	15	145
02.15	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	02	15	145
02.15	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	02	15	145
02.15	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	02	15	145
02.15	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	15	145
02.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02	15	145
02.17	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	17	145
02.17	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	17	145
02.17	11	FAUNAL	BONE	02	17	145
02.17	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	17	145
02.17	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	17	145
02.17	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	02	17	145
02.17	1	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	02	17	145
02.17	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	17	145
02.17	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	02	17	145
02.17	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	02	17	145
02.17	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	02	17	145
02.17	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	02	17	145
02.17	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	02	17	145
02.17	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	17	145
02.17	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	02	17	145
02.18	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	18	103
02.18	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	02	18	103
02.18	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	18	103
02.18	18	FAUNAL	BONE	02	18	103
02.18	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	02	18	103
02.18	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	18	103
02.18	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	02	18	103
02.18	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	02	18	103
02.18	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	18	103
02.18	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	02	18	103
02.18	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	02	18	103
02.18	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	02	18	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.18	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	18	103
02.18	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	02	18	103
02.18	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02	18	103
02.18	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	02	18	103
02.18	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	18	103
02.19	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	19	145
02.19	3	FAUNAL	BONE	02	19	145
02.19	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	19	145
02.19	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	19	145
02.19	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	02	19	145
02.19	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	19	145
02.19	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	02	19	145
02.19	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	02	19	145
02.20	2	FAUNAL	BONE	02	20	145
02.20	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	20	145
02.20	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	02	20	145
02.20	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	20	145
02.20	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	20	145
02.21	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	21	145
02.21	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	02	21	145
02.21	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	02	21	145
02.22	5	FAUNAL	BONE	02	22	145
02.22	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	02	22	145
02.23	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	23	103
02.23	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	23	103
02.23	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	23	103
02.23	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	02	23	103
02.23	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	02	23	103
02.23	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	02	23	103
02.23	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	23	103
02.23	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	02	23	103
02.23	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	02	23	103
02.23	2	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	02	23	103
02.23	1	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	02	23	103
02.23	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	23	103
02.23	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	02	23	103
02.23	1	FAUNAL	BONE	02	23	103
02.24	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	24	103
02.24	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	02	24	103
02.24	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	24	103
02.24	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	02	24	103
02.24	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	02	24	103
02.24	1	WHOLE FLAKE	CHERT	02	24	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
02.24	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	02	24	103
02.25	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	02	25	103
02.25	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	02	25	103
02.25	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	02	25	103
02.25	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	25	103
02.25	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	02	25	103
02.25	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	02	25	103
02.26	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	02	26	103
03.01	9	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03	01	171
03.01	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	03	01	171
03.01	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	03	01	171
03.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03	01	171
03.01	2	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	03	01	171
03.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	01	171
03.01	3	PEARLWARE	FLOW BLUE	03	01	171
03.01	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	01	171
03.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	01	171
03.01	2	19TH CENTURY WHITE IRONSTONE	PLAIN	03	01	171
03.01	1	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03	01	171
03.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE MOLDED	03	01	171
03.01	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	03	01	171
03.01	7	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE	03	01	171
03.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	03	01	171
03.01	2	BIOLOGICAL-AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RUBBER PART	03	01	171
03.01	14	MORTAR	CONCRETE	03	01	171
03.01	42	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	01	171
03.01	7	UNIDENTIFIED	PRIVACY GLASS	03	01	171
03.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED	CLEAR, HANDPAINTED	03	01	171
03.01	36	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	01	171
03.01	15	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	01	171
03.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	03	01	171
03.01	10	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03	01	171
03.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03	01	171
03.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE BOTTLE GREEN	03	01	171
03.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03	01	171
03.01	1	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	03	01	171
03.01	18	FAUNAL	BONE	03	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03	01	171
03.01	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	01	171
03.01	1	HANDWROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	FRAGMENT	03	01	171
03.01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03	01	171
03.01	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	01	171
03.01	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	03	01	171
03.01	1	PROJECTILES	BUCK SHOT	03	01	171
03.02	43	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	02	105
03.02	28	FAUNAL	BONE	03	02	105
03.02	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03	02	105
03.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	03	02	105
03.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE MOLDED	03	02	105
03.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	03	02	105
03.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	03	02	105
03.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03	02	105
03.02	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	03	02	105
03.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	GILDED	03	02	105
03.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	03	02	105
03.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	02	105
03.02	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	02	105
03.02	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	02	105
03.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	02	105
03.02	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03	02	105
03.02	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	02	105
03.02	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03	02	105
03.02	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	03	02	105
03.02	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03	02	105
03.02	2	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	03	02	105
03.02	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	02	105
03.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03	02	105
03.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	02	105
03.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03	02	105
03.02	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	02	105
03.02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	03	02	105
03.02	11	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	03	02	105
03.02	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	03	02	105
03.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	03	02	105

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	02	105
03.02	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	03	02	105
03.02	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	02	105
03.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	03	02	105
03.02	1	PLUMBING	BATHROOM FIXTURE	03	02	105
03.02	1	GLASS	GLASS ROD	03	02	105
03.03	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	03	105
03.03	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	03	105
03.03	43	FAUNAL	BONE	03	03	105
03.03	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03	03	105
03.03	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	03	03	105
03.03	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	03	03	105
03.03	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	03	105
03.03	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	03	105
03.03	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	03	105
03.03	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03	03	105
03.03	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	03	03	105
03.03	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03	03	105
03.03	11	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	03	03	105
03.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	03	03	105
03.03	6	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	03	03	105
03.03	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	03	03	105
03.03	8	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03	03	105
03.03	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03	03	105
03.03	2	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	03	03	105
03.03	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	03	03	105
03.03	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	03	03	105
03.03	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	03	105
03.03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03	03	105
03.03	2	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03	03	105
03.03	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	03	03	105
03.03	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	03	03	105
03.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03	03	105
03.03	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP-BOTH SIDES	03	03	105
03.03	1	INDUSTRIAL STONEWARE BOTTLE	BRISTOL GLAZE	03	03	105
03.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	03	03	105
03.03	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	03	03	105
03.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03	03	105
03.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	03	03	105
03.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	03	105

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.03	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	03	105
03.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	03	03	105
03.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	03	03	105
03.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	03	03	105
03.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	03	03	105
03.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	03	03	105
03.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	03	03	105
03.03	5	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	03	03	105
03.03	4	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	03	03	105
03.03	1	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	03	03	105
03.03	2	PLASTIC	BAKELITE COMB	03	03	105
03.03	1	STONE	GRAPHITE	03	03	105
03.03	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	03	105
03.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	03	03	105
03.03	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	03	03	105
03.04	19	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	04	100
03.04	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	03	04	100
03.04	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03	04	100
03.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	03	04	100
03.04	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	04	100
03.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	03	04	100
03.04	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	04	100
03.04	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	04	100
03.04	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	03	04	100
03.04	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	03	04	100
03.04	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	03	04	100
03.04	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03	04	100
03.04	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	03	04	100
03.04	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	03	04	100
03.04	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	04	100
03.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03	04	100
03.04	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	03	04	100
03.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03	04	100
03.04	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03	04	100
03.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	03	04	100
03.04	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	03	04	100
03.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03	04	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	03	04	100
03.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	04	100
03.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	03	04	100
03.04	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	03	04	100
03.04	30	FAUNAL	BONE	03	04	100
03.04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	03	04	100
03.04	1	FAUNAL	FISH SCALES	03	04	100
03.04	15	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	04	100
03.04	31	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	04	100
03.04	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	03	04	100
03.04	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	03	04	100
03.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	03	04	100
03.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	COPPER ALLOY/BRASS	03	04	100
03.04	1	FAUNAL	SHELL	03	04	100
03.05	7	FAUNAL	BONE	03	05	106
03.06	31	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03	06	107
03.06	10	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	03	06	107
03.06	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	03	06	107
03.06	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03	06	107
03.06	1	WHITEWARE	UNDR GL TR PRT W/MOLDED RIM	03	06	107
03.06	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	03	06	107
03.06	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	06	107
03.06	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	03	06	107
03.06	8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	06	107
03.06	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	03	06	107
03.06	21	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	03	06	107
03.06	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	03	06	107
03.06	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	03	06	107
03.06	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	06	107
03.06	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03	06	107
03.06	2	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	LATER, CLOUDED	03	06	107
03.06	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY GLAZE	03	06	107
03.06	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	03	06	107
03.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	APPLIQUE	03	06	107
03.06	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	03	06	107
03.06	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	03	06	107
03.06	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	03	06	107
03.06	8	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03	06	107
03.06	54	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	06	107
03.06	10	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	06	107

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.06	11	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	06	107
03.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	06	107
03.06	49	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	06	107
03.06	30	FAUNAL	BONE	03	06	107
03.06	6	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	03	06	107
03.06	1	OTHER HARDWARE	BOLTS	03	06	107
03.06	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	03	06	107
03.07	10	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	07	103
03.07	14	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	07	103
03.07	8	FAUNAL	BONE	03	07	103
03.07	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	07	103
03.07	14	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	07	103
03.07	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	07	103
03.07	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	07	103
03.07	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03	07	103
03.07	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	03	07	103
03.07	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	03	07	103
03.07	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	07	103
03.07	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	03	07	103
03.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	07	103
03.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	03	07	103
03.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	03	07	103
03.07	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	03	07	103
03.07	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	07	103
03.07	2	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	03	07	103
03.08	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	08	103
03.08	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	08	103
03.08	2	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	03	08	103
03.08	7	FAUNAL	BONE	03	08	103
03.08	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	03	08	103
03.08	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03	08	103
03.08	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	08	103
03.08	7	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	08	103
03.08	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	08	103
03.08	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	08	103
03.08	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	08	103
03.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03	08	103
03.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	08	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	FRAGMENT	03	08	103
03.09	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	09	103
03.09	13	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	09	103
03.09	11	FAUNAL	BONE	03	09	103
03.09	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	03	09	103
03.09	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	09	103
03.09	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	03	09	103
03.09	1	CREAMWARE	MOLDED	03	09	103
03.09	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	09	103
03.09	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	09	103
03.09	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	09	103
03.09	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	03	09	103
03.09	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	09	103
03.09	1	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZE	03	09	103
03.09	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	03	09	103
03.09	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	09	103
03.09	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	03	09	103
03.11	4	FAUNAL	BONE	03	11	103
03.11	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	03	11	103
03.11	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	03	11	103
03.11	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	11	103
03.12	10	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	12	108
03.12	13	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	12	108
03.12	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	03	12	108
03.12	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	03	12	108
03.12	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	STAMPED	03	12	108
03.12	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	12	108
03.12	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	12	108
03.12	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	03	12	108
03.12	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	03	12	108
03.12	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	12	108
03.12	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	03	12	108
03.12	1	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZE	03	12	108
03.12	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	03	12	108
03.12	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	03	12	108
03.12	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	12	108
03.12	2	FAUNAL	BONE	03	12	108
03.12	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	03	12	108
03.12	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	03	12	108
03.12	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	03	12	108
03.12	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	12	108
03.13	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	13	108

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
03.13	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	03	13	108
03.13	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	13	108
03.13	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	03	13	108
03.14	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	14	103
03.14	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	14	103
03.14	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	14	103
03.14	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	14	103
03.15	5	FAUNAL	BONE	03	15	103
03.15	3	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	03	15	103
03.15	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	15	103
03.15	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	15	103
03.15	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	03	15	103
03.15	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	15	103
03.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	03	15	103
03.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	03	15	103
03.16	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	16	103
03.16	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	16	103
03.16	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	16	103
03.16	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	03	16	103
03.16	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	03	16	103
03.17	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	03	17	103
03.17	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	03	17	103
03.17	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	03	17	103
03.19	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	03	19	109
03.19	1	CYLINDER WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	03	19	109
03.19	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	03	19	109
04.00	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	00	147
04.00	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP/BRISTOL GLAZE	04	00	147
04.00	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	04	00	147
04.00	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	04	00	147
04.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	00	147
04.00	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04	00	147
04.00	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	00	147
04.00	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	04	00	147
04.00	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	04	00	147
04.00	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	04	00	147
04.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	04	00	147
04.00	1	MISCELLANEOUS	GRAVITATING STOPPER	04	00	147
04.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OPAQUE BLUE	04	00	147

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.00	1	FAUNAL	BONE	04	00	147
04.00	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	04	00	147
04.01	43	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	01	147
04.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	04	01	147
04.01	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	01	147
04.01	38	FAUNAL	BONE	04	01	147
04.01	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	04	01	147
04.01	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	04	01	147
04.01	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	04	01	147
04.01	6	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	04	01	147
04.01	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	04	01	147
04.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	04	01	147
04.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	01	147
04.01	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	01	147
04.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	01	147
04.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	04	01	147
04.01	14	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	01	147
04.01	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	04	01	147
04.01	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04	01	147
04.01	21	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	01	147
04.01	2	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	04	01	147
04.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	04	01	147
04.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	04	01	147
04.01	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	04	01	147
04.01	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	04	01	147
04.01	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP/BRISTOL GLAZE	04	01	147
04.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	04	01	147
04.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	04	01	147
04.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	01	147
04.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	04	01	147
04.01	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	04	01	147
04.01	21	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	01	147
04.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	04	01	147
04.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	04	01	147
04.01	6	TABLE GLASSWARE	CASED GLASS	04	01	147
04.01	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	04	01	147

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.01	1	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	04	01	147
04.01	1	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	04	01	147
04.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	04	01	147
04.01	2	OTHER HARDWARE	SMALL METAL RING	04	01	147
04.01	1	PLUMBING	WATER OR SEWER PART	04	01	147
04.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	04	01	147
04.01	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	01	147
04.01	2	REDWARE	MOTTLED LEAD GLAZE	04	01	147
04.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	04	01	147
04.01	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	04	01	147
04.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	04	01	147
04.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	04	01	147
04.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	04	01	147
04.01	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	LUSTERWARE	04	01	147
04.02	31	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	02	148
04.02	2	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	04	02	148
04.02	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	04	02	148
04.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	02	148
04.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	04	02	148
04.02	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	04	02	148
04.02	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	04	02	148
04.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	04	02	148
04.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	02	148
04.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	04	02	148
04.02	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04	02	148
04.02	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	04	02	148
04.02	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	04	02	148
04.02	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGE AND PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	04	02	148
04.02	4	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	04	02	148
04.02	2	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	04	02	148
04.02	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	04	02	148
04.02	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	02	148
04.02	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	02	148
04.02	7	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	04	02	148
04.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	04	02	148
04.02	1	GLASS	BUTTON	04	02	148

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.02	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	02	148
04.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	04	02	148
04.02	22	FAUNAL	BONE	04	02	148
04.02	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	04	02	148
04.02	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	04	02	148
04.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	04	02	148
04.02	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	02	148
04.02	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	04	02	148
04.02	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04	02	148
04.02	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	04	02	148
04.02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	04	02	148
04.02	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	04	02	148
04.02	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	04	02	148
04.02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	04	02	148
04.03	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	03	112
04.03	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04	03	112
04.03	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	04	03	112
04.03	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	03	112
04.03	4	FAUNAL	BONE	04	03	112
04.03	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	04	03	112
04.03	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	04	03	112
04.04	91	FAUNAL	BONE	04	04	113
04.04	6	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	04	04	113
04.04	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	04	113
04.04	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	04	113
04.04	5	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	04	04	113
04.04	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	04	04	113
04.04	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	04	113
04.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	04	113
04.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	04	04	113
04.04	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	04	04	113
04.05	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	05	150
04.05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	04	05	150
04.05	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	05	150
04.05	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	05	150
04.05	7	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	05	150
04.05	14	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	04	05	150
04.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	04	05	150
04.05	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	04	05	150
04.05	20	PEARLWARE	MOLDED	04	05	150

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.05	5	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	04	05	150
04.05	16	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	05	150
04.05	6	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04	05	150
04.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	04	05	150
04.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	04	05	150
04.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	05	150
04.05	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	04	05	150
04.05	4	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	04	05	150
04.05	1	GLASS	BEAD	04	05	150
04.05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	04	05	150
04.05	27	FAUNAL	BONE	04	05	150
04.05	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	04	05	150
04.05	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	05	150
04.05	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	04	05	150
04.05	2	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	04	05	150
04.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	04	05	150
04.05	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	04	05	150
04.06	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	06	103
04.06	23	FAUNAL	BONE	04	06	103
04.06	8	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	06	103
04.06	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	06	103
04.06	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	04	06	103
04.06	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	06	103
04.06	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	04	06	103
04.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	04	06	103
04.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	06	103
04.06	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	04	06	103
04.06	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	06	103
04.06	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	06	103
04.06	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	04	06	103
04.06	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04	06	103
04.06	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	06	103
04.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	04	06	103
04.07	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	07	103
04.07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	04	07	103
04.07	29	FAUNAL	BONE	04	07	103
04.07	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	04	07	103
04.07	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	07	103
04.07	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	04	07	103
04.07	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	07	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
04.07	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	07	103
04.07	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	07	103
04.07	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04	07	103
04.07	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	04	07	103
04.07	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	04	07	103
04.07	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	04	07	103
04.07	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	07	103
04.08	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	04	08	103
04.08	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	08	103
04.08	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	04	08	103
04.08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	04	08	103
04.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	04	08	103
04.08	3	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	04	08	103
04.08	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	04	08	103
04.08	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	08	103
04.08	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	LUSTERWARE	04	08	103
04.08	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	04	08	103
04.08	12	FAUNAL	BONE	04	08	103
04.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	08	103
04.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	04	08	103
04.09	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	09	103
04.09	6	FAUNAL	BONE	04	09	103
04.09	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	04	09	103
04.09	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	09	103
04.09	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	04	09	103
04.09	15	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	09	103
04.09	5	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	04	09	103
04.09	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	04	09	103
04.09	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	LUSTERWARE	04	09	103
04.09	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	04	09	103
04.10	3	FAUNAL	BONE	04	10	103
04.10	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	04	10	103
04.10	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	04	10	103
04.10	12	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	04	10	103
04.10	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	04	10	103
04.10	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	04	10	103
04.10	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	04	10	103
04.10	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	04	10	103
04.10	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	04	10	103
04.13	2	FAUNAL	BONE	04	13	150
04.13	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	04	13	150
04.13	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	04	13	150

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
05.01	18	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	01	100
05.01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	05	01	100
05.01	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	01	100
05.01	44	FAUNAL	BONE	05	01	100
05.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	05	01	100
05.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	05	01	100
05.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05	01	100
05.01	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	05	01	100
05.01	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	01	100
05.01	2	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	05	01	100
05.01	22	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	01	100
05.01	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	05	01	100
05.01	5	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	05	01	100
05.01	8	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	05	01	100
05.01	4	PEARLWARE	EDGED	05	01	100
05.01	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	05	01	100
05.01	17	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	01	100
05.01	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	05	01	100
05.01	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	05	01	100
05.01	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	01	100
05.01	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	01	100
05.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	05	01	100
05.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	05	01	100
05.01	2	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	05	01	100
05.01	1	WHITEWARE	OVERGLAZE PAINTED	05	01	100
05.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	05	01	100
05.01	7	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	05	01	100
05.01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	05	01	100
05.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	05	01	100
05.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	05	01	100
05.01	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	01	100
05.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	05	01	100
05.01	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	01	100
05.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	01	100
05.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05	01	100
05.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05	01	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	05	01	100
05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	05	01	100
05.01	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	05	01	100
05.01	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	05	01	100
05.01	17	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	05	01	100
05.01	16	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	01	100
05.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	05	01	100
05.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	STAPLE	05	01	100
05.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	05	01	100
05.01	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	GROMMET OR EYELET	05	01	100
05.01	2	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	05	01	100
05.02	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	05	02	100
05.02	8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	02	100
05.02	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	02	100
05.02	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	05	02	100
05.02	3	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	05	02	100
05.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	05	02	100
05.02	12	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	05	02	100
05.02	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	05	02	100
05.02	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	02	100
05.02	10	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	02	100
05.02	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	02	100
05.02	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	02	100
05.02	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	05	02	100
05.02	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	02	100
05.02	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	02	100
05.02	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	02	100
05.02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	05	02	100
05.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	05	02	100
05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	05	02	100
05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	02	100
05.02	26	FAUNAL	BONE	05	02	100
05.02	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	05	02	100
05.02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05	02	100
05.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	05	02	100
05.02	1	METAL HARDWARE	DRAWER OR DOOR PULL	05	02	100
05.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	05	02	100
05.03	9	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	03	178

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
05.03	33	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	05	03	178
05.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	05	03	178
05.03	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	03	178
05.03	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	05	03	178
05.03	14	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	05	03	178
05.03	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	05	03	178
05.03	1	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED	05	03	178
05.03	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	05	03	178
05.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	05	03	178
05.03	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	05	03	178
05.03	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	05	03	178
05.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	05	03	178
05.03	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	03	178
05.03	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	05	03	178
05.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	05	03	178
05.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	UNGLAZED WHITE BODY	05	03	178
05.03	29	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	03	178
05.03	6	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	05	03	178
05.03	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	05	03	178
05.03	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	05	03	178
05.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	03	178
05.03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05	03	178
05.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	05	03	178
05.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	05	03	178
05.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	03	178
05.03	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	05	03	178
05.03	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	05	03	178
05.03	111	FAUNAL	BONE	05	03	178
05.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	05	03	178
05.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	05	03	178
05.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE DECORATED	05	03	178
05.03	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	03	178
05.03	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	05	03	178
05.03	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	05	03	178

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
05.03	4	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	05	03	178
05.03	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05	03	178
05.03	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	CUT BOWL	05	03	178
05.03	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	05	03	178
05.03	2	STONE	CHALK	05	03	178
05.03	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	03	178
05.03	2	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	05	03	178
05.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	05	03	178
05.03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	05	03	178
05.03	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	05	03	178
05.03	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	05	03	178
05.03	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	03	178
05.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	04	100
05.04	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	04	100
05.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	05	04	100
05.04	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	05	04	100
05.04	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	05	04	100
05.05	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	05	103
05.05	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	05	103
05.05	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	05	103
05.10	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	10	176
05.10	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	05	10	176
05.10	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	10	176
05.11	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	05	11	177
05.11	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	05	11	177
05.11	71	FAUNAL	BONE	05	11	177
05.11	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	05	11	177
05.11	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	05	11	177
05.11	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	05	11	177
05.11	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	05	11	177
05.11	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	05	11	177
05.11	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	05	11	177
05.11	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	05	11	177
05.11	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	05	11	177
05.11	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	05	11	177
05.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	05	11	177
05.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	05	11	177
05.11	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	05	11	177
05.11	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	05	11	177

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	00	103
06.00	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	00	103
06.00	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	00	103
06.00	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	06	00	103
06.00	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGE AND PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	06	00	103
06.00	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	06	00	103
06.00	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	06	00	103
06.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	00	103
06.00	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	00	103
06.00	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	00	103
06.00	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06	00	103
06.00	1	FAUNAL	BONE	06	00	103
06.01	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	01	103
06.01	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	01	103
06.01	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	06	01	103
06.01	24	FAUNAL	BONE	06	01	103
06.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	06	01	103
06.01	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	01	103
06.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	01	103
06.01	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	01	103
06.01	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	01	103
06.01	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	01	103
06.01	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	01	103
06.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	01	103
06.01	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	06	01	103
06.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	01	103
06.01	16	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	01	103
06.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	06	01	103
06.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT GLAZE	06	01	103
06.01	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	01	103
06.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	06	01	103
06.01	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	01	103
06.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	01	103
06.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	06	01	103
06.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	06	01	103
06.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06	01	103
06.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	06	01	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.01	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	EARRING	06	01	103
06.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	01	103
06.02	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	06	02	103
06.02	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	02	103
06.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	06	02	103
06.02	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	02	103
06.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	06	02	103
06.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	06	02	103
06.02	12	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	02	103
06.02	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	06	02	103
06.02	18	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	02	103
06.02	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	02	103
06.02	17	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	02	103
06.02	1	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZE	06	02	103
06.02	22	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	02	103
06.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	06	02	103
06.02	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	06	02	103
06.02	12	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	02	103
06.02	1	WHITEWARE	ENGINE TURNED (DIPPED)	06	02	103
06.02	10	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	06	02	103
06.02	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	06	02	103
06.02	3	STONE	UNKNOWN FLOORING MATERIAL	06	02	103
06.02	1	HANDWROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	06	02	103
06.02	24	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	02	103
06.02	41	FAUNAL	BONE	06	02	103
06.02	6	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	02	103
06.02	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	02	103
06.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	02	103
06.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	06	02	103
06.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED LID	06	02	103
06.02	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	06	02	103
06.02	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	02	103
06.02	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	06	02	103
06.02	2	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	06	02	103
06.02	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	06	02	103
06.02	3	REDWARE	YELLOW GLAZE	06	02	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.02	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	06	02	103
06.02	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	06	02	103
06.02	2	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	06	02	103
06.02	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	DECAL	06	02	103
06.02	4	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	06	02	103
06.02	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	06	02	103
06.02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	02	103
06.02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	02	103
06.02	2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	02	103
06.03	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	03	103
06.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	03	103
06.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	04	204
06.04	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	06	04	204
06.04	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	04	204
06.04	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	04	204
06.04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	04	204
06.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	06	04	204
06.04	7	FAUNAL	BONE	06	04	204
06.04	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	06	04	204
06.05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	05	206
06.05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	06	05	206
06.05	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	05	206
06.05	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	05	206
06.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	05	206
06.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	05	206
06.05	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	06	05	206
06.05	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	05	206
06.05	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	05	206
06.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	05	206
06.05	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	05	206
06.05	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	05	206
06.05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	05	206
06.05	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	05	206
06.05	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	05	206
06.05	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	05	206
06.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	08	206
06.08	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	08	206
06.08	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	06	08	206
06.08	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	06	08	206
06.08	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	06	08	206
06.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	08	206
06.09	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	09	206

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.09	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	09	206
06.10	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	10	205
06.10	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	10	205
06.10	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	10	205
06.10	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	06	10	205
06.10	1	PLUMBING	PIPE	06	10	205
06.10	1	FAUNAL	BONE	06	10	205
06.10	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	10	205
06.10	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	10	205
06.10	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	10	205
06.10	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	10	205
06.10	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	10	205
06.10	1	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED WITH MOLDED RIM	06	10	205
06.10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06	10	205
06.10	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	06	10	205
06.11	9	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	11	205
06.11	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	11	205
06.11	11	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	11	205
06.11	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	06	11	205
06.11	2	FAUNAL	BONE	06	11	205
06.11	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	11	205
06.11	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	11	205
06.11	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	11	205
06.11	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	11	205
06.11	9	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	11	205
06.11	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	11	205
06.11	1	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	06	11	205
06.11	1	PEARLWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	06	11	205
06.11	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	11	205
06.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	11	205
06.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	11	205
06.11	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	11	205
06.11	2	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	06	11	205
06.12	16	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	12	205
06.12	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	12	205
06.12	5	FAUNAL	BONE	06	12	205
06.12	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	12	205
06.12	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	12	205
06.12	9	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	12	205
06.12	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	12	205
06.12	24	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	12	205

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.12	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	12	205
06.12	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	12	205
06.12	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	12	205
06.12	2	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	06	12	205
06.12	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	06	12	205
06.12	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	06	12	205
06.12	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	06	12	205
06.12	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	12	205
06.13	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	13	205
06.13	8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	13	205
06.13	14	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	13	205
06.13	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	13	205
06.13	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	13	205
06.13	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	13	205
06.13	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	13	205
06.13	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	06	13	205
06.13	10	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	13	205
06.13	5	FAUNAL	BONE	06	13	205
06.13	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	13	205
06.13	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	13	205
06.13	2	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	06	13	205
06.13	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	13	205
06.13	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	06	13	205
06.13	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	06	13	205
06.13	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	06	13	205
06.13	2	BROKEN FLAKE	CHERT	06	13	205
06.13	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	13	205
06.14	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	14	205
06.14	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	14	205
06.14	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	06	14	205
06.14	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	14	205
06.14	1	PORCELAIN BUTTON	SHOE BUTTON, 11/32"	06	14	205
06.14	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	14	205
06.14	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	06	14	205
06.14	3	FAUNAL	BONE	06	14	205
06.14	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	14	205
06.16	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	06	16	205

