

APPENDIX I

ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND METHODS
TRANSLATIONS OF UTILIZED CODES

ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND METHODS

A. LABORATORY PROCESSING

All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger's laboratory in East Orange, New Jersey. In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil resealable plastic bags, within paper bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags, and this information was also written onto the paper bags. A catalog number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field, and this number appears with all of the provenience information. The catalog number is used to track artifact processing.

In the laboratory, provenience information on each artifact card and bag was checked against a master list of catalog numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at this time, and the artifact bags were sorted by catalog number for washing and analysis.

Historic artifacts were washed with a soft toothbrush, in de-ionized soap (Orvis) and water. Fragile or unstable artifacts, such as overglaze-decorated ceramics and some shell, were cleaned with a wet toothbrush, without immersion, or simply dry-brushed. Prehistoric lithics not chosen for blood residue analysis were washed in water, and prehistoric ceramics were simply dry-brushed with a soft-bristled paintbrush. All artifacts were laid out to air-dry, sorted by catalog number. Within each catalog number, the artifacts were separated into material classes for analysis: historic ceramics, tobacco pipes, curved (vessel) glass, small finds/architectural, faunal, floral, shell, prehistoric lithics, and prehistoric ceramics. Conservation of artifacts proceeded on an as-needed basis, following analysis.

After analysis, the artifacts were re-bagged into clean, 4-mil resealable plastic bags with air holes. An acid-free artifact card with provenience information and catalog number was included in the bags. Accession and catalog numbers were placed on the artifacts with India ink, on a base of Roplex mixed with water. The labels were then sealed with a top coat of PVA mixed with acetone. With the exception of architectural materials, all artifacts over one inch were labeled. The collection was prepared for curation according to the standards of the Delaware State Museum, which is the receiving institution for archaeological materials from DeIDOT sponsored excavations. The accession numbers for this collection are as follows: for Augustine Creek North (site number 7NC-G-144), Phase I is 95/0042, Phase II is 95/0070, and Phase III is 97/0009. For Augustine Creek South (site number 7NC-G-145), Phase I is 95/0043, Phase II is 95/007, and Phase III is 97/0010.

B. ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

The procedures used in analyzing and coding the ceramics from the Augustine Creek sites are discussed below. The attributes observed were recorded on analysis sheets as a series of codes

which were then entered into a computer database (R:BASE). A more complete discussion of the Ceramica coding system (*Ceramica*) can be found in Koldehoff (1992).

Different codes are used to record attribute states within each attribute group. The variables and the codes utilized are listed below, followed by their R:BASE code and a brief definition. Sherds were quantified by count and weight (grams). A discussion of the various attributes and their coding follows.

1. *Form*

Form refers to the portion of the vessel from which a sherd is derived—for example, rim, neck or base. This attribute is useful because it provides information on vessel morphology, which in turn may be used to infer vessel function.

Body (BOD) A fragment from the vessel body. Body fragments have concave interior and convex exterior surfaces.

2. *Temper*

Temper is the non-plastic material added to the clay matrix of a pot. It helps to inhibit crack initiation caused by shrinkage in an unfired vessel, and by mechanical stresses and thermal fluctuations (in cooking vessels) in a fired vessel.

Crushed Quartz (1.4) consists of angular and irregularly shaped quartz particles. The crushed quartz particles observed in this ceramic assemblage are sometimes quite large, >2 mm in their largest dimension.

Fine Sand (4.1) temper consists of sand particles less than 0.5 mm in diameter.

3. *Exterior/Interior Surface Treatment*

Surface treatments are usually the result of the techniques used during manufacture to build the walls of a clay vessel and to thin them. To a large extent, surface treatments are related to technological factors such as the intended function of the finished vessel or problems of efficiently welding the wet clay coils together. However, surface treatments may also be decorative.

Plain/Smoothed (PL). These surfaces have been smoothed to eradicate traces of tooling or paddling done during manufacture to weld coils together or to thin the walls of the vessel.

Eroded (ER). Surface not visible due to erosion. In these cases the temper is sticking up out of the eroded clay surface.

4. *Exterior/Interior Decoration*

This is the addition of decorative design to the wet clay using a variety of techniques such as incising, punctuation, or application of cord-wrapped tools. Usually designs are described as fully as possible in the Notes field.

None/Absent (0.0). There is no decoration present.

C. ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR LITHIC ARTIFACTS

The methods and procedures used to analyze the lithic artifacts from the project area are discussed below. As the lithic artifacts were analyzed, specific observations were recorded on analysis sheets as a series of codes; the codes were then entered into a computer database program (R:BASE). A more complete discussion of the coding system can be found in Taylor et al. (1996).

1. *Technological and Functional Analysis of Lithics*

The analytical approach to stone-tool production and use that was employed in this analysis can be described as technomorphological; that is, artifacts were grouped into general classes and then further divided into specific types based upon key morphological attributes, which are linked to or indicative of particular stone-tool production (reduction) strategies. Function was inferred from morphology as well as from use-wear. Surfaces and edges were examined for traces of use polish and damage with the unaided eye and with a 10X hand lens. A conservative approach to the identification of utilized and edge-retouched flakes was taken because a number of other factors can produce similar edge damage, such as the trampling of materials on living surfaces, spontaneous retouch during flake detachment, and trowel contact. Data derived from experimental and ethnoarchaeological research were relied upon in the identification and interpretation of artifact types. The works of Callahan (1979), Clark (1986), Crabtree (1972), Flenniken (1981), Gould (1980), and Parry (1987) were drawn upon most heavily.

Organized by general artifact *classes*, artifact *types* are listed below, followed by their R:BASE code and a brief definition. All types were quantified by both count and weight (grams). Also discussed below are the specific variables or attributes that were recorded and how they were coded.

a. *Debitage*

Debitage includes all types of chipped-stone refuse that bear no obvious traces of having been utilized or intentionally modified. There are two basic forms ofdebitage: flakes and shatter. Observations on raw material and cortex were recorded and are discussed later. The following descriptions are for thedebitage types identified, but not the full range of types described in Taylor et al. (1996).

Decortication Flakes (DF) are intact or nearly intact flakes with 50% or more cortex covering their dorsal surface. These are the first series of flakes detached during lithic reduction.

Early Reduction Flakes (ER) are intact or nearly intact flakes with less than 50% dorsal cortex, fewer than four dorsal flake scars, on the average, and irregularly shaped platforms with minimal faceting and lipping. Platform grinding is not always present. These flakes could have been detached from early-stage bifaces or cores of the freehand and bipolar types.

Biface Reduction Flakes (BF) are intact or nearly intact flakes with multiple overlapping dorsal flake scars and small elliptically shaped platforms with multiple facets. Platform grinding is usually present. Platforms are distinctive because they represent tiny slivers of what once was the edge of a biface. Biface reduction flakes are generated during the middle and late stages of biface reduction and also during biface maintenance (resharpening).

Flake Fragments (FF) are sections of flakes that are too fragmentary to be assigned to a particular flake type.

Block Shatter (BS) are angular or blocky fragments that do not possess platforms or bulbs. Generally the result of uncontrolled fracturing along inclusions or internal fracture planes, block shatter is most frequently produced during the early reduction of cores and bifaces. Block shatter is also common in bipolar reduction, and it is equivalent to Binford and Quimby's (1963) "primary shatter."

Indeterminate Flakes (IF) are flakes that cannot be assigned to a specific type because their surface has been damaged (e.g., pot lidding) or severely eroded (e.g., argillite debitage).

Pressure Flakes (PF) are made using a flaker. Because the force is applied by pressing and not striking, there are some morphological differences as compared with hard and soft hammer flakes. First, the platform is not a flat surface, but a slightly crushed edge. The edge grinding appears as the result of the edge preparation procedure.

b. Cores

Cores are cobbles or blocks of raw material that have had one or more flakes detached and that have not been shaped into tools or used extensively for tasks other than as a nucleus from which flakes have been struck. The types of cores identified are listed below, but do not represent the full range of types possible, as discussed in Taylor et al. (1996).

Freehand Cores (FC) are blocks or cobbles that have had flakes detached in multiple directions by holding the core in one hand and striking it with a hammerstone held in the other (Crabtree 1972). This procedure generates flakes that can be used as is for expedient tools or can be worked into formalized tools. Freehand percussion cores come in various shapes and sizes, depending upon the raw material form and degree of reduction.

Bipolar Cores (BC) are blocks or cobbles that have had flakes detached by direct hard-hammer percussion on an anvil: the core is placed on the anvil and struck vertically with a hammerstone (Crabtree 1972; Hayden 1980). Cores typically assume a tabular shape and exhibit heavy crushing and battering, and flake scars tend to run between areas of crushing and battering. Bipolar cores are normally smaller than freehand cores, because bipolar reduction is a technique for maximizing available raw materials. Most flakes that are detached are only suitable for expedient flake tools.

Tested Cobbles (TC) are unmodified cobbles, blocks, or nodules that have had a few flakes detached to examine raw-material quality.

Other Core Types (OC) are cores that do not easily fit into existing types, such as, for example, formalized blade cores. (The Notes field is used to record important attributes.)

c. Bifaces

A biface is a flake or cobble that has had multiple flakes removed from the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Bilateral symmetry and a lenticular cross section are common attributes; however, these attributes vary with the stages of production, as do thickness and uniformity of edges (Callahan 1979). Included in this artifact class are all hafted and unhafted bifaces that functioned as projectile points and/or knives, as well as bifacially worked drill bits and unfinished bifaces. Specific types of bifaces represented in the collection are described below.

Early-Stage Bifaces (EB) are cobbles, blocks, or large flakes that have had their edges bifacially trimmed and a few large reduction flakes detached. These bifacial blanks are equivalent to Callahan's Stage 2 bifaces (Callahan 1979). Because of their crude condition, these bifaces can be confused with freehand percussion cores and choppers.

