

Swede Hollow Archaeology Project: An Examination of the History, Lifeways, and
Sanitation of Swede Hollow in Saint Paul, Minnesota

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“Herein lies the legend of Swede Hollow.” –Marie du Barry 1898



The Payne Ave tunnel entrance to Swede Hollow. Photo by the author

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Part 1: Introduction

Swede Hollow. Mention it to an Eastside St. Paulite and be prepared to hear of history, legend, folklore, fond remembrances, current hot political issues, ecology, [and] community involvement (Nyberg and Bette 1974:4).

It's easy to get immersed in the history of Swede Hollow. With such a rich story, is there any room for archaeology? Large gaps do exist in the story between documented history and the memory of individuals; archaeology can be a tool to bridge those gaps. As Laurie A. Wilkie describes, "Documentary archaeologists face two primary challenges in their practice: how to understand the relationship between different source materials, and how in practice to integrate diverse sources into meaningful narratives about the past" (Wilkie 2006:33). This project is an attempt to integrate the documentary sources that Wilkie refers to, and fill in the gaps within the story using archaeology; focusing on the time of significant historical occupation, from 1850 to 1956. Various techniques were employed while developing the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project, including historical and archival research, map analysis