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
06.16	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	06	16	205
06.16	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	16	205
06.16	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	16	205
06.16	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	16	205
06.16	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	06	16	205
06.16	5	FAUNAL	BONE	06	16	205
06.16	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	06	16	205
06.16	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	06	16	205
06.17	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	06	17	205
06.17	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	06	17	205
06.17	2	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	06	17	205
06.17	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	17	205
06.17	3	FAUNAL	BONE	06	17	205
06.18	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	06	18	203
06.18	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	06	18	203
06.18	4	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	06	18	203
06.18	3	FAUNAL	BONE	06	18	203
06.18	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	06	18	203
06.18	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	06	18	203
06.18	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	06	18	203
06.18	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	06	18	203
06.18	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	06	18	203
06.18	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	06	18	203
06.18	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	06	18	203
06.18	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	06	18	203
06.19	12	FAUNAL	BONE	06	19	203
06.19	1	FAUNAL	MUSSEL SHELL	06	19	203
07.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	07	00	100
07.00	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	07	00	100
07.01	59	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	01	171
07.01	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	07	01	171
07.01	55	FAUNAL	BONE	07	01	171
07.01	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	07	01	171
07.01	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07	01	171
07.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	07	01	171
07.01	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	01	171
07.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	07	01	171
07.01	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	07	01	171
07.01	1	GLASS	BUTTON	07	01	171
07.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	07	01	171
07.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	07	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED WITH GILT RIM	07	01	171
07.01	9	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	01	171
07.01	9	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	07	01	171
07.01	17	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	07	01	171
07.01	8	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	07	01	171
07.01	21	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	01	171
07.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	07	01	171
07.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	07	01	171
07.01	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	07	01	171
07.01	4	PEARLWARE	EDGED	07	01	171
07.01	2	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	07	01	171
07.01	2	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	07	01	171
07.01	45	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	07	01	171
07.01	17	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	07	01	171
07.01	3	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	07	01	171
07.01	7	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	MOLDED	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	07	01	171
07.01	3	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	07	01	171
07.01	2	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED WITH MOLDED RIM	07	01	171
07.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPRIG MOLDED	07	01	171
07.01	5	WHITEWARE	DECAL	07	01	171
07.01	18	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	07	01	171
07.01	6	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	07	01	171
07.01	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	07	01	171
07.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	07	01	171
07.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	07	01	171
07.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BRITISH BROWN-LIKE GLAZE	07	01	171
07.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	07	01	171
07.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	07	01	171
07.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	07	01	171
07.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	07	01	171
07.01	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	07	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.01	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07	01	171
07.01	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	07	01	171
07.01	54	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	01	171
07.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	07	01	171
07.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	07	01	171
07.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	07	01	171
07.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	01	171
07.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	MOLDED STEM	07	01	171
07.01	3	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	07	01	171
07.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	07	01	171
07.01	7	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	07	01	171
07.01	10	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	07	01	171
07.01	26	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	07	01	171
07.01	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	07	01	171
07.01	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	07	01	171
07.01	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	07	01	171
07.01	1	STONE TOY	MARBLE	07	01	171
07.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	01	171
07.01	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	WATCH FOB AND/OR CHAIN	07	01	171
07.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	07	01	171
07.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	07	01	171
07.01	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	07	01	171
07.01	1	STONE	GRAPHITE	07	01	171
07.01	1	PLASTIC STORAGE	SCREW TOP	07	01	171
07.01	8	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	07	01	171
07.01	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	07	01	171
07.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	07	01	171
07.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	07	01	171
07.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	07	02	100
07.02	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	02	100
07.02	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	02	100
07.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	02	100
07.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	07	02	100
07.02	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	07	02	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	07	02	100
07.02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	02	100
07.03	56	FAUNAL	BONE	07	03	103
07.03	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	07	03	103
07.03	53	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	03	103
07.03	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	07	03	103
07.03	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07	03	103
07.03	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	03	103
07.03	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	07	03	103
07.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	07	03	103
07.03	2	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	07	03	103
07.03	21	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	03	103
07.03	26	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	03	103
07.03	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	07	03	103
07.03	7	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	07	03	103
07.03	2	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	07	03	103
07.03	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	07	03	103
07.03	14	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	07	03	103
07.03	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	07	03	103
07.03	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	07	03	103
07.03	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	22	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	07	03	103
07.03	1	REDWARE	BLK EXT W/ WHT INTERIOR GLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	5	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	07	03	103
07.03	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	LUSTERWARE WITH INTERIOR SLIP	07	03	103
07.03	8	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	07	03	103
07.03	27	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	07	03	103
07.03	7	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	07	03	103
07.03	6	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	07	03	103
07.03	11	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	07	03	103
07.03	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	07	03	103
07.03	3	WHITEWARE	BANDED	07	03	103
07.03	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	07	03	103
07.03	2	WHITEWARE	DECAL	07	03	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.03	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	07	03	103
07.03	16	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	07	03	103
07.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07	03	103
07.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	03	103
07.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	07	03	103
07.03	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	07	03	103
07.03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	03	103
07.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	07	03	103
07.03	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	07	03	103
07.03	6	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	07	03	103
07.03	12	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	07	03	103
07.03	4	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	07	03	103
07.03	2	UTENSILS	UTENSIL HANDLE, UNIDENTIFIED	07	03	103
07.03	3	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	07	03	103
07.03	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	07	03	103
07.03	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	03	103
07.03	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	07	03	103
07.03	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	07	03	103
07.03	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	07	03	103
07.04	43	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	04	103
07.04	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	07	04	103
07.04	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	04	103
07.04	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07	04	103
07.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	07	04	103
07.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	07	04	103
07.04	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BRITISH BROWN-LIKE GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	33	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	04	103
07.04	43	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	04	103
07.04	18	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	07	04	103
07.04	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	07	04	103
07.04	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	07	04	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.04	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	07	04	103
07.04	6	PEARLWARE	EDGED	07	04	103
07.04	1	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	07	04	103
07.04	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	1	REDWARE	THICK BLACK GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	6	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	10	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	07	04	103
07.04	8	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	07	04	103
07.04	3	REDWARE	BROWN EXTERIOR, BLACK INTERIOR	07	04	103
07.04	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	07	04	103
07.04	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	07	04	103
07.04	3	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	07	04	103
07.04	4	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	07	04	103
07.04	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	07	04	103
07.04	7	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	07	04	103
07.04	4	WHITEWARE	BANDED	07	04	103
07.04	3	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	07	04	103
07.04	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED	07	04	103
07.04	29	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	07	04	103
07.04	22	FAUNAL	BONE	07	04	103
07.04	5	FAUNAL	SHELL	07	04	103
07.04	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	04	103
07.04	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	04	103
07.06	19	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	06	103
07.06	19	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	06	103
07.06	2	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	07	06	103
07.06	30	FAUNAL	BONE	07	06	103
07.06	1	FAUNAL	CLAW	07	06	103
07.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	07	06	103
07.06	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	06	103
07.06	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	06	103
07.06	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	07	06	103
07.06	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	07	06	103
07.06	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	07	06	103
07.06	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	07	06	103
07.06	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	07	06	103
07.06	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	07	06	103
07.06	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	07	06	103
07.06	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.06	2	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	07	06	103
07.06	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	06	103
07.06	3	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	07	06	103
07.07	17	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	07	103
07.07	4	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	07	07	103
07.07	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	07	103
07.07	28	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	07	103
07.07	2	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	07	07	103
07.07	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	07	07	103
07.07	30	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	07	103
07.07	26	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	07	07	103
07.07	6	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	07	07	103
07.07	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	07	07	103
07.07	7	PEARLWARE	EDGED	07	07	103
07.07	9	PEARLWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	07	07	103
07.07	18	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	07	07	103
07.07	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	07	07	103
07.07	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	07	07	103
07.07	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	07	07	103
07.07	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	07	103
07.07	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	07	07	103
07.07	1	WHITEWARE	YELLOW GLAZE	07	07	103
07.07	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	07	07	103
07.07	2	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	07	07	103
07.07	47	FAUNAL	BONE	07	07	103
07.07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07	07	103
07.07	1	METAL HARDWARE	DECORATIVE FEATURE	07	07	103
07.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	07	07	103
07.07	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07	07	103
07.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	07	07	103
07.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	07	103
07.07	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	07	07	103
07.07	2	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	07	07	103
07.07	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	07	07	103
07.07	1	STABLE	STIRRUP PART	07	07	103
07.09	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	09	103
07.09	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	09	103
07.09	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	09	103
07.09	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	07	09	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
07.09	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED	07	09	103
07.09	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	07	09	103
07.09	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	07	09	103
07.09	4	FAUNAL	BONE	07	09	103
07.09	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	07	09	103
07.09	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	07	09	103
07.13	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	07	13	173
07.13	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	07	13	173
07.13	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	07	13	173
07.13	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	07	13	173
07.13	25	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	07	13	173
07.13	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	07	13	173
07.13	12	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	07	13	173
07.13	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	07	13	173
07.13	1	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZE	07	13	173
07.13	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	07	13	173
07.13	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	07	13	173
07.13	21	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	07	13	173
07.13	1	PEARLWARE	EMBOSSED	07	13	173
07.13	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	07	13	173
07.13	5	PEARLWARE	EDGED	07	13	173
07.13	9	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	07	13	173
07.13	2	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	07	13	173
07.13	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	07	13	173
07.13	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	07	13	173
07.13	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	13	173
07.13	6	FAUNAL	BONE	07	13	173
07.14	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	07	14	173
07.14	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	07	14	173
07.14	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED BOWL OR DECANTER	07	14	173
07.14	23	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	07	14	173
07.14	1	FAUNAL	BONE	07	14	173
08.00	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	00	174
08.00	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	08	00	174
08.00	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	08	00	174
08.00	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	08	00	174
08.00	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	08	00	174

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
08.00	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08	00	174
08.00	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	00	174
08.00	1	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	00	174
08.00	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	00	174
08.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	08	00	174
08.00	6	FAUNAL	BONE	08	00	174
08.00	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	00	174
08.00	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	00	174
08.01	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	01	174
08.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08	01	174
08.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	08	01	174
08.01	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08	01	174
08.01	2	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	08	01	174
08.01	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08	01	174
08.01	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	08	01	174
08.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	08	01	174
08.01	1	IMPORTED GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN METALLIC OILY GLAZE	08	01	174
08.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	08	01	174
08.01	11	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	01	174
08.01	14	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	01	174
08.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	08	01	174
08.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	08	01	174
08.01	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	08	01	174
08.01	1	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	08	01	174
08.01	1	BONE BUTTON	4-HOLE, CIRC WELL, 1/2"	08	01	174
08.01	6	FAUNAL	BONE	08	01	174
08.01	11	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	08	01	174
08.01	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	01	174
08.02	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	02	174
08.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	02	174
08.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	08	02	174
08.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	08	02	174
08.02	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	02	174
08.02	1	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	02	174
08.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	IRONSTONE	08	02	174
08.02	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	08	02	174

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
08.02	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	02	174
08.02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	08	02	174
08.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	02	174
08.02	10	FAUNAL	BONE	08	02	174
08.03	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	03	174
08.03	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	03	174
08.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	08	03	174
08.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	08	03	174
08.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	08	03	174
08.03	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	03	174
08.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	03	174
08.03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	03	174
08.03	6	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	FROSTED	08	03	174
08.03	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	08	03	174
08.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	08	03	174
08.03	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	03	174
08.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	03	174
08.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	03	174
08.04	42	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	04	174
08.04	35	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	08	04	174
08.04	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	08	04	174
08.04	10	FAUNAL	BONE	08	04	174
08.04	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	08	04	174
08.04	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	04	174
08.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	08	04	174
08.04	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	04	174
08.04	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	04	174
08.04	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	08	04	174
08.04	2	PIPE BOWL	DECORATED BALL CLAY	08	04	174
08.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	04	174
08.04	11	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	04	174
08.05	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	08	05	174
08.05	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	05	174
08.05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	05	174
08.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	08	05	174
08.05	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	08	05	174
08.05	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	05	174
08.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	05	174
08.05	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	05	174
08.06	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	06	174
08.06	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	08	06	174
08.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	08	06	174
08.08	21	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	08	174

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
08.08	13	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	08	174
08.08	4	FAUNAL	BONE	08	08	174
08.08	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	08	08	174
08.08	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	08	174
08.08	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08	08	174
08.08	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	08	174
08.08	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	08	08	174
08.08	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	08	08	174
08.08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	08	08	174
08.08	19	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	08	08	174
08.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	08	08	174
08.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	08	174
08.08	1	CERAMIC TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	08	08	174
08.08	2	COMPLETE/NEARLY COMPLETE PIPE	DECORATED BALL CLAY	08	08	174
08.09	1	FAUNAL	BONE	08	09	174
08.09	11	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	09	174
08.09	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	08	09	174
08.09	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	08	09	174
08.09	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	09	174
08.09	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	08	09	174
08.09	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	09	174
08.09	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	09	174
08.10	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	08	10	174
08.10	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08	10	174
08.10	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	10	174
08.10	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	10	174
08.10	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	08	10	174
08.10	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	10	174
08.10	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	10	174
08.10	4	FAUNAL	BONE	08	10	174
08.11	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	11	174
08.11	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	11	174
08.12	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	08	12	174
08.12	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	08	12	174
08.12	6	FAUNAL	BONE	08	12	174
08.12	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	08	12	174
08.12	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	08	12	174
08.12	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	08	12	174
08.12	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	08	12	174
08.12	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	08	12	174
08.12	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	08	12	174
08.12	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	08	12	174
08.12	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	08	12	174

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.01	70	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	01	152
09.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	09	01	152
09.01	14	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	01	152
09.01	21	FAUNAL	BONE	09	01	152
09.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	09	01	152
09.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	01	152
09.01	1	CREAMWARE	EDGED	09	01	152
09.01	11	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	01	152
09.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	09	01	152
09.01	5	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	09	01	152
09.01	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	09	01	152
09.01	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	09	01	152
09.01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLACK (MULBERRY WARE)	09	01	152
09.01	14	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	01	152
09.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	09	01	152
09.01	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	09	01	152
09.01	8	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	09	01	152
09.01	5	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	09	01	152
09.01	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE ON BUFF	09	01	152
09.01	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	09	01	152
09.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	09	01	152
09.01	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	01	152
09.01	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	09	01	152
09.01	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09	01	152
09.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	09	01	152
09.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	09	01	152
09.01	22	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	01	152
09.01	11	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	09	01	152
09.01	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	09	01	152
09.01	11	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	09	01	152
09.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	09	01	152
09.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	FRAGMENT	09	01	152
09.01	1	METAL HARDWARE	BRASS TACK	09	01	152

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.01	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	09	01	152
09.01	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	09	01	152
09.01	9	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	09	01	152
09.01	2	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	09	01	152
09.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE UTENSIL HANDLE	09	01	152
09.01	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	01	152
09.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	09	01	152
09.01	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	09	01	152
09.01	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	09	01	152
09.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	09	01	152
09.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	SPONGE DECORATED	09	01	152
09.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	09	01	152
09.01	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	09	01	152
09.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	09	01	152
09.01	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	09	01	152
09.01	1	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	09	01	152
09.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	09	01	152
09.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	09	01	152
09.01	1	PIPE BOWL	DECORATED BALL CLAY	09	01	152
09.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	09	01	152
09.02	9	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	02	148
09.02	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	09	02	148
09.02	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	02	148
09.02	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	09	02	148
09.02	1	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	09	02	148
09.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09	02	148
09.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	09	02	148
09.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	02	148
09.02	8	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	09	02	148
09.02	4	FAUNAL	BONE	09	02	148
09.02	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	09	02	148
09.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	02	148
09.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	02	148
09.02	2	STORAGE	LID	09	02	148
09.03	17	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	03	112
09.03	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	03	112
09.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	09	03	112
09.03	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	09	03	112
09.03	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	09	03	112
09.03	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	09	03	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	03	112
09.03	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	09	03	112
09.04	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	04	113
09.04	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	04	113
09.04	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	09	04	113
09.04	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	09	04	113
09.04	2	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	09	04	113
09.04	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	09	04	113
09.04	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	09	04	113
09.04	3	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	09	04	113
09.04	3	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	09	04	113
09.04	9	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	04	113
09.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	09	04	113
09.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	04	113
09.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	09	04	113
09.04	2	PHARMACEUTICAL/DIP MOLD BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	09	04	113
09.04	5	FAUNAL	BONE	09	04	113
09.04	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	09	04	113
09.04	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	04	113
09.04	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	09	04	113
09.05	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	09	05	153
09.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	05	153
09.06	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	06	153
09.06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	06	153
09.06	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	09	06	153
09.06	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	09	06	153
09.06	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	06	153
09.06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	06	153
09.06	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	06	153
09.07	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	07	154
09.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	09	07	154
09.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09	07	154
09.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	07	154
09.07	4	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	09	07	154
09.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	09	07	154
09.07	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	09	07	154
09.07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	07	154
09.07	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	07	154

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.07	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	09	07	154
09.07	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	09	07	154
09.07	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	09	07	154
09.07	8	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	07	154
09.07	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	07	154
09.07	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	09	07	154
09.07	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	09	07	154
09.07	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	09	07	154
09.07	5	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	09	07	154
09.07	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	09	07	154
09.07	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	09	07	154
09.07	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	09	07	154
09.07	2	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	09	07	154
09.07	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	07	154
09.07	8	FAUNAL	BONE	09	07	154
09.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	08	155
09.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	08	155
09.08	6	PEARLWARE	EDGED	09	08	155
09.08	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	08	155
09.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	09	08	155
09.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	09	08	155
09.08	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	09	08	155
09.08	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	09	08	155
09.09	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	09	09	155
09.09	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	09	155
09.09	1	FAUNAL	BONE	09	09	155
09.10	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	09	10	150
09.10	2	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	09	10	150
09.10	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	09	10	150
09.10	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	09	10	150
09.10	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	09	10	150
09.10	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	10	150
09.10	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	10	150
09.10	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	10	150
09.10	1	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	09	10	150
09.10	2	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	10	150
09.10	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	09	10	150
09.10	8	FAUNAL	BONE	09	10	150
09.10	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	10	150
09.10	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	10	150
09.11	32	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	11	103
09.11	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	09	11	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.11	27	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	11	103
09.11	1	CREAMWARE	MOLDED	09	11	103
09.11	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	09	11	103
09.11	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	09	11	103
09.11	1	CREAMWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	09	11	103
09.11	15	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	11	103
09.11	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	09	11	103
09.11	31	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	09	11	103
09.11	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	09	11	103
09.11	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	09	11	103
09.11	6	PEARLWARE	EDGED	09	11	103
09.11	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	09	11	103
09.11	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	09	11	103
09.11	32	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	11	103
09.11	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	09	11	103
09.11	14	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	09	11	103
09.11	2	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	09	11	103
09.11	5	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	09	11	103
09.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	09	11	103
09.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	09	11	103
09.11	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	11	103
09.11	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	09	11	103
09.11	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	09	11	103
09.11	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	09	11	103
09.11	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	11	103
09.11	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	09	11	103
09.13	25	FAUNAL	BONE	09	13	103
09.13	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	09	13	103
09.13	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	09	13	103
09.13	18	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	13	103
09.13	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	13	103
09.13	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	09	13	103
09.14	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	14	103
09.14	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	09	14	103
09.14	18	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	14	103
09.14	21	FAUNAL	BONE	09	14	103
09.14	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	09	14	103
09.14	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	09	14	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.14	15	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	14	103
09.14	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	09	14	103
09.14	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	09	14	103
09.14	24	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	14	103
09.14	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	09	14	103
09.14	1	PEARLWARE	FINGER PAINTED	09	14	103
09.14	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	09	14	103
09.14	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	09	14	103
09.14	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	09	14	103
09.14	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	09	14	103
09.14	5	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	09	14	103
09.14	25	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	14	103
09.14	1	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZE	09	14	103
09.14	4	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	09	14	103
09.14	5	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	09	14	103
09.14	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	14	103
09.14	2	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	09	14	103
09.14	1	UTILIZED FLAKE	NORMANSKILL CHERT	09	14	103
09.15	22	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	15	103
09.15	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	09	15	103
09.15	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	09	15	103
09.15	39	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	15	103
09.15	1	CREAMWARE	SLIP-TRAILED	09	15	103
09.15	23	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	15	103
09.15	7	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	09	15	103
09.15	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	09	15	103
09.15	5	PEARLWARE	EDGED	09	15	103
09.15	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	09	15	103
09.15	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	09	15	103
09.15	54	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	15	103
09.15	8	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	09	15	103
09.15	21	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	09	15	103
09.15	5	REDWARE	CL GL WHT ANNULAR, WHT SLP INT	09	15	103
09.15	4	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	09	15	103
09.15	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	09	15	103
09.15	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	15	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
09.15	2	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	09	15	103
09.15	9	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	09	15	103
09.15	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	09	15	103
09.15	7	FAUNAL	BONE	09	15	103
09.15	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	09	15	103
09.15	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	15	103
09.15	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	15	103
09.15	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	09	15	103
09.15	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	09	15	103
09.15	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	09	15	103
09.16	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	09	16	103
09.16	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	09	16	103
09.16	1	FAUNAL	BONE	09	16	103
09.16	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	09	16	103
09.16	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	09	16	103
09.16	9	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	09	16	103
09.16	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	09	16	103
09.16	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	09	16	103
09.16	23	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	09	16	103
09.16	12	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	09	16	103
09.16	11	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	09	16	103
09.16	4	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	09	16	103
09.16	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	09	16	103
09.16	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	09	16	103
09.16	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	09	16	103
09.16	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	09	16	103
10.01	16	FAUNAL	BONE	10	01	179
10.01	2	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	10	01	179
10.01	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	01	179
10.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	10	01	179
10.01	11	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	01	179
10.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	10	01	179
10.01	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	01	179
10.01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	10	01	179
10.01	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	01	179
10.01	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	01	179
10.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	01	179
10.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	10	01	179
10.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	10	01	179
10.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	01	179
10.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	02	180
10.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	10	02	180

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	BOTTLE OR DECANTER STOPPER	10	02	180
10.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	10	02	180
10.02	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	10	02	180
10.02	1	IVORY-COLORED EARTHENWARE	BROWN GLAZE EXTERIOR	10	02	180
10.03	80	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	03	183
10.03	7	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	03	183
10.03	51	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	03	183
10.03	73	FAUNAL	BONE	10	03	183
10.03	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	10	03	183
10.03	10	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	03	183
10.03	21	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	03	183
10.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	10	03	183
10.03	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	10	03	183
10.03	7	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	03	183
10.03	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED	10	03	183
10.03	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	10	03	183
10.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	10	03	183
10.03	9	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	10	03	183
10.03	20	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	03	183
10.03	6	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	03	183
10.03	12	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	03	183
10.03	2	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	10	03	183
10.03	3	WHITEWARE	BANDED	10	03	183
10.03	2	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	10	03	183
10.03	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	10	03	183
10.03	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	10	03	183
10.03	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	10	03	183
10.03	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	10	03	183
10.03	30	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	03	183
10.03	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	10	03	183
10.03	4	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	03	183
10.03	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	JACKFIELD	10	03	183
10.03	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	10	03	183
10.03	14	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	10	03	183
10.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	10	03	183
10.03	7	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	10	03	183
10.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	10	03	183
10.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	10	03	183

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.03	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	10	03	183
10.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	10	03	183
10.03	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	03	183
10.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	PURPLE	10	03	183
10.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	10	03	183
10.03	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	10	03	183
10.03	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	03	183
10.03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	10	03	183
10.03	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	10	03	183
10.03	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	10	03	183
10.03	1	PEARLWARE	FLOW BLUE	10	03	183
10.03	3	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	10	03	183
10.03	3	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	10	03	183
10.03	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SPRING	10	03	183
10.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	10	03	183
10.03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	03	183
10.03	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	10	03	183
10.03	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	03	183
10.03	1	PEARLWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	10	03	183
10.03	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	10	03	183
10.04	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	04	100
10.04	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	04	100
10.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	04	100
10.04	14	FAUNAL	BONE	10	04	100
10.04	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	04	100
10.04	5	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	04	100
10.04	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	04	100
10.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	10	04	100
10.04	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	04	100
10.04	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	04	100
10.04	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	10	04	100
10.04	1	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	10	04	100
10.05	29	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	05	181
10.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE MOLDED	10	05	181
10.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	10	05	181
10.05	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	05	181
10.05	11	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	05	181
10.05	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	10	05	181
10.05	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	05	181
10.05	9	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	05	181
10.05	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	05	181

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.05	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	10	05	181
10.05	2	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	10	05	181
10.05	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	05	181
10.05	1	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	10	05	181
10.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	10	05	181
10.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	10	05	181
10.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	10	05	181
10.05	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	05	181
10.05	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	10	05	181
10.05	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	10	05	181
10.05	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	10	05	181
10.05	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	10	05	181
10.05	1	REDWARE	BROWN EXTERIOR, BLACK INTERIOR	10	05	181
10.05	1	GLASS	SHIRT STUD	10	05	181
10.05	1	FAUNAL	BONE	10	05	181
10.05	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	05	181
10.05	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	10	05	181
10.05	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	05	181
10.05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	10	05	181
10.05	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	05	181
10.05	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	05	181
10.06	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	06	100
10.06	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR WITH RED FINISH	10	06	100
10.06	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED - BULL'S EYE	10	06	100
10.06	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	06	100
10.06	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	06	100
10.06	2	REDWARE	TRAILED SLIP CLEAR GLAZE	10	06	100
10.06	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	10	06	100
10.06	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	10	06	100
10.06	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	06	100
10.06	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	06	100
10.06	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	10	06	100
10.06	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	06	100
10.06	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	10	06	100
10.06	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	06	100
10.06	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	10	06	100
10.06	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	06	100
10.06	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	10	06	100
10.06	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	10	06	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.06	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	10	06	100
10.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	10	06	100
10.06	40	FAUNAL	BONE	10	06	100
10.06	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	10	06	100
10.06	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	06	100
10.06	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	06	100
10.07	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	07	100
10.07	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	07	100
10.07	2	PEARLWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	10	07	100
10.07	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	07	100
10.07	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	10	07	100
10.07	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	07	100
10.07	1	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	10	07	100
10.07	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	10	07	100
10.07	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	10	07	100
10.07	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	10	07	100
10.07	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	10	07	100
10.07	6	FAUNAL	BONE	10	07	100
10.07	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	07	100
10.08	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	08	182
10.08	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	08	182
10.08	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	08	182
10.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT PORCELAIN	10	08	182
10.08	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	10	08	182
10.08	12	FAUNAL	BONE	10	08	182
10.08	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	08	182
10.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	08	182
10.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	08	182
10.08	5	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	08	182
10.09	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	09	182
10.09	4	FAUNAL	BONE	10	09	182
10.09	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	10	09	182
10.09	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	09	182
10.09	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	10	09	182
10.09	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	09	182
10.09	2	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	10	09	182
10.09	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	SALT GLAZED RED BODIED	10	09	182
10.09	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	10	09	182
10.10	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	10	184
10.10	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	10	184
10.10	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	10	184
10.10	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	10	184
10.10	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	10	184

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.10	5	FAUNAL	BONE	10	10	184
10.10	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	10	184
10.10	1	STONE	GRAPHITE	10	10	184
10.11	1	FLORAL	WOOD BUTTON	10	11	184
10.11	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	11	184
10.11	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	10	11	184
10.12	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	12	185
10.12	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	12	185
10.12	9	FAUNAL	BONE	10	12	185
10.12	6	FLORAL	SEEDS, NUTS, PITS	10	12	185
10.13	7	FAUNAL	BONE	10	13	186
10.13	1	FAUNAL	FISH SCALES	10	13	186
10.13	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	13	186
10.13	45	FLORAL	SEEDS, NUTS, PITS	10	13	186
10.13	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	13	186
10.13	1	MISCELLANEOUS CERAMICS	CHAMBERPOT	10	13	186
10.13	1	IRON/STEEL	THIMBLE	10	13	186
10.13	1	UTENSILS	CORKSCREW	10	13	186
10.13	1	MISCELLANEOUS	TIN CAN	10	13	186
10.14	7	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	GREEN	10	14	186
10.14	3	FAUNAL	BONE	10	14	186
10.14	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	10	14	186
10.14	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	14	186
10.14	1	HAND-FINISHED LIP BOTTLE	BLACK	10	14	186
10.14	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	14	186
10.14	1	FLORAL	CORK	10	14	186
10.14	1	FLORAL	SEEDS, NUTS, PITS	10	14	186
10.14	1	FLORAL	TAR PAPER	10	14	186
10.15	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	15	100
10.15	7	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	15	100
10.15	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	10	15	100
10.15	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	15	100
10.15	6	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	15	100
10.15	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	15	100
10.15	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	10	15	100
10.15	13	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	15	100
10.15	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	10	15	100
10.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	10	15	100
10.15	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	10	15	100
10.15	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	10	15	100
10.15	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	10	15	100
10.15	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	15	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.15	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	10	15	100
10.15	4	FAUNAL	BONE	10	15	100
10.15	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	15	100
10.15	1	FAUNAL	CLAW	10	15	100
10.15	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	15	100
10.15	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	15	100
10.15	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	10	15	100
10.15	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	15	100
10.16	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	16	100
10.16	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	10	16	100
10.16	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	16	100
10.16	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	16	100
10.16	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	16	100
10.16	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	16	100
10.16	7	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	16	100
10.16	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	10	16	100
10.16	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	10	16	100
10.16	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	16	100
10.17	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	17	182
10.17	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	17	182
10.17	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	10	17	182
10.17	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	10	17	182
10.17	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	10	17	182
10.17	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED	10	17	182
10.17	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	10	17	182
10.17	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	10	17	182
10.17	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	17	182
10.17	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	10	17	182
10.17	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	10	17	182
10.17	47	FAUNAL	BONE	10	17	182
10.17	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	17	182
10.17	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	17	182
10.17	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	10	17	182
10.17	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	10	17	182
10.18	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	18	182
10.18	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	10	18	182
10.18	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	18	182
10.18	1	PEARLWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	10	18	182
10.18	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	10	18	182
10.18	1	WHITEWARE	OVERGLAZE PAINTED	10	18	182
10.18	10	FAUNAL	BONE	10	18	182
10.18	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	18	182
10.19	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	19	184
10.20	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	20	186

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
10.20	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	20	186
10.20	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	10	20	186
10.20	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	20	186
10.20	26	FAUNAL	BONE	10	20	186
10.20	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	20	186
10.20	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	20	186
10.21	17	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	21	187
10.21	1	IVORY-COLORED EARTHENWARE	PLAIN	10	21	187
10.21	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	10	21	187
10.21	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	10	21	187
10.21	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	10	21	187
10.21	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	10	21	187
10.21	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	21	187
10.21	7	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	10	21	187
10.21	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	10	21	187
10.21	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	21	187
10.21	1	FLORAL	WOODEN PEGS AND OTHER OBJECTS	10	21	187
10.21	16	FLORAL	SEEDS, NUTS, PITS	10	21	187
10.22	28	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	10	22	187
10.22	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	10	22	187
10.22	10	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	10	22	187
10.22	8	WHITEWARE	DIPPED-DENDRITIC	10	22	187
10.22	14	MISCELLANEOUS CERAMICS	CHAMBERPOT	10	22	187
10.22	11	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	10	22	187
10.22	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	TEAPOT SPOUT BASE/STRAINER	10	22	187
10.22	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10	22	187
10.22	4	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	10	22	187
10.22	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	10	22	187
10.22	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	10	22	187
10.22	1	PIPE BOWL	DECORATED BALL CLAY	10	22	187
10.22	5	FAUNAL	BONE	10	22	187
10.22	1	FAUNAL	BONE UTENSIL HANDLE	10	22	187
10.24	9	FAUNAL	BONE	10	24	181
10.24	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	10	24	181
10.24	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	10	24	181
10.24	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	10	24	181
10.24	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	10	24	181