Late-Stage Bifaces (LB) are basically finished bifaces; they are well thinned, symmetrical in outline and cross section, and edges are centered. Small areas of cortex may still exist on one or both faces. These bifacial preforms are analogous to Callahan's Stage 4 bifaces (Callahan 1979).

d. Unifaces

A uniface can be a formalized tool or an informal expedient tool. Formalized tools are fashioned from a flake by uniformly retouching its edges to create a specific working edge and a standardized shape. The two basic types of formal unifaces are endscrapers and sidescrapers. In the former, the working edge is transverse to the long axis of the tool; in the latter, the working edge (or edges) parallels the long axis of the tool. Utilized and edge-retouched flakes are informal expedient tools. They are flakes that were struck from a core or a biface and used to perform one or more tasks, with little or no prior modification. In some cases, it is difficult to distinguish intentional retouch from use damage.

Utilized Flakes (UF) are expedient tools that exhibit traces of use damage and/or polish on one or more edges. These flakes could have been detached from cores or bifaces.

e. Cobble Tools

Alluvial cobbles or slabs of bedrock were used for various tasks, with little or no prior modification. These simple tools were used as hammers, anvils, grinding stones, abraders, or for a combination of functions. Battered, crushed, pitted, and/or smooth surfaces identify these stones as tools.

Hammerstones (HS) are cobbles that show evidence of battering and crushing along their margins, indicating that they were intentionally used as percussors either for flaking siliceous materials or working other resistant materials.

f. Fire-Cracked Rock

Cracked rock includes all fragments of lithic debris that cannot be attributed to stone tool production. It may represent fire-cracked rock (FCR), i.e., cobbles and/or chunks of local bedrock that were used in heating and cooking activities.

2. Raw Material Analysis

Raw materials were identified on the basis of macroscopic characteristics: color, texture, hardness, and inclusions. Magnification with a 10X hand lens, and on occasion higher levels of magnification, was used to identify inclusions and to evaluate texture and structure.

Several raw material types were identified during the analysis. Each type is listed below, followed by its R:BASE code and a brief description of its physical properties and its availability.

Cortex was recorded for all chipped-stone artifacts with the following codes: A = absent, B = block, C = cobble cortex, and I = indeterminate cortex. Block cortex denotes lithic procurement from primary sources or outcrops, while cobble cortex denotes procurement from secondary sources (e.g., gravel bars). Generally, block cortex is rather coarse textured, while cobble cortex is smooth and often polished. However, some cobbles frequently contain internal fracture planes, and when exposed by knapping, can appear similar to block cortex. Cortex was coded as indeterminate when it was unclear whether the cortex exhibited on an artifact was cobble or block.

Chert (1.0) is cryptocrystalline quartz. Unlike vein quartz and rock quartz crystal, chert tends to occur within sedimentary rock formations. Most varieties of chert are amenable to flaking, because they are homogeneous or isotropic materials that fracture in a clear conchoidal pattern.

Jasper (2.0) is another form of cryptocrystalline quartz. The jasper recovered from the project area is fine-grained and tan to brown in color. There are several known sources of jasper in the Middle Atlantic region (Hatch and Miller 1985).

Quartz (5.0), formed from igneous magma and hydrothermal veins, is one of the most common minerals in the earth's crust. Quartz is fairly conducive to knapping, due to a conchoidal fracture pattern; however, it also usually possesses many fracture planes, causing a great deal of uncontrolled breakage during reduction. Its hardness also makes for difficult reduction, but is in turn an advantage for producing an edge that will hold up well during use.

Quartzite (6.0), like quartz, exhibits a conchoidal fracture pattern. Quartzite has been traditionally considered as metamorphosed sandstone. Heat and/or pressure transform the sandstone into a more homogeneous matrix, which more readily transmits fractures through individual sand grains rather than around them.

Chalcedony (7.0), like chert, is a form of cryptocrystalline quartz. For this study, the term chalcedony is applied to a specific type of fine-grained raw material. Its texture and fracture mechanics differ from the cherts in the assemblage, as does its coloration.

3. *Stylistic Analysis*

Only projectile points or hafted bifaces were stylistically analyzed. These artifacts were segregated into groups on the basis of shared attributes related to morphology (overall size and shape, blade and haft shape) and technology (production and resharpening methods, flaking patterns, presence or absence of haft grinding, and presence or absence of blade serration). It is important to stress that projectile points are formalized tools that were designed to be maintained and reused. As a consequence, their morphology is not static but dynamic, and attempts by archaeologists to construct meaningful typologies must take this fact into account. The effects of resharpening and recycling on projectile point morphology should not be underestimated, but at the same time, these factors do not negate the usefulness of hafted bifaces as "index fossils" of past cultures. Raw material was not considered a variable, except insofar as different materials may have affected morphology because of their varying fracture mechanics (see Callahan 1979). These groups were then compared to a literature review of existing point types, and types were assigned whenever possible. If a point did not fit into an established type it was classed as untyped and it was described in the Notes field.

4. *Comments*

A numeric code (whole numbers) was used to record a variety of comments, which can help to manipulate data. The only code used for this project was "6," which indicates Blood Residue Analysis. This code identifies the artifact as one which was left unwashed or was only drybrushed so that it can be tested for blood residue.

D. ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

A computerized data management system developed by Berger was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. The system is written on an IBM PC-XT using R:BASE System V, a relational database development package. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on

the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information. A second program added dates (when applicable) and translations for all artifact Type and Subtype codes. This system is used for coding all historic artifacts, including ceramics, glass, small finds/architectural, and smoking pipes. It is also used for coding faunal and floral materials, without regard for their origin in historic or prehistoric deposits.

Pattern (group and class) codes, based on form or material type, were automatically assigned by the computer to each artifact entry, although for non-kitchen-related ceramics, Pattern codes, based on identified forms, were entered by hand. The purpose of artifact pattern analysis is to organize an assemblage and provide a description of its contents. The pattern categories used follow the work of South (1977), as modified by Berger (1987).

Artifact Function codes were generated only for historic ceramics and glass. Functional analysis is used as a supplement to pattern analysis to examine the proportions of vessel functional categories within assemblages. The functional categories used follow Beidleman et al. (1983) and Klein and Garrow (1984), as modified by Berger (1987). Ceramic Function codes are linked to identified vessel forms and were entered into the system manually. The Function codes for glass, however, are linked to the Type/Subtype codes and were therefore assigned automatically by the computer.

Procedures for artifact analysis, including descriptions of the analytical fields (with all modifiers or variables [VAR]), are presented below.

1. Ceramic Methods of Analysis

The ceramic collections from the Augustine Creek North and South sites were analyzed using a standardized format developed by Berger. This format is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The ceramic tabulations for the majority of proveniences from these sites were performed at a Stage 1 level of analysis. However, the ceramic artifacts from Feature 1 at Augustine Creek North and Features 1 and 11 at Augustine Creek South received a Stage 2 analysis.

Stage 1 analysis provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, if present, makers' marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and description of decorative motifs. Stage 2 analysis includes the same data plus information about minimum numbers of vessels, crossmends, vessel completeness, and vessel wear patterns. The following are the variables used in the computer coding process.

Type/Subtype. The ceramic Type/Subtype is entered as a five-character alphanumeric code that consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always C, for Ceramic. The second letter

refers to general ware groups: E, for Coarse Earthenwares; R, for Refined Earthenwares; S, for Coarse Stonewares; F, for Refined Stonewares; P, for Porcelain; and O, for Other and Unidentified. The third letter refers to specific ware types: e.g., R, for Redware; W, for Whiteware; and L, for Gray Stoneware. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular decorative treatments or named types: e.g., CRP35 - Pearlware with Underglaze Blue Handpainted Decoration. Type/Subtype may have specific dates or may be descriptive and undated. Sources for the dates include, but are not limited to, Archer (1973), Archer and Morgan (1977), Denker and Denker (1985), Howard (1984), Ketchum (1983), Miller (1980, 1987, 1991), Noël Hume (1970), and South (1977).

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. The beginning and end dates were automatically assigned by the computer to each dated Type/Subtype. When more precise dates could be determined from makers' marks or particular decorations or forms, or when a generally undated type could be dated, this field was filled in on the coding sheet and the more specific dates were entered into the computer.

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). The Maker's Mark field is used to record the actual marks seen on sherds.

MNV. The Minimum Number of Vessels field is filled in if a sherd(s) has been assigned an MNV, and is used only with Stage 2 analysis. MNVs were first assigned to all vessels given a vessel number (see below). Then rim sherds were examined and MNVs were assigned based on mutually exclusive ware types, forms, and decorations. Next, base sherds were inspected to find those that could not be matched with any rims; then the same was done for body sherds. MNVs were assigned without regard to vessel completeness (vessel completeness is noted in VAR 6).

Vessel Number (VAR 2). During Stage 2 analysis, numbers were assigned consecutively, beginning with 1, to those sherds that either crossmend or that represent more than 10% of a vessel. Where crossmends occurred between two or more proveniences, their locations were noted and the mending sherds were given the same Vessel Number. This enabled the computer to track all mending sherds. This field does not supersede the MNV field but instead provides a convenient way to discuss those vessels that will probably be most useful for addressing project research questions. The vessels from Features 1 at both sites were given the suffix A and the vessels from Feature 11 at Augustine Creek South were given the suffix B.

Wear (VAR 3). This variable is used only for those sherds assigned a Vessel Number; it is designed to note both the amount and location of abrasions, cuts, nicks, etc., on a vessel. At the simplest level, lack of wear can help identify commercial deposits (Geismar 1983), but the location and amount of wear can also provide information about the actual utilization of vessels (Griffiths 1978).

Decoration/Motif (VAR 4). This field includes descriptions of decorative motifs (e.g., Floral), and general descriptions (e.g., Glazed Interior Only).

Form (VAR 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as Body - General, are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. Definitions of forms are based, for the most part, on Beaudry et al. (1983), Greer (1981), Ketchum (1983), and Towner (1963).

Percentage Complete (VAR 6). This variable is used only for those sherds assigned a Vessel Number (other MNVs, since they do not have a Vessel Number, are automatically known to be under 10% complete). The Percentage Complete coding aids in the identification of different types of deposits by monitoring artifact fragmentation.