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.01	8	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	01	131
11.01	3	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	11	01	131
11.01	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	11	01	131
11.01	13	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	11	01	131
11.01	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	01	131
11.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	11	01	131
11.01	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	11	01	131
11.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	11	01	131
11.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED	11	01	131
11.01	3	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	11	01	131
11.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	11	01	131
11.01	58	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	01	131
11.01	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	11	01	131
11.01	25	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	01	131
11.01	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	11	01	131
11.01	8	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	11	01	131
11.01	1	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	11	01	131
11.01	48	FAUNAL	BONE	11	01	131
11.01	21	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	01	131
11.01	39	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	01	131
11.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	LIGHT GREEN	11	01	131
11.01	2	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	11	01	131
11.01	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	11	01	131
11.01	10	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	11	01	131
11.01	5	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	11	01	131
11.01	3	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	11	01	131
11.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	01	131
11.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	11	01	131
11.01	2	MISCELLANEOUS	CANNING LID LINER	11	01	131
11.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	UNID NON-TABLEWARE "FLASHED"	11	01	131
11.01	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	11	01	131
11.01	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	11	01	131
11.01	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	11	01	131
11.01	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	11	01	131
11.01	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	11	01	131

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.01	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	11	01	131
11.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	PIPE STEM	11	01	131
11.01	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	11	01	131
11.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY	OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED	11	01	131
11.02	15	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	02	132
11.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	11	02	132
11.02	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	11	02	132
11.02	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	MOLDED WITH GILT	11	02	132
11.02	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	02	132
11.02	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	02	132
11.02	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	11	02	132
11.02	2	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	11	02	132
11.02	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	11	02	132
11.02	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	11	02	132
11.02	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	11	02	132
11.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	11	02	132
11.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	11	02	132
11.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	11	02	132
11.02	15	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	02	132
11.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	11	02	132
11.02	2	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	11	02	132
11.02	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	11	02	132
11.02	1	CERAMIC TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	11	02	132
11.02	4	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	11	02	132
11.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	11	02	132
11.02	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	11	02	132
11.02	1	CERAMIC	UNIDENTIFIED PORCELAIN	11	02	132
11.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	11	02	132
11.02	23	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	02	132
11.02	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	02	132
11.02	7	FAUNAL	BONE	11	02	132
11.02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	11	02	132
11.02	2	STORAGE	CROWN BOTTLE CAP	11	02	132
11.02	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	UNIDENTIFIED JEWELRY	11	02	132
11.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	LOCK PARTS	11	02	132
11.04	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	04	132
11.04	44	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	04	132
11.04	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	11	04	132
11.04	5	FAUNAL	BONE	11	04	132
11.04	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	04	132
11.04	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	04	132

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.04	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	04	132
11.04	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	11	04	132
11.04	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	11	04	132
11.04	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	11	04	132
11.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	11	04	132
11.04	11	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	11	04	132
11.04	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	11	04	132
11.04	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	04	132
11.04	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	11	04	132
11.04	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	11	04	132
11.04	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	04	132
11.04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	11	04	132
11.04	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	04	132
11.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	11	04	132
11.04	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	11	04	132
11.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	11	04	132
11.04	15	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	04	132
11.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	11	04	132
11.04	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	11	04	132
11.04	3	OTHER HARDWARE	ELECTRIC LAMP PART	11	04	132
11.04	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	11	04	132
11.04	2	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	11	04	132
11.04	2	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER BOTTLE STOPPER	11	04	132
11.05	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	05	131
11.05	83	FAUNAL	BONE	11	05	131
11.05	12	FAUNAL	OYSTER	11	05	131
11.05	39	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	05	131
11.05	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	11	05	131
11.05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	11	05	131
11.05	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	11	05	131
11.05	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	05	131
11.05	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	05	131
11.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	05	131
11.05	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	11	05	131
11.05	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	11	05	131
11.05	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	11	05	131

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	11	05	131
11.05	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	11	05	131
11.05	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	11	05	131
11.05	16	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	05	131
11.05	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	11	05	131
11.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	05	131
11.05	7	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	11	05	131
11.05	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	11	05	131
11.05	2	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	11	05	131
11.05	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	05	131
11.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	11	05	131
11.05	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	11	05	131
11.05	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	11	05	131
11.06	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	06	134
11.06	6	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	11	06	134
11.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	11	06	134
11.06	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	06	134
11.06	6	FAUNAL	BONE	11	06	134
11.06	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	06	134
11.06	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	06	134
11.07	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	07	135
11.07	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	07	135
11.07	2	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	11	07	135
11.07	14	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	07	135
11.07	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	07	135
11.07	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	11	07	135
11.07	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	11	07	135
11.07	10	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	07	135
11.07	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	11	07	135
11.07	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	11	07	135
11.07	11	REDWARE	BROWN EXTERIOR, BLACK INTERIOR	11	07	135
11.07	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	11	07	135
11.07	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	11	07	135
11.07	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	11	07	135
11.07	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	11	07	135
11.07	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	11	07	135
11.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	11	07	135
11.07	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	11	07	135
11.07	1	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	11	07	135
11.07	20	FAUNAL	BONE	11	07	135

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.07	1	BONE BUTTON	CENTER HOLE, 1/2"	11	07	135
11.07	11	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	07	135
11.07	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	07	135
11.07	1	METAL HARDWARE	BRASS TACK	11	07	135
11.08	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	08	135
11.08	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	11	08	135
11.08	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	08	135
11.08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	08	135
11.08	9	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	08	135
11.08	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	11	08	135
11.08	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	11	08	135
11.08	14	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	08	135
11.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	11	08	135
11.08	8	FAUNAL	BONE	11	08	135
11.08	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	08	135
11.08	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	08	135
11.09	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	09	103
11.09	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	11	09	103
11.09	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	11	09	103
11.09	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	11	09	103
11.09	22	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	09	103
11.09	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	11	09	103
11.09	7	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	09	103
11.09	22	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	09	103
11.09	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	11	09	103
11.09	8	PEARLWARE	EDGED	11	09	103
11.09	1	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	11	09	103
11.09	17	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	09	103
11.09	3	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	11	09	103
11.09	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	11	09	103
11.09	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	11	09	103
11.09	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	09	103
11.09	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	11	09	103
11.09	72	FAUNAL	BONE	11	09	103
11.09	1	FAUNAL	CLAW	11	09	103
11.09	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	09	103
11.09	9	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	09	103
11.09	10	HANDWROUGHT T-HEAD NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	11	09	103
11.09	1	EARLY PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE BLUE CHINESE	11	09	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.09	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	11	09	103
11.09	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	11	09	103
11.09	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	11	09	103
11.09	1	IRON/STEEL	BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	11	09	103
11.09	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	11	09	103
11.10	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	10	132
11.10	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	11	10	132
11.10	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	10	132
11.10	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	10	132
11.10	1	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	11	10	132
11.10	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	11	10	132
11.10	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	11	10	132
11.10	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	11	10	132
11.10	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	11	10	132
11.10	2	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	11	10	132
11.10	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	11	10	132
11.10	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	10	132
11.10	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	11	10	132
11.10	5	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	OVERGLAZE POLYCHROME	11	10	132
11.10	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	11	10	132
11.10	1	PLASTIC	BAKELITE COMB	11	10	132
11.10	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	11	10	132
11.10	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	11	10	132
11.10	15	FAUNAL	BONE	11	10	132
11.10	0	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	10	132
11.10	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	11	10	132
11.10	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	11	10	132
11.11	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	11	11	103
11.11	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	11	11	103
11.11	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	11	11	103
11.11	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	11	11	103
11.11	12	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	11	11	103
11.11	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	11	11	103
11.11	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	11	11	103
11.11	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	11	11	103
11.11	12	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	11	103
11.11	1	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	11	11	103
11.11	1	BROKEN FLAKE	CHERT	11	11	103
11.11	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	11	11	103
11.11	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	11	11	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
11.11	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	11	103
11.11	9	FAUNAL	BONE	11	11	103
11.11	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	11	11	103
11.11	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	11	11	103
11.12	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	11	12	103
12.01	367	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	01	171
12.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE TRANSFER PRINT	12	01	171
12.01	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	01	171
12.01	12	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	01	171
12.01	8	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	01	171
12.01	9	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	01	171
12.01	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	01	171
12.01	18	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	01	171
12.01	4	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	12	01	171
12.01	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	12	01	171
12.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	12	01	171
12.01	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	12	01	171
12.01	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	01	171
12.01	13	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	01	171
12.01	25	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	12	01	171
12.01	32	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	85	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	01	171
12.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	12	01	171
12.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	12	01	171
12.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	MIRROR	12	01	171
12.01	4	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	12	01	171
12.01	10	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	01	171
12.01	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	12	01	171
12.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	12	01	171
12.01	1	18TH CENTURY WHITE STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	12	01	171
12.01	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	EMBOSSED	12	01	171
12.01	9	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	01	171
12.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	12	01	171
12.01	14	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.01	50	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	01	171
12.01	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	12	01	171
12.01	97	FAUNAL	BONE	12	01	171
12.01	20	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	01	171
12.01	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	01	171
12.01	9	FAUNAL	OYSTER	12	01	171
12.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	12	01	171
12.01	4	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	12	01	171
12.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	12	01	171
12.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	12	01	171
12.01	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	12	01	171
12.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	12	01	171
12.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL ON MOLDED	12	01	171
12.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE TRANSFER PRINT	12	01	171
12.01	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE MOLDED	12	01	171
12.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	12	01	171
12.01	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	12	01	171
12.01	34	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	01	171
12.01	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	12	01	171
12.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	DECAL	12	01	171
12.01	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	UNIDENTIFIED	12	01	171
12.01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	12	01	171
12.01	2	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	12	01	171
12.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	12	01	171
12.01	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	12	01	171
12.01	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE ON BUFF	12	01	171
12.01	115	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	12	01	171
12.01	50	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	12	01	171
12.01	11	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	01	171
12.01	11	MACHINE-MADE LIP	DARK GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	25	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE BOTTLE GREEN	12	01	171
12.01	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	12	01	171
12.01	7	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED - FLUTES	12	01	171
12.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED CUT GLASS	12	01	171
12.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	12	01	171
12.01	15	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	12	01	171
12.01	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	12	01	171
12.01	24	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	12	01	171
12.01	4	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	12	01	171
12.01	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	12	01	171
12.01	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	12	01	171
12.01	2	ELECTRICAL CERAMIC	INSULATOR	12	01	171
12.01	8	MORTAR	CONCRETE	12	01	171
12.01	1	FAUNAL	CLAM	12	01	171
12.01	1	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	12	01	171
12.01	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	12	01	171
12.02	15	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	02	100
12.02	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	12	02	100
12.02	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	12	02	100
12.02	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	12	02	100
12.02	13	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	02	100
12.02	7	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	12	02	100
12.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	12	02	100
12.02	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	02	100
12.02	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	02	100
12.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	12	02	100
12.02	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	02	100
12.02	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	02	100
12.02	8	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	12	02	100
12.02	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	12	02	100
12.02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	02	100
12.02	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	12	02	100
12.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	12	02	100
12.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	12	02	100
12.02	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	12	02	100
12.02	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	12	02	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.02	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	12	02	100
12.02	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	12	02	100
12.02	75	FAUNAL	BONE	12	02	100
12.02	24	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	02	100
12.02	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	02	100
12.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	12	02	100
12.02	1	UTENSILS	TABLESPOON	12	02	100
12.02	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	12	02	100
12.02	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	12	02	100
12.02	2	STONE	GRAPHITE	12	02	100
12.03	27	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	03	214
12.03	14	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	03	214
12.03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	12	03	214
12.03	51	FAUNAL	BONE	12	03	214
12.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	12	03	214
12.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	12	03	214
12.03	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	PORCELAIN FIGURINE	12	03	214
12.03	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	03	214
12.03	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	03	214
12.03	7	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	12	03	214
12.03	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	12	03	214
12.03	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	03	214
12.03	10	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	03	214
12.03	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	12	03	214
12.03	3	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	12	03	214
12.03	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME MOLDED	12	03	214
12.03	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	03	214
12.03	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	12	03	214
12.03	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	03	214
12.03	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	03	214
12.03	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	12	03	214
12.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	12	03	214
12.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	03	214
12.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	03	214
12.03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	03	214
12.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	12	03	214
12.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	03	214
12.03	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	12	03	214
12.03	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	12	03	214
12.03	7	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	12	03	214

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.03	3	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	12	03	214
12.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	LEAD	12	03	214
12.03	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	03	214
12.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	12	03	214
12.03	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	12	03	214
12.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	03	214
12.04	13	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	04	100
12.04	17	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	04	100
12.04	37	FAUNAL	BONE	12	04	100
12.04	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	04	100
12.04	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	04	100
12.04	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	12	04	100
12.04	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	04	100
12.04	15	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	04	100
12.04	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	12	04	100
12.04	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	12	04	100
12.04	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLACK (MULBERRY WARE)	12	04	100
12.04	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	12	04	100
12.04	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	12	04	100
12.04	1	WHITE BODY CONTINENTAL EUROPE	OVRGLZ POLYCHROME FLORAL HP	12	04	100
12.04	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	12	04	100
12.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	04	100
12.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	12	04	100
12.04	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	04	100
12.04	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	04	100
12.04	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	04	100
12.04	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	12	04	100
12.04	1	REDWARE	MOLDED, BLACK GLAZE	12	04	100
12.04	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	12	04	100
12.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	OTHER CONTAINER	12	04	100
12.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	CUP UNDECORATED	12	04	100
12.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	04	100
12.04	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	04	100
12.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	04	100
12.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	12	04	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.04	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	12	04	100
12.04	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	12	04	100
12.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	12	04	100
12.04	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	12	04	100
12.04	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	04	100
12.04	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	WATCH FOB AND/OR CHAIN	12	04	100
12.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	12	04	100
12.05	6	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	12	05	100
12.05	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	05	100
12.05	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	05	100
12.05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	12	05	100
12.05	7	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	05	100
12.05	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	05	100
12.05	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	12	05	100
12.05	4	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	12	05	100
12.05	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	05	100
12.05	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	05	100
12.05	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	12	05	100
12.05	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN HAND PAINTED	12	05	100
12.05	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	12	05	100
12.05	1	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	12	05	100
12.05	1	FAUNAL	SHELL	12	05	100
12.05	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	12	05	100
12.05	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	12	05	100
12.05	10	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	05	100
12.05	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	05	100
12.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	05	100
12.05	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	12	05	100
12.05	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	12	05	100
12.05	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	FROSTED	12	05	100
12.05	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED LID	12	05	100
12.05	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	05	100
12.05	25	FAUNAL	BONE	12	05	100
12.06	37	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	06	100
12.06	19	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	06	100
12.06	34	FAUNAL	BONE	12	06	100
12.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	12	06	100
12.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE MOLDED	12	06	100
12.06	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	06	100
12.06	1	CREAMWARE	MOLDED	12	06	100
12.06	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	06	100

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.06	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	06	100
12.06	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	12	06	100
12.06	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	06	100
12.06	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	06	100
12.06	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	12	06	100
12.06	2	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	12	06	100
12.06	15	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	06	100
12.06	3	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	12	06	100
12.06	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	12	06	100
12.06	4	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	12	06	100
12.06	3	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	12	06	100
12.06	7	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	12	06	100
12.06	2	WHITEWARE	BANDED	12	06	100
12.06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP ON GRAY	12	06	100
12.06	14	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	06	100
12.06	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	06	100
12.06	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	12	06	100
12.06	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	12	06	100
12.06	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	TEAPOT SPOUT	12	06	100
12.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	12	06	100
12.06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	06	100
12.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	06	100
12.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	12	06	100
12.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	06	100
12.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	12	06	100
12.06	11	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	06	100
12.07	11	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	07	103
12.07	13	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	07	103
12.07	9	FAUNAL	BONE	12	07	103
12.07	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	07	103
12.07	10	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	07	103
12.07	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	12	07	103
12.07	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	07	103
12.07	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	07	103
12.07	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	12	07	103
12.07	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	07	103
12.07	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	12	07	103
12.07	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	07	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.07	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	07	103
12.07	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	12	07	103
12.07	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	12	07	103
12.07	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	HANDLE	12	07	103
12.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	07	103
12.07	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	07	103
12.07	1	METAL HARDWARE	BRASS TACK	12	07	103
12.08	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	08	103
12.08	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	08	103
12.08	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	08	103
12.08	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	12	08	103
12.08	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	12	08	103
12.08	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	08	103
12.08	41	FAUNAL	BONE	12	08	103
12.08	6	UTENSILS	UTENSIL HANDLE, UNIDENTIFIED	12	08	103
12.08	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	12	08	103
12.08	5	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	08	103
12.08	1	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	12	08	103
12.08	1	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	12	08	103
12.08	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	08	103
12.08	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	08	103
12.08	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	08	103
12.08	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	12	08	103
12.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	08	103
12.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	08	103
12.08	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	12	08	103
12.08	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	12	08	103
12.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	12	08	103
12.08	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	12	08	103
12.08	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	08	103
12.08	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	12	08	103
12.09	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	09	171
12.09	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	12	09	171
12.09	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	12	09	171
12.09	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	09	171
12.09	7	FAUNAL	BONE	12	09	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.09	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	09	171
12.11	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	11	100
12.11	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	12	11	100
12.11	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	11	100
12.11	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	11	100
12.11	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	12	11	100
12.11	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	11	100
12.11	5	FAUNAL	BONE	12	11	100
12.11	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	11	100
12.11	1	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	12	11	100
12.12	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	12	12	100
12.12	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	12	12	100
12.12	2	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	12	12	100
12.12	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	12	12	100
12.12	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	12	100
12.12	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	12	100
12.12	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	12	12	100
12.12	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	12	12	100
12.12	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	12	100
12.12	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	12	12	100
12.12	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	12	12	100
12.12	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	12	100
12.12	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	12	100
12.12	5	FAUNAL	BONE	12	12	100
12.13	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	13	100
12.13	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	12	13	100
12.13	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	12	13	100
12.13	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	12	13	100
12.13	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	12	13	100
12.13	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	12	13	100
12.13	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	12	13	100
12.13	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	12	13	100
12.13	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	13	100
12.13	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	12	13	100
12.13	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	13	100
12.13	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	12	13	100
12.13	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	13	100
12.13	10	FAUNAL	BONE	12	13	100
12.13	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	12	13	100
12.14	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	12	14	103
12.14	1	FAUNAL	BONE	12	14	103
12.14	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	12	14	103
12.14	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	12	14	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
12.14	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	12	14	103
12.14	1	OTHER FASTENERS	TACK	12	14	103
12.14	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	12	14	103
12.14	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	12	14	103
13.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	MOLDED WITH GILT	13	01	112
13.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	13	01	112
13.01	10	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	01	112
13.01	4	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	13	01	112
13.01	2	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	112
13.01	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	01	112
13.01	1	REDWARE	THICK BLACK GLAZE	13	01	112
13.01	1	YELLOWWARE	ROCKINGHAM/ BENNINGTON	13	01	112
13.01	60	FAUNAL	BONE	13	01	112
13.01	4	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	01	112
13.01	8	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED BOWL OR DECANTER	13	01	112
13.01	2	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	13	01	112
13.01	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	01	112
13.01	4	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13	01	112
13.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	HINGE	13	01	112
13.01	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	13	01	112
13.01	1	PLASTIC	HARD RUBBER COMB	13	01	112
13.01	3	MISCELLANEOUS 20TH CENTURY	OTHER-UNCLASSIFIED	13	01	112
13.01	9	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	01	112
13.01	9	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13	01	112
13.01	18	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13	01	112
13.01	5	FAUNAL	BONE COMB	13	01	112
13.01	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	13	01	112
13.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	13	01	112
13.01	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	01	112
13.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	13	01	112
13.01	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	13	01	112
13.01	4	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13	01	112
13.01	2	FAUNAL	UNIDENTIFIED MODIFIED BONE	13	01	112
13.01	26	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	01	112
13.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13	01	112
13.01	1	PLUMBING	GRATE	13	01	112
13.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	13	01	112
13.01	79	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.01	7	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	01	112
13.01	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	01	112
13.01	3	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	112
13.01	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13	01	112
13.01	8	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	13	01	112
13.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13	01	112
13.01	14	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	13	01	112
13.01	15	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	01	112
13.01	17	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13	01	112
13.01	43	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	01	112
13.01	11	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13	01	112
13.01	4	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	13	01	112
13.01	3	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	13	01	112
13.01	6	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	112
13.01	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	112
13.01	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	13	01	112
13.01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	13	01	112
13.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	GOLD STENCIL WITH GILT RIM	13	01	112
13.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13	01	112
13.01	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SALT GLAZE	13	01	112
13.01	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	01	112
13.01	11	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	01	112
13.01	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	01	112
13.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	01	112
13.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	13	01	112
13.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13	01	112
13.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13	01	112
13.01	16	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	01	112
13.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	13	01	112
13.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	13	01	112
13.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED CUT GLASS	13	01	112
13.01	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	13	01	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.01	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	13	01	112
13.01	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	13	01	112
13.01	2	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	13	01	112
13.01	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	13	01	112
13.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	TRANSFER PRINT, HAND PAINTED	13	02	112
13.02	4	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13	02	112
13.02	3	HAND-FINISHED LIP BOTTLE	DARK GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	YELLOW TINT	13	02	112
13.02	4	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	02	112
13.02	16	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	02	112
13.02	108	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	02	112
13.02	286	FAUNAL	BONE	13	02	112
13.02	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	13	02	112
13.02	156	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	02	112
13.02	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	13	02	112
13.02	93	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED	13	02	112
13.02	2	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	13	02	112
13.02	18	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	02	112
13.02	38	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	17	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	33	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	13	02	112
13.02	51	WHITEWARE	BANDED	13	02	112
13.02	11	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	13	02	112
13.02	2	WHITEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13	02	112
13.02	15	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	02	112
13.02	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	19	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	02	112
13.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	13	02	112
13.02	1	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	13	02	112
13.02	15	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13	02	112
13.02	19	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13	02	112
13.02	1	IRON/STEEL	BUTTON	13	02	112
13.02	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	13	02	112
13.02	5	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13	02	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.02	20	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	DECORATED BALL CLAY	13	02	112
13.02	15	PIPE STEM	DECORATED BOWL/STEM FRAGMENT	13	02	112
13.02	18	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	13	02	112
13.02	10	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13	02	112
13.02	4	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	13	02	112
13.02	46	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	02	112
13.02	1	WHITEWARE	SPRIG MOLDED	13	02	112
13.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13	02	112
13.02	4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	13	02	112
13.02	1	FLORAL	WOOD BUTTON	13	02	112
13.02	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	13	02	112
13.02	145	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13	02	112
13.02	279	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	02	112
13.02	25	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	13	02	112
13.02	79	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13	02	112
13.02	27	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	5	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	5	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	4	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	6	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	13	02	112
13.02	29	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	3	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	136	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	1	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	34	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13	02	112
13.02	13	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	02	112
13.02	2	PEARLWARE	NON SHELL MOLDED RIM W/COLOR	13	02	112
13.02	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	13	02	112
13.02	27	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	02	112
13.02	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	13	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	13	02	112
13.02	1	BONE BUTTON	5-HOLE, 3/8"	13	02	112
13.02	3	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	2	WHITEWARE	UNDR GL TR PRT W/MOLDED RIM	13	02	112
13.02	4	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	13	02	112

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.02	11	PEARLWARE	EDGED	13	02	112
13.02	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	13	02	112
13.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	13	02	112
13.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	13	02	112
13.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	13	02	112
13.02	3	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13	02	112
13.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	13	02	112
13.02	1	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	13	02	112
13.02	1	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	13	02	112
13.02	1	PEARLWARE	MOLDED	13	02	112
13.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	13	02	112
13.02	1	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	13	02	112
13.02	2	REDWARE	DARK GREEN GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	6	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13	02	112
13.02	1	WHITEWARE	ENGINE TURNED (DIPPED)	13	02	112
13.02	1	EARLY PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE BLUE CHINESE	13	02	112
13.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	13	02	112
13.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	SPONGE DECORATED	13	02	112
13.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	13	02	112
13.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	02	112
13.02	4	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	13	02	112
13.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13	02	112
13.02	1	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	13	02	112
13.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	02	112
13.02	1	REDWARE	CLOUDED WHIELDON-LIKE GLAZE	13	02	112
13.02	4	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13	02	112
13.02	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	13	02	112
13.03	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	03	113
13.03	19	FAUNAL	BONE	13	03	113
13.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	03	113
13.03	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13	03	113
13.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	13	03	113

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	13	03	113
13.03	8	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	03	113
13.03	52	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	03	113
13.03	8	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	03	113
13.03	57	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	03	113
13.03	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	13	03	113
13.03	11	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13	03	113
13.03	16	PEARLWARE	EDGED	13	03	113
13.03	1	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	13	03	113
13.03	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	03	113
13.03	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13	03	113
13.03	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	03	113
13.03	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	13	03	113
13.03	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13	03	113
13.03	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	03	113
13.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	03	113
13.03	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13	03	113
13.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	03	113
13.03	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	13	03	113
13.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	13	03	113
13.03	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	03	113
13.04	43	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	04	103
13.04	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	13	04	103
13.04	173	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	04	103
13.04	19	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13	04	103
13.04	65	PEARLWARE	EDGED	13	04	103
13.04	84	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	04	103
13.04	122	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	04	103
13.04	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	04	103
13.04	3	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	04	103
13.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	04	103
13.04	2	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	13	04	103
13.04	9	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13	04	103
13.04	29	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	04	103
13.04	5	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	04	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.04	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	13	04	103
13.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY SLT GLZ W/GREEN SLIP INT	13	04	103
13.04	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	04	103
13.04	5	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13	04	103
13.04	3	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	13	04	103
13.04	4	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13	04	103
13.04	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	04	103
13.04	52	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	04	103
13.04	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SCREW	13	04	103
13.04	102	FAUNAL	BONE	13	04	103
13.04	21	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	04	103
13.04	2	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	13	04	103
13.04	4	PEARLWARE	SPONGED	13	04	103
13.04	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	04	103
13.04	1	PEARLWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	13	04	103
13.04	3	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	13	04	103
13.04	1	REDWARE	FINE BLACK GLAZE	13	04	103
13.04	10	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	13	04	103
13.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	04	103
13.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13	04	103
13.04	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	04	103
13.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	13	04	103
13.04	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	13	04	103
13.04	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13	04	103
13.04	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13	04	103
13.04	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13	04	103
13.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE UTENSIL HANDLE	13	04	103
13.04	5	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13	04	103
13.04	2	METAL HARDWARE	BRASS TACK	13	04	103
13.04	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	13	04	103
13.04	1	CUT NAIL W/ HANDWROUGHT HEAD	FRAGMENT	13	04	103
13.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	04	103
13.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	13	04	103
13.04	3	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	13	04	103
13.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE COMB	13	04	103
13.04	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13	04	103
13.05	40	FAUNAL	BONE	13	05	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.05	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13	05	103
13.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	05	103
13.05	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	13	05	103
13.05	21	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	05	103
13.05	31	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	05	103
13.05	22	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	05	103
13.05	9	PEARLWARE	EDGED	13	05	103
13.05	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	13	05	103
13.05	1	PEARLWARE	EMBOSSED	13	05	103
13.05	10	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	05	103
13.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	13	05	103
13.05	13	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	05	103
13.05	2	REDWARE	CLOUDED WHIELDON-LIKE GLAZE	13	05	103
13.05	33	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	05	103
13.05	10	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13	05	103
13.05	2	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	13	05	103
13.05	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13	05	103
13.05	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	05	103
13.05	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	13	05	103
13.05	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	13	05	103
13.05	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	05	103
13.05	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	05	103
13.05	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE DECORATION	13	05	103
13.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	13	05	103
13.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	13	05	103
13.05	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	05	103
13.05	4	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	13	05	103
13.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	05	103
13.05	1	FLINT	FRENCH (HONEY COLORED)	13	05	103
13.05	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	13	05	103
13.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	13	05	103
13.05	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	05	103
13.05	1	FAUNAL	CLAW	13	05	103
13.05	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13	05	103
13.05	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	13	05	103
13.06	23	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	06	103
13.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	PURPLE	13	06	103
13.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED	13	06	103
13.06	28	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	06	103
13.06	14	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	06	103
13.06	4	PEARLWARE	EDGED	13	06	103
13.06	2	PEARLWARE	HAND PAINTED BROWN	13	06	103
13.06	18	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	06	103
13.06	10	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13	06	103
13.06	1	COARSE EARTHENWARE	SGRAFFITO	13	06	103
13.06	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13	06	103
13.06	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	06	103
13.06	1	PEARLWARE	MOCHA-DENDRITIC	13	06	103
13.06	11	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	06	103
13.06	1	BONE BUTTON	CENTER HOLE, 1/2"	13	06	103
13.06	32	FAUNAL	BONE	13	06	103
13.06	15	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	06	103
13.07	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	07	103
13.07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	13	07	103
13.07	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	07	103
13.07	17	FAUNAL	BONE	13	07	103
13.07	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13	07	103
13.07	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	13	07	103
13.07	19	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	07	103
13.07	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	13	07	103
13.07	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	13	07	103
13.07	3	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	07	103
13.07	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	07	103
13.07	3	COARSE EARTHENWARE	GREY-BUFF BODY	13	07	103
13.07	28	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	07	103
13.07	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	07	103
13.07	7	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13	07	103
13.07	4	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	13	07	103
13.07	11	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	13	07	103
13.07	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	13	07	103
13.07	1	STONE	SHALE NODULE	13	07	103
13.07	1	PIPE BOWL FRAGMENT	BALL CLAY	13	07	103
13.07	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	13	07	103
13.08	6	REDWARE	THICK BLACK GLAZE	13	08	103
13.08	44	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	08	103
13.08	7	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	08	103
13.08	12	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	13	08	103
13.08	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	13	08	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.08	8	REDWARE	YELLOW GLAZE	13	08	103
13.08	1	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	13	08	103
13.08	4	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	13	08	103
13.08	2	REDWARE	RED SLIP WITH MOTTLED GLAZE	13	08	103
13.08	16	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	08	103
13.08	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	08	103
13.08	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	13	08	103
13.08	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	08	103
13.08	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED	13	08	103
13.08	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	08	103
13.08	14	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	13	08	103
13.08	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	13	08	103
13.08	29	FAUNAL	BONE	13	08	103
13.08	4	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	13	08	103
13.08	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	STRAIGHT PIN	13	08	103
13.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	08	103
13.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	08	103
13.10	20	FAUNAL	BONE	13	10	126
13.10	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	13	10	126
13.10	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	13	10	126
13.10	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	13	10	126
13.10	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	13	10	126
13.10	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	13	10	126
13.10	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	13	10	126
13.10	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	13	10	126
13.10	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	13	10	126
13.10	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	13	10	126
13.10	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	13	10	126
13.10	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	13	10	126
13.10	2	WHITEWARE	MULBERRY TRANSFER PRINT	13	10	126
13.10	4	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT GLASS	13	10	126
13.10	4	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	13	10	126
13.10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	13	10	126
13.10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	13	10	126
13.10	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	13	10	126
13.10	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	13	10	126
13.10	1	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	13	10	126
13.10	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	13	10	126
13.10	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	10	126

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
13.10	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	13	10	126
13.10	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	13	10	126
13.10	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	13	10	126
13.10	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	13	10	126
14.01	16	BIOLOGICAL-MISCELLANEOUS	RUBBER WASHER	14	01	171
14.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT MILK GLASS	14	01	171
14.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	14	01	171
14.01	1	19TH CENTURY WHITE IRONSTONE	DECAL WITH MOLDED RIM	14	01	171
14.01	2	19TH CENTURY WHITE IRONSTONE	PLAIN	14	01	171
14.01	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	01	171
14.01	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	14	01	171
14.01	6	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	14	01	171
14.01	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	14	01	171
14.01	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	14	01	171
14.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GREEN GLAZE	14	01	171
14.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	01	171
14.01	1	REDWARE	PAINTED DECORATION	14	01	171
14.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	01	171
14.01	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	01	171
14.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	01	171
14.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	01	171
14.01	21	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	01	171
14.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	14	01	171
14.01	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	14	01	171
14.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	14	01	171
14.01	5	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	14	01	171
14.01	5	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	14	01	171
14.01	6	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	14	01	171
14.01	2	GARDENING	TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POT	14	01	171
14.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE TRANSFER PRINT	14	01	171
14.01	4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14	01	171
14.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER METAL CONTAINER	14	01	171
14.01	6	FAUNAL	BONE	14	01	171
14.01	1	STONE	GRAPHITE	14	01	171
14.01	54	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	01	171
14.01	42	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	01	171
14.01	8	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	01	171
14.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	01	171
14.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	14	01	171
14.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	14	01	171
14.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	14	01	171
14.01	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	14	01	171
14.01	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	01	171
14.01	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	14	01	171
14.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC	SPARK PLUG	14	01	171
14.01	5	BIOLOGICAL-AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RUBBER PART	14	01	171
14.01	2	MORTAR	CONCRETE	14	01	171
14.01	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SMALL METAL RING	14	01	171
14.01	1	FLORAL	WOOD FRAGMENTS	14	01	171
14.02	8	FAUNAL	BONE	14	02	171
14.02	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	02	171
14.02	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	14	02	171
14.02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	5.5 TO 6 IN. LONG	14	02	171
14.02	5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14	02	171
14.02	4	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	14	02	171
14.02	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	14	02	171
14.02	13	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	14	02	171
14.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	LOCK PARTS	14	02	171
14.02	2	BIOLOGICAL-HORSE TACK	LEATHER HARNESS PART	14	02	171
14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	BAKELITE FRAGMENT	14	02	171
14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	02	171
14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	02	171
14.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	14	02	171
14.02	115	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	02	171
14.02	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	02	171
14.02	30	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	02	171
14.02	5	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	02	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.02	56	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	02	171
14.02	14	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	02	171
14.02	4	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	02	171
14.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	14	02	171
14.02	2	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	02	171
14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	02	171
14.02	12	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	14	02	171
14.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	14	02	171
14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	14	02	171
14.02	2	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	14	02	171
14.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	BOTTLE OR DECANTER STOPPER	14	02	171
14.02	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	02	171
14.02	2	CREAMWARE	EDGED	14	02	171
14.02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	02	171
14.02	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	14	02	171
14.02	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	02	171
14.02	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	14	02	171
14.02	13	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	02	171
14.02	9	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	02	171
14.02	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	14	02	171
14.02	5	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	14	02	171
14.02	7	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	14	02	171
14.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	14	02	171
14.02	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	14	02	171
14.02	2	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	14	02	171
14.02	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	DECAL	14	02	171
14.02	2	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	14	02	171
14.02	1	PLUMBING	BATHROOM FIXTURE	14	02	171
14.02	7	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	14	02	171
14.02	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	14	02	171
14.02	3	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14	02	171
14.02	1	CUT NAIL W/ HANDWROUGHT HEAD	TO 1 IN. LONG	14	02	171
14.02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	02	171
14.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	14	02	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.02	1	PEARLWARE	WILLOW TRANSFER PRINT	14	02	171
14.02	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	14	02	171
14.02	1	REDWARE	PAINTED DECORATION	14	02	171
14.02	10	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	14	02	171
14.02	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	14	02	171
14.02	2	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	JACKFIELD	14	02	171
14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	14	02	171
14.02	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	14	02	171
14.02	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	14	02	171
14.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	02	171
14.02	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	02	171
14.02	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	02	171
14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	14	02	171
14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	14	02	171
14.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT MILK GLASS	14	02	171
14.02	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	14	02	171
14.02	6	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	14	02	171
14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	14	02	171
14.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	14	02	171
14.02	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CALENDER	14	02	171
14.02	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	UNDERGLAZE MONOCHROME	14	02	171
14.03	33	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	03	103
14.03	8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	03	103
14.03	4	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	14	03	103
14.03	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	03	103
14.03	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	14	03	103
14.03	1	PEARLWARE	BANDED/ANNULAR RIM	14	03	103
14.03	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	14	03	103
14.03	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	14	03	103
14.03	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	14	03	103
14.03	22	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	03	103
14.03	6	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	14	03	103
14.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PINK WASH INTERIOR	14	03	103
14.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14	03	103
14.03	5	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	14	03	103
14.03	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	14	03	103
14.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	03	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	03	103
14.03	10	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	03	103
14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR WITH RED PAINT	14	03	103
14.03	1	CERAMIC TOYS	MARBLES	14	03	103
14.03	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	14	03	103
14.03	3	STONE	GRAPHITE	14	03	103
14.03	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	03	103
14.03	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	14	03	103
14.03	11	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	03	103
14.03	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	14	03	103
14.03	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	14	03	103
14.03	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	14	03	103
14.03	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	14	03	103
14.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	03	103
14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	14	03	103
14.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	14	03	103
14.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	14	03	103
14.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	14	03	103
14.03	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	14	03	103
14.03	17	FAUNAL	BONE	14	03	103
14.03	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	14	03	103
14.03	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	03	103
14.03	1	FAUNAL	CLAM	14	03	103
14.03	1	BRICK	HANDMADE, UNGLAZED	14	03	103
14.03	1	FAUNAL	BONE COMB	14	03	103
14.03	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14	03	103
14.03	4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	14	03	103
14.03	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	03	103
14.03	2	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	14	03	103
14.03	1	UTENSILS	UTENSIL HANDLE, UNIDENTIFIED	14	03	103
14.03	2	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	14	03	103
14.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	14	03	103
14.03	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	14	03	103
14.04	18	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	04	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.04	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	04	103
14.04	43	FAUNAL	BONE	14	04	103
14.04	3	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	14	04	103
14.04	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	04	103
14.04	1	FAUNAL	FISH SCALES	14	04	103
14.04	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	14	04	103
14.04	5	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	04	103
14.04	1	CREAMWARE	OVERGLAZE HAND PAINTED ENAMEL	14	04	103
14.04	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	14	04	103
14.04	1	CREAMWARE	ENGINE TURNED	14	04	103
14.04	15	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	04	103
14.04	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	14	04	103
14.04	8	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	14	04	103
14.04	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	04	103
14.04	4	PEARLWARE	EDGED	14	04	103
14.04	1	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	14	04	103
14.04	1	PEARLWARE	OVERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	14	04	103
14.04	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	14	04	103
14.04	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	14	04	103
14.04	25	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	04	103
14.04	6	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	14	04	103
14.04	5	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14	04	103
14.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	14	04	103
14.04	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	04	103
14.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	14	04	103
14.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	04	103
14.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	04	103
14.04	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	14	04	103
14.04	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	14	04	103
14.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE BUTTON	14	04	103
14.05	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	07	103
14.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	07	103
14.05	6	FAUNAL	BONE	14	07	103
14.05	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	07	103
14.05	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	07	103
14.05	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	07	103
14.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	07	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
14.05	9	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	07	103
14.05	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	14	07	103
14.05	2	REDWARE	LOCAL SLIP DECORATED	14	07	103
14.05	4	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14	07	103
14.05	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	07	103
14.05	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	14	07	103
14.06	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	14	06	103
14.06	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	14	06	103
14.06	38	FAUNAL	BONE	14	06	103
14.06	2	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	14	06	103
14.06	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	14	06	103
14.06	2	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	14	06	103
14.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	14	06	103
14.06	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	14	06	103
14.06	6	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	14	06	103
14.06	1	CREAMWARE	MOLDED	14	06	103
14.06	16	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	14	06	103
14.06	6	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	14	06	103
14.06	7	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	14	06	103
14.06	5	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	14	06	103
14.06	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	14	06	103
14.06	1	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	14	06	103
14.06	16	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	14	06	103
14.06	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	14	06	103
14.06	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	14	06	103
14.06	1	PORCELAINEOUS STONEWARE	PLAIN	14	06	103
14.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	14	06	103
14.06	1	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN WINE	14	06	103
14.06	7	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	14	06	103
14.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	14	06	103
15.00	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	00	
15.00	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	15	00	
15.00	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	15	00	
15.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	00	
15.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	15	00	
15.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	00	
15.00	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	00	

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.00	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	00	
15.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	00	
15.00	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	00	
15.01	108	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	01	171
15.01	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	01	171
15.01	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	15	01	171
15.01	4	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	01	171
15.01	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	15	01	171
15.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	15	01	171
15.01	2	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	15	01	171
15.01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	15	01	171
15.01	3	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	15	01	171
15.01	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	15	01	171
15.01	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	15	01	171
15.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	15	01	171
15.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	15	01	171
15.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	15	01	171
15.01	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	01	171
15.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	15	01	171
15.01	15	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	01	171
15.01	24	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	01	171
15.01	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	15	01	171
15.01	73	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	01	171
15.01	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	01	171
15.01	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	15	01	171
15.01	15	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	15	01	171
15.01	7	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	15	01	171
15.01	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	01	171
15.01	1	INDUSTRIAL STONEWARE BOTTLE	BUFF-BODIED	15	01	171
15.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	CUT STEM	15	01	171
15.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	01	171
15.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	CANNING LID LINER	15	01	171
15.01	2	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	15	01	171
15.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	15	01	171

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.01	8	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL	15	01	171
15.01	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	15	01	171
15.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	15	01	171
15.01	13	FAUNAL	OYSTER	15	01	171
15.01	4	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	15	01	171
15.01	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG	15	01	171
15.01	2	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	15	01	171
15.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	01	171
15.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	15	01	171
15.01	11	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	15	01	171
15.01	15	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	01	171
15.01	38	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	01	171
15.01	21	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	01	171
15.01	8	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	15	01	171
15.01	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED BOWL OR DECANTER	15	01	171
15.01	5	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	15	01	171
15.01	1	GLASS	TOY MARBLE	15	01	171
15.01	2	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	15	01	171
15.01	1	MORTAR	CONCRETE	15	01	171
15.01	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	15	01	171
15.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME MOLDED	15	01	171
15.01	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	15	01	171
15.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	15	01	171
15.01	1	20TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	15	01	171
15.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	15	01	171
15.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	BAKELITE FRAGMENT	15	01	171
15.01	1	FLORAL	CLOTH	15	01	171
15.02	68	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	02	119
15.02	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	15	02	119
15.02	8	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	15	02	119
15.02	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	GILDED	15	02	119
15.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	DECAL	15	02	119
15.02	6	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	15	02	119
15.02	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	15	02	119
15.02	4	PEARLWARE	EDGED	15	02	119

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.02	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	15	02	119
15.02	3	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	15	02	119
15.02	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	02	119
15.02	1	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC	15	02	119
15.02	1	CERAMIC	UNIDENTIFIED	15	02	119
15.02	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED - SUN/STARBURST	15	02	119
15.02	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	15	02	119
15.02	3	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	02	119
15.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	02	119
15.02	9	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	15	02	119
15.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	02	119
15.02	26	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	02	119
15.02	105	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	02	119
15.02	8	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	02	119
15.02	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	15	02	119
15.02	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	15	02	119
15.02	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	119
15.02	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	15	02	119
15.02	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	15	02	119
15.02	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP/BRISTOL GLAZE	15	02	119
15.02	4	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	02	119
15.02	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	02	119
15.02	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	119
15.02	1	PEARLWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	119
15.02	2	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	02	119
15.02	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	15	02	119
15.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	15	02	119
15.02	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	15	02	119
15.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	15	02	119
15.02	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	15	02	119
15.02	2	STONE	GRAPHITE	15	02	119
15.02	5	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	15	02	119
15.02	1	GLASS	LIGHT BULB FRAGMENT	15	02	119

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	15	02	119
15.02	1	BUFF-BODIED EARTHENWARE	ALBANY SLIP	15	02	119
15.02	4	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	15	02	119
15.02	6	FAUNAL	OYSTER	15	02	119
15.02	7	FAUNAL	BONE	15	02	119
15.02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	15	02	119
15.02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15	02	119
15.02	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	02	119
15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	15	02	119
15.02	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE FRAGMENT	15	02	119
15.02	1	OTHER HARDWARE	SPRING	15	02	119
15.02	11	BIOLOGICAL-AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	RUBBER PART	15	02	119
15.02	2	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC.	COAL ASH (SLAG)	15	02	119
15.02	1	FAUNAL	CLAM	15	02	119
15.02	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	15	02	119
15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	15	02	119
15.02	1	FAUNAL	RUBBER SHOE PART	15	02	119
15.02	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	15	02	119
15.02	2	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	15	02	119
15.02	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	15	02	119
15.02	2	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	02	119
15.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	15	02	119
15.03	24	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	03	120
15.03	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	03	120
15.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	15	03	120
15.03	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	15	03	120
15.03	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	15	03	120
15.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	15	03	120
15.03	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	15	03	120
15.03	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	03	120
15.03	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	03	120
15.03	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP-BOTH SIDES	15	03	120
15.03	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	03	120
15.03	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	03	120
15.03	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	03	120
15.03	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	15	03	120
15.03	1	MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER LID	15	03	120
15.03	24	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	03	120

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.03	49	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	03	120
15.03	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	15	03	120
15.03	1	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	15	03	120
15.03	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	15	03	120
15.03	2	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	15	03	120
15.03	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE BURNT GLASS	15	03	120
15.03	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	15	03	120
15.03	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	03	120
15.03	1	STONE	UNIDENTIFIED	15	03	120
15.03	1	FAUNAL	SHELL BUTTON	15	03	120
15.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	15	04	120
15.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	04	120
15.04	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	04	120
15.04	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	04	120
15.04	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	15	04	120
15.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	04	120
15.04	13	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	04	120
15.04	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	CASED GLASS	15	04	120
15.04	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	15	04	120
15.05	3	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	15	05	103
15.05	51	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	05	103
15.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	15	05	103
15.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED OVERGLAZE	15	05	103
15.05	2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	05	103
15.05	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	EDGED	15	05	103
15.05	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	05	103
15.05	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	05	103
15.05	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	15	05	103
15.05	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	15	05	103
15.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	05	103
15.05	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	05	103
15.05	14	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	05	103
15.05	21	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	05	103
15.05	84	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	05	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.05	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	05	103
15.05	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	15	05	103
15.05	3	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	05	103
15.05	1	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	15	05	103
15.05	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	05	103
15.05	3	FAUNAL	BONE	15	05	103
15.05	5	FAUNAL	OYSTER	15	05	103
15.05	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP-BOTH SIDES	15	05	103
15.05	2	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP/BRISTOL GLAZE	15	05	103
15.05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	15	05	103
15.05	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	15	05	103
15.05	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	15	05	103
15.05	3	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	05	103
15.05	4	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	15	05	103
15.05	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	15	05	103
15.05	2	PEARLWARE	EDGED	15	05	103
15.05	2	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	15	05	103
15.05	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	15	05	103
15.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE OVERGLAZE	15	05	103
15.05	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SPRIG MOLDED	15	05	103
15.05	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	15	05	103
15.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE BOTTLE GREEN	15	05	103
15.05	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	05	103
15.05	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	05	103
15.05	5	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COKE-BOTTLE GREEN	15	05	103
15.05	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	15	05	103
15.05	3	AUTO/GARAGE/MACHINE	GRAPHITE BATTERY PART	15	05	103
15.05	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	15	05	103
15.05	1	GLASS	BUTTON	15	05	103
15.06	53	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	06	103
15.06	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	06	103
15.06	1	BRICK	HANDMADE, UNGLAZED	15	06	103
15.06	5	FAUNAL	BONE	15	06	103
15.06	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	15	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.06	4	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	15	06	103
15.06	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	15	06	103
15.06	6	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	06	103
15.06	3	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	15	06	103
15.06	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	15	06	103
15.06	4	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	15	06	103
15.06	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	06	103
15.06	7	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	15	06	103
15.06	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	15	06	103
15.06	2	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	15	06	103
15.06	10	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	06	103
15.06	2	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	15	06	103
15.06	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	15	06	103
15.06	3	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP-BOTH SIDES	15	06	103
15.06	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIP/BRISTOL GLAZE	15	06	103
15.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	15	06	103
15.06	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	06	103
15.06	23	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	06	103
15.06	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	06	103
15.06	54	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	06	103
15.06	7	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	06	103
15.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	15	06	103
15.06	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	06	103
15.06	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	BRIGHT GREEN	15	06	103
15.06	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	15	06	103
15.06	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	15	06	103
15.06	1	PLASTIC STORAGE	CAP LINER	15	06	103
15.06	3	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	15	06	103
15.06	1	GLASS	LAMP-CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	15	06	103
15.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	FROSTED	15	06	103
15.06	4	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	15	06	103

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.06	1	OTHER HARDWARE	MISCELLANEOUS	15	06	103
15.06	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	15	06	103
15.06	1	UNIDENTIFIED	PRIVACY GLASS	15	06	103
15.06	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	15	06	103
15.06	1	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	15	06	103
15.06	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	15	06	103
15.06	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL ON MOLDED	15	06	103
15.06	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	15	06	103
15.06	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	15	06	103
15.06	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	CLEAR	15	06	103
15.06	2	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	06	103
15.06	4	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	06	103
15.06	1	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15	06	103
15.06	1	ELECTRICAL	MISCELLANEOUS PART	15	06	103
15.06	1	FAUNAL	RUBBER SHOE PART	15	06	103
15.06	2	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	06	103
15.06	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	15	06	103
15.06	1	FAUNAL	WORKED SHELL OBJECT	15	06	103
15.07	6	FAUNAL	BONE	15	07	122
15.07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15	07	122
15.07	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	07	122
15.07	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	07	122
15.07	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	07	122
15.07	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	07	122
15.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	15	07	122
15.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	07	122
15.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	07	122
15.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	07	122
15.07	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	15	07	122
15.07	1	PLUMBING	WATER OR SEWER PART	15	07	122
15.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	15	07	122
15.07	2	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	07	122
15.08	8	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	08	122
15.08	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	08	122
15.08	42	FAUNAL	BONE	15	08	122
15.08	1	SKULL	RODENTIA	15	08	122
15.08	1	FAUNAL	JAW BONE WITH TEETH	15	08	122
15.08	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	TAN SLIP INTERIOR	15	08	122
15.08	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	15	08	122
15.08	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	08	122
15.08	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	08	122

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.08	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	08	122
15.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	08	122
15.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	08	122
15.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	08	122
15.08	3	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	15	08	122
15.08	9	PLUMBING	WATER OR SEWER PART	15	08	122
15.08	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	15	08	122
15.08	3	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	15	08	122
15.08	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	08	122
15.08	1	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	15	08	122
15.08	1	PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE	15	08	122
15.08	1	GLASS	BUTTON	15	08	122
15.09	22	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	15	09	122
15.09	2	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	15	09	122
15.09	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	15	09	122
15.09	31	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	09	122
15.09	21	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	09	122
15.09	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	15	09	122
15.09	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	09	122
15.09	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED OR BURNT	15	09	122
15.09	1	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	15	09	122
15.09	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE TRANSFER PRINT	15	09	122
15.09	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	15	09	122
15.09	2	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	15	09	122
15.09	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	15	09	122
15.09	9	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	15	09	122
15.09	7	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED ON BUFF	15	09	122
15.09	6	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	15	09	122
15.09	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	15	09	122
15.09	15	MORTAR	LIME MORTAR	15	09	122
15.09	1	STONE	GRAPHITE	15	09	122
15.09	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	FLOW BLUE	15	09	122
15.09	3	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	15	09	122

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
15.09	2	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	15	09	122
15.09	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	15	09	122
15.09	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	15	09	122
15.09	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	15	09	122
15.09	2	REDWARE	BLUE GLAZE	15	09	122
15.09	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE	CLEAR	15	09	122
15.09	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	SOFT PASTE PLAIN	15	09	122
15.09	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	15	09	122
15.09	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	15	09	122
15.09	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	15	09	122
15.09	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	15	09	122
15.09	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	15	09	122
15.09	153	FAUNAL	BONE	15	09	122
15.09	3	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	15	09	122
15.09	2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	15	09	122
15.09	21	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	15	09	122
15.09	3	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	15	09	122
15.09	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	15	09	122
15.09	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	SLAG	15	09	122
15.09	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	MESH REINFORCED	15	09	122
15.09	16	FLORAL	WALLPAPER	15	09	122
15.09	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	15	09	122
15.09	4	UNIDENTIFIED HARDWARE	IRON	15	09	122
15.09	1	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	BUTTON	15	09	122
15.09	1	BIOLOGICAL-MISCELLANEOUS	NON-RUBBER WASHER	15	09	122
15.09	1	BIOLOGICAL-MISCELLANEOUS	OTHER RUBBER HARDWARE	15	09	122
16.01	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	16	01	189
16.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	16	01	189
16.01	4	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	16	01	189
16.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	16	01	189
16.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	16	01	189
16.02	5	FAUNAL	BONE	16	02	189
16.02	6	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	16	02	189
16.02	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	16	02	189
16.02	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	16	02	189
16.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	16	02	189
16.02	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME	16	02	189
16.02	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	16	02	189

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
16.02	6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	16	02	189
16.02	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	16	02	189
16.02	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	16	02	189
16.02	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	16	02	189
16.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	16	02	189
20.01	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	20	01	190
20.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	20	01	190
20.01	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	20	01	190
20.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	20	01	190
20.01	2	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	20	01	190
20.01	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	20	01	190
20.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	20	01	190
20.01	1	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	20	01	190
20.01	2	FAUNAL	BONE	20	01	190
20.02	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	20	02	190
20.02	1	FAUNAL	BONE	20	02	190
20.02	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	20	02	190
20.02	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	GOLD STENCIL WITH HAND PAINT	20	02	190
20.03	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	20	03	190
20.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	20	03	190
20.03	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	20	03	190
20.04	1	FAUNAL	BONE	20	04	190
20.04	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	20	04	190
20.07	4	FAUNAL	BONE	20	07	190
20.07	4	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	20	07	190
20.07	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	20	07	190
20.07	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	20	07	190
20.07	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	20	07	190
20.07	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	20	07	190
20.07	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	20	07	190
20.07	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	20	07	190
20.07	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	20	07	190
20.07	5	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	20	07	190
20.07	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	20	07	190
20.07	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	20	07	190
20.07	1	WHITEWARE	IVORY COLORED	20	07	190
20.07	1	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	20	07	190
20.07	1	WHITEWARE	GREEN TRANSFER PRINT	20	07	190
20.07	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	20	07	190
20.07	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	20	07	190
20.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	20	07	190
20.07	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	20	07	190
20.07	3	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	20	07	190

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
20.07	1	CERAMIC TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	20	07	190
20.08	2	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	20	08	190
20.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	20	08	190
20.08	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	20	08	190
20.08	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	20	08	190
20.08	4	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	20	08	190
20.08	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	20	08	190
20.08	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGED	20	08	190
20.08	1	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	LUSTERWARE	20	08	190
20.08	2	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	20	08	190
20.08	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	20	08	190
21.01	7	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	21	01	191
21.01	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	21	01	191
21.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	21	01	191
21.01	1	PEARLWARE	EDGED	21	01	191
21.01	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	21	01	191
21.01	4	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	21	01	191
21.01	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	01	191
21.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	21	01	191
21.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED	21	01	191
21.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	21	01	191
21.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	21	01	191
21.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	21	01	191
21.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT BLUE	21	01	191
21.01	16	FAUNAL	BONE	21	01	191
21.01	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	21	01	191
21.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	SPIKE	21	01	191
21.02	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	21	02	191
21.02	19	FAUNAL	BONE	21	02	191
21.02	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	21	02	191
21.02	2	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	21	02	191
21.02	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	21	02	191
21.02	1	CREAMWARE	ANNULAR	21	02	191
21.02	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	21	02	191
21.02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	21	02	191
21.02	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	21	02	191
21.02	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	21	02	191
21.02	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	21	02	191
21.02	1	20TH CENT REFINED EARTHENWARE	ROCKINGHAM	21	02	191
21.02	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	21	02	191

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
21.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	21	02	191
21.02	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	21	02	191
22.01	41	FAUNAL	BONE	22	01	192
22.01	3	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	22	01	192
22.01	8	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	22	01	192
22.01	11	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	22	01	192
22.01	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	22	01	192
22.01	6	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	22	01	192
22.01	7	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	22	01	192
22.01	1	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	PLAIN	22	01	192
22.01	1	CERAMIC TOYS	PORCELAIN DOLL PART	22	01	192
22.01	18	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	22	01	192
22.01	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	22	01	192
22.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	22	01	192
22.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	22	01	192
22.01	8	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	22	01	192
22.01	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	22	01	192
22.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	22	01	192
22.01	1	OTHER FASTENERS	BOLT	22	01	192
22.01	1	PIPE STEM	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	22	01	192
22.01	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	22	01	192
22.01	5	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	22	01	192
22.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	22	01	192
22.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	22	01	192
22.01	1	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	22	01	192
22.01	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	22	01	192
22.01	3	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	HAND PAINTED	22	01	192
22.01	3	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	22	01	192
22.01	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	22	01	192
22.01	1	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	22	01	192
22.01	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	22	01	192
22.01	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	22	01	192
22.01	4	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	22	01	192
22.01	1	REDWARE	CLOUDED WHIELDON-LIKE GLAZE	22	01	192
22.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	22	01	192
22.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	22	01	192

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
22.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	22	01	192
22.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	22	01	192
22.01	1	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	FRAGMENT	22	01	192
22.02	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	22	02	192
22.02	3	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	22	02	192
22.02	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	22	02	192
22.02	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	22	02	192
22.02	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	UNDECORATED BROWN SALT GLAZE	22	02	192
22.02	6	FAUNAL	BONE	22	02	192
22.02	2	FAUNAL	OYSTER	22	02	192
22.02	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	22	02	192
22.03	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	22	03	192
22.03	15	FAUNAL	BONE	22	03	192
22.03	1	FAUNAL	NON-HUMAN TEETH	22	03	192
22.03	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	22	03	192
22.03	2	BRICK	HANDMADE, UNGLAZED	22	03	192
22.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	22	03	192
22.03	1	CREAMWARE	UNDERGLAZED POLYCHROME	22	03	192
22.03	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	22	03	192
22.03	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	22	03	192
22.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	22	03	192
22.03	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	22	03	192
22.03	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	22	03	192
22.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	22	03	192
22.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED LAMP GLASS	CLEAR	22	03	192
22.03	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	22	03	192
22.03	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	22	03	192
22.03	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	22	03	192
22.03	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED ON MOLDED	22	03	192
22.03	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	22	03	192
22.03	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	22	03	192
22.03	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BRISTOL GLAZE	22	03	192
22.03	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY GLAZE	22	03	192
22.03	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	22	03	192
22.04	3	CREAMWARE	DARKER YELLOW	22	04	192
22.04	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	22	04	192
22.04	1	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	22	04	192
22.04	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	22	04	192

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
22.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	22	04	192
22.04	3	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	22	04	192
22.04	1	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	22	04	192
22.04	1	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	22	04	192
22.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY GLAZE	22	04	192
22.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	22	04	192
22.04	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	22	04	192
22.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	22	04	192
22.04	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	22	04	192
22.04	2	PORCELAIN	BUTTON	22	04	192
22.04	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	22	04	192
22.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	22	04	192
22.04	3	FAUNAL	BONE	22	04	192
22.04	1	FAUNAL	OYSTER	22	04	192
22.05	6	FAUNAL	BONE	22	05	192
22.05	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	22	05	192
22.05	3	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	22	05	192
22.05	1	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	22	05	192
22.05	1	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE FLORAL POLYCHROME	22	05	192
22.05	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	22	05	192
22.05	2	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	22	05	192
22.05	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	22	05	192
22.05	1	OTHER HARDWARE	NON-ELECTRICAL WIRE	22	05	192
22.06	1	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	22	06	192
22.06	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	ANNULAR	22	06	192
23.00	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	23	00	193
23.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN SLIP INTERIOR	23	00	193
23.00	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	23	00	193
23.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	23	01	193
23.01	1	FAUNAL	BONE	23	01	193
23.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	23	01	193
23.01	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	23	01	193
23.01	3	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	23	01	193
23.01	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	OTHER SLIP GLAZE	23	01	193
23.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	23	01	193
23.01	4	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	23	01	193
23.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	23	01	193
23.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	23	01	193