Part (VAR 7). This field is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present. For example, a 1 in this field indicates that this ceramic piece is a body sherd. This field is not used when vessel part information is already noted in the Form field.

Color (VAR 9). This is a supplemental field that is designed to provide information about the color of a decoration or glaze; it is used only when color is not part of the information contained in the Type/Subtype or Decoration/Motif fields.

Function. This field refers to the following general functional categories: Teawares; Tablewares; Beverage (Non-Tea); Food Preparation; Food Storage; Hygiene; Household Furnishings; Toys; Miscellaneous (flowerpots, ink bottles, etc.); Multifunctional; Pharmaceutical; Crucibles; Bottles; Kiln-Related Artifacts; and Unidentifiable Fragments.

Pattern. The Pattern (Group and Class) codes are based on the system developed by South (1977) but differ from South in that they are dependent upon identifiable vessel forms. The majority of ceramic sherds are assigned the code 101 (Kitchen-Related Ceramics) but some sherds are assigned other codes: for instance, chamber pots are pattern code 643 (Personal-Hygiene).

Comments. The Comments code is numerical and refers to information not covered in the other fields. A common entry in this field is 99, which translates as “Burned.”

Notes. The Notes field allows for individual, written comments applicable to a specific entry. In general, notes were used to describe particulars of decorative motifs or unusual characteristics, or to record bibliographic references used for identification or dating.

2. *Glass Methods of Analysis*

The glass artifacts from the sites were broken down, for analytical purposes, into three functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, and Other use-categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural Materials, discussed below.

Identification and tabulation of the glass proceeded according to both Stage 1 and Stage 2 levels of analysis. Stage 1 analysis was conducted on all materials from the Augustine Creek North Site as well as on all materials from Features 2, 13, and 31 and all non-feature contexts at Augustine Creek South. This involved, in addition to type/subtype and count designations, the recordation of dates, if applicable, and select descriptive attributes of the sherds (e.g., color, finish/rim and base type, manufacturing technique, motif, embossment, wear, and maker's mark). Stage 2 analysis was conducted on the glass from Features 1, 11, and 28A at the Augustine Creek South Site. This involved the recordation of all attributes described above as well as two sets of analytical data: minimum number of vessels (MNVs) and Vessel Number. The glass analysis utilized the typology and attribute list designed by Berger for all its projects. In addition to catalog and provenience information, a total of 15 (for Stage 1) and 17 (for Stage 2) fields of discrete glass data (including comments and notes) were available for recordation on the computer data entry sheets.

As previously stated, Pattern (group and class) and Function codes for glass were assigned automatically by the computer, based on the type/subtype entered for each artifact. The only category of glass which did not receive a function designation was totally unidentified glass. A brief description of coding procedures follows.

Type/Subtype. Tabulation of the glass proceeded according to artifact codes determined by function (type) and form (subtype). Codes are alphanumeric and consist of three letters and a two-digit number. The first letter, G, standard for all codes, denotes the artifact as Glass. The second letter denotes the general functional category in which the artifact falls: B, for Bottle; T, for Table; and O, for Other glass. The third letter denotes specific function, e.g., A, for Alcohol, under the general Bottle heading; T, for Tumbler, under the general Table heading; and U, for Unidentified, under the general Other heading. The two-digit number completes the identification and denotes vessel form: e.g., GBA01 - Wine Bottle; GTT41 - Tumbler/Paneled; and GOU01 - Total Unidentified Glass.

All artifacts identified as to specific function and form were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered are indicated by the coding of the appropriate field(s), e.g., base or finish. Complete and fragmented bases, finishes, rims, and body sherds for which specific functional forms could not be identified were accommodated under unidentified, miscellaneous, or fragment categories. Non-form-specific vessels and sherds were coded as above, when appropriate, or under expanded codes such as Wine/Liquor Bottle.

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dating of the glass artifacts proceeded according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture, such as finish treatments, tooling methods, emponing techniques, mold markings, datable bottle embossments and makers' marks, and various stylistic elements associated with certain tablewares. When applicable, both a beginning and end date of manufacture were recorded. In instances where no end date of manufacture was available, just the beginning date or the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for the artifact was recorded. Sources used for glass dating

include Haynes (1959), Jones (1986), Jones and Sullivan (1985), Kovel and Kovel (1986), Munsey (1970), Noël Hume (1970), and Spillman (1981).

Color (VAR 6). In general, color was assigned to glass artifacts purely for descriptive purposes and was broadly defined for this collection. All shades of olive green, for example, were coded under Light Olive/Dark Olive Green. The exception is the color amethyst-tinted (or solarized), which is temporally diagnostic. The code Unidentified was used to denote glass color which was obscured, for example, by burning or devitrification.

Finish (VAR 8). Finish and rim types in the collection fell within the One-part (100s) and Two-part (200s) categories. Coded descriptions relate, for the most part, to the shape (in side profile) of the element(s) comprising each finish. The common name “Screw” was used when appropriate. Fragmented finishes with two elements, but unassignable to specific types, were coded Unidentified/Two-part. Fragmented finishes with an unknown number of elements were coded Unidentified/Partial (Number of Parts Unknown). A specialized analysis was undertaken for the wine/liquor finishes in the collection. The type code # 296 was utilized to include this finish type in the comparative typology established by Berger for all DeIDOT sites. Some wine/liquor finishes were coded “See Description in Notes/Two-part” and described in detail in the Notes field (see below).

Base (VAR 7). The majority of coded base types in the collection indicate the marks on the basal surfaces of glassware. Machine-made basal markings were also coded. Base fragments which could not be associated with a diagnostic piece were coded as Unidentified.

Manufacturing Technique (VAR 5). Manufacturing technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes on the basal surfaces and over the finishes and rims) of completed glassware. Mold-blown (Mold Type Indeterminate) was used to describe vessels for which a specific mold type could not be discerned. The code Unidentified was used to denote a totally unidentifiable manufacturing technique.

Motif (VAR 4). The motif codes assigned to the glass artifacts in the collection refer to the decorative patterns (general to specific) evidenced. The code Unidentified was used to denote partial patterns which could not be identified fully.

Wear (VAR 3). The code Melted/Burned was used to denote glass artifacts showing evidence of having been subjected to fire.

Embossment (VAR 11). Complete lettered embossments in collections—either evidenced or researched in their entirety—would normally be assigned a number and recorded as encountered. Only incomplete embossments, however, which could not be identified in their entirety were encountered in this collection. These were coded Unidentified/Partial, with either “illegible” or the legible portions, if any, written out in the Notes field (see below).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks, most often found on the basal surfaces of bottles, would also normally be recorded as encountered. Each new mark—most often in the form of a graphic design, initials, or a combination of both—would be drawn and then assigned a number identifying the company of origin. Only unidentified makers' marks, however, were encountered in this collection.

MNV. As previously stated, minimum number of vessel counts were generated in the Stage 2 tabulation phase for the Features 1, 11, and 28A assemblages from the Augustine Creek South Site.

For the majority of glass forms, MNVs were primarily defined (in addition to intact and near or totally reconstructed vessels) by counting the number of bases in the feature assemblages. Fragments were grouped by form, color, and pontil type (when evidenced), and mended to the fullest extent possible within each provenience. Crossmends were first made between all proveniences in a given feature and then systematically attempted between proveniences of the select other features. This was done to decrease the chance of multiple counting of vessels that may have had their bases crossing more than one level or stratum in a given feature or more than one level or stratum between features. An MNV of "one" was assigned to each intact and reconstructed vessel and complete base, if any. As a general rule, single fragments and those mending to form only a partial base were assigned an MNV of "one" if the base type could be discerned or 50% of the base could be reconstructed. When a base crossmended between two or more proveniences, the MNV was assigned to the stratum and level containing the greatest number of fragments, or, when the number of fragments was equal, to the stratigraphically lower context.

In several instances, an MNV of "one" was assigned to a base fragment when it was determined, by visual inspection, to be unique. Similarly, the absence of vessel bases or a lower ratio of bases to other vessel parts required an alternate approach to MNV determination based on uniqueness. For instance, MNVs for the wine glasses in the collection were defined by counting the number of unique stems. In other cases, MNV counts were variously scored with finishes, rims, and/or body sherds on the basis of unique type, motif/pattern, color, etc. The procedures described above for mending, crossmending, and MNV provenience assignment remained constant regardless of the various criteria used.

Vessel Number. Vessel Numbers were generated in the Stage 2 tabulation phase. Where crossmends occurred between two or more proveniences, their locations were noted and the mending sherds were given the same Vessel Number. This enabled the computer to track all mending sherds. The sequence of Vessel Numbers for the Feature 11 glass materials from the Augustine Creek South site begins with 1. The single-letter suffix "B" was assigned to facilitate identification of crossmends within the feature.

Comments. Numerical Comment codes were utilized to convey common descriptive or explanatory data not covered in the standard coded fields. The coded information recorded in this field specifically for glass (codes 21 and higher) included, for example, Thin-walled, Straight-sided, and Devitrified.

Notes. For the most part, notes were entered into the glass database to record additional descriptive information for vessels and sherds, to record partial embossments, and to document dating references.

3. *Pipes Methods of Analysis*

Pipes were tabulated by morphological type, decorative motif, maker's mark, use-wear, and stem bore diameter. The analysis is designed to describe the pipes and generate dates, whenever possible. For this project, pipes were tabulated at a Stage 1 level of analysis, which includes the following variables.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code for pipes is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first two letters are always PT, indicating "Pipes - Tobacco." The third letter identifies the artifact as a stem (S), or a general white clay bowl (E). The Subtype further defines the artifact. A numerical code is used to indicate specific bowl shapes and date ranges, when known (e.g., "Oswald Type 8b, 1680-1720"), or stem characteristics (e.g., "measurable mouthpiece").