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
23.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	23	01	193
23.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS	MILK GLASS JAR LID	23	01	193
23.01	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	CUP UNDECORATED	23	01	193
23.01	2	GLASS	UNIDENTIFIABLE GLASS	23	01	193
24.01	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	24	01	194
24.01	2	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	24	01	194
24.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	24	01	194
24.01	1	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	24	01	194
24.01	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	24	01	194
24.02	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	24	02	194
24.02	1	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	24	02	194
24.02	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	24	02	194
24.02	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	24	02	194
24.02	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	24	02	194
25.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	25	01	195
25.01	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	25	01	195
25.02	1	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	25	02	195
27.01	20	FAUNAL	BONE	27	01	197
27.01	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	27	01	197
27.01	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	27	01	197
27.01	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	27	01	197
27.01	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	27	01	197
27.01	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	27	01	197
27.01	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	27	01	197
27.01	3	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	INDETERMINATE WARE	27	01	197
27.01	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	27	01	197
27.01	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	27	01	197
27.01	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	27	01	197
27.01	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	27	01	197
27.01	1	WHITEWARE	SPONGE AND PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	27	01	197
27.01	1	WHITEWARE	MONOCHROME HAND PAINTED	27	01	197
27.01	1	MISCELLANEOUS CERAMICS	CHAMBERPOT	27	01	197
27.03	5	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	27	03	197
27.03	1	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	27	03	197
27.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	27	03	197
27.03	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	27	03	197
27.03	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	27	03	197
27.03	15	FAUNAL	BONE	27	03	197
27.03	5	PLUMBING CERAMIC	BOLT COVER	27	03	197
27.03	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	27	03	197

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Stratum
27.03	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	MOLDED	27	03	197
27.03	1	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	27	03	197
27.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	27	03	197
27.03	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	27	03	197
27.04	5	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	27	04	197
27.04	2	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	27	04	197
27.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BLUE DECORATED SALT GLAZE	27	04	197
27.04	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	27	04	197
27.04	1	WHITEWARE	FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED)	27	04	197
27.04	1	WHITEWARE	BANDED	27	04	197
27.04	1	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	27	04	197
27.04	7	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	27	04	197
27.04	3	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	27	04	197
27.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	27	04	197
27.04	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	TEAPOT BODY	27	04	197
27.04	1	MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	TEAPOT SPOUT BASE/STRAINER	27	04	197
27.04	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN BLUE	27	04	197
27.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	BURNT WHITE BODY	27	04	197
27.04	1	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	GLAZED REFINED RED	27	04	197
27.04	1	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	27	04	197
27.04	2	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	27	04	197
27.04	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	27	04	197
27.04	11	FAUNAL	BONE	27	04	197
27.04	3	FAUNAL	OYSTER	27	04	197
27.04	2	FAUNAL	LEATHER SHOE PART	27	04	197
27.04	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	GRAY GLAZE	27	04	197
27.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	27	04	197
27.04	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	27	04	197
27.13	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	27	13	197
27.13	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	27	13	197
27.13	1	CUT NAIL W/ HANDWROUGHT HEAD	FRAGMENT	27	13	197
27.13	6	FAUNAL	BONE	27	13	197
27.13	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	27	13	197
27.13	1	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	27	13	197
50.00	2	MACHINE MADE/DEC. OR EMBOSSED	AMBER	50	00	
50.00	1	PHARMACEUTICAL/DIP MOLD BOTTLE	CLEAR	50	00	

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Stratum Unit
50.00	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	50	00
50.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OPAQUE BLUE	50	00
50.00	3	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	50	00
50.00	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	50	00
50.00	1	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	AMBER	50	00
50.00	2	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK GREEN	50	00
50.00	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	00
50.00	2	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	00
50.00	1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	50	00
50.00	2	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED/BURNT	50	00
50.00	3	PLATE WINDOW GLASS	ALL THICKNESSES	50	00
50.00	1	PLUMBING CERAMIC	OTHER PART	50	00
50.00	2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	50	00
50.00	1	EARLY PORCELAIN	HAND PAINTED POLYCHROME	50	00
50.00	1	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	HARD PASTE PLAIN	50	00
50.00	1	PORCELAIN BUTTON	4-HOLE, CIRCULAR WELL, 7/16"	50	00
50.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	PLAIN SALT GLAZE	50	00
50.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	BROWN GLAZED BOTTLE	50	00
50.00	1	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	50	00
50.00	7	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	50	00
50.00	10	19TH CENT IRONSTONE	PLAIN GRAY	50	00
50.00	2	CREAMWARE	LIGHTER YELLOW	50	00
50.00	8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	50	00
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	EMBOSSED	50	00
50.00	2	PEARLWARE	UNDERGLAZE HAND-PAINTED BLUE	50	00
50.00	3	PEARLWARE	EDGED	50	00
50.00	9	REDWARE	REDDISH-ORANGE GLAZE	50	00
50.00	2	REDWARE	PLAIN CLEAR GLAZE	50	00
50.00	2	REDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	50	00
50.00	37	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	50	00
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	FLOW BLUE WHITEWARE	50	00
50.00	5	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	50	00
50.00	9	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME HAND PAINTED	50	00

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Site Name: Mechanic Street Site, Phase III
Site Number: 18AG206
Cumberland, Maryland

Lot Number	Count	Description		Unit	Stratigraphic Stratum Unit
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	50	00
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	HAND PAINTED BLUE	50	00
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	BLACK TRANSFER PRINT	50	00
50.00	2	WHITEWARE	RED TRANSFER PRINT	50	00
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	PURPLE TRANSFER PRINT	50	00
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	50	00
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	POLYCHROME TRANSFER PRINT	50	00
50.00	1	WHITEWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED RIM	50	00
50.00	2	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN	50	00
50.00	12	FAUNAL	BONE	50	00
50.00	4	FAUNAL	OYSTER	50	00
50.00	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	NAIL	50	00
50.00	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE	HANDWROUGHT NAIL WITHOUT HEAD	50	00
50.00	1	HANDWROUGHT ROSEHEAD NAIL	5.5 TO 6 IN. LONG	50	00
50.00	1	PEARLWARE	ENGINE TURNED	50	00
50.00	2	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZE	50	00
50.00	1	BRICK	HANDMADE, UNGLAZED	50	00
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	TRANSFER PRINT	50	00
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS	UNGLAZED WHITE BODY	50	00
50.00	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	50	00
50.00	1	GLASS	INK WELL/BOTTLE	50	00
50.00	1	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC	50	00
50.00	1	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFED MILK GLASS	50	00
51.00	1	BLOWN IN MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK AQUA	51	00

APPENDIX II:

Concordance of Feature and Stratum Numbers

PHASE III FEATURES

NUMBER	STRATEM	LOT NUMBER	TYPE	PERIOD
1	117	1.13	Pit	IIb
2	176	5.10	Post	IIb
3	177/178	5.11/5.3/5.12	Pit	IIa
4	VOIDED, PIPE TRENCH			
5	VOIDED, PIPE TRENCH			
6	175	5.6/5.7	Post	IIa
7	141/143	2.6/2.9/2.10	Post/Mold	IIa
8	142/144	2.7/2.11	Post/Mold	IIa
9	174	8.1 to 8.11	Pit	IIb
10	173	7.13	Post	IIa
11	179	10.1	Post	IIa
12	180/183	10.2 to 10.3	Post	IIa
13	100, 182/184 to 187	10.6 to 10.23	Privy	IIa
14	181	10.5/10.24	Trench	IIa
15	188	14.19.2+15.1 to 15.9	Ashpit	IIb
16	189	16.1 to 16.2	Drain	
17	126	13.10	Ash Pit	IIb
18	208	13.11	Post	I
19	122	15.7 to 15.9	Cistern	IIb
20	190	20.1 to 20.8	Ash Pit	IIb
21	191	21.1 to 21.2	Ash Pit	IIb
22	192	22.1 to 22.6	Pit	IIb
23	193	23.1	Post	IIa
24	194	24.1 to 24.2	Post	IIa
25	195	25.1 to 25.2	Post	IIa
26	196	26.1	Post	IIb
27	197	27.1 to 27.13	Pit	IIb
28	201	EU 12	Post	I
29	202	EU 12	Post	I
30	120	15.3 to 15.4	Pit	III
31	151	9.18	Post	I
32	203/205	6.11 to 6.17	Pit	IIa
33	155	EU 9/14	Floor	I
34	145	2.12/13/15/17/19 to 22	Trench	I
35	132	11.2/11.4/11.10	Builder's Trench	III
36	153	9.5/9.6	Builder's Trench	IIb
37	214	EU 12	Pit	IIb

PHASE II FEATURES

1-1	126	1.1.4/5/6/14	Ashpit	IIb
1-2	124/125	1.1.3/8/9	Post	IIb
1-3	127	1.1.13	Base of Post	IIb
4-1	162	4.8.1/7/8	Pipe Trench	IIb
5-1	209	5.9.2	Pit	IIa
9-1	210	9.13.2	Post	I
10-1	101	10.14.4	Pit	IIa
11-1A	211	11.16.2	Post	I
11-1	128	11.21.1	Wall Trench	III
13-1	199	13.18.1 to 13.18.4	Pit	IIa
13.2	200	13.18.5	Post	IIa
14-1	189	14.19.1 to 14.19.2	Pit	IIb

APPENDIX III:

Artifacts by Analytical Unit

39 South Mechanic Street, Period I

Activities	1	Ceramic Toy Marble
	1	Glass Lamp Chimney Fragment
	4	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	1	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Frosted
	7	Non-Electrical Wire
	1	Unidentified Auto/Garage/Machine Part
	1	Unidentified Hardware, Iron
	5	Graphite Battery Part
	1	Unidentified Hardware
Architecture	241	Plate Window Glass
	1	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	1	Privacy Glass
	2	Wire Common Nail Fragment
	1	Cut Common Nail 1 to 1.5 inch
	12	Cut Common Nail Fragment
	1	Spike
	3	Miscellaneous Hardware
	1	Miscellaneous Electrical Part
	30	Unidentifiable Nail
	2	Handmade Brick
	15	Unidentified Brick
Clothing	1	Bone Button
	1	Porcelain Button
	1	Glass Button
	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Button
	1	Rubber Shoe Part
Kitchen	316	Bone
	31	Non-Human Teeth
	5	Mandible
	31	Oyster Shell
	1	Fish Scale
	1	Clam
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	5	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	3	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Hand Painted Overglaze
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Sprig Molded
	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Undec. Brwn Slt Glze
	4	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip-Both Sides
	3	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip/Bristol Glaze
	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Pink Wash Interior
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Alkaline Glaze

7 19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
2 19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
1 19th Century Ironstone, Edged
1 Creamware, Annular
50 Creamware, Lighter Yellow
1 Creamware, Overglaze Hand Painted Enamel
2 Creamware, Transfer Print
1 Creamware, Engine Turned
1 Creamware, Molded
88 Pearlware, Plain
41 Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
36 Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
1 Pearlware, Annular
33 Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
34 Pearlware, Edged
1 Pearlware, Engine Turned
1 Pearlware, Banded/Annular Rim
2 Pearlware, Overglaze Floral Polychrome
1 Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
1 Pearlware, Mocha-Dendritic
3 Pearlware, Overglaze Decoration
1 Pearlware, Molded and Hand Painted
150 Redware, Brown Glaze
12 Redware, Unglazed
11 Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
3 Redware, Local Slip Decorated
2 Redware, Fine Black Glaze
1 Redware, Dark Green Glaze
1 Redware, Brown Glaze, Molded Decoration
1 Redware, Unidentified
2 Early Refined Earthenware, Lusterware
9 Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
1 Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
31 Whiteware, Plain
1 Whiteware, Sponged
8 Whiteware, Edge Decorated
5 Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
6 Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
1 Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Banded
2 Whiteware, Dipped-Dendritic
2 Whiteware, Mulberry Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Under Glaze Transfer Printed With Molded Rim
2 Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim
1 Yellowware, Annular/Banded
1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified

	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Decal
	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Decal on Molded
	1	Porcelaineous Stoneware, Plain
	35	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	2	Free Blown Bottle, Olive Green
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Pressed
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Milk Glass
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
	1	Table Glassware, Pressed Ribs
	9	Table Glassware, Unidentifiable or Burnt
	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	15	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	34	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Bright Green
	54	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	185	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Frosted
	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear with Red Finish
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle, Clear
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	2	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Metal Utensil Handle
	1	Plastic Cap Liner
Miscellaneous	2	Coal
	4	Unidentified Glass, Burnt
	26	Unidentified Glass
	34	Unidentifiable Metal Iron/Steel
	5	Unidentifiable Metal Brass/Copper Alloy
	1	Unidentified Metal Slag
	3	Stone, Graphite
Personal	1	Bone Comb
	1	Worked Shell Object
Tobacco	1	Pipe Stem Fragment

39 South Mechanic Street, Period IIa

Architecture	3	Plate Window Glass
	1	Cut Common Nail Fragment
	2	Unidentifiable Nail
Clothing	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Button
Kitchen	11	Bone
	1	Non-Human Teeth
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Other Slip Glaze
	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Other Slip Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Slip Interior
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Blue Transfer Print
	2	Redware, Unglazed
	1	Whiteware, Polychrome Transfer Print
	2	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	4	Pearlware, Plain
	3	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
	2	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	6	Redware, Brown Glaze
	2	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
	5	Whiteware, Plain
	2	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
	1	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
	1	Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
	1	Whiteware, Polychrome Transfer Print
	2	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	1	Table Glassware, Undecorated Cup
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber
	4	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Miscellaneous Milk Glass Jar Lid
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
Miscellaneous	2	Unidentified Glass
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
Tobacco	1	Pipe Stem Fragment

39 South Mechanic Street, Period IIb

Activities	1	Rubber Hardware
	1	Non-Rubber Washer
	1	Plumbing, Sewer Pipe
	3	Unidentified Lamp Glass
	6	Non-Electrical Wire
	10	Plumbing, Water or Sewer Part
	6	Unidentified Hardware, Iron
Architecture	16	Wallpaper
	33	Plate Window Glass
	2	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	3	Cut Common Nail Fragment
	29	Unidentified Nail
	18	Lime Mortar
Clothing	1	Porcelain Button
	1	Glass Button
	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Button
Kitchen	201	Bone
	1	Mandible
	1	Rodent Skull
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Transfer Print
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	2	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	7	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Blue Decorated on Buff
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Tan Slip Interior
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Molded
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Flow Blue
	1	Pearlware, Plain
	2	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
	2	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	3	Redware, Brown Glaze
	2	Redware, Unglazed
	2	Redware, Blue Glaze
	5	Whiteware, Plain
	2	Whiteware, Sponged
	3	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
	1	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
	1	Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
	9	Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
	1	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	2	Table Glassware, Unidentified Pressed
	3	Table Glassware, Unidentified Milk Glass

	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle, Clear
	6	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	7	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Amber
	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	23	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	34	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
Miscellaneous	1	Unidentified Glass
	10	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Slag
	1	Stone, Graphite

39 South Mechanic Street, Period III and IV

Activities	2	Leather Harness Part
	16	Rubber Auto/Garage/Machine Part
	16	Rubber Washer
	3	Plumbing, Sewer Part
	1	Plumbing, Fixture
	1	Spark Plug
	2	Terra Cotta Flower Pot
	1	Toys, Glass Marble
	3	Lighting, Light Bulb Fragment
	21	Unidentified Lamp Glass Clear
	3	Non-Electric Wire
	1	Spring
	1	Small Metal Ring
	2	Unidentified Hardware, Brass/Copper Alloy
	1	Calendar
	27	Graphite Battery Part
Architecture	1	Ceramic Tile
	371	Plate Window Glass
	1	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	2	Unidentified Flat Milk Glass
	1	Cut Nail with Handwrought Head, Fragment
	1	Wire Common Nail, 2.5 to 3 inch
	1	Wire Common Nail, 4 to 4.5 inch
	1	Wire Common Nail, 5.5 to 6 inch
	10	Wire Common Nail Fragment
	1	Cut Common Nail, 3 to 3.5 inch
	2	Cut Common Nail, 4.5 to 5 inch
	3	Cut Common Nail, Fragment
	17	Unidentifiable Nail
	2	Spike
	1	Lock Parts
	3	Electrical Wire Fragment
	6	Brick
	9	Lime Mortar
	3	Concrete Mortar
Clothing	3	Shell Button
	1	Porcelain Button
	1	Rubber Shoe Part
	1	Cloth
Kitchen	23	Bone
	23	Oyster
	1	Clam

1 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Transfer Print
4 19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
2 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
1 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
1 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip-Both Sides
3 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip/Bristol Glaze
1 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Green Glaze
13 19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
4 19th Century Ironstone, Gilded
1 19th Century Ironstone, Decal
4 19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
8 19th Century Ironstone, Molded
9 Creamware, Lighter Yellow
2 Creamware, Edged
1 Creamware, Underglazed Polychrome
14 Pearlware, Plain
3 Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
1 Pearlware, Willow Transfer Print
5 Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
10 Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
10 Pearlware, Edged
1 Pearlware, Brown Transfer Print
2 Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
30 Redware, Brown Glaze
4 Redware, Unglazed
3 Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
2 Redware, Painted Decoration
2 Early Refined Earthenware, Jackfield
1 Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
24 Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
24 Whiteware, Plain
2 Whiteware, Edge Decorated
8 Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
8 Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
5 Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Brown Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Polychrome Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Polychrome Molded
6 Yellowware, Plain
1 Industrial Stoneware Bottle, Buff-Bodied
1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Albany Slip
1 20th Century Porcelain, Decal
1 20th Century Porcelain, Underglaze Monochrome
3 20th Century Ironstone, Plain White
2 19th Century White Ironstone, Plain
1 19th Century White Ironstone, Decal with Molded Rim

	7	Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate Ware
	1	Table Glassware, Cut Stem
	1	Table Glassware, Bottle or Decanter Stopper
	2	Table Glassware, Pressed Bowl or Decanter
	5	Table Glassware, Unidentified Milk Glass
	1	Table Glassware, Pressed Sun/Starburst
	1	Table Glassware, Cased Glass
	3	Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
	5	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
	18	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	5	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	32	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber
	99	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Bright Green
	11	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	3	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	13	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Amber
	7	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Cobalt Blue
	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	113	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amethyst
	317	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Cobalt Blue
	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Bright Green
	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
	1	Canning Lid Liner
	1	Glass Lid
Miscellaneous	9	Coal
	2	Coal Slag
	1	Wood Fragment
	1	Unidentified Ceramic
	3	Unidentified Burnt Glass
	24	Unidentified Glass
	2	Miscellaneous Metal Container
	3	Unidentified Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Unidentified Metal, Slag
	1	Unidentified Metal, Lead
	2	Unidentified Metal, Brass/Copper Alloy
	2	Unidentified Plastic, Bakelite Fragment
	3	Graphite

Tobacco	1 Pipe Stem Fragment

41-43-45 South Mechanic Street, Period I

Activities	3	Plumbing, Sewer Pipe
	21	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	1	Iron/Steel Tools, Shovel
	1	Stable, Stirrup Part
	4	Other Hardware, Miscellaneous
	1	Unidentified Hardware, Iron
	1	Large Metal Ring
	1	Small Metal Ring
	2	Unidentified Hardware
Architecture	1	Electrical Insulator
	820	Plate Window Glass
	1	Privacy Glass
	1	Rosehead Nail, 1 to 1.5 Inch
	10	T Head Nail, to 1 Inch
	3	Wire Common Nail, Fragment
	1	Cut Common Nail, 1 to 1.5 Inch
	1	Cut Common Nail, 2 to 2.5 Inch
	1	Cut Common Nail, 3 to 3.5 Inch
	45	Cut Common Nail, Fragment
	1	Cut Nail with Handwrought Head, Fragment
	467	Unidentifiable Nail
	2	Tack
	3	Spike
	1	Screw
	1	Nut and Bolt
	6	Miscellaneous Fastener
	1	Miscellaneous, Hardware
	16	Brick
	1	Lime Mortar
	1	Concrete Mortar
	3	Stone Flooring
Arms	2	French Gunflint
Clothing	1	Bone Button
	2	Bone Button, Center Hole
	1	Porcelain Button
	2	Glass Bead
	11	Brass/Copper Alloy Button
	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Straight Pin
	1	Iron/Steel Buckle
	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Buckle

Furniture	5	Brass Tack
	1	Decorative Feature
Kitchen	1398	Bone
	57	Non-Human Tooth
	36	Oyster
	5	Shell
	4	Claw
	2	Mandible
	1	Bone Utensil Handle
	1	Early Porcelain, Underglaze Blue Chinese
	5	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	27	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	16	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
	5	19th Century Porcelain, Painted Underglaze
	11	19th Century Porcelain, Hand Painted Overglaze
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Unidentified
	3	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Gray Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Late Clear Glaze
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Unidentified
	11	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Blue Decorated Salt Glaze
	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware, British Brown-Like Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Gray Salt Glaze W/Green Slip Int
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Salt Glaze
	1	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Black Glaze, Red
	1	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Unidentified Stoneware
	2	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Glazed Refined Red
	11	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Gray
	3	19th Century Ironstone, Hand Painted
	10	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Gilded
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Molded
	4	19th Century Ironstone, Brown Transfer Print
	6	Creamware, Annular
	667	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	8	Creamware, Overglaze Hand Painted Enamel
	3	Creamware, Transfer Print
	2	Creamware, Engine Turned
	3	Creamware, Molded
	9	Creamware, Underglazed Polychrome
	1	Creamware, Slip-Trailed
	1	Creamware, Unidentified
	1	Creamware, Underglaze Blue

123 Pearlware, Plain
257 Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
9 Pearlware, Mocha-Dendritic
1 Pearlware, Finger Painted
1 Pearlware, Embossed
4 Pearlware, Willow Transfer Print
269 Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
15 Pearlware, Underglaze Polychrome
17 Pearlware, Annular
102 Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
190 Pearlware, Edged
7 Pearlware, Overglaze Decoration
9 Pearlware, Engine Turned
6 Pearlware, Overglaze Brown Transfer Print
6 Pearlware, Sponged
22 Pearlware, Molded
1 Pearlware, Banded
9 Pearlware, Brown Transfer Print
2 Pearlware, Black Transfer Print
3 Pearlware, Banded/Annular Rim
2 Pearlware, Overglaze Floral Polychrome
1 Pearlware, Molded and Hand Painted
2 Pearlware, Hand Painted Brown
1 Pearlware, Red Transfer Print
8 Pearlware, Green Transfer Print
6 Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
1 Coarse Earthenware, Sgraffito
4 Coarse Earthenware, Grey-Buff Body
17 Redware, Fine Black Glaze
7 Redware, Thick Black Glaze
14 Redware, Plain Clear Glaze
877 Redware, Brown Glaze
110 Redware, Unglazed
2 Redware, Red Slip with Mottled Glaze
2 Redware, Clouded Whieldon-Like Glaze
3 Redware. Green Glaze
1 Redware, Black Exterior With White Interior Glaze
5 Redware, Clear Glaze White Annular, White Slip Interior
207 Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
10 Redware, Dark Green Glaze
1 Redware, Mud Brown Glaze
10 Redware, Brown Glaze, Molded Decoration
14 Redware, Brown Exterior, Black Interior
14 Redware, Yellow Glaze
78 Redware, Local Slip Decorated
14 Redware, Unidentified
2 Early Refined Earthenware, Lusterware

3	Early Refined Earthenware, Lusterware With Interior Slip
2	Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
69	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
190	Whiteware, Plain
2	Whiteware, Dipped-Dendritic
5	Whiteware, Sponged
20	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
27	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
37	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
4	Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
12	Whiteware, Mulberry Transfer Print
9	Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
1	Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
8	Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print
23	Whiteware, Banded
1	Whiteware, Sponge and Painted Underglaze
3	Whiteware, Finger-painted (Dipped)
1	Whiteware, Engine Turned (Dipped)
1	Whiteware, Monochrome Hand Painted
4	Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim
2	Whiteware, Decal
1	Whiteware, Yellow Glaze
1	Whiteware, Unidentified
1	Yellowware, Plain
6	Yellowware, Annular/Banded
5	Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Brown Glaze
1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Green Glaze
1	20th Century Porcelain, Decal
6	20th Century Ironstone, Plain White
1	20th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
4	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Hand Painted
5	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain
134	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
7	Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate Ware
5	Unidentified Ceramics, Transfer Print
1	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt Redware
1	Unidentified Ceramics, Unglazed White
10	Metal Utensil Handle
12	Metal Container
2	Table Glassware, Unidentified Pressed
1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
1	Table Glassware, Pressed Lid
2	Table Glassware, Handle
1	Table Glassware, Pressed Diamond
8	Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
4	Free Blown Bottle, Olive Green
1	Free Blown Bottle, Light Green

	3	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
	9	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	11	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber
	15	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	3	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	8	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Clear
	2	Pharmaceutical/Dip Mold Bottle Light Green
	1	Hand Tooled Lip, Green
	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	21	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	24	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	66	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Purple
	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Melted/Burnt
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amethyst
	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Black
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Cobalt
Miscellaneous	1	Coal
	9	Coal Ash
	4	Unidentified Burnt Glass
	21	Unidentified Glass
	148	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	4	Unidentifiable Metal, Slag
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Lead
	3	Unidentifiable Metal, Brass/Copper Alloy
	1	Unidentifiable Plastic, Fragment
	1	Shale Nodule
Personal	1	Bone Comb
	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Earring
	1	Bone Toothbrush
	1	Mirror Glass
Prehistoric	4	Whole Flakes, Chert
	1	Broken Flake, Chert
	1	Utilized Flake, Chert
Tobacco	7	Pipe Bowl Fragments, Ball Clay

5 Pipe Bowl Fragments, Decorated Ball Clay
1 Pipe Bowl Fragment, Glazed
36 Pipe Stem Fragments

41-43 South Mechanic Street, Period IIa

Activities	1	Plumbing, Sewer Pipe
	2	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	7	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Green
	1	Light Bulb Fragment
	1	Spring
	4	Miscellaneous Hardware
	1	Auto/Garage/Machine, Unidentified Part
Architecture	1	Tar Paper
	1	Wooden Peg
	269	Plate Window Glass
	2	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	3	Wire Common Nail, Fragment
	3	Cut Common Nail, 2 to 2.5 Inch
	1	Cut Common Nail, 3.5 to 4 Inch
	11	Cut Common Nail, Fragment
	122	Unidentifiable Nail
	2	Spike
	6	Miscellaneous Hardware
	1	Plumbing Pipe
	1	Brick
Clothing	2	Bone Button
	1	Wooden Button
	1	Porcelain, Button
	1	Porcelain, Shoe Button
	1	Glass, Shirt Stud
	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Button
	1	Iron/Steel Thimble
Kitchen	401	Bone
	21	Non-Human Teeth
	40	Oyster
	1	Claw
	3	Mandible
	1	Mussel Shell
	1	Fish Scale
	68	Seeds, Nuts, Pits
	1	Cork
	1	Bone Utensil Handle
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Molded
	2	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	5	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain

4 19th Century Porcelain, Hand Painted Overglaze
2 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Bristol Glaze on Buff
1 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Gray Salt Glaze
1 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip
3 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
6 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Blue Decorated Salt Glaze
1 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Alkaline Glaze
1 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Glazed Bottle
1 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Pink Wash Interior
1 Miscellaneous Stoneware, Salt Glazed Red Bodied
6 19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
5 19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
63 Creamware, Lighter Yellow
1 Creamware, Overglaze Hand Painted Enamel
125 Pearlware, Plain
31 Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
1 Pearlware, Embossed
64 Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
2 Pearlware, Annular
30 Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
30 Pearlware, Edged
1 Pearlware, Sponged
2 Pearlware, Molded
1 Pearlware, Banded
4 Pearlware, Brown Transfer Print
1 Pearlware, Black Transfer Print
2 Pearlware, Banded/Annular Rim
1 Pearlware, Flow Blue
5 Pearlware, Overglaze Floral Polychrome
1 Pearlware, Hand Painted Brown
2 Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
4 Redware, Fine Black Glaze
2 Redware, Trailed Slip Clear Glaze
153 Redware, Brown Glaze
25 Redware, Unglazed
1 Redware, Green Glaze
28 Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
2 Redware, Dark Green Glaze
1 Redware, Brown Exterior, Black Interior
1 Redware, Brown Glaze, Molded Decoration
3 Redware, Local Slip Decorated
1 Early Refined Earthenware, Jackfield
4 Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
20 Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
104 Whiteware, Plain
8 Whiteware, Dipped-Dendritic
59 Whiteware, Edge Decorated

5 Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
43 Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
1 Whiteware, Ivory Colored
8 Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Mulberry Transfer Print
4 Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Brown Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Polychrome Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Overglaze Painted
6 Whiteware, Banded
1 Whiteware, Handpainted with Molded Rim
1 Whiteware, Monochrome Hand Painted
4 Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim
1 20th Century Ironstone, Plain White
1 Miscellaneous Objects, Teapot Spout Base/Strainer
1 Ivory-Colored Earthenware, Plain
1 Ivory-Colored Earthenware, Brown Glaze Exterior
4 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain
1 Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt Porcelain
36 Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
6 Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate Ware
3 Unidentified Ceramics, Transfer Print
1 Cork Screw
1 Tin Can
10 Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
1 Table Glassware, Bottle or Decanter Stopper
1 Table Glassware, Pressed Bowl or Decanter
1 Table Glassware, Unidentified Pressed
1 Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
1 Table Glassware, Pressed Bull's Eye
1 Hand Finished Lip Bottle, Black
1 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
3 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
2 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
1 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Blue
3 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear with Red Finish
7 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
9 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
56 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Purple

Miscellaneous	1	Coal
	1	Coal Ash
	6	Unidentified Glass
	58	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Graphite
Personal	15	Chamberpot Fragments
Prehistoric	2	Broken Flake, Chert
Tobacco	1	Pipe Bowl, Decorated Ball Clay
	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Ball Clay
	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Decorated Ball Clay