Count. The number of pipe fragments was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for pipes are generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype, if datable pipes are present. When a specific manufacturing range for an individual pipe could be determined, the date was coded and recorded. Sources used include, but are not limited to, Noël Hume (1970), Oswald (1961) and Walker (1977, 1983).

Maker's Mark/Decoration (VAR 1). This field was used to describe the makers' marks (e.g., "I/W") found on bowls and stems.

Decoration (VAR 4). This field is used to describe decorative motifs. Decorative motifs on pipes are often part of makers' marks (or vice versa) and it is sometimes difficult to separate the two. Thus there is some overlap between VAR 1 and VAR 4 in the pipes coding system.

Use (VAR 3). This modifier describes the types of evidence of use found on the pipes, including bite marks, discoloration from heat, whittling of mouthpieces, water wear, and anomalies caused by the manufacturing process.

Bore Diameter (VAR 9). The bore diameters of stems were measured in sixty-fourths of an inch, using a set of drill bits ranging from 4/64-inch to 9/64-inch. This measurement was recorded simply as the numerator (e.g., 4/64-inch bores were recorded as 4).

Origin (VAR 10). This field is used to identify place of manufacture; it is based primarily upon makers' marks but can include bowl morphology and motif, or a combination thereof.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information.

Notes. This is a write-in field used to record additional information, such as references employed in identification, tentative dates, or stratigraphic associations.

4. *Small Finds/Architectural Methods of Analysis*

The small finds/architectural materials received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by Berger, based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977). The Stage 1 coding system allows for a maximum of 14 fields of information for each artifact. At a minimum, each artifact was identified by its group and class, material type, and characteristic, and received a count or weight. For certain artifact types, additional descriptive information, such as weight and color, was coded. The remaining fields of information were used only if further information was provided by the artifact. Pattern (group and class) codes were automatically assigned by the program. Following is a brief description of coding procedures.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always S, for Small Finds/Architectural; the second letter denotes Group (e.g., A, for Architecture); and the third letter denotes a class within a group (e.g., F, for Fasteners). The numerical Subtype code denotes the specific artifact type: e.g., SAF03 - "Modern" Machine-Cut Nail.

Count. All artifacts, except heating byproducts, were counted and the total entered in this field.

Weight. Weights were recorded for window glass, brick, mortar, and heating byproducts.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for certain artifacts were generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype. Other dates are hand-entered into the computer based on artifact characteristics. References used for dating of the artifacts included Abbitt (1973), Friedberg (1989), Hogg (1985), Munsey (1970), Nelson (1968), Noël Hume (1970), and Pepper (1971).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks seen on the artifacts were recorded.

Material (VAR 3). The material composition of each artifact was determined and recorded.

Decoration (VAR 4). Any decorative characteristic not related to the form or manufacture of an artifact was described.

Characteristic (VAR 5). A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field. If no diagnostic attribute was evident, the artifact was simply described as being whole or fragmented.

Color (VAR 6). Color was recorded for window glass and for some artifacts, such as button inlays.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information. For example, the comment 99 translates as “Burned.”

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

5. *Floral Methods of Analysis*

The floral material received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by Berger. This level of analysis allows for identification of species, element, and any modifications to the specimen (such as burning). Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative floral type collection.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always F, which indicates Floral; the second letter denotes the subclass, and the third letter distinguishes the family. The numerical designation indicates the species.

Count. The Count indicates the total number of fragments.

Element (VAR 5). This field indicates the element present: e.g., 05 - pit.

Completeness (VAR 6). This field indicates whether the specimen was whole or fragmentary.

6. *Faunal Methods of Analysis*

The faunal material received an intensive (or Stage 2) level of analysis. At this level of analysis bone from each provenience was sorted by class and identified by species or size-range category and by skeletal element. Age at death was noted where appropriate based on epiphyseal fusion rates and tooth eruption rates (Schmid 1972). Butcher cuts were identified and recorded through the use of illustrations (Lyman 1977; Pipes 1995). Apparent modifications were recorded, including cut marks, burning, gnaw marks, and weathering. Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative skeletal collection and the use of reference materials, including, but not limited to, Brown and Gustafson (1979), Cannon (1987), Cornwall (1956), Gilbert (1973), Olsen (1964, 1968, 1979), Schmid (1972), and Sobolik and Steele (1996). The variables used in the database are described below and in the Translations of Utilized Codes.

Type/Subtype. Bone specimens were identified by species, if possible, size range category, or class.

Total Number of Fragments (TNF). All bone received a TNF count. This count is used to quantify all fragments that mend to the same specimen and that received an MNU (see below) count, or to quantify a batch of unrelated fragments that do not received an adjusted count or MNU.

Minimum Number of Units (MNU). The MNU is an adjusted bone count based on obvious mends of specimens within a provenience. It reduces the TNF count by quantifying mended fragments of bone. The application of the MNU count is therefore restricted to identified skeletal elements and articulations. It is not used on mended fragments that cannot be identified by skeletal element. The type of MNU quantified is described by the MNU Adjective (described below). For example, if a provenience had 10 fragments of a sheep ulna that mended together, the TNF count would equal 10, the adjusted MNU count would equal 1, and the MNU type would be MNE for skeletal element. However, if that specimen had in fact been butchered, then the MNU type would be MNC for butchered cut (see Translations of Utilized Codes).

MNU Adjective (VAR 10). The MNU adjective describes the type of MNU quantified. The types of MNU adjective are listed in the Translations of Utilized codes.

Skeletal Element (VAR 5). Specimens were identified by skeletal element when possible, or by general descriptors, such as “longbone,” when not possible.

Part (VAR 6). The presenting part of a bone was indicated, such as whole, fragmentary, butchered section, epiphysis, etc.

Age (VAR 4). The age at death was determined for specimens exhibiting fused/unfused epiphyses, tooth eruptions, or articulated joints with multiple epiphyseal rates. The age at death given is for the skeletal element in most cases and should not be confused with specific age at death for individual animals.

Illustrated Meat Cut (VAR 3). Meat cuts were identified and recorded using illustrations. Specific cut illustrations for sheep, pig, and cattle are presented in the Translations of Utilized Codes section (below). These cuts correspond to Figures 1-4 (also presented in the Translations of Utilized Codes section), which indicate how carcasses are reduced.

Cut Mark (VAR 1). Cut marks were described in terms of the type of tool used to produce the cut.

Heat Exposure (VAR 7). Heat modifications were identified by type.

Gnaw Marks (VAR 8). Gnaw marks were identified by type of tooth mark.

Weathering (VAR 9). Weathering was recorded, and included staining caused by contact with both organic materials and inorganic materials, in particular metals.

Notes. This field was used to write in additional information not accommodated in the variable fields.

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TRANSLATIONS OF UTILIZED CODES

CERAMICS TYPOLOGY

EARTHENWARES

		Beg. Date - End Date
<u>Red Bodied</u>		
CER01	Unglazed	Other Dates
CER02	Clear Glaze	Other Dates
CER03	Yellow Brown to Brown Glaze	Undated
CER04	Dark Brown to Black Glaze	Undated
CER05	Green Glaze	Undated
CER06	Green/Ginger Glaze	Undated
CER07	Clear Glaze with Dark Brown Mottling	Undated
CER08	Clear Glaze with Dark Brown Decoration	Undated
CER09	Yellow to Brown Glaze with Dark Brown Mottling	Other Dates
CER10	Yellow to Brown Glaze with Dark Brown Decoration	Undated
CER11	Yellow to Brown Glaze with Green Mottling	Undated
CER50	Streaked Body Yellow/Brown Glaze	Other Dates
CER51	Streaked Body Brown/Black Glaze	Other Dates
CER60	Black Glaze	Other Dates
CER61	Dark Brown Glaze	Other Dates
CER62	Brown Glaze	Other Dates
CER63	Light Brown Glaze	Other Dates
CER64	Olive Glaze	Other Dates
CER67	Dark Brown Exterior, Light Brown to Brown Interior	Other Dates
CER97	Burned - Glaze Unidentified	Undated
CER98	Redware - Other	Undated
<u>Red Bodied Slipware</u>		
CES02	Trailed - General	1670-1850
CES03	Trailed with Green Spatters/Blotches	1670-1850
CES06	Trailed - Simple Raised Design	1670-1850
CES08	Trailed - Lettered Design	1670-1850
CES10	Combed	1670-1850
CES25	Sgraffito General	Other Dates
CES30	Green Glaze over White Slip	1625-1725
CES35	Both Dark and White Slips	1670-1850
CES36	Light Slip under Yellow Glaze Both Surfaces	1670-1850
CES37	Light Slip and Yellow Glaze Interior, Exterior Unglazed	1670-1850
CES38	Light Slip Interior, Yellow Glaze Both Surfaces	1670-1850
CES39	White Slip Interior with Dark Brown Splotches	1670-1850
CES50	General Non-trailed Slip Decorated	1670-1850
CES70	"Philadelphia" Style - Petaled	1740-1760
CES98	Red Bodied Slipware - Other	Undated

EARTHENWARES

		Beg. Date - End Date
<u>Buff/White Bodied</u>		
CEH01	Unglazed	Undated
CEH30	Green Glaze	Undated
CEH50	Mottled Brown Glaze	Undated
<u>Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware</u>		
CEU10	Buff/Yellow Bodied Lead Glazed	1670-1795
CEU21	Combed Lines	1670-1795
CEU22	Dot	1670-1795
CEU23	Trailed	1670-1795
CEU25	Dot and Combed	1670-1795
CEU30	Reverse Colors	1670-1795
CEU35	Bat Molded	1670-1795
CEU40	Swirled Slips	1670-1795
CEU50	Overall Red Slip	1670-1795
CEU98	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware - Other	Undated
<u>Delftware</u>		
CRD01	Body Fragments without Glaze	1625-1800
CRD10	White Glaze	1640-1800
CRD11	White Glaze with Blue Decoration - General	1640-1800
CRD13	White Glaze with Blue Decoration - 18th c.	1700-1800
CRD14	White Glaze with Purple Decoration	1640-1800
CRD17	White Glaze with Polychrome Decoration	1675-1800
CRD20	Blue Glaze	1680-1800
CRD21	Blue Glaze with Blue Decoration	1680-1800
<u>Creamware</u>		
CRC02	Plain	1762-1820
CRC25	Embossed Body	1762-1820
CRC30	Overglaze Handpainted - Monochrome	1765-1810
CRC80	Green Glaze	1759-1775(83)
CRC91	Clouded Glaze	1740-1770
CRC93	Vegetable/Fruit Shapes	1750-1800
<u>Whiteware</u>		
CRW02	Plain	1815-Present
CRW60	Dipped - General	1815-1900
<u>Pearlware</u>		
CRP02	Plain	1775-1840
CRP11	Shell Edge - Green	1775-1840
CRP35	Underglaze Blue Handpainted	1775-1820
CRP36	Underglaze Polychrome Handpainted	1795-1825
CRP60	Dipped - General	1790-1890

EARTHENWARES (continued)

		Beg. Date - End Date
<u>Ironstone</u>		
CR120	Embossed Rim	1840-Present
<u>Yellowware</u>		
CRY76	Rockingham Type Glaze	1812-1920
<u>Other Refined Earthenwares</u>		
CRK10	"Midlands Mottled"	1680-1750
CRK50	Red Bodied Engine Turned - Unglazed	1763-1820
CRK51	Red Bodied Engine Turned - Lead Glazed	1763-1820
CRK52	Thin Red Body - Clear Glaze	Undated
CRK54	Thin Red Body - Black Glaze	Undated
CRK55	Astbury Type	1725-1750
CRK56	Thin Red Body - Dark Brown Glaze	Undated
CRK98	Other Refined Earthenwares	Other Dates
<u>Other Earthenwares</u>		
COZ06	Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Undated

STONEWARES

White Salt Glazed

CFT02	Plain	1720-1805
CFT10	Mold Decorated Other than Plates	1740-1765
CFT16	Plates - Molded/Slip Cast Decoration	1740-1775
CFT20	Slip - Dipped	1715-1775
CFT30	Scratch Blue	1744-1775
CFT40	Handpainted	1740-1780

Brown Stonewares

CFB51	Fulham Type Mugs	1690-1775(83)
CFB55	Miscellaneous "British Brown"	1690-1775(83)
CFB66	Nottingham Type	1700-1810

Gray Stonewares

CSL02	Plain Gray Salt Glazed	Undated
CSL03	Gray Salt Glazed with Handpainted Decoration	Undated
CSL21	Miscellaneous Brown Slip	Undated
CFL50	Westerwald - Sprigged & Incised	1620-1750
CFL51	Westerwald - Incised Only	1675-1775
CFL52	Westerwald - General	1620-1775
CFL55	Salt Glazed Stoneware - Locally-made, Westerwald Style	1720-1850

PORCELAIN

Oriental Porcelain

		Beg. Date - End Date
CPP02	Plain	Undated
CPP10	Underglaze Blue - Miscellaneous	Undated
CPP15	Underglaze Blue - Other	Other Dates
CPP30	Overglaze Decorated - Miscellaneous	Undated

CERAMICS MODIFIERS

MAKERS' MARKS (VAR 1)

19 See Written Comments

WEAR (VAR 3)

1 Some wear on face/interior
2 Heavy wear on face/interior
3 Some wear along the rim
5 Some wear on foot ring
6 Heavy wear on foot ring
8 Many stir marks
9 Light wear on face/interior
11 Some wear on face and some wear on foot ring
12 Heavy wear on exterior
75 No wear apparent
99 Unidentifiable

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4)

001 Undecorated Sherd That Was Probably Part of a Decorated Vessel
019 See Written Comments
065 Powder
100 General Floral
101 Large Scale Floral
105 Design Unknown, Brown or Black Line Around Rim
200 Chinoiserie - General
202 Chinoiserie - Floral
204 Chinoiserie - Waterscape
288 Design within Concentric Circles
551 Bands & Stripes
600 Incised Floral - Blue
603 Incised Geometric - Blue
610 Misc. Incised - Blue
615 Incised/Banded (annular)
616 Reeded
617 Cordoned

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4) (continued)

626	Brown Line Around Rim
627	Brown Slipped, Exterior Only
629	Mottled Ferruginous Slip Exterior, Pink/Brown Slip Interior
630	Miscellaneous Floral
641	Sprigged Circular Medallions with Floral Centers
645	Incised Chevrons
646	Incised Chevrons and Floral
662	Blue Spots in Glaze
685	Brown Slip Interior Only
750	Glazed Interior Only
751	Glazed Interior, Swipes of Glaze on Exterior
752	Glazed Both Surfaces
753	Glazed Interior, Exterior Spalled
754	Glazed Exterior, Interior Spalled
755	Glazed Interior, Gray Exterior
756	Glazed Exterior, Dry Interior
758	Unglazed Exterior, Interior Spalled
759	Both Surfaces Spalled
760	Philadelphia Style - Single Dark Brown/Blue Glaze
763	Philadelphia Style - Double Clear/Brown Glaze
780	Single Lustrous Glaze
781	Double Lustrous Glaze
800	Multiple Wavy Lines
802	Multiple Concentric Circles
803	Combed/Feathered
804	Swirled Slips
805	Pie Crust Edge
810	Unidentified Trailed Slip Design
811	Single Slip Line
814	More than three, see written comments
815	Striped and Clouded
816	Marbleized
825	Combo. Wavy & Straight Lines
835	Petaled
904	Dot/Diaper/Basket
933	Crabstock
999	Insufficient Evidence to Determine Pattern

FORM (VAR 5)

General

001	Miscellaneous Flatware Body
002	Miscellaneous Flatware Rim
003	Miscellaneous Flatware Base
010	Miscellaneous Hollowware Body

FORM (VAR 5) (continued)

General (continued)

011	Miscellaneous Hollowware Rim
012	Miscellaneous Hollowware Base
014	Body - General
015	Rim - General
016	Base - General
019	See Written Comments

Flatwares

050	Plate - Unidentified Diameter
075	Miscellaneous Tableware (service or consumption)

Teawares

098	Teacup - General
100	Teacup without Handle - Chinese Bowl Shape
104	Small Saucer/Bowl(6" or less)
106	Saucer/Bowl Diameter Unknown
109	Tea Pot
119	Miscellaneous Teawares

Other Service/Consumption

121	Mug - Straight Sided
122	Jug
126	Bottle
127	Porringer
130	Miscellaneous Drinking Vessel

Serving Pieces

220	Deep Bowl 4"-6"
224	Deep Bowl - Diameter Unknown

Food Preparation and Storage

280	Milk Pan - General
281	Milk Pan - 10"-12"
282	Milk Pan - >12"-14"
284	Milk Pan - >16"
300	Jar - General
301	Jar - Wide Mouth
303	Jar - Wide Mouth/Straight-Sided
305	Jar - Wide Mouth/Curved-Sided
317	Stoneware or Coarse Earthenware Jug - General
318	Stoneware or Coarse Earthenware Jug - Small Mouth
352	Pipkin - General
354	Miscellaneous Storage Vessel

FORM (VAR 5) (continued)

Food Preparation and Storage (continued)

356	Miscellaneous Cooking Pot/Storage Vessel Coarse Earthenware
357	Miscellaneous Storage/Serving Vessel Coarse Earthenware
358	Miscellaneous Cooking/Serving Vessel Coarse Earthenware
365	Jug/Bottle

Slipware or Other Coarse Earthenware Dishes

400	Dish - Round < 6"
401	Dish - Round 6"-8"
402	Dish - Round > 8"-10"
403	Dish - Round > 10"-12"
404	Dish - Round > 12"
405	Dish - Round-Diameter Unknown
430	Dish - Shape & Diameter Unknown
450	Pan - General
454	Pan - > 10"

Sanitary, Household Etc.

500	Chamber Pot
-----	-------------

Other

600	Unattached Handle - Small Vessel
601	Unattached Handle - Medium Vessel
602	Unattached Handle - Large Vessel
622	Lid - Tea Pot
624	Lid - Tea/Coffee/Chocolate Pot
625	Lid - Jar
700	Small Hollowware - Body
701	Small Hollowware - Rim
702	Small Hollowware - Base
705	Medium Hollowware - Body
706	Medium Hollowware - Rim
707	Medium Hollowware - Base
710	Large Hollowware - Body
711	Large Hollowware - Rim
712	Large Hollowware - Base
722	Body - Large
727	Rim - Large
730	Base - Small
736	Body with Handle - Medium
905	Cyl Ointment Pot - Small

PERCENTAGE COMPLETE (VAR 6)

1	10-25%
2	26-50%
3	51-75%
4	76-100%
7	< 10%

PART - (VAR 7)

1	Body
2	Rim
3	Base
4	Rim to Base
5	Rim and Body
6	Base and Body
7	Handle
8	Rim and Base
9	Rim, Body and Base
11	Brim
15	"Rose" of Teapot
20	Spall
30	Lid
35	Spout
41	Body and Handle
42	Rim, Body and Handle
43	Base and Handle

COLOR - (VAR 9)

1	Blue and Red
2	Blue and Green
3	Blue, Red, and Green
4	Red and Green
6	Blue and Brown
15	Pearlware Polychrome Palette
19	See Written Comments
35	Purple
40	Green
41	Light Green
42	Dark Green
48	Green and Yellow
50	Blue
51	Light Blue
52	Dark Blue
58	Blue and Purple
61	Dark Brown

COLOR - (VAR 9) (continued)

62	Brown
63	Light Brown
95	Fazackerly Palette
97	Unidentified - Only Shadow of Decoration Remains

COMMENTS

19	See Written Comments
25	Overfired
26	Overfired and Mendable
30	Kiln Damage
33	Shadow or Impression of Kiln Furniture on a Vessel
51	Reduced
52	Reduced Core
60	Named as a Vessel but not Totally Mendable
62	Not Totally Mendable but Sherds from All Represented Cat.#s Mend
66	Various Vessels Represented
69	Mendable
70	Mendable and See Written Comments
91	Charred
95	Waterworn
98	Organically Stained
99	Burned