41 South Mechanic Street, Period IIb

Activities	2	Porcelain Doll Part
	35	Light Bulb Fragment
	21	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	6	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Frosted
Architecture	1	Electrical Insulator
	111	Plate Window Glass
	1	Wire Common Nail Fragment
	3	Cut Common Nail Fragment
	92	Unidentifiable Nail
Clothing	1	Bone Button
	2	Porcelain Button
Kitchen	57	Bone
	1	Imported Gray Stoneware, Brown Metallic Oily
Glaze	7	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Annular
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Blue Transfer Print
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Red Transfer Print
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Unidentified
	6	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	3	Pearlware, Plain
	1	Pearlware, Willow Transfer Print
	3	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	1	Pearlware, Underglaze Polychrome
	2	Pearlware, Annular
	3	Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
	2	Pearlware, Edged
	2	Redware, Plain Clear Glaze
	18	Redware, Brown Glaze
	6	Redware, Unglazed
	2	Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
	1	Redware, Unidentified
	1	Early Refined Earthenware, Lusterware
	14	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
	38	Whiteware, Plain
	1	Whiteware, Sponged
	1	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
	1	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
	3	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
	1	Whiteware, Ivory Colored
	1	Whiteware, Black Transfer Print

	1	Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
	1	Whiteware, Polychrome Transfer Print
	3	Whiteware, Banded
	2	Whiteware, Unidentified
	1	Yellowware, Plain
	2	20th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Gold Stencil With Hand Paint
	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain
	8	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	1	Unidentified Ceramics, Ironstone
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	20	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Melted/Burnt
Miscellaneous	1	Glass, Unidentified, Burnt
	1	Glass, Unidentified
	44	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	11	Unidentifiable Metal Slag
	2	Unidentifiable Plastic
Tobacco	2	Pipe Bowl, Decorated Ball Clay
	6	Pipe Stem Fragment
	2	Complete/Nearly Complete Pipe, Decorated Ball Clay

41 South Mechanic Street, Period III and IV

Activities	26	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	1	Stone Marble
Architecture	6	Plate Window Glass
	2	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	1	Wire Common Nail Fragment
	1	Spike
	1	Screw
	1	Electrical Wire Fragment
Clothing	1	Bone Button
	1	Glass Button
Kitchen	59	Bone
	2	Non-Human Teeth
	9	Oyster
	2	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, British Brown-Like Glaze
	1	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Glazed Refined Red
	9	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	17	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	8	19th Century Ironstone, Molded
	12	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	27	Pearlware, Plain
	2	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
	1	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	3	Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
	4	Pearlware, Edged
	2	Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
	6	Redware, Fine Black Glaze
	19	Redware, Brown Glaze
	1	Redware, Unglazed
	2	Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
	2	Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
	17	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
	45	Whiteware, Plain
	1	Whiteware, Sponged
	3	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
	2	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
	7	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
	1	Whiteware Molded
	1	Whiteware, Black Transfer Print

	3	Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
	1	Whiteware, Banded
	2	Whiteware, Finger-painted (Dipped)
	1	Whiteware, Handpainted With Molded Rim
	5	Whiteware, Decal
	1	Whiteware, Sprig Molded
	1	Yellowware, Rockingham/Bennington
	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Hand Painted With Gilt Rim
	11	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	1	Table Glassware, Molded Stem
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Milk Glass
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
	7	Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	13	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	54	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Bright Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	1	Plastic Screw-On Cap
Miscellaneous	2	Coal
	10	Glass, Unidentified, Burnt
	1	Unidentifiable Metal Slag
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Brass/Copper Alloy
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Graphite
Personal	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Watch Fob/Chain
Tobacco	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Ball Clay
	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Decorated Ball Clay
	1	Pipe Stem Fragment, Ball Clay

43 South Mechanic Street, Period IIb

Activities	1	Porcelain Doll Part
	1	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	1	Non-Electrical Wire
Architecture	28	Plate Window Glass
	1	Wire Roofing Nail Fragment
	6	Unidentifiable Nail
	1	Bolt
	3	Brick
Clothing	2	Porcelain Button
Kitchen	77	Bone
	4	Non-Human Teeth
	5	Oyster
	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Bristol Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Blue Decorated Salt Glaze
	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Gray Glaze
	8	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Gray
	3	19th Century Ironstone, Hand Painted
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Annular
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Molded
	3	Creamware, Darker Yellow
	9	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	1	Creamware, Underglazed Polychrome
	12	Pearlware, Plain
	1	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
	7	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	2	Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
	11	Redware, Brown Glaze
	4	Redware, Unglazed
	1	Redware, Clouded Whieldon-Like Glaze
	2	Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
	10	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
	11	Whiteware, Plain
	1	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
	1	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
	2	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
	3	Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
	3	Whiteware, Brown Transfer Print
	4	Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim

	1	Yellowware, Annular/Banded
	1	20th Century Porcelain, Plain
	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Hand Painted on Molded
	1	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	3	Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate Ware
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
	7	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	3	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	10	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Dark Aqua
Miscellaneous	20	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
Tobacco	123	Pipe Stem Fragment

43 South Mechanic Street, Period III and IV

Activities	1	Ceramic Marble
	1	Porcelain Doll Part
	6	Plumbing, Sewer Pipe
	3	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	3	Electric Lamp Part
	2	Crown Bottle Cap
	1	Non-Electrical Wire
Architecture	7	Electrical Insulator
	112	Plate Window Glass
	1	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	1	Cut Common Nail, to 1 Inch
	2	Cut Common Nail, 1 to 1.5 Inch
	11	Cut Common Nail Fragment
	1	Wire Common Nail, 2 to 2.5 Inch
	157	Unidentifiable Nail
	2	Spike
	1	Lock Part
	1	Brick
Clothing	2	Shell Button
	3	Porcelain Button
Kitchen	174	Bone
	21	Oyster
	1	Non-Human Tooth
	3	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	15	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Handpainted Overglaze
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Unidentified
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Other Slip Glaze
	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Salt Glaze
	13	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	6	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Black Transfer Print
	11	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	24	Pearlware, Plain
	5	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
	1	Pearlware, Mocha-Dendritic
	3	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	2	Pearlware, Underglaze Polychrome
	7	Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
	2	Pearlware, Edged
	1	Pearlware, Overglaze Decoration

	2	Pearlware, Banded/Annular Rim
	1	Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
	33	Redware, Brown Glaze
	3	Redware, Unglazed
	7	Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
	1	Redware, Local Slip Decorated
	6	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
	22	Whiteware, Plain
	1	Whiteware, Sponged
	2	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
	2	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
	1	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
	1	Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
	1	Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
	1	Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print
	2	Whiteware, Brown Transfer Print
	1	Whiteware, Banded
	5	20th Century Porcelain, Overglaze Polychrome
	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Molded With Guilt
	1	Hard-Paste, Hand Painted
	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain
	3	Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
	1	Unidentified Ceramics
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
	2	Free Blown Bottle, Olive Green
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle, Light Green
	5	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	8	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	5	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber
	35	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Cobalt Blue
	1	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	10	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	5	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Amber
	3	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	31	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Melted/Burnt
	2	Canning Lid Liner
	1	Flashed Glass
	2	Bottle Stopper
	3	Metal Container
Miscellaneous	1	Unidentified Porcelain

	1	Unidentified Burnt Glass
	62	Unidentified Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Unidentified Metal, Lead
Personal	1	Brass/Copper Alloy, Unidentified Jewelry
	1	Bakelite Comb
Tobacco	7	Pipe Bowl Fragment, Ball Clay
	1	Plastic Pipe Stem

45 South Mechanic Street, Period IIa

Activities	2	Ceramic Marble
	1	Stone Marble
	1	Storage, Lid
	1	Plumbing, Sewer Pipe
	6	Terra Cotta Flower Pot
	1	Light Bulb Fragment
	9	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	1	Non-Electrical Wire
	1	Washer
	3	Miscellaneous Hardware
	3	Unidentified Hardware, Iron
	1	Unidentified Hardware, Brass/ Copper Alloy
	1	Small Metal Ring
Architecture	6	Electrical Insulator
	784	Plate Window Glass
	1	Unidentified Burnt Flat Glass
	1	Cut Common Nail with Handwrought Head
	2	Cut Common Nail, 2.5 to 3 Inch
	1	Cut Common Nail, 4 to 4.5 Inch
	37	Cut Common Nail, Fragment
	1	Handwrought Nail without Head
	481	Unidentifiable Nail
	1	Staple
	12	Spike
	3	Hinge
	5	Miscellaneous Hardware
	1	Plumbing Grate
	1	Electric Wire Fragment
	56	Brick
	4	Roof Slate
	1	Lime Mortar
Arms	1	French Gunflint
	1	Center Fire Cartridge Case
Clothing	1	Bone Button
	1	Bone Button, 4 Hole
	1	Bone Button, 5 Hole
	5	Shell Button
	1	Wooden Button
	1	Glass Button
	7	Porcelain, Button
	2	Brass/Copper Alloy Button
	1	Iron/Steel Button

	1	Brass/Copper Alloy Grommet or Eyelet
	2	Leather Shoe Part
Furniture	1	Drawer or Door Pull
	1	Unidentified Hardware
Kitchen	1533	Bone
	38	Non-Human Teeth
	2	Mandible
	2	Shell
	79	Oyster
	1	Fish Scale
	1	Early Porcelain, Underglaze Blue Chinese
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Molded
	1	19th Century Porcelain Hard Paste Molded
	19	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	17	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	3	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
	12	19th Century Porcelain, Hand Painted Overglaze
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Transfer Print, Hand Painted
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip
	6	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Molded
	10	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
	7	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Blue Decorated Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Other Slip Glaze
	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Gray Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Pink Wash Interior
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Unidentified
	1	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Black Basalt
	3	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Glazed Refined Red
	1	Miscellaneous Stoneware, Salt Glazed Red Bodied
	55	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Colored Glaze
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Hand Painted
	64	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Sponge Decorated
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Blue Decorated
	8	19th Century Ironstone, Molded
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Annular
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Black Transfer Print
	1	19th Century Ironstone, Blue Transfer Print
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Unidentified
	7	Creamware, Annular
	62	Creamware, Lighter Yellow

1	Creamware, Overglaze Hand Painted Enamel
3	Creamware, Underglazed Polychrome
147	Pearlware, Plain
40	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
1	Pearlware, Mocha-Dendritic
1	Pearlware, Finger Painted
132	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
6	Pearlware, Underglaze Polychrome
7	Pearlware, Annular
62	Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
29	Pearlware, Edged
2	Pearlware, Overglaze Decoration
3	Pearlware, Engine Turned
1	Pearlware, Molded
3	Pearlware, Stamped
2	Pearlware, Black Transfer Print
1	Pearlware, Banded/Annular Rim
1	Pearlware, Banded
3	Pearlware, Non Shell Molded Rim W/Color
3	Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
4	Redware, Fine Black Glaze
1	Redware, Thick Black Glaze
3	Redware, Plain Clear Glaze
393	Redware, Brown Glaze
50	Redware, Unglazed
3	Redware, Black Slip
3	Redware, Black Exterior, Clear Interior Glazed
1	Redware, Clouded Whieldon-Like Glaze
1	Redware, Green Glaze
44	Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
1	Redware, Brown Exterior, Black Interior
2	Redware, Dark Green Glaze
6	Redware, Local Slip Decorated
5	Redware, Unidentified
4	Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
235	Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
572	Whiteware, Plain
3	Whiteware, Dipped-Dendritic
23	Whiteware, Sponged
46	Whiteware, Edge Decorated
48	Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
143	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
8	Whiteware, Molded
3	Whiteware, Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)
36	Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
75	Whiteware, Mulberry Transfer Print
39	Whiteware, Red Transfer Print

8 Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
6 Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print
6 Whiteware, Brown Transfer Print
6 Whiteware, Overglaze Painted
64 Whiteware, Banded
1 Whiteware, Sponge and Painted Underglaze
17 Whiteware, Finger-painted (Dipped)
1 Whiteware, Engine Turned (Dipped)
5 Whiteware, Under Glaze Transfer Print With Molded Rim
4 Whiteware, Handpainted With Molded Rim
8 Whiteware, Monochrome Hand Painted
10 Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim
1 Whiteware, Sprig Molded
1 Whiteware, Tan Glaze
6 Whiteware, Unidentified
10 Yellowware, Plain
20 Yellowware, Annular/Banded
9 Yellowware, Rockingham/Bennington
1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Green Glaze
1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Annular
1 20th Century Refined Earthenware, Rockingham
2 20th Century Porcelain, Plain
4 20th Century Ironstone, Plain White
1 Miscellaneous Objects, Teapot Body
1 Miscellaneous Objects, Teapot Spout Base/Strainer
1 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Molded With Gilt
1 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain Molded
1 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Gold Stencil With Gilt Rim
2 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain
41 Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
18 Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate Ware
2 Unidentified Ceramics, Transfer Print
1 Unidentified Ceramics, Earthenware
3 Unidentified Ceramics, Unglazed White Body
1 Table Glassware, Frosted
7 Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
4 Table Glassware, Gilded, Blue
1 Table Glassware, Handle
20 Table Glassware, Undignified or Burnt
3 Free Blown Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
2 Hand Finished Lip on Mold Blown Bottle, Dark Green
22 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
3 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
46 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
7 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
5 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
3 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber

	37	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	51	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	56	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	32	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amethyst
	164	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	26	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Cobalt Blue
	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Blue
	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Frosted
	18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Melted/Burnt
	1	Tablespoon
Miscellaneous	3	Coal
	6	Coal Ash
	3	Unidentifiable Bone
	8	Unidentifiable Burnt Glass
	24	Unidentified Glass
	230	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	14	Unidentifiable Metal, Slag
	3	Unidentifiable Metal, Brass/Copper Alloy
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Lead
	1	Unidentifiable Plastic Fragment
	2	Chalk
	2	Graphite
Personal	5	Bone Comb
	1	Chamberpot Fragment
	1	Hard Rubber Comb
	1	Bone Toothbrush
	1	Mirror Glass
	1	Plastic Barrette
Tobacco	7	Pipe Bowl, Ball Clay
	28	Pipe Bowl, Decorated Ball Clay
	16	Pipe Stem, Decorated Bowl/Stem Fragment
	27	Pipe Stem Fragment

45 South Mechanic Street, Period IIb

Activities	2	Ceramic Marble
	2	Light Bulb Fragment
	8	Unidentified Lamp Glass, Clear
	2	Metal Lid
	1	Hardware, Iron
	1	Hardware, Lead
Architecture	4	Unidentified Flat Glass
	230	Plate Window Glass
	1	Wire Common Nail, 2 to 2.5 Inch
	2	Wire Common Nail Fragment
	119	Unidentifiable Nail
	4	Spike
	1	Bolt
	5	Brick
	3	Stone, Structural
Kitchen	216	Bone
	4	Non-Human Teeth
	1	Shell
	9	Oyster
	1	Claw
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Molded
	6	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
	2	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
	3	19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Painted Underglaze
	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware, Albany Slip on Gray
	21	19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Gray
	9	19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
	4	19th Century Ironstone, Annular
	2	19th Century Ironstone, Molded
	3	19th Century Ironstone, Blue Transfer Print
	26	Creamware, Lighter Yellow
	1	Creamware, Molded
	25	Pearlware, Plain
	7	Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
	2	Pearlware, Willow Transfer Print
	12	Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
	7	Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
	7	Pearlware, Edged

1 Pearlware, Engine Turned
7 Pearlware, Sponged
1 Pearlware, Unidentified Decoration
1 Redware, Fine Black Glaze
2 Redware, Plain Clear Glaze
62 Redware, Brown Glaze
11 Redware, Unglazed
9 Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
1 Redware, Molded, Black Glaze
1 Redware, Local Slip Decorated
7 Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
17 Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
64 Whiteware, Plain
5 Whiteware, Sponged
2 Whiteware, Edge Decorated
8 Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
8 Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
1 Whiteware, Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)
14 Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
3 Whiteware, Mulberry Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Green Hand Painted
5 Whiteware, Banded
1 Whiteware, Sponge and Painted Underglaze
4 Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim
1 Whiteware, Polychrome Molded
1 Yellowware, Plain
1 Yellowware, Annular/Banded
1 Yellowware, Rockingham/Bennington
1 White Body Continental Europe, Ovrglze Plychrme Floral HP
1 Miscellaneous, Porcelain Figurine
1 Miscellaneous Objects, Teapot Spout
3 Hard-Paste Porcelain
9 Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
2 Unidentified Ceramics
1 Table Glassware, Frosted
1 Table Glassware, Pressed Lid
1 Table Glassware, Other Container
1 Table Glassware, Undecorated Cup
3 Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
1 Table Glassware, Stemware Base
7 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
6 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber
7 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
3 Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green

	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	9	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	12	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amethyst
	25	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Aqua
	1	Miscellaneous Metal Container
Miscellaneous	1	Coal Ash
	1	Unidentified Burnt Glass
	8	Unidentified Glass
	39	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Unidentifiable Plastic

45 South Mechanic Street, Period III and IV

Activities	2	Rubber Auto/Garage/Machine Part
	3	Unidentified Auto/Garage/Machine Part
	1	Graphite Battery Part
	1	Porcelain Doll Part
	1	Ceramic Marble
	1	Ceramic Toy Tea Set Part
	31	Plumbing, Sewer
	1	Plumbing, Water or Sewer Part
	1	Plumbing, Bathroom Fixture
	1	Terra Cotta Flower Pot
	15	Light Bulb Fragment
	11	Unidentified Lamp Glass
	11	Non-Electrical Wire
	2	Small Metal Ring
Architecture	3	Electrical Insulator
	1	Cylinder Window Glass
	932	Plate Window Glass
	5	Plate Window Glass, Mesh Reinforced
	7	Privacy Glass
	2	Unidentified Flat Milk Glass
	1	Unidentified Flat Glass, Hand Painted
	1	Cut Common Nail, 2 to 2.5 Inch
	1	Cut Common Nail, 4 to 4.5 Inch
	5	Cut Common Nail Fragment
	1	Wire Common Nail, 3.5 to 4 Inch
	1	Wire Common Nail, Fragment
	1	Handwrought Rosehead Nail Fragment
	237	Unidentifiable Nail
	3	Spike
	1	Bolt
	1	Unidentified Hardware
	1	Electrical Wire Fragment
	4	Brick
	1	Lime Mortar
	23	Concrete Mortar
Kitchen	366	Bone
	10	Non-Human Teeth
	26	Oyster
	1	Clam
	1	Bone Utensil Handle
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Appliqué
	1	19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Transfer Print

1 19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Molded
1 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Transfer Print
5 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Molded
11 19th Century Porcelain, Soft Paste Plain
15 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Plain
1 19th Century Porcelain, Hard Paste Overglaze
1 19th Century Porcelain, Painted Underglaze
1 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Undecorated Brown Salt Glaze
5 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Bristol Glaze On Buff
9 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Bristol Glaze
1 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip-Both Sides
4 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Albany Slip/Bristol Glaze
3 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Other Slip Glaze
2 Domestic Brown Stoneware, Unidentified
9 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
4 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Blue Decorated Salt Glaze
3 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Brown Salt Glaze
2 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Gray Glaze
1 Domestic Gray Stoneware, Other Slip Glaze
1 18th Century White Stoneware, Plain Salt Glaze
1 Miscellaneous Stoneware, Salt Glazed Red Bodied
94 19th Century Ironstone, Plain White
2 19th Century Ironstone, Hand Painted
1 19th Century Ironstone, Gilded
2 19th Century Ironstone, Decal
56 19th Century Ironstone, Plain Blue
14 19th Century Ironstone, Sponge Decorated
5 19th Century Ironstone, Annular
1 19th Century Ironstone, Stamped
9 19th Century Ironstone, Molded
1 19th Century Ironstone, Colored Glaze W/ Gold Stencil
1 19th Century Ironstone, Black Transfer Print
3 19th Century Ironstone, Blue Transfer Print
4 19th Century Ironstone, Unidentified
27 Creamware, Lighter Yellow
1 Creamware, Edged
1 Creamware, Underglazed Polychrome
73 Pearlware, Plain
17 Pearlware, Underglaze Floral Polychrome
1 Pearlware, Willow Transfer Print
26 Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print
3 Pearlware, Underglaze Polychrome
22 Pearlware, Underglaze Hand-Painted Blue
5 Pearlware, Edged
1 Pearlware, Engine Turned
1 Pearlware, Overglaze Floral Polychrome
3 Pearlware, Flow Blue

6 Redware, Fine Black Glaze
83 Redware, Brown Glaze
21 Redware, Unglazed
1 Redware, Green Glaze
3 Redware, Reddish-Orange Glaze
2 Redware, Mottled Lead Glaze
1 Redware, Brown Glaze, Molded Decoration
2 Redware, Local Slip Decorated
1 Redware, Unidentified
1 Early Refined Earthenware, Lusterware
1 Whiteware, Flow Blue Whiteware
27 Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue
120 Whiteware, Plain
5 Whiteware, Sponged
4 Whiteware, Edge Decorated
14 Whiteware, Hand Painted Blue
14 Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted
1 Whiteware, Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)
5 Whiteware, Black Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Mulberry Transfer Print
4 Whiteware, Red Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Green Transfer Print
2 Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print
1 Whiteware, Brown Transfer Print
7 Whiteware, Banded
2 Whiteware, Finger-painted (Dipped)
1 Whiteware, Under Glaze Transfer Print With Molded Rim
3 Whiteware, Annular/Banded Rim
1 Whiteware, Unidentified
5 Yellowware, Plain
2 Yellowware, Annular/Banded
1 Yellowware, Rockingham/Bennington
1 Industrial Stoneware Bottle, Bristol Glaze
2 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Later, Clouded
1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Molded, Clouded Glaze Ext.
1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware, Brown Glaze
1 20th Century Porcelain, Embossed
1 20th Century Porcelain, Tinted
11 20th Century Ironstone, Plain White
1 19th Century White Ironstone, Transfer Print
2 19th Century White Ironstone Plain
2 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Plain Molded
1 Hard-Paste Porcelain, Decal on Molded
37 Unidentified Ceramics, Burnt White Body
4 Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate Ware
1 Unidentified Ceramics, Indeterminate, Hand Painted
1 Table Glassware, Unidentified Pressed

	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified Cut
	3	Table Glassware, Unidentified Molded
	7	Table Glassware, Pressed Flutes
	6	Table Glassware, Cased
	1	Table Glassware, Carnival Glass
	1	Table Glassware, Unidentified or Burnt
	1	Free Blown Bottle, Light Green
	19	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Green
	13	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	3	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	25	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	55	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Amber
	128	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Clear
	3	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Cobalt Blue
	2	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Bright Green
	10	Blown in Mold Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	11	Machine Made Lip, Dark Green
	1	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	29	Machine Made Bottle Fragment, Clear
	35	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Green
	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Green
	41	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Coke-Bottle Green
	54	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Aqua
	146	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amber
	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Amethyst
	294	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Clear
	21	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Milk Glass
	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Cobalt Blue
	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Bright Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Light Blue
	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Olive Green
	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Dark Green
	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Opaque Blue
	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment, Melted/Burnt
	1	Gravitating Stopper
	2	Milk Glass Jar Lid
	1	Bottle Stopper
Miscellaneous	7	Coal
	1	Coal Ash
	1	Glass Rod
	4	Unidentifiable Burnt Glass
	37	Unidentifiable Glass
	69	Unidentifiable Metal, Iron/Steel
	1	Unidentifiable Metal, Slag
	6	Unidentifiable Metal, Lead
	3	Unidentifiable Plastic Object

3 Graphite

APPENDIX IV:

Floral and Faunal Data from Flotation Sample

APPENDIX IV-1. SEED COUNTS FROM THE ANALYZED FEATURES (LIGHT AND > 2.0 MM HEAVY FRACTIONS)

PERIOD	IIb	IIb	IIb	I	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa
LOT	39	39	39	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43
SAMPLE/FEATURE	16.1/16	14.19.2	23.1/23	9.13.2	10.1/11	10.2/12	10.17/13	10.18/13	10.19/13	10.20/13	10.21/13	10.22/13	10.5/14	7.11.3
FEATURE TYPE	Drain	Ash Pit	Post	Post	Post	Post	Privy	Privy	Privy	Privy	Privy	Privy	Trench	Stain
TAXON														
Cultigens														
Apple										6	116	18		
Cherry											213	54		
Coriander								1		12	21	41		
Corn Cupules							2(ch)							
Fig		1				7	1	34	5	67	163	72	5	1
Peach										1			2	
Plum										2	70	31		
Tomato						8	5	303	16	706	1900	636	8	
Wheat														
Canteloupe/muskmelon												47		
Squash/pumpkin								1	1	4				
Field pumpkin									1	2	3	49		
Crookneck squash												7		
Watermelon											8	12		
Cucurbit		1						1			3	8		
Possible Cultigens														
Blueberry					2					11	200	60		
Bramble		84		1(ch)	14	233	40	631	25	640	429	780	32	4
Elderberry					4	4		6		7	18	345		4
Grape		1			1	1	3	10	3	151	114	33		
Probable huckleberry											15	250		
Mulberry					2		2	113	5	128	115	96	2	
Mustard								1		14	308	144		
Persimmon										2	10	7		
Possible serviceberry										64	255	389		
Strawberry		2	1			15				7	10	28	6	
Possible sunflower										279			1	
Fruits and Berries														
Ground cherry						1	1				3			
Hawthorn												5		
Nightshade			2		1	58	41	115	35	35	15		16	

PERIOD	IIb	IIb	IIb	I	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa	IIa
LOT	39	39	39	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43	41/43
SAMPLE/FEATURE	16.1/16	14.19.2	23.1/23	9.13.2	10.1/11	10.2/12	10.17/13	10.18/13	10.19/13	10.20/13	10.21/13	10.22/13	10.5/14	7.11.3
FEATURE TYPE	Drain	Ash Pit	Post	Post	Post	Post	Privy	Privy	Privy	Privy	Privy	Privy	Trench	Stain
Nightshade family														1
Pokeweed						1			1			1	1	
Herbaceous Plants														
Carpetweed				5	2									
Copperleaf					26	14	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
Dock/sorrel									2		1			
Goosefoot/Pigweed	3	1	6	2	6	241	160	175	78	90	28	18	122	53
Jimsonweed					15	14	44	30	10	12		8	5	4
Knotweed									3*			3		
Probable pink family						1								
Purslane	2	33	5	12	92	234	34	22	5	14	11	2	135	1000
Sedge family			1			1	1				1		2	
Spurge		1			1								1	
Velvetleaf							13	8	6	4		2		
Wood sorrel													1	1
Other Plants														
Black Walnut Nutshell														
Goosegrass		1				1							113	
Grass family				1(ch)		18								
Composite					1									
Unknown			1		1		1	1	1	27	6	1	1	
TOTAL-EACH	5	125	16	19	168	852	350	1454	198	2287	4037	3148	455	1070

APPENDIX IV-1. SEED COUNTS FROM THE ANALYZED FEATURES (LIGHT AND > 2.0 MM HEAVY FRACTIONS)

PERIOD	IIb	IIb	IIb	IIb	IIa	IIa	IIb	IIb	IIa	Ib	IIa	IIb	TOTAL SEEDS EACH TAXON
LOT	41	41	41	41	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
SAMPLE/FEATURE	8.1/9	8.12/9	20.7/20	20.8/20	13.18.1	13.18.4	1.1.5	1.1.10	5.3/3	3.12/4	5.6/6	27.1/27	
FEATURE TYPE	Ash Pit	Ash Pit	Ash Pit	Ash Pit	Pit	Pit	Ash Pit		Pit	Trench	Post	Pit	
TAXON													
Cultigens													
Apple						1(ch)							141
Cherry													267
Coriander													75
Corn Cupules													2
Fig						1							357
Peach													3
Plum													103
Tomato		3										2	3587
Wheat												2(ch)	2
Canteloupe/muskmelon													47
Squash/pumpkin													6
Field pumpkin													55
Crookneck squash													7
Watermelon													20
Cucurbit													13
Possible Cultigens													
Blueberry													273
Bramble		8				2	1	10	3	2	1	32	2972
Elderberry	1				1	2		1		2	3		398
Grape										1			318
Probable huckleberry		1											266
Mulberry	1								1				465
Mustard		2											469
Persimmon													19
Possible serviceberry													708
Strawberry								1					70
Possible sunflower													280
Fruits and Berries													
Ground cherry						1							6
Hawthorn													5
Nightshade	3	2				1							324
Nightshade family			3		3							2	9

PERIOD	IIb	IIb	IIb	IIb	IIa	IIa	IIb	IIb	IIa	Ib	IIa	IIb	TOTAL SEEDS EACH TAXON
LOT	41	41	41	41	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
SAMPLE/FEATURE	8.1/9	8.12/9	20.7/20	20.8/20	13.18.1	13.18.4	1.1.5	1.1.10	5.3/3	3.12/4	5.6/6	27.1/27	
FEATURE TYPE	Ash Pit	Ash Pit	Ash Pit	Ash Pit	Pit	Pit	Ash Pit		Pit	Trench	Post	Pit	
Pokeweed		1									1		6
Herbaceous Plants													
Carpetweed				2		1					5		15
Copperleaf								1					54
Dock/sorrel													3
Goosefoot/Pigweed	2				26	50		5	11	3	19	5	1104
Jimsonweed	10	2			1	4		2		16		15	192
Knotweed				1									7
Probable pink family													1
Purslane	244	16	22		31	179	1	20		17	300	21	2452
Sedge family													6
Spurge													3
Velvetleaf													33
Wood sorrel	1												3
Other Plants													
Black Walnut								1					1
Goosegrass								1					116
Grass family				1(ch)									20
Composite													1
Unknown		1			1				2				44
TOTAL-EACH FEATURE	262	36	25	3	63	241	2	42	17	41	329	77	15328

TABLE IV-2. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM FEATURE FLOTATION SAMPLES.

Taxon	NISP	Weight (gm)	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
		FEATURE 1		
Unid. Bird	1	0.1	0.003	0.6
Unid. Mammal	83	24.8	0.473	99.4
TOTAL	84	24.9	0.476	100.0
		FEATURE 2		
Unid Mammal	1	0.1	0.003	100.0
Unid. Bone	1	<0.1	--	--
TOTAL	2	0.1	0.003	100.0
		FEATURE 9		
Unid Shell	--	0.2	--	--
Unid. Bone	--	66.1	--	--
		FEATURE 11		
Unid. Mammal	12	5.1	0.114	100.0
		FEATURE 12		
Unid. Mammal	14	2.0	0.049	100.0
		FEATURE 13		
Chondrichthyes (Shark/ray)	2	0.1	0.010	17.2
Unid Fish	16	0.1	0.005	8.6
Columbidae (Pigeon/Dove family)	2	0.8	0.017	29.3
Unid. Bird	10	0.3	0.007	12.1
Unid. Mammal	15	0.7	0.019	32.8
Unid. Bone	70	1.6	--	--
TOTAL	115	3.6	0.058	100.0
		FEATURE 16		
Unid. Mammal	45	8.7	0.184	100.0

		FEATURE 20		
Unid. Bone	6	0.3	--	--
		FEATURE 23		
Unid. Bone	5	0.7	--	--
		FEATURE 27		
Unid. Bird	2	<0.1	--	--
Unid. Mammal	5	1.4	0.036	100.0
TOTAL	7	1.4	0.036	100.0
		FEATURE 30		
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	3	0.7	0.015	40.5
Unid. Mammal	7	0.8	0.022	59.5
Unid. Bone	9	0.2	--	--
TOTAL	19	1.7	0.037	100.0

APPENDIX V:

Faunal Remains from Screened Sediments

TABLE 1. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD I, LOT 39.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Fish	2	0.5	1	0.017	0.1
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	7	4.0	1	0.072	0.6
Columbidae (pigeon/dove family)	2	0.3	1	0.007	0.1
Unid Med. Bird	9	3.1	--	0.057	0.4
Total Bird	20	7.9	3	0.136	1.1
Rattus sp. (Rat)	3	0.6	1	--	--
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed deer)	12	125.5	1	2.036	15.8
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	27	205.9	2	3.179	24.7
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	17	130.6	2	2.110	16.4
Unid SmallMammal	2	0.8	1	0.022	0.2
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	219	368.3	--	5.365	41.7
Total Mammal	280	831.7	7	12.712	98.8
Unid Bone	2	0.9	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	302	840.5	10	12.865	100.0

TABLE 2. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIa, LOT 39.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	2	0.9	1	0.019	0.8
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	5	54.0	1	0.953	38.4
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	3	41.3	1	0.749	30.2
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	16	42.1	--	0.762	30.7
TOTAL BONE	26	138.3	3	2.483	100.0

TABLE 3. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 39.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg	Biomass (%)
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	4	2.3	1	0.044	1.9
Unid Medium Bird	3	2.2	--	0.042	1.9
Unid Small Mammal	2	0.1	1	0.003	0.1
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	25	135.0	1	2.174	96.1
TOTAL BONE	34	139.6	3	2.263	100.0

TABLE 4. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, FEATURE 19, LOT 39.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	38	53.2	3	0.760	6.5
Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)	1	2.1	1	0.040	0.3
Unid Medium Bird	15	19.2	--	0.300	2.6
Total Bird	54	74.5	4	1.100	9.4
Rattus sp. (Rat)	9	5.4	2	--	--
cf. Sciurus niger (probable Fox Squirrel)	1	2.6	1	0.062	0.5
Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbit)	4	7.2	2	0.155	1.3
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	3	22.7	1	0.437	3.7
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	1	23.9	1	0.458	3.9
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	1	19.7	1	0.385	3.3
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	109	665.5	--	9.138	77.9
Total Mammal	128	747.0	8	10.635	90.6
TOTAL BONE	182	821.5	12	11.735	100.0

TABLE 5. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD I, LOT 41 and 43.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	3	3.3	1	0.061	0.2
Unid Medium Bird	9	3.2	--	0.059	0.2
Total Bird	12	6.5	1	0.120	0.4

Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbit)	2	0.9	1	0.024	0.1
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed deer)	5	341.3	1	5.010	16.0
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	4	37.1	1	0.680	2.2
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	27	466.5	1	6.637	21.3
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	19	684.0	1	9.366	30.0
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	276	686.0	--	9.391	30.1
Total Mammal	333	2,215.8	5	31.108	99.6
Unid Bone	2	0.2	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	347	2,222.5	6	31.228	100.0

TABLE 6. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIa, LOTS 41 AND 43, FEATURE 13.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Salmonidae (trout family)	1	0.2	1	0.008	<0.1
Unid Fish	10	0.3	--	0.011	<0.1
Total Fish	11	0.5	1	0.019	0.1
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	13	5.3	1	0.093	0.6
Unid Small Bird	3	0.4	1	0.009	<0.1
Unid Medium Bird	2	0.3	--	0.007	<0.1
Total Bird	18	6.0	2	0.109	0.7
Felis domesticus (Domestic Cat)	14	6.4	3	--	--
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	1	6.3	1	0.138	0.8
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	27	297.5	2	4.427	27.0
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	23	524.7	1	7.378	44.9
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	114	292.1	--	4.355	26.5
Total Mammal	179	1,127.0	7	16.298	99.2
TOTAL BONE	208	1,133.5	10	16.426	100.0

TABLE 7. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIa, LOTS 41 AND 43, FEATURE 14.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	1	10.5	1	0.218	33.8
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	7	22.1	--	0.427	66.2
Unid Bone	1	<0.1	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	9	32.6	1	0.645	100.0

TABLE 8. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIa, LOTS 41 AND 43.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Medium Bird	12	4.2	1	0.075	0.6
Rattus sp. (Rat)	1	0.1	1	--	--
Sciurus sp. (Squirrel)	4	2.6	1	0.062	0.5
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	30	24.3	1	0.465	3.7
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	8	282.4	1	4.225	33.2
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	248	566.4	--	7.903	62.1
Total Mammal	293	880.0	5	12.655	99.4
Unid Bone	2	0.5	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	295	880.5	5	12.730	100.0

TABLE 9. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOTS 43.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Fish	2	0.1	1	0.008	0.4
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	1	1.3	1	0.026	1.2
Unid Bird	6	1.6	--	0.031	1.4
Total Bird	7	2.9	1	0.057	2.5
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	1	12.3	1	0.252	11.2
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	3	11.2	1	0.231	10.3
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	2	52.6	1	0.931	41.5
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	35	42.8	--	0.773	34.3

Total Mammal	41	118.9	3	2.187	97.2
Unid Bone	4	2.9	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	54	124.8	5	2.252	100.0

TABLE 10A. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 41, FEATURE 9.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	2	8.9	1	0.188	18.3
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	1	34.5	1	0.637	62.1
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	5	9.6	--	0.201	19.6
Unid Bone	3	2.6	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	11	24.6	2	1.026	100.0

TABLE 10B. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 41, FEATURE 20.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	1	17.9	1	0.353	56.9
Unid Small Mammal	1	2.4	1	0.058	9.4
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	4	10.0	--	0.209	33.7
TOTAL BONE	6	30.3	2	0.620	100.0

TABLE 11. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 43, FEATURE 22.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Galliformes (fowl)	3	0.5	1	0.009	0.1
Unid Bird	2	0.5	--	0.009	0.1
Total Bird	5	1.0	1	0.018	0.2
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	4	32.3	1	0.600	7.1
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	4	321.7	1	4.750	56.6
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	34	195.2	--	3.030	36.1
Total Mammal	38	549.2	2	8.380	99.8
TOTAL BONE	47	550.2	3	8.398	100.0

TABLE 12. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 43.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Fish	1	1.3	1	0.008	0.1
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	2	2.0	1	0.038	0.6
Unid Medium Bird	18	3.6	--	0.065	1.0
Total Bird	21	7.1	2	0.103	1.6
Rattus sp. (Rat)	1	0.3	1	--	--
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	8	107.6	1	1.773	26.7
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	4	96.9	1	1.613	24.5
Unid Small Mammal	6	9.2	1	0.194	2.9
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	110	190.0	--	2.957	44.5
Total Mammal	129	404.0	4	6.537	98.3
TOTAL BONE	151	411.1	6	6.648	100.0

TABLE 13. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD I, LOT 45.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Anatidae (duck family)	7	1.1	1	0.022	<0.1
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	6	4.5	1	0.080	0.2
Unid Small Bird	1	0.1	--	0.003	<0.1
Unid Medium Bird	15	5.6	--	0.098	0.2
Total Bird	29	11.3	2	0.203	0.4
Rattus sp. (Rat)	6	1.4	1	--	--
Sciurus sp. (Squirrel)	2	0.4	1	0.012	<0.1
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	2	2.0	1	0.049	0.1
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	80	405.2	3	5.847	13.2
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	39	1,506.1	1	19.058	43.1
Equus caballus (Domestic Horse)	1	99.9	1	--	--
Unid Small					

Mammal	6	3.0	--	0.071	0.2
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	972	1,501.1	--	19.001	42.9
Total Mammal	1,108	3,519.1	8	44.038	99.5
TOTAL BONE	1,137	3,530.4	10	44.241	100.0

TABLE 14. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD I, LOT 45, FEATURE 1.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Medium Bird	1	0.6	1	0.013	0.5
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	1	4.9	1	0.110	3.8
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	2	143.3	1	2.294	79.5
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	5	24.6	--	0.470	16.3
TOTAL BONE	9	173.4	3	2.887	100.0

TABLE 15. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE PERIOD IIa, LOT 45.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Lepisosteus osseus (Gar)	1	0.4	1	0.015	<0.1
Unid Fish	5	0.6	1	0.020	<0.1
Total Fish	6	1.0	2	0.035	0.1
Columbidaie (pigeon/dove family)	1	0.2	1	0.005	<0.1
Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)	2	5.6	1	0.098	0.2
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	15	10.7	1	0.176	0.4
Unid Small Bird	2	0.2	--	0.005	<0.1
Unid Medium Bird	25	8.9	--	0.149	0.3
Total Bird	45	25.6	3	0.433	0.9
Rattus sp. (Rat)	14	2.3	2	--	--
Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbit)	2	0.5	1	0.014	<0.1
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed deer)	1	1.2	1	0.031	<0.1O
vis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	9	73.5	1	1.258	2.7
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	42	488.4	3	6.917	14.7
Bos taurus	61	1,438.0	1	18.280	38.7

(Domestic Cow)					
Unid Small Mammal	1	0.1	--	0.003	<0.1
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	875	1,604.9	--	20.179	42.8
Total Mammal	1,005	3,608.9	9	46.682	99.0
Unid Bone	3	0.2	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	1,008	3,609.1	14	47.150	100.0

TABLE 16. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 3/2.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Bird	2	0.7	1	0.015	22.7
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	1	2.1	1	0.051	77.3
TOTAL BONE	3	2.8	2	0.066	100.0

TABLE 17. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 2 (1.18, 1.19).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	2	124.9	1	2.027	94.8
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	4	5.0	--	0.112	5.2
TOTAL BONE	6	129.9	1	2.129	100.0

TABLE 18. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 3 (5.2).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	2	23.0	1	0.442	15.0
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	1	41.5	1	0.752	25.5
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	24	106.5	--	1.756	59.5
TOTAL BONE	27	171.0	2	2.950	100.0

TABLE 19. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 5 (4.13).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	1	1.3	1	0.033	63.5
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	1	0.7	--	0.019	36.5
TOTAL BONE	2	2.0	1	0.052	100.0

TABLE 20. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 7 (2.6, 2.9, 2.10).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	1	1.7	1	0.042	23.1
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	3	6.4	--	0.140	76.9
Unid Bone	1	0.1	--	--	--
TOTAL BONE	4	8.2	1	0.182	100.0

TABLE 21. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 8 (2.7).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	4	2.4	1	0.045	13.7
Rattus sp. (Rat)	1	0.2	1	--	--
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	1	1.7	1	0.042	12.8
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	9	11.7	--	0.241	73.5
TOTAL BONE	15	16.0	3	0.789	100.0

TABLE 22. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 21 (21.1, 21.2).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Sus scrofa	1	22.4	1	0.432	13.0
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	41	185.6	--	2.895	87.0
TOTAL BONE	42	208.0	1	3.327	100.0

TABLE 23. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 27 (27.1-27.4).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Bird	1	0.9	1	0.019	0.2
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	4	37.9	1	0.693	7.4
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	8	401.5	1	5.799	61.6
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	40	185.8	--	2.898	30.8
TOTAL BONE	53	626.1	3	9.409	100.0

TABLE 24. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45, FEATURE 33 (12.3).

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)	2	1.4	1	0.028	2.2
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	1	0.8	1	0.017	1.3
Unid Bird	7	1.2	--	0.024	1.9
Total Bird	10	3.4	2	0.069	5.4
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	2	24.1	1	0.461	35.9
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	39	41.6	--	0.754	58.7
Total Mammal	41	65.7	1	1.215	94.6
TOTAL BONE	51	72.5	3	1.353	100.0

TABLE 25. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PERIOD IIb, LOT 45.

Taxon	No. of Pieces	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (%)
Unid Fish	3	0.4	1	0.016	<0.1
Branta canadensis (Canada goose)	1	0.8	1	0.019	<0.1
Athya cf. americana (probable Redhead Duck)	3	2.7	1	0.050	0.2
cf. Phasianus colchicus (probable Ring-necked pheasant)	9	3.9	1	0.070	0.3
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	8	5.0	2	0.088	0.3
Unid Medium-Large Bird	61	10.2	--	0.169	0.7
Total Bird	82	22.6	5	0.394	1.6
Rattus sp. (Rat)	10	2.0	1	--	--
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed deer)	1	3.4	1	0.079	0.3
Ovis/Capra sp. (Sheep/goat)	6	54.6	1	0.963	3.8
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	24	135.2	2	2.177	8.5
Bos taurus (Domestic Cow)	13	468.0	2	6.656	26.1
Unid Small Mammal	2	0.3	--	0.009	<0.1
Unid Medium-Large Mammal	661	1,172.2	--	15.209	59.6
Total Mammal	717	1,835.7	7	25.093	98.4
TOTAL BONE	803	1,859.5	14	25.522	100.0

APPENDIX VI:

Parasitological Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1 Parasitological Contents of a Privy
Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland by Leslie Hunt Driscoll

Part 2 Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland
More Parasitological Observations by Leslie Hunt Driscoll

Part 3 Interpretation by Leslie H. Driscoll and Stephen A. Mrozowski

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1 Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland, Parasitology Samples

Table 2-1 Further Analysis of the Mechanic Street Site Parasitology Sample.

PART 1

Parasitological Contents of a Privy
Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland

Submitted to John Milner Associates
by Leslie Hunt Driscoll
October, 1993

Materials and Methods

Six soil samples of several hundred grams each taken from a privy in Cumberland, Maryland and sent by John Milner, Associates for parasitological analysis at UMass-Boston. These volumes were more than adequate for quantitative analysis. Upon their arrival at the UMass-Boston Archaeoparasitology laboratory, the samples were physically described and refrigerated. The latter was done to keep them in a stable condition until microscopic analysis was complete.

A qualitative technique, slightly modified from that of A.K.G. Jones (1985), was used to determine the likely composition of the soil samples. This method uses the number of Trichuris trichiura or human whipworm eggs per unit of weight of the soil sample (ova/gram) as an indicator of the fecal content of the soil. All six soils samples were subjected to this method, which was done a total of three times on each sample to insure reproducibility of results.

With every sample, whether from the six soil packets, random Trichuris eggs were measured to ascertain whether their dimensions (length and width) were compatible with those of Trichuris trichiura. They are, although it is not impossible that some are the eggs of T. suum (the swine whipworm), if morphology alone is considered.

Results

The results are summarized in Table One. Each number represents a conservative estimate of the number of eggs per gram in that weighed sample. Each large soil sample was subjected to three counts. Reproducibility is discussed below.

Discussion

Using the criteria developed by Jones for urban soil samples, it is evident that fecal material is definitely present in all but the two uppermost sample levels. It should be noted, however, that fecal material devoid of Trichuris ova would not be identifiable by this method which relies upon the passing of of egg-containing feces from infected individuals. The presence of the eggs, however, is a definite indicator of fecal material, whether lying in its original place of deposition or in a secondary location.

Although the amount of fecal material inferred by each of the three counts of each sample varies slightly, it is obvious that little significance can be attached to samples 10.16 and 10.19, but samples 10.20, 10.21, and 10.22 contain fecal material. The last sample, 10.22 inside the chamber pot, shows that an interpretation might very likely depend upon the portion of the larger sample from which the three grams necessary for the analysis was removed.

This shows that in such heavy, wet samples the soil is different in its parasitic microcomposition within small spatial parameters.

One area, which has not been adequately studied, is that of the disturbance and mixing of such soils after deposition and the effect that natural processes such as freezing, flooding, and leaching can have on them. This study of the Cumberland sprecimens does not take into account such possibilities and attempts only to characterize the fecal or non-fecal nature of the samples. As mentioned earlier, morphology alone is not the ideal criterion for the separation of human whipworm from swine whipworm eggs. Context is of great importance.

Conclusion

Using Jones' parameters, it can be concluded that samples 10.20, 10.21, 10.22 and 10.22 (inside the chamberpot) all have a fecal component. In general, little significance can be attached to samples yielding minimal egg counts. However, in the case of such egg-barren soils overlying egg-laden layers,and especially in the assumption or better yet, the knowledge that they lie in a privy, it is not unreasonable to assume that the top layers represent one or more of the following:

1) Matter that was generally non-fecal in nature.

2) Fecal material without parasites, perhaps due to a change in users.

3) Fecal matter that did contain eggs, but due to hydrologic and other environmental conditions, they have washed away.

In order to make a determination of which of these possibilities is most likely, other conditions must be considered. The nature of the samples- their physical and chemical characteristics, their organic contents and inorganic contents, etc. and of course, any historical information must be brought into play.

TABLE 1-1
Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland, Parasitology Samples

Count Number (Trichuris eggs)

Stratum	Cmbd.	First	Second	Third
10.16	2.48-2.98	0	0	0
10.19	8.98-9.48	1	0	0
10.20	9.48-9.78	14	1	16
10.21	9.78-10.28	20	11	11
10.22	10.28-10.33	10	13	28
10.22	inside pot	7	0	0

Please note: multiply by 100 to get ova/gram. For example, 10.20, on the first count, yielded 1400 ova/gram. The three counts for each sample were not averaged. Ascaris (intestinal roundworm) eggs were occasionally seen, but were not judged to add significance to the findings. These worms are often found together with whipworms. They, too, can cause infection.

Jones' Guidelines

> or = 20,000 ova/gram primarily fecal in origin

2,000-19,999 " almost certainly fecal but may contain other matter
500-1,999 " from a layer containing substantial amounts of feces
200-499 " urban background, probably with some fecal material
<200 " little significance can be attached

From: A.K.G. Jones "Trichurid Ova in Archaeological Deposits: Their Value as Indicators of Ancient Faeces" in Palaeobiological Investigations: Research, Design, Methods and Data Analysis, PP. 105-114+, BAR International Series 266 (Oxford) 1985.

PART 2

Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland
More Parasitological Observations

Submitted to John Milner Associates
by Leslie H. Driscoll
December 20, 1993

Upon the request of John Milner Associates, further analysis of four of the samples for parasitology from the Mechanic Street Site in Cumberland, Maryland was performed. This time a qualitative concentration method was used. It attempted to concentrate parasite ova to enable the microscopist to discover examples of whatever types were present, as long as they were present in numbers large enough to warrant their inclusion in the microscopic aliquots examinined.

Methods and Materials

By consultation with Mr. Charles D. Cheek of John Milner Associates, the following samples were chosen for further analysis: 10.20, 10.21, 10.22, and 10.22 (inside chamber pot). A brief description of the method follows. Eight gram samples were taken from two separate areas of the larger soil sample bags. To each of them was added distilled water to make up 75 ml. samples. Fifteen ml. aliquots of these mixtures were then centrifuged and the sediments were treated using a formalin-ethyl ether concentration method. Two microscopic specimens were taken from each of the final sediments. Results are listed in Table 1.

Results

Since this method is qualitative in nature, eggs were not counted. Instead, a description of the rough numbers of eggs/slide is given. This is based upon my own determination of whether the eggs would be considered to be rare, few, moderate or many in number if they were encountered in a concentrated stool specimen. Since these samples are not stool specimens, my assigning these descriptives to them serves only to compare the numbers of one kind of egg with another.

Other observations include the following: Only Ascaris and Trichuris eggs were recovered. Some of the Trichuris eggs retained their polar mucous plugs; others did not. The Ascaris eggs were all of a shape and size indicative of their being fertile (the female also lays unfertilized eggs, which would not be capable of continuing the life cycle).

Discussion

Consistently, fewer Trichuris than Ascaris eggs were seen. Although it is well known that Ascaris lays far more eggs/ day than Trichuris, in my opinion, comparisons of relative degrees of infection cannot be made from soil samples such as these. This method did, however, serve as a check on the results of the quantitative part of the study, with which it seems to agree. It also showed that Ascaris eggs were at least as numerous in the samples as those of Trichuris (and probably more so).

Both of these worms make their homes in the intestine and both need only one host. They are transmitted by fecal contamination of hands, food, soils, etc. Swallowing the embryonated eggs can eventually result in adult worms inhabiting the intestinal tract of the host. The females' eggs, which number in the thousands released in a single day, are deposited once again into the environment in the feces of the host. The cycle can begin again after the fertile eggs spend some time in suitable soil conditions where they mature to an infective, embryonated stage, ready to be swallowed and complete their own life cycles.

Conclusion

Ascaris and Trichuris eggs were present in the four studied samples. Ascaris was found in higher numbers than Trichuris, but no conclusion can be reached from this other than that their similar life cycles make this finding not at all unusual. No other eggs were present in the eight gram samples in numbers high enough to be discovered by this method. This does not preclude the possibility that other types of eggs were actually present; it means only that they were not discovered and that it is very unlikely that they were present in numbers anywhere near those of the two types of eggs that were observed.

Table 2-1

Further Analysis of the Mechanic Street Site Parasitology Sample

Sample	Slide	Ascaris	Trichuris
10.20 A	1	rare to few	rare to few
	2	rare to few	rare to few
B	1	rare	rare
	2	few	few
10.21 A	1	few to moderate	few
	2	few to moderate	few
B	1	few to moderate	few
	2	few to moderate	few
10.22 A	1	rare	-
	2	rare	-
B	1	few	rare
	2	moderate	few
10.22 A	1	few	-
(pot)	2	few	rare
B	1	-	-
	2	few	rare

Note: "-" means that the eggs were either not seen or seen in numbers that I considered even lower than "rare". For example, perhaps only one or two were noticed on the entire slide- not enough to make an impression of their presence.

PART 3

INTERPRETATION

By

Leslie H. Driscoll and Stephen A. Mrozowski
February 9, 1994

INTERPRETATION

By

Leslie H. Driscoll and Stephen A. Mrozowski

The results of the parasitological analysis indicate the presence of fecal matter in samples 10.20, 10.21, and 10.22. These samples contained a sufficient number of eggs to classify them, according to Jones' criteria, as layers containing substantial amounts of feces. This also suggests that the botanical material recovered from these layers may also have entered the privy as part of fecal matter.

The fact that the privy may have serviced two households that appear to have included children and borders limits the scope of our interpretation. The effects of a parasitic infection might have been different for children than for adults, for example. Gastrointestinal discomfort might have been present among some household members. Respiratory symptoms could have accompanied certain stages of *Ascaris* infection. Heavy infection could have resulted in malnutrition among children with poor diets.

Heavy *Trichuris* infections may involve abdominal pain, headache, fever, and other symptoms. These worms because of their habit of fastening firmly to the intestinal wall would have been difficult to dislodge with anti-helminthic herbals.

Both Ascaris and Trichuris infections can result in what can be described as a general malaise and feeling of unwellness not severe of specific enough to be recognizable by the population as a disease entity. One can speculate whether the population was even aware that their health was being compromised by such infections. Recognition of infection would have only been likely in instances where adult worms were expelled.

Given the context from which these samples were collected the confirmation of the presence and/or severity of infection in any individual is impossible. However, the mere presence of the eggs indicates the presence of the parasites themselves.

APPENDIX VII:

Qualifications of Investigators

CHARLES D. CHEEK
Associate Director
Cultural Resources Department

EDUCATION

B.A.	The Catholic University of America	Sociology	1966
M.A.	University of Arizona	Anthropology	1970
Ph.D.	University of Arizona	Anthropology	1971

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Charles D. Cheek received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Arizona and has over 20 years' archeological experience. Much of Dr. Cheek's early career was spent in the archeology of the Southern Plains and in Meso-America, but for the past several years he has focused on the Middle Atlantic region of the United States. Prior to joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Dr. Cheek was Principal of his own archeological consulting firm in Oklahoma, and Senior Archeologist with another firm in Virginia. Significant projects directed by Dr. Cheek include several large-scale surveys and excavations in Oklahoma, Texas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., he has directed various cultural resources surveys for transportation corridors in urban and rural contexts in Virginia and Maryland; archeological excavations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine; a program of archeological, historical, and architectural data recovery at the Quintana Thermal Baths in Ponce, Puerto Rico; archeological data recovery at the Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C.; Mill Pond in Boston, and other cultural resources surveys and evaluations for state and federal agencies. His broad-based archeological training has provided the necessary background to undertake both historic and prehistoric archeological investigations, and he is the author or co-author of several professional articles in both sub-fields.

KEY PROJECTS

1985	Archeological testing and excavation at Quintana Thermal Baths, Ponce, Puerto Rico. U.S. Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.
1985-1987	Cultural resources survey of the Norfolk Corridor Project in Norfolk, Virginia. DeLeuw Cather Company of Virginia.
1986-1987	Co-director of the Phase II archeological survey and Phase III data recovery archeological investigations at the Addison Plantation Site (18 PR 175), Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland. James T. Lewis Enterprises, Ltd.

1988-1990 Project Manager for Data Recovery at the Joyner and Keeler Sites, Jamestown, Rhode Island. Rhode Island Department of Transportation.

1988-1989 Directed the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III archeological investigations of the site of the proposed International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, DC. TAMS Consultants, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

1988-1989 Project Manager for the Phase I cultural resources investigations for the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation and the Virginia Department of Transportation.

1990 Principal Archeologist for the assessment of the compatibility of federal rural programs as they affect historic preservation. National Trust for Historic Preservation and the United States Department of Agriculture.

1990 Project Manager for the Phase Ia archeological survey and Phase I historical resources survey for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and Approach Roadway Network Modification Study. DeLeuw Cather & Company of Virginia and the Virginia Department of Transportation.

1991 Project Manager for Phase II archeological testing of the Wilson Mill Site (18DO177) and the Taylor Site (18DO182), Maryland Route 313 from Sharptown to Maryland Route 14 in Eldorado, Dorchester County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.

1991-92 Scientific Project Manager for the cultural resources plan for the proposed Route 23 traffic relief route SR 6023, Section S00. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 8-0.

1992 Project Manager, review and synthesis of archeological documentation, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Denver Service Center-Eastern Applied Archeology Center.

1992-1993 Associate Project Manager for data recovery at the Paddy's Alley and Cross Street Back Lot sites, Boston, Massachusetts. Timelines, Inc. and Bechtel/Parsons.

1993 Principal Archeologist for data recovery at the Mill Pond site, Boston, Massachusetts. Timelines, Inc. and Bechtel/Parsons.

1992-1993 Directed Phase I, Phase II, and Phase II archeological investigations of the South Mechanic Street site, Station Square project, Cumberland, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.

PUBLICATIONS

1975 Political Themes on Mesoamerican Monuments: A Case Study. American Antiquity 40:320-326.

1977 The Search for the Confederate Powder House: Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Research at Honey Springs, McIntosh County, Oklahoma. Oklahoma Historical Society Series in Anthropology No. 2.

1977 Settlement Patterns and Contract Archeology: An Eastern Oklahoma Example (senior author). In *Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management*. Edited by M. Schiffer and G. Gumerman, pp. 379-389. Academic Press, New York.

1978 Excavation in the Middle Classic Period at Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala. In *Teotihuacan and Kaminaljuyu, a Study in Culture Contact*. Edited by W. Sanders and J. Michels, pp. 1-204. Penn State University Press.

1983 The following sections of *The Copan Archaeological Project, Vols. I and II*. Secretary of Culture and Tourism, Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History, Tegucigalpa. (In Spanish)

The Graves (co-author).
Operations in the Great Plaza, Copan.
Structure 2 (senior author).
Excavations in the Great Plaza.
Structure 4 (senior author).
Excavations in the East Sector of the Great Plaza (co-author).
Summary and Conclusions, the Plaza Operations.
Structure 18, the Excavations (co-author).

1984 Regional Research Topics: Can Archaeologist Agree? (co-author). In *The 1983 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Proceedings*. Edited by June Evans, pp. 143-148.

1986 Construction Activity as a Measurement of Change: Excavations in the Main Plaza, Copan. In *The Southeast Mesoamerican Frontier: Problems and Prospects*. Edited by Ed Shortman and Pat Urban. University of Texas Press.

1986 Black Carib Settlement Patterns in Early 19th Century Honduras: The Search for a Livelihood (senior author). Studies in Third World Societies 35:403-429.

1987 Excavations in Group 3, Structures 223(operation VII) (senior author with Mary Spinks). In *Excavations in the Urban Area of Copan*. Edited by W. T. Sanders, Secretary of Culture and Tourism, Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History. Tegucogalpa. (In Spanish)

1990 Pottery and Pig's Feet: Space, Ethnicity, and Neighborhood in Washington, D.C. 1880-1940 (senior author with Amy Friedlander). *Historical Archaeology* 24(1):34-60.

In Press Neighborhoods and Household Types in Nineteenth-Century Washington, D.C.: Fannie Hill and Mary McNamara in Hooker's Division (senior author

with Donna J. Seifert). In *The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions*, edited by Paul Shackel and Barbara J. Little. Smithsonian Press, Washington, D.C.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Author or co-author of seventy-four (74) cultural resources reports.