PATTERN ANALYSIS - CERAMICS

Group

1	Kitchen
6	Personal

Class

01	Ceramics
43	Hygiene/Personal Care
44	Pharmaceutical/Medicine

Function

1	Teawares
2	Tablewares
3	Food Preparation
4	Food Storage
5	Hygiene
9	Multifunction*
10	Pharmaceutical
12	Beverage Service/Storage/Transport

PATTERN ANALYSIS - CERAMICS (continued)

Function (continued)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | Beverage Service - Non Teawares |
| 99 | Unidentifiable |
| * | Multifunction vessels commonly could be used for both food preparation and service. |

GLASS TYPOLOGY

GLASS-BOTTLE

Alcohols-Bottle

GBA01 Wine Bottle
GBA03 Wine/Liquor Bottle

Other Beverages

GBZ01 Beverage/General

Miscellaneous-Bottle

GBX09 Vial

Unidentified

GBU01 Unidentified Bottle Glass/General
GBU10 Unidentified Container/General

GLASS-TABLE

Stemwares/Drinking-Fragments

GTS02 Stemware Fragment/Foot
GTS03 Stemware Fragment/Foot - Stem
GTS06 Stemware Fragment/Bowl Body - Stem
GTS07 Stemware Fragment/Bowl Rim

Tumblers-Fragments

GTT04 Tumbler Fragment/Rim

Tumblers-Undecorated/Decorated-General

GTT12 Tumbler/Decorated General

Tumblers-Decorated/Specific

GTT41 Tumbler/Paneled

Miscellaneous-Tableware Associated

GTX04 Handle

Unidentified

GTU02 Unidentified Table Glass/Footed

GLASS-OTHER

Unidentified-Other

GOU01 Total Unidentified Glass/General
GOU02 Total Unidentified Glass/Melted

GLASS MODIFIERS

MAKER'S MARK (VAR 1)

9999 Unidentified

WEAR (VAR 3)

9 Melted/Burned

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4)

1 Panel
6 Rib (Diagonal)
27 Stipple
50 Multiple Motif
194 Wheel/Diamond Point Engraved
221 Enameled
9999 Unidentified

MOLD TYPE/MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE (VAR 5)

1 Mold-blown (Mold Type Indeterminate)
6 Post Bottom Mold
11 Pattern Mold (General)
17 Press-mold
23 Machine-made (General)
99 Unidentified

COLOR (VAR 6)

1 Clear (or White)
2 Milkglass (or Opaque White)
3 Emerald Green/Teal
5 Light Olive/Dark Olive Green
7 Brown/Amber/Honey
8 Olive/Amber
9 Aquamarine (All Shades)
11 Amethyst Tint (or Solarized)
12 Cobalt
15 Red
21 Light Grass Green
23 Green Olive Green
99 N/A (Obscured)

BASE (VAR 7)

2	Solid Iron Bar
3	Sand
10	Machine-made (Non-Owens, Semi or Fully Automatic)
11	Ground
98	Empontilled (Indeterminate Pontil Type)
99	Unidentified

FINISHES (VAR 8)One-part: Lip Only (Varied Diameters)

100	Flared (or Everted)
110	Flanged
120	Straight (or Plain)
128	Straight, Fire-polished
140	Screw, Continuous or Interrupted

Two-part: Lip and String Rim

296	Flat-top Lip (Cracked-off and Fire-polished) Above Down-tooled String Rim
298	See Description in Notes/Two-part
299	Unidentified/Two-part

Unidentified

999	Unidentified/Partial (Number of Parts Unknown)
-----	--

LETTERED EMBOSSEMENTS (VAR 11)

9999	Unidentified/Partial
------	----------------------

COMMENTS

33	Thin-walled
34	Straight-sided
60	Devitrified

PATTERN ANALYSIS - DIAGNOSTIC GLASSGroup

1	Kitchen
8	Activities

Class

02	Bottles
03	Tumblers/Wine Glasses
05	Misc. Glassware
10	Kitchen - Other

PATTERN ANALYSIS - DIAGNOSTIC GLASS (continued)

Class (continued)

90 Activities - Other

Function

0 Not Assigned
21 Wine/Liquor
24 Miscellaneous Beverage
28 Miscellaneous Bottle - Other
29 Drinking Vessel/Non-stemware
30 Drinking Vessel/Stemware
31 Miscellaneous Tableware

PIPES TYPOLOGY

Beg. Date - End Date

STEMS

PTS01 Measurable Stem
PTS02 Measurable But Obstructed
PTS03 Measurable Mouthpiece
PTS08 Measurable with Elbow
PTS98 Unmeasurable Fragment

BOWLS

PTE01	Oswald 9c, Noel Hume 18	1720-1820
PTE20	Oswald 8b	1680-1720
PTE21	Oswald 8a, Noel Hume 13	1680-1720
PTE92	Unidentified Shape without Heel	
PTE95	Unidentified Shape Decorated Bowl	
PTE98	Unidentified Shape Bowl	

PIPES MODIFIERS

MAKER'S MARK (VAR 1)

0019 See Written Comments
1455 I/W
1604 TD in rouletted circle facing smoker

USE (VAR 3)

1 Light
2 Heavy
4 Pinched &/or Finger Prints
5 Burned
6 Stained Dark Red or Brown

DECORATION (VAR 4)

19 See Written Comments

USE (VAR 7)

7 Bite Marks on Mouthpiece
10 Indeterminate

BORE DIAMETER (VAR 9)

1	unmeasurable or not present (on bowls)
2	Stub Stem
4	4/64"
5	5/64"
6	6/64"

ORIGIN (VAR 10)

1	Bristol
---	---------

COMMENTS

19	See written comments
69	Mendable
71	Mendable Outside the Provenience - See Written Comments
72	Mendable Inside and Outside Provenience - See Written Comments
91	Charred

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMOKING PIPESGroup

7	Tobacco Pipes
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Class

51	White Clay Pipes
----	------------------

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY

ARCHITECTURAL

Beg. Date - End Date

Building Materials

SAB01	Brick
SAB02	Glazed Brick
SAB20	Mortar
SAB21	Plaster
SAB31	Lime
SAB60	Building Stone

Fasteners

SAF01	Handwrought Nail	-1820
SAF02	Handwrought Nail - Rose Head	-1820
SAF03	Machine Cut Nail - `Modern'	1830-
SAF05	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	
SAF06	Wire Nail	1850-
SAF07	Unidentified Nail	
SAF10	Handwrought Tack	
SAF14	Handwrought Spike	-1830
SAF18	Unidentified Spike	
SAF29	Clinch Nail	
SAF98	Miscellaneous Fastener	

Glass

SAG08	Crown Window Glass	-1840
SAG11	Broad Window Glass	1820-1926
SAG12	Broad/Crown Window Glass	

Hardware

SAH03	Escutcheon
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Plumbing/Heating

SAP01	Salt-glazed Stoneware Pipe	1810-
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Tile And Floor Covering

SAT01	Tile
SAT02	Wall Tile

CLOTHING

Buckles And Parts

SCB02	Shoe Buckle
SCB03	Knee Buckle
SCB99	Unidentified Buckle

CLOTHING (continued)

Beg. Date - End Date

Fasteners

SCF01	Unidentified Button	
SCF02	Button Disk	
SCF05	Button Inlay	
SCF43	Unpressed Glass Button	
SCF47	Ungilded One-piece Construction Button	
SCF50	Pressed Glass Button	1840-
SCF81	Hollow Type Gilt Button	-1800
SCF85	Pewter Button	
SCF91	Cuff Link	
SCF98	Miscellaneous Fastener	

Sewing-related Items

SCS05	Unidentified Straight Pin	
SCS06	Straight Pin With Wrapped Head	-1824
SCS20	Thimble	
SCS98	Miscellaneous Sewing Related	

KITCHEN

Containers, Utensils, Sundries

SDA14	Kettle	
SDA17	Utensil - General	
SDA20	Fork	
SDA24	Knife	
SDA32	Can Key	
SDA46	Can Lid	

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Ammunition

SGB04	Lead Shot	
SGB09	12 Gauge Shotgun Shell	
SGB31	Bullet Casing - 22 Caliber	

Gun Parts/Related

SGP10	Gunflint	
SGP11	Gunflint - Whole	
SGP12	Gunflint - Fragment	

UNIDENTIFIED

Beg. Date - End Date

Other

SOS01	Unidentified Metal
SOS02	Unidentified Glass
SOS06	Unidentified Wood
SOS10	Rock/Stone
SOS13	Plastic
SOS27	Styrofoam
SOS41	Bone

PERSONAL

Coins

SPC15	British Half Penny
SPC99	Unidentifiable Coin

Pharmaceuticals

SPD02	Comb
SPD03	Fine Tooth Comb

Personal Items

SPP27	Jewelry Bead
SPP98	Personal Other

Writing Related Items

SPW05	Lead Pencil (Square In Cross-section)	1812-1888
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ACTIVITIES

Heating By-products

SXA01	Coal
SXA03	Charred Wood

Commercial

SXC34	Manufacturing By-product
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Livestock/Pet Related

SXE01	Horseshoe
SXE15	Horse Tack - Buckles
SXE40	Spur
SXE98	Livestock Related - Other

ACTIVITIES (continued)

Beg. Date - End Date

Hardware - Non-architectural

SXH10	Wire	1831-
SXH12	Hook and/or Screw Eye	
SXH13	Chain	
SXH16	Wall Hook	
SXH90	Identifiable Hardware	
SXH98	Miscellaneous Hardware	

Machine Parts

SXM98	Possibly Identifiable Machine Parts	
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Marbles

SXN02	Clay Marble	
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Recreation and Toys

SXR19	Fishing Weight	
SXR98	Miscellaneous Recreation	

Tools

SXT12	Hammer	
SXT98	Miscellaneous Tool Parts	

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL MODIFIERS**MAKERS' MARKS (VAR 1)**

Beg. Date - End Date

180	U (Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1914), Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1911-1921), Remington Arms Company, Inc. (1921-present) Bridgeport, Connecticut)	1867-
202	Remington Peters 12	
998	Partial Makers' Mark (see Notes)	

MATERIALS (VAR 3)

001	Ceramic	
002	Glass	
006	Wood	
009	Bone	
014	Plastic	
015	Bakelite	1907-

MATERIALS (VAR 3) (continued)

Beg. Date - End Date

017	Styrofoam
042	Ferrous Metal
044	Copper Alloy
045	Lead
046	Brass
056	Pewter
062	White Metal
082	Glass And Metal
083	Bone And Ferrous Metal
086	Metal With Plastic
087	Ceramic And Ferrous Metal
090	Non-ferrous And Ferrous
093	Metal And Non-metal
096	Plaster
101	Sand Temper
107	Coal
115	Sandstone
117	Quartzite
118	Limestone
121	Bog Iron
123	Clay
124	Flint
130	English Chalk Flint
160	Porcelain
161	Stoneware
207	Brass And Ferrous Metal

DECORATION (VAR 4)

001	Faceted
-----	---------

CHARACTERISTICS (VAR 5)

001	Whole	
002	Portion/Fragment	
035	Handle (All types)	
036	Knife Handle	
089	Curved	
093	Oval/Elliptical	
095	Circular	
096	Strip/Band	
119	Lid/Cap/Top	
303	English/Prismatic	
320	Rimfire	1857-
321	Center Fire	1875-

CHARACTERISTICS (VAR 5) (continued)

		Beg. Date - End Date
401	T-head Sprigs 1/2"-2" Length	
413	Finish	
417	Head (nail)	
500	George II "Young Head"	1736-1755
540	Unidentified Coin Type	
575	Molded	
703	Loop Shank	
750	Unidentified Shank	

COLOR (VAR 6)

10	Clear
11	Aqua
12	Green
14	Blue
23	Light Green

COMMENTS

14	Encrusted With Rust
17	Estimated Count
69	Mendable
91	Corroded
93	Melted
99	Burned

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURALGroup

1	Kitchen
2	Architecture
4	Arms
5	Clothing
6	Personal
8	Activities

Class

02	Bottles
04	Kitchenware (other utensils, bowls, pots, etc.)
06	Tableware (flatware - spoons, forks, knives, etc.)
11	Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12	Nails, Spikes, Tacks, Etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
13	Door Parts
15	Plumbing/Toilet/Sink Fixtures
16	Misc. Building Materials/Floor Covering/Roofing Materials

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL (continued)

Class (continued)

26	Ammunition
27	Gunflints
31	Clothing Fasteners
34	Shoes
40	Coins
42	Jewelry
43	Hygiene/Personal Care
50	Personal - Other
58	Machine Parts/Hardware
59	Toys
60	Writing Related
61	Hand Tools
63	Heating Related
64	Sewing Related
65	Livestock Related/Pet Related
66	Recreation
70	Commercial Activities/Manufacturing By-products
90	Activities - Other

FLORAL TYPOLOGY

SPECIES

FTN01 Walnut (*Juglans regia*)

FLORAL MODIFIERS

ELEMENT (VAR 5)

01 Nutshell

COMPLETENESS (VAR 6)

02 Fragment

PATTERN ANALYSIS - FLORAL

Group

12 Floral

Class

97 Faunal/Floral Domestic/Exploited

FAUNAL TYPOLOGY

SPECIES

ZAZ01	Unidentified Bone
ZBD09	Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)
ZBD20	Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)
ZBE40	Goose (<i>Anser sp.</i>)
ZBW04	Passenger Pigeon (<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>)
ZBZ01	Unidentified Bird
ZBZ02	Small Bird
ZMD10	Cat (<i>Felis domesticus</i>)
ZMD20	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)
ZMD35	Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)
ZMD60	Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)
ZMD70	Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)
ZMD90	Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)
ZMR02	Small Rodent
ZMR30	Squirrel (<i>Sciurus sp.</i>)
ZMR31	Eastern Fox Squirrel (<i>Sciurus niger</i>)
ZMR33	Eastern Gray Squirrel (<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>)
ZMW15	Rabbit
ZMZ01	Mammal
ZMZ02	Small Mammal
ZMZ04	Medium Mammal
ZMZ05	Large Mammal
ZPA20	Shad (<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>)
ZPF10	Catfish (Ictaluridae)
ZPS71	Striped Bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>)
ZPZ01	Unidentified Fish
ZPZ02	Small Fish
ZRT01	Turtle
ZRT80	Blanding's Turtle (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>)
ZTA01	Frog
ZXP10	Oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>)
ZXP25	Clam (Veneridae)
ZXZ01	Unidentified Shell - Unspecified

FAUNAL MODIFIERS

MNU Adj. (VAR 10)

2	Minimum Number of Elements (MNE)
3	Minimum Number of Articulated Meat Cuts (MNAC)
4	Minimum Number of Meat Cuts (MNC)
5	Minimum Number of Articulated Elements (MNAE)
6	Minimum Number of Teeth (MNT)

SKELETAL ELEMENT (VAR 5)

001	Skull
004	Hyoid
006	Maxilla
007	Mandible
010	Incisor
011	Canine
012	Premolar
013	Molar
016	Teeth
030	Vertebra
033	Cervical Vertebra
034	Lumbar Vertebra
035	Caudal Vertebra
036	Thoracic Vertebra
038	Rib
049	Sternum
050	Scapula
051	Clavicle
052	Coracoid
059	Radius/Ulna
060	Humerus
061	Radius
062	Ulna
063	Carpal
064	Metacarpal
065	Carpometacarpal
074	Proximal Phalange
075	Middle Phalange
077	Phalange
078	Hoof
085	Metacarpal/Metatarsal
089	Innominate
091	Ilium
093	Ischium
095	Acetabulum
100	Femur
101	Tibia
102	Fibula
103	Patella
104	Metatarsal
105	Tarsal
106	Tibiotarsus
107	Tibia/Fibula

SKELETAL ELEMENT (VAR 5) (continued)

109	Tarsometatarsal
111	Astragalus
112	Calcaneus
113	Navicula Cuboid
119	Cuboid
120	Longbone
122	Eggshell
130	Scale
131	Branchiostegal
132	Fin
140	Dentary
142	Articular
150	Opreculum
151	Preoperculum
152	Cleithrum
154	Hyomandibular
160	Basipterygium
168	Ceratobranchial
176	Pectoral Spine
177	Dorsal Ray
181	Pharyngeal Plate
200	Carapace
700	Shell
998	Possibly Identifiable
999	Unidentified

PART (VAR 6)

01	Whole
02	Fragment
03	Section
04	Partial
05	Shaft
06	Proximal Fragment
07	Distal Fragment
08	Proximal Section
09	Distal Section
10	Proximal Epiphysis
11	Distal Epiphysis
12	Epiphysis
25	Dorsal Spine
41	Shaft Section
50	Valve
70	Upper Tooth
71	Lower Tooth

AGE (VAR 4)

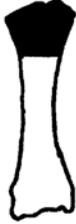
01	Young
02	Neonate
10	Old
12	Deciduous Tooth
13	Unerupted
14	Worn Down
15	Unfused
16	Fused
35	@ 2 1/4 Years
41	Plus 2 1/4 Years
43	@ 1 3/4 Years
47	Minus 2 3/4 Years
49	@ 1 1/2 Years
50	Plus 1 3/4 Years
51	@ 1/2 Year
52	Plus 3/4 Year
54	Minus 1 3/4 Years
55	1 - 1 1/4 Years
59	1 - 1 1/2 Years
64	Minus 1 1/4 Years
71	Minus 3/4 Year
75	Minus 1 Year
76	Plus 1/4 Year
77	Minus 1/2 Year
78	Plus 1/2 Year
80	Plus 1 Year
82	Plus 1 1/4 Years
84	Plus 1 1/2 Years
86	Plus 2 Years
87	Minus 2 Years
88	Plus 2 1/2 Years
89	Minus 2 1/2 Years
90	Plus 3 Years
92	Plus 3 1/2 Years
93	Minus 3 1/2 Years

ILLUSTRATED MEAT CUT (VAR 3)

12	Bisected (a descriptive used for cattle, pig, and sheep)
----	--



111



182



201



416



125



189



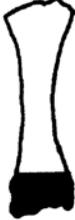
213



425



148



192



309



509

Cattle Illustrated Meat Cuts



514



742



998



515



983

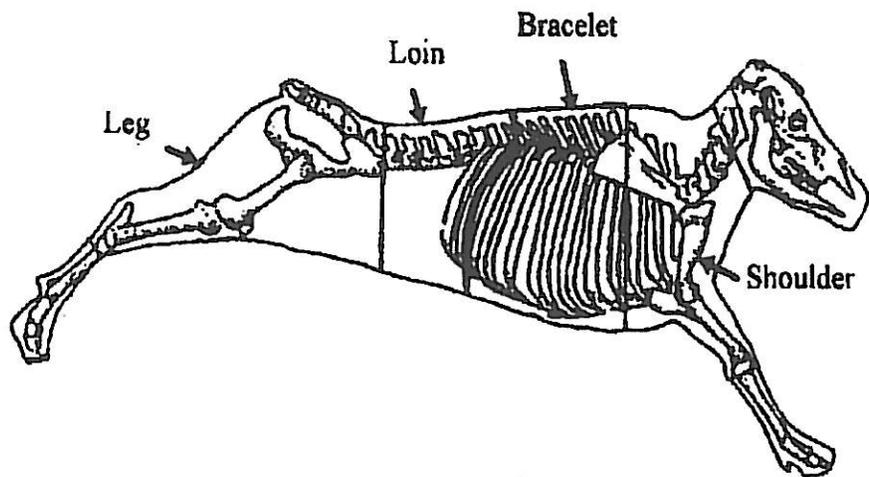


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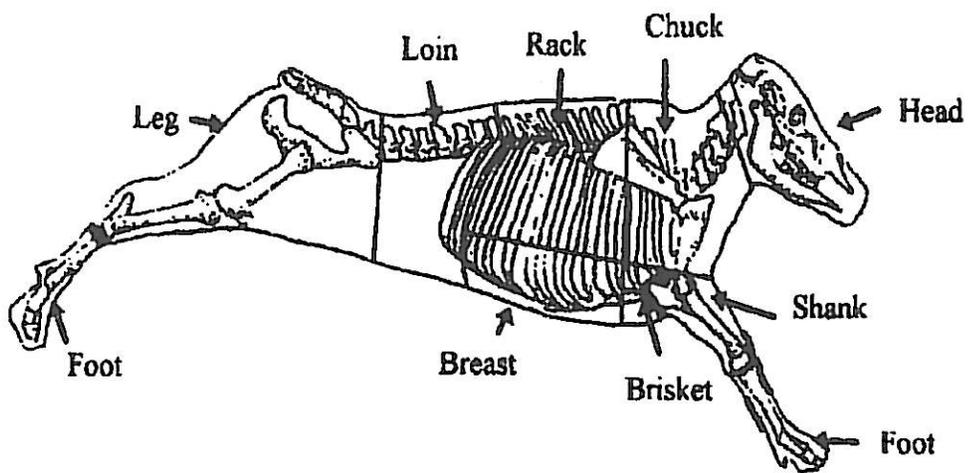