REBECCA YAMIN
Principal Archeologist/Project Manager

EDUCATION

B.A.	University of Pennsylvania	Anthropology	1964
M.A.	New York University	Anthropology	1969
Ph.D.	New York University	Anthropology (Historical Archeology)	1988

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Dr. Yamin has 17 years of experience in conducting cultural resource investigations in the Northeast. She specializes in historical archeology, and her doctoral work focused on pre-Revolutionary trade networks in New Jersey. Dr. Yamin has directed all phases of cultural resources surveys and several data recovery projects. She also has considerable compliance and review experience, having assisted Federal Energy Regulatory Commission headquarters staff in satisfying agency obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Dr. Yamin maintains a professional interest in the interpretation of ongoing archeology programs for the public. She has designed museum exhibits, developed educational programs, and written short, non-technical reports, and has encouraged public participation in non-destructive situations. She is an accomplished technical editor and has included oral history programs in many of her projects.

KEY PROJECTS

1979	Ground penetrating radar survey, Raritan Landing, Piscataway, NJ, Middlesex County Sewerage Authority. Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office.
1979	Phase I and Phase II cultural resources surveys for the proposed alignment of Route I-195, Section 6C7A, 7B from west of Preventorium Road to the Route 38 Route 34 Interchange, Howell Township, Monmouth County, NJ, New Jersey Department of Transportation. Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office.
1980	Phase I and Phase II cultural resources surveys for the proposed Raritan Confluence Reservoir, NJ, New Jersey Institute of Technology. Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office.
1980	Data recovery, Raritan Landing, Piscataway, NJ, Middlesex County Sewerage Authority. Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office.

1984	Co-directed Phase Ib cultural resources survey, Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project, Staten Island, NY. Center for Building Conservation
1986	Co-directed Phase I cultural resources survey, Clay Pit Pond State Park Preserve, Staten Island, NY. New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
1987	Co-directed archeological resource planning for Conference House Park, Staten Island, New York. Park includes the Wards Point Archaeological District (a multi-component prehistoric cemetery and habitation area) and a national landmark historic house. Department of Parks and Recreation, City of New York.
1985-1987	Directed data recovery analysis, Sullivan Street archaeological project, Greenwich Village, NY. New York University Law School.
1987-1988	Directed archeological interpretation and education program for Morven landscape archaeology project, Princeton, NJ. New Jersey State Museum.
1989	Co-directed survey of potential historic period archeological sites in three townships in Monmouth County, NJ, Monmouth County Park System. Ebasco Environmental.
1989-1991	Directed data recovery and analysis of nineteenth century farmstead site in Fair Lawn, Bergen County, NJ, New Jersey Department of Transportation. Ebasco Environmental.
1990	Prepared evaluations of National Register eligibility for submerged shipwrecks located within the impact area associated with the Asbury Park to Manasquan, NJ segment of the beachfront erosion control project and evaluations of National Register eligibility for two shipwrecks within the Highland Beach to Sea Bright section of the beachfront erosion control project, Army Corps of Engineers, New York District. Ebasco Environmental under subcontract to Alpine Ocean Seismic Survey, Inc.
1991	Directed Phase Ib cultural resources investigation for West Trunk Sewer Line Interceptor, Bergen County, NJ, Borough of Parasmus. Ebasco Environmental.
1991	Directed Phase Ia and Phase Ib cultural resources investigation for Lumberville Wing Dam rehabilitation project, Bulls Island, NJ, New Jersey Water Supply Authority. Ebasco Environmental.
1992	Phase I and Phase II cultural resources investigations for Crown/Vista Energy project, West Deptford Township, Gloucester County, NJ. Ebasco Environmental.
1992	Visual impact analysis, Cobb County East-West connector environmental assessment in the area of the Concord Covered Bridge, Cobb County Department of Transportation. Ebasco Environmental.

1992	Directed archeological borings program on proposed site of Brooklyn Bus Garage, City of New York. Ebasco Environmental.
1992	Cultural resources investigation, wetlands replacement project, Newbold Island, Burlington County, NJ, PSE&G. Ebasco Environmental.
1992	Directed archeological investigations at Walnford, an eighteenth-nineteenth century milling community in Monmouth County, NJ. Rutgers University field school in historical archeology.
1992	Principal archeologist for Foley Square project in New York City including the Courthouse Block (historically part of Five Points) and non-cemetery features within the Broadway Block (site of the eighteenth century 'Negro Burying Ground'). General Services Administration, Region 2.
1992	Co-principal investigator for Phase II and III investigations at Station Square, Cumberland, Maryland. State Highway Administration, Maryland.

PUBLICATIONS

1988	*The Raritan Landing Traders: Local Trade in Pre-Revolutionary New Jersey.* Doctoral dissertation, New York University. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
1989	Squeezing Ceramics for More Than Their Worth: Boundary Maintenance at an Eighteenth Century Port in New Jersey. In *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 18, pp. 49-69.
1989	The Public and the Private Mr. Stockton-Morven's Commodore. In *The New Jersey Folk Society Review*, Vol. X, No. 2-3, Fall-Winter.
1991	Letter from Princeton: A Journey Through Time. In *Archaeology*, Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 46-49.
forthcoming	A "Museum in the Making" and Landscape Archaeology: The Morven Project. To be included in *Digging for the Truth*, John H. Jameson, editor.
forthcoming	Local Trade in Pre-Revolutionary New Jersey. To be included in the special edition of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* honoring Bert Salwen.
forthcoming	*Case Studies in Landscape Archaeology: Methods and Meanings* (co-editor). To be published by CRC Press, 1993.
forthcoming	Farmers and Gentlemen Farmers: The Nineteenth Century Suburban Landscape (with Sarah Bridges). To be included in *Case Studies in Landscape Archaeology: Methods and Meanings.*

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Author or co-author of over thirty (30) cultural resources reports and professional papers.

DANA B. HECK
Laboratory Supervisor
Assistant Archeologist

EDUCATION

B.A.	Miami University	Anthropology	1985

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Dana B. Heck is a graduate of Miami University. Ms. Heck has ten years of experience in North American archeology and has been involved in investigations ranging from the Late-Archaic through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates, she has participated in the survey and testing of a wide variety of sites in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. In addition, Ms. Heck has served as Laboratory Supervisor in the Alexandria office, supervising artifact processing and analysis as well as using ANCS to record data on National Park Service sites.

KEY PROJECTS

1987 Archeological Technician. Data recovery at Fort Union National Historic Site, North Dakota. National Park Service. Midwest Archeological Center.

1988 Archeological Technician. Laboratory Processing. Phase II archeological investigations of the site of the International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex. Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc.

1988 Archeological Technician. Laboratory Analysis. Archeological investigations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service. Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

1989 Archeological Technician. Laboratory Analysis. Phase III archeological investigations at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland. National Park Service. Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

1989 Archeological Technician. Laboratory Analysis. Phase III archeological investigations of the site of the International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex. Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc.

1991 Assistant Archeologist. Phase I archeological investigations at the Studio of the Caryatids, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish, New Hampshire. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

1992 Assistant Archeologist. Documentary Research for the Rehabilitation of the Thurmond Depot, and the Installation of a Visitors Center, New River Gorge National River, West Virginia. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

1992 Assistant Archeologist, Laboratory Director. Phase I, II and III archeological investigations for the Station Square Project, Canal Parkway Development Study, Cumberland Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Co-author of 12 (twelve) cultural resources reports.

LESLIE E. RAYMER
ARCHEOLOGIST/ETHNOBOTANIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

M.A., Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, 1990.
B.A., History, Furman University, 1980.

Areas of Specialization

Prehistoric Archeology of the Southeastern United States
Prehistoric Settlement-Subsistence Systems
Paleoethnobotany
Ceramic Analysis
Ethnoarcheology

Professional Memberships

Society for American Archeology
Southeastern Archeological Conference
Society for Ethnobiology

Professional Experience

1988-1992	Ethnobotanist, Archeologist, and Lab Director, New South Associates.
1990	Ethnobotanist, Law Environmental, Inc.
1990	Ethnobotanist, John Milner Associates.
1988	Laboratory Assistant, Garrow & Associates, Inc.
1987	Ethnobotanist, Laboratory Assistant, and Field Technician, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma Department of Transportation, and Oklahoma Conservation Commission.
1986-1987	Laboratory Assistant, Archaeological Assessments, Inc.
1986	Assistant Crew Chief, Oklahoma Archeological Survey.
1985-1986	Ethnobotanist, University of Oklahoma Ethnobotanical Laboratory.
1985-1986	Research Specialist, Oklahoma Archeological Survey.
1984-1985	Laboratory Assistant and Field Technician, Archaeological Assessments, Inc.
1984-1985	Field Technician, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma Conservation Commission, Oklahoma Department of Transportation, and Texas Historical Commission.
1984	Ethnobotanist, University of Oklahoma Ethnobotanical Laboratory.
1983-1984	Librarian and Laboratory Assistant, Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

1982	Research Assistant, University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology.
1982	Ethnobotanical Technician, University of Oklahoma Ethnobotanical Laboratory.
1978-1981	Student at various Archeological Field Schools in Georgia and Great Britain.

Reports

In Press — Appendix C. Identification of Wood Charcoal from 34LF350. In *Archeological Survey and Testing in the James Fork Watershed, LeFlore County, Oklahoma.* Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman.

In Press — Appendix D. Preserved Plant Remains, 1986 Testing. In *The Lee Creek Watershed, Sequoyah County Oklahoma: 1986 Limited Testing.* Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman.

1992 — *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Waterfall Site (I191-5-1), Greene County, New York.* New South Associates Technical Report 120. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 — Cantley, Charles E., Leslie E. Raymer, John S. Foss, and Linda Scott Cummings. *Data Recovery at Site 16VN794: Investigations into Site Formation Processes and the Cultural Sequence of West Central Louisiana*. DRAFT REPORT. New South Associates Technical Report 119. Report submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta.

1992 — Cable, John S., Leslie E. Raymer, and Cynthia L. Abrams. *Archeological Excavations at the Lake Acworth Site (9CO45): A Palisaded Mississippian Village in the Upper Piedmont of Northwest Georgia*. DRAFT REPORT. New South Associates Technical Report 117. Report prepared for Cobb County Board of Commissioners and Golf West Companies.

1992 — *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Murder Kill Site (I195-1/2-1), Greene County, New York.* New South Associates Technical Report 116. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Church Site (I273A-2-4), Fairfield County, Connecticut*. New South Associates Technical Report 115. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 Wheaton, Thomas R., Mary Beth Reed, John S. Cable, Theresa Hamby, and Leslie Raymer. *Archeological Site Testing of Willow Hall and Walnut Grove Plantations Francis Marion Forest* . DRAFT REPORT. New South Associates Technical Report 109. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests Cultural Resource Management Report 92-13. Report submitted to USDA-Forest Service, Francis Marion National Forest, McClellanville, South Carolina.

1992 *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Swamp Site (I272A-1-1), Fairfield County, Connecticut*. New South Associates Technical Report 106. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Bush Site (I195-1/2-1), Greene County, New York*. New South Associates Technical Report 100. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Deuel Hollow Site (I248-8-1), Dutchess County, New York*. New South Associates Technical Report 99. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 *Report on the Macroplant Remains from the 1991 Iroquois Gas Transmission System Data Recovery at the Hanover Road Site (I270A-2-1), Fairfield County, Connecticut*. New South Associates Technical Report 96. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 *The Analysis and Interpretation of Macroplant Remains from the Echo Valley Site (I271-2-1), Fairfield County, Connecticut* . New South Associates Technical Report 94. Report prepared for John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1991 Abbott, Lawrence E., and Leslie E. Raymer. *Testing and Evaluation of Archeological Sites 44FR8 and 44FR226, Philpott Reservoir, Franklin County, Virginia*. DRAFT REPORT. New South Associates Technical Report 76. Report submitted to the Wilmington District Corps of Engineers.

1991 Appendix B. Historic Period Macroplant Remains from 9Ri165, Augusta Riverfront Archeological Data Recovery Project, Georgia. In: *"And They Went Down Both into the Water" Archeological Data Recovery of the Riverfront Augusta Site, 9Ri165*, by J.W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reid, and David C. Marsh. DRAFT REPORT. New South Associates Technical Report 73. Report submitted to City of Augusta Office of Economic Development, Augusta, Georgia.

1991 Cantley, Charles E., Leslie E. Raymer, and Theresa Hamby. *Archeological Test Excavations at the Proposed Dry Boat Storage Facility and Archeological Survey of the Neal Road Extension Corridor, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 58. Report submitted to the Mobile District Corps of Engineers.

1991 Wheaton, Thomas, R., Jr. Mary Beth Reed, Theresa Hamby, and Leslie Raymer. *Archeological Site Testing of Three Historic Sites, Wambaw District, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 56. Report submitted to the USDA-Forest Service.

1991 Wheaton, Thomas R., Jr., Lawrence E. Abbott, Mary Beth Reed, Leslie Raymer, and Theresa Hamby. *Archeological Site Survey and Testing, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, Contract Number CX 5000-1-0001*. New South Associates Technical Report 55. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1991 Cable, John C. and Leslie E. Raymer (with contributions). *Archeological Test Excavations at the Lake Ackworth Site (9Co45) and the Butler Creek (9Co46) Sites: Two Prehistoric Settlements in the Piedmont Uplands, Allatoona Lake, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 54. Report submitted to the Mobile Corps of Engineers.

1991 Cable, John S., David R. Lawrence, and Leslie E. Raymer. *Archeological Test Excavations on the Northeastern Perimeter of the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 44. Report submitted to the USDA-Forest Service.

1991 Ethnobotanical and Special Analyses; Analysis of 9TP62 Macroplant Remains; Analysis of 9HE76 Macroplant Remains. In *Prehistory of the Middle Chattahoochee River Valley: Findings of the 1989-1990 West Point Lake Archeological Testing Project,* by Charles E. Cantley and J. W. Joseph. New South Associates Technical Report 32. Report prepared for the Mobile Corps of Engineers.

1990 The Form and Function of Subterranean Food Storage Structures: an Ethnoarcheological Study of the Social and Environmental Determinants of Pit Storage. MA Thesis, University of Oklahoma, Department of Anthropology.

1990 The Analysis and Interpretation of Macroplant Remains from the Phase III Data Recovery Program for the Proposed Falcon's Landing Retirement Community, Fort Washington, Maryland. Report prepared for John Milner Associates.

1990 The Analysis and Interpretation of Macroplant Remains from the Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland. Report prepared for John Milner Associates.

1990 Analysis and Interpretation of Archeobotanical Remains. In *Data Recovery at Site 31Am278: A Late Woodland Field Campsite Located in Alamance County, North Carolina,* by Charles E. Cantley. New South Associates Technical Report No. 21. Report prepared for the City of Graham, North Carolina.

1990 Wheaton, Thomas R., Mary Beth Reed, Rita Folse Elliott, Marc S. Frank, and Leslie E. Raymer. *James City, North Carolina, Archeological and Historical Study of an African American Urban Village.* New South Associates Technical Report No. 6. Report prepared for Bridge Pointe Development, Inc., New Bern, North Carolina.

1989 Macroplant Remains from the Eighteenth Century Orangerie at Drayton hall Plantation, South Carolina. In *Drayton Hall: Archeological Testing of the Orangerie,* by Thomas R. Wheaton. New South Associates Technical Report No. 11. Report prepared for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

1989 The Analysis and Interpretation of Macroplant Remains from Three Prehistoric Sites in the Lee Creek Valley, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. Report prepared for the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman, Oklahoma.

1988 Macroplant Remains from 34GV161, Garvin County, Oklahoma. Report prepared for the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, Norman, Oklahoma.

1986 Paul E. Minnis and Leslie E. Raymer. Appendix C. Macroplant Remains from Curecanti National Recreation Area. In *The Curecanti Archeological Project: 1981 Investigations in Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado.* Midwest Archeological Center, Occasional Papers in Anthropology 14.

1986 Leslie E. Raymer and Paul E. Minnis. *Ethnobotanical Relationships at Gran Quivera (LA 120), New Mexico.* Report No. 20. University of Oklahoma Ethnobotanical Laboratory, Norman.

1986 Leslie E. Raymer and Paul E. Minnis. Macroplant and Ethnobotanical Studies. In *Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of South Central Arizona: The Picacho Reservoir Archaic Project.* Anthropological Field Studies No. 13. Arizona State University.

1986 Paleo-Botanical Materials. In *Test Excavations at the Beech Creek Site, 3CO19, Columbia County, Arkansas.* Archaeological Assessments Report No. 50.

1985 Paul E. Minnis and Leslie E. Raymer. Macroplant Analysis. In *The Picacho Reservoir Archaic Project Annual Report, September 22, 1983 to September 30, 1984.* Arizona State University, OCRM Report No. 65.

1983 The Soapstone Quarry Debitage and Natural Soapstone Float from the Fork Creek Mountain Site (9DA18), Dekalb County, Georgia. Ms. on file, Georgia State University.

1983 Soapstone Bowl Production at the Fork Creek Mountain Site (9DA18), Dekalb County, Georgia. Ms. on file, Georgia State University.

1982 Paul E. Minnis, Daniel Swan, and Leslie E. Raymer. *Plant Remains from the Bent and Abajo de la Cruz Sites, Otero County, New Mexico.* University of Oklahoma Ethnobotanical Report No. 7.

Professional Papers

1992 Charles E. Cantley and Leslie E. Raymer. *Wetland Habitats: Social and Ecological Responses to the Environment by Early Southeastern Indians.* Paper presented at the Ethnobiology Conference, Washington, D.C., March 26, 1992.

1991 Charles E. Cantley and Leslie E. Raymer. *Wetland Habitats: Social and Ecological Responses to the Environment by Early Southeastern Indians.* Paper presented at the Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Conference, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, November 5, 1991.

1990 *The Form and Function of Subterranean Food Storage Structures: An Ethnoarcheological Study of the Social and Environmental Determinants of Pit Storage.* Paper presented at the 47th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, Alabama.

1988 *The Form and Function of Subterranean Food Storage Structures: A Cross-cultural Study of the Conditions Affecting Pit Storage in the Ethnographic Record.* Paper presented at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Phoenix, Arizona.

LISA D. O'STEEN
ZOOARCHEOLOGIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

M. A., Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1983.
B. A., Psychology and Anthropology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1976.

Professional Memberships

Society for Georgia Archaeology
Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists
Center for the Study of the First Americans
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society of Ethnobiology

Professional Experience (Faunal Analysis)

1990-1992 Analysis of historic fauna from urban and rural historic sites in Pennsylvania and Maryland. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Analysis of prehistoric fauna from Newton County, Georgia. Law Environmental, Kennesaw, Georgia.

Analysis of historic nineteenth-twentieth century historic fauna from Gwinnett County, Georgia (9GW144). Law Environmental, Kennesaw, Georgia.

1991 Analysis of prehistoric and historic fauna from Mt. Pleasant, an early French Huguenot site in Georgia. LAMAR Institute, Watkinsville, Georgia.

1989-1990 Analysis of fauna from dry, stratified prehistoric rockshelters in the Daniel Boone National Forest, eastern Kentucky. U. S. Forest Service, Stanton, Kentucky.

1986 GP-JO-05--Analysis of nineteenth-century historic fauna from Jones County, Georgia. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

38Su83--Analysis of prehistoric fauna from a Yadkin phase Woodland site in Sumter County, South Carolina, Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

1985 Oxon Hill Manor--Analysis of historic eighteenth-century fauna from Prince Georges County, Maryland, Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

9McI41, Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge, McIntosh County, Georgia--Analysis of fauna from Woodland and Mississippian features, Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

1984 46SU67, 72, and 182--Analysis of prehistoric and historic fauna in West Virginia, University of Kentucky Cultural Resources Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

9LE44, 50, 55, 9, and 70--Analysis of prehistoric fauna from Lee County, Kentucky, U. S. Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest, Stanton Ranger District, Stanton, Kentucky.

1983 38ED9--Analysis of prehistoric Late Archaic fauna from Edgefield County, South Carolina, U. S. Forest Service, Sumter National Forest, Greenwood Ranger District, Greenwood, South Carolina.

Nashville Convention Center Project--Analysis of historic nineteenth-century fauna, Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

40DV39--Analysis of prehistoric Mississippian fauna from Davidson County, Tennessee, Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

Forest Service sites BK121-124--Analysis of fauna from a French Huguenot plantation house (18th to early 19th century). U. S. Forest Service, Sumter National Forest, Greenwood Ranger District, Greenwood, South Carolina.

1982 40Sw71--Analysis of prehistoric fauna from Stewart County, Tennessee. Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee.

Santa Elena (38Bu162C)--Analysis of sixteenth-century Spanish fauna from Beaufort County, South Carolina. National Geographic Santa Elena Project, Laboratory of Zooarchaeology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Bourbon Field and North of the Shell Ring Drain--Analysis of fauna from two Mississippian shell middens on Sapelo Island, Georgia. Laboratory of Zooarchaeology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

1981 40Wg17--Analysis of fauna from a prehistoric Mississippian site in Washington County, Tennessee. Laboratory of Zooarchaeology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Research Reports

1992 Faunal Remains from 16PH49, The Philadelphia Gateway Project, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1992 Archeological Site Evaluation of 31CD274, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

1991 R. Ledbetter, Jerald and Lisa D. O'Steen. The Grayson Site, Phase III Investigations of 15CR73, Carter County, Kentucky. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

1991 Archaeological Testing of Five Sites in the Big Sinking Creek Oil Field, Lee County, Kentucky. U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest, Stanton, Kentucky.

1991 A Cultural Resource Survey of Sixteen Tracts in the Daniel Boone National Forest, McCreary County, Kentucky. U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Stanton, Kentucky.

1991 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Davenport Drop Zone, Fannin County, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Athens, Georgia.

1991 Faunal Remains from 9GW144. Law Environmental, Inc. Kennesaw, Georgia.

1991 Faunal Remains from the Mt. Pleasant site, 9EF169. LAMAR Institute, Watkinsville, Georgia.

1991 Analysis of Faunal Remains from an historic site in Maryland. John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1991 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Butler Creek Sewerline Extension. Law Environmental, Inc., Kennesaw, Georgia.

1990 A Cultural Resource Survey of Tracts in the Daniel Boone National Forest: McCreary, Leslie, Clay, Jackson, Menifee, and Rowan Counties, Kentucky. U.S. Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest, Stanton, Kentucky.

1989 O'Steen, Lisa D., Jeff Holland, and Johanna Thaxton. Historical Research for the Champlain Natural Gas Pipeline Route in Vermont, Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1988 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Fishprong Timber Sale, Compartment 105, Nantahala National Forest. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens.

1988 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Copper Creek, Hyatts Creek, Webb Mill Creek, and Eagle Fork Timber Sales, Compartments 15, 48, 51, 52, 113, and 114, Nantahala National Forest. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens.

1988 Management Summary, Testing of a Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina. South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, Columbia.

1987 O'Steen, Lisa D. and Stephen C. Bryne. Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Towne Lake Development Road, Cherokee County, Georgia. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 Literature and Research Review for the Proposed Champlain Gas Pipeline Corridor: Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 Elliot, Daniel T. and Lisa D. O'Steen. Archaeological Survey of the Ridgeway Mining Company Development Tract, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 O'Steen, Lisa D. and Daniel T. Elliott. Management Summary, Archaeological Survey of the Ridgeway Mining Company Development Tract, Areas B, C, and D, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 Management Summary, Archaeological Investigations on the Ridgeway Mining Company Development Tract, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 An Archaeological Records Check and Survey of a Tract near Corinth, Saratoga County, New York. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 Archaeological Testing at the Swancy Site, Atlanta Gas Light Proposed Pipeline Corridor, Gordon County, Georgia. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 An Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed Routes of the Eastern Charlotte Outer Loop, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1987 Archaeological Survey and Testing of Proposed Wake County Recreation Area, Blue Jay Point, Falls Lake, North Carolina. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1986 A Phase II Archaeological Records Search and Survey of a Proposed Kernersville, North Carolina Landfill Site. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1986 O'Steen, Lisa D., Mary Beth Reed, Elizabeth Jorgensen, and J. W. Joseph. CRM: Vogtle-Scherer Transmission Line, Wallace Dam to Plant Scherer Section, Cultural Property GP-JO-05 Data Recovery. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1986 CRM: Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann 500 KV Electric Transmission Line. GP-SN-03 Data Recovery. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1986 Faunal Analysis, In An Archaeological Study of 38Su83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Garrow & Associates, Inc. Authored by Dennis Blanton, Christopher Espenshade, and Paul Brockington.

1986 O'Steen, Lisa D. and Mary Beth Reed. CRM: Resource Inventory I and II - Barnett Shoals Project. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1986 Chapter VIII. Faunal Analysis, In I-95/MD 210/I-2905 Oxon Hill Manor Archaeological Site Mitigation Project - Volume 2. Final report prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. Garrow & Associates, Inc. Patrick Garrow and Thomas Wheaton, editors.

1985 Kathy Manning and Lisa D. O'Steen. CRM: Vogtle-Scherer 500 KV Electric Transmission Line - Wallace Dam to Plant Scherer Section Resource Evaluation and Data Recovery Planning--Cultural Properties GP-BL-01 and GP-JO-05. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1985 O'Steen, Lisa D. and Paul E. Brockington. CRM: Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann 500 KV Electric Transmission Line, GP-SN-12: Resource Testing and Data Recovery Planning. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1985 O'Steen, Lisa D. and Christopher Espenshade. CRM: Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann 500 KV Electric Transmission Line, GP-SN-03: Resource Testing and Data Recovery Planning. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

1985 R. Jerald Ledbetter and Lisa D. O'Steen. Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lumpkin-Louvale Transmission Line, Stewart County, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

1985 Braley, Chad O., Lisa D. O'Steen, and Irvy Quitmyer. Archaeological Investigations at 9Mc41, Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, McIntosh County, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

1985 Faunal Remains, In Archaeological Investigations at Green Sulphur Springs. University of Kentucky Cultural Resources Center, Lexington, Kentucky. Authored by Cecil R. Ison, Jimmy Railey, Gwynn Henderson, and Bet Ison. Report prepared for the West Virginia Department of Transportation.

1984 A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Sanitary Landfill Site, Irwin County, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

1984 Faunal Remains, In Archaeological Investigations at the Nashville Convention Center. Authored by Robert L. Jolley. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

1983 Faunal Remains, In Preliminary Investigations at Mims Point, Edgefield County, South Carolina. Authored by Daniel T. Elliott. U. S. Forest Service, Edgefield Ranger District, South Carolina.

1983 Faunal Remains, In Archaeological Testing at 40Dv39, The Brick Church Pike Mound Site. Authored by Robert L. Jolley. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

1979 Ledbetter, R. Jerald and Lisa D. O'Steen. An Archaeological Survey of Structure 9M, Cedar Creek Watershed, Coweta County, Georgia. Report on File, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Publications

1992 *PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Settlement along the Oconee Drainage* . Symposium on PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast.: A South Carolina Perspective. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia and University of Alabama Press, Birmingham (In Press).

1991 Ledbetter, R. Jerald and Lisa D. O'Steen. *The Grayson Site: Late Archaic and Late Woodland Occupations in the Little Sandy Drainage, Kentucky.* Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky (In Press).

1990 Anderson, David G., Jerald Ledbetter, and Lisa O'Steen. PaleoIndian Period Archaeology of Georgia. *Georgia Archaeological Research Design Paper No.* 6, *University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series No.* 28, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

1987 Anderson, David G., Jerald Ledbetter, Lisa O'Steen, Daniel T. Elliott, and Dennis Blanton. Recent PaleoIndian Research in Georgia. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 4:47-50.

1986 Anderson, David G., R. Jerald Ledbetter, Lisa D. O'Steen, Daniel T. Elliott, Dennis B. Blanton, Glen Hanson, and Frankie Snow. PaleoIndian and Early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A View from Georgia. *Papers of the Ocmulgee National Monument 50th Anniversary Conference, Macon, Georgia.*

1986 Jerald Ledbetter and Lisa D. O'Steen. Late Mississippian Settlement North of the Oconee Province. *The Profile* 54, Georgia Society of Archaeology.

1986 Anderson, David G., Lisa D. O'Steen, and R. Jerald Ledbetter. Georgia Paleo-Indian Recordation Project: Towards a Descriptive Inventory of Paleo-Indian Fluted and Lanceolate Projectile Points. *The Profile* 53, Georgia Society of Archaeology.

1986 Lisa D. O'Steen, R. Jerald Ledbetter, Daniel T. Elliott, and William W. Barker. Paleo-Indian Sites of the Inner Piedmont of Georgia: Observations of Settlement in the Oconee Watershed. *Early Georgia* 14 (1 and 2), Society for Georgia Archaeology.

1983 Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Wallace Reservoir: An Inner Piedmont Perspective. *Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No.* 25, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

1981 Ledbetter, R. Jerald, Stephen Kowalewski, and Lisa D. O'Steen. Chert of Southern Oconee County. *Early Georgia* 9(1-2).

Papers Presented

1991 PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Settlement along the Oconee Drainage. Symposium on PaleoIndian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast.: A South Carolina Perspective. South

Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1991 Ledbetter, R. Jerald and Lisa D. O'Steen. The Grayson Site: Late Archaic and Late Woodland Occupations in the Little Sandy Drainage, Kentucky. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

1987 Elliott, Daniel T. and Lisa D. O'Steen. The Anatomy of the Brier Creek Archaic. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina.

1986 Anderson, David G., R. Jerald Ledbetter, Lisa D. O'Steen, Daniel T. Elliott, Dennis B. Blanton, Glen Hanson, and Frankie Snow. PaleoIndian and Early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A View from Georgia. Paper presented at the Ocmulgee National Monument 50th Anniversary Conference, Macon, Georgia.

1986 Anderson, David G., Lisa D. O'Steen, and R. Jerald Ledbetter. The Georgia PaleoIndian Fluted and Lanceolate Point Recordation Project: Response to Date. Paper presented at the Fall Meeting, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

1983 O'Steen, Lisa D., Jerald Ledbetter, and Daniel T. Elliott. Paleo-Indian Sites of the Inner Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. 40th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, South Carolina.

1981 Reitz, Elizabeth J. and Lisa O'Steen. Fauna from four coastal Mississippian Sites. 38th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Asheville, North Carolina.

J. Patterson Park & Museum Library

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS • ARCHEOLOGISTS • PLANNERS