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Cattle Illustrated Meat Cuts continued

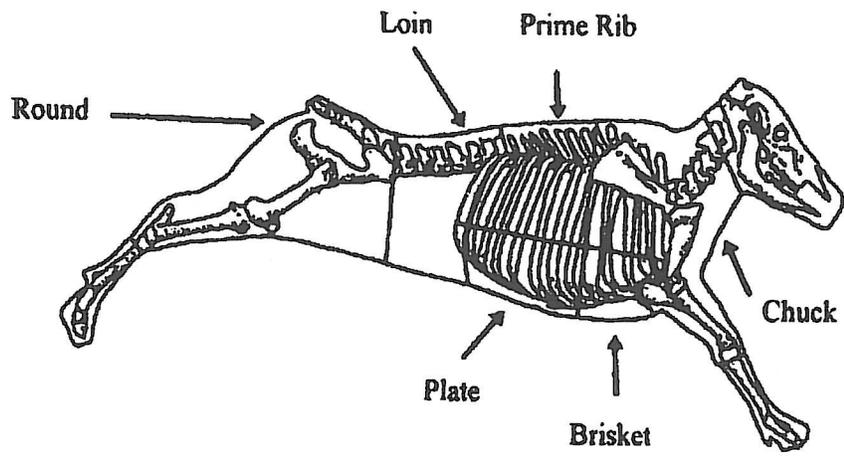


Butcher Cuts

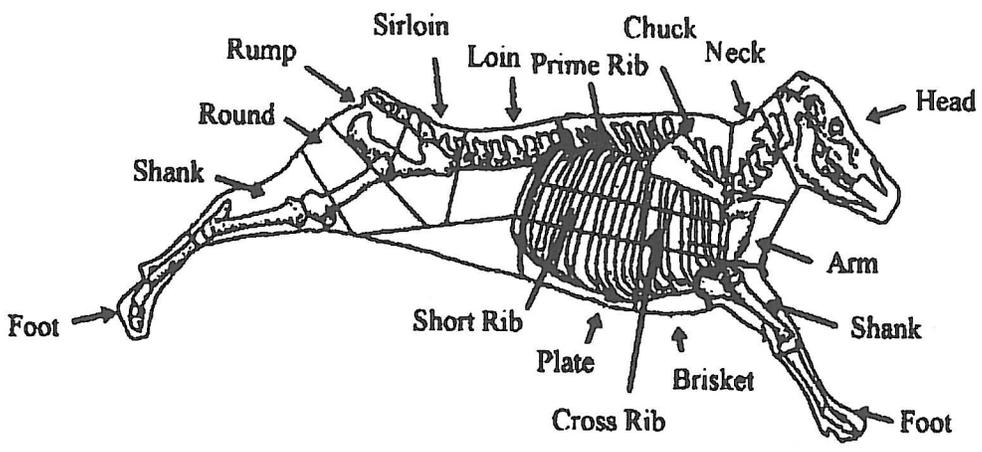


Meat Cuts

Figure 1. Cattle/Veal Butcher Cuts/Meat Cuts.



Butcher Cuts



Meat Cuts

Figure 2. Cattle/Beef Butcher Cuts and Meat Cuts.



234



305



351

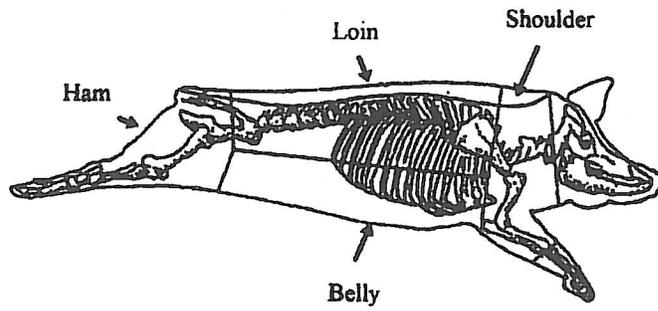


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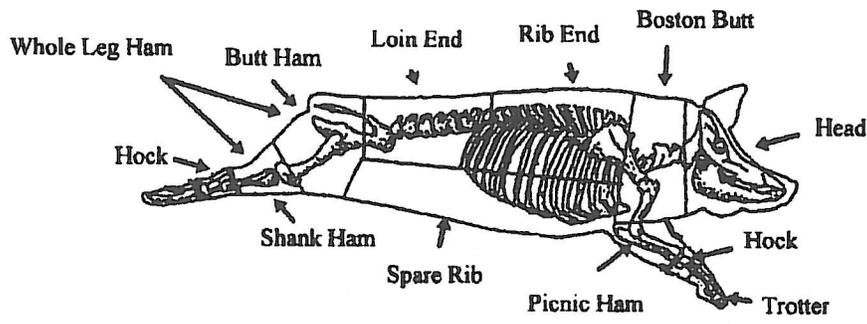


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Pig Illustrated Meat Cuts



Butcher Cuts



Meat Cuts

Figure 3. Pig/Pork Butcher Cuts and Meat Cuts



171



303

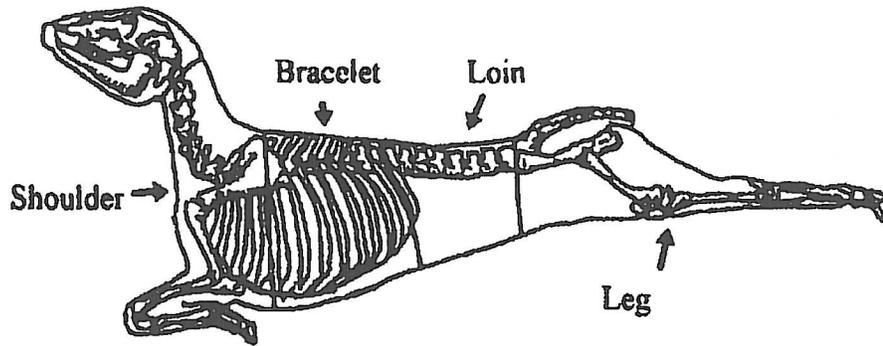


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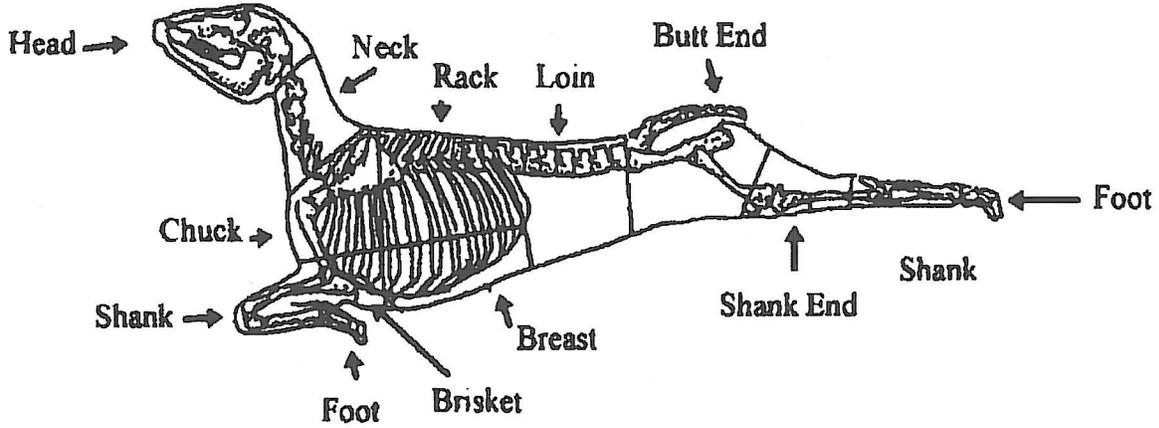


630

Sheep Illustrated Meat Cuts



Butcher Cuts



Meat Cuts

Figure 4. Sheep/Mutton Butcher Cuts and Meat Cuts

CUT MARK (VAR 1)

01	Sawed
03	Cut Marks on Body
08	Chopped
10	Bisected Vertically
21	Chop And Cut Mark(s) On Body
24	Chopped Diagonally, Parallel Cut Marks on Body
60	Cleaved

GNAW (VAR 8)

01	Present
03	Rodent
04	Canine
10	Carnivore

HEAT EXPOSURE (VAR 7)

01	Present
03	Charred/Black
04	Calcined

WEATHERING (VAR 9)

01	Present
03	Eroded Cortex
07	Bleached
10	Flaking Cortex
50	Flaking Shell
60	Stained

PATTERN ANALYSIS - FAUNAL

Group

11	Faunal
----	--------

Class

97	Faunal/Floral Domestic/Exploited
98	Faunal/Floral Nondomestic
99	Faunal/Floral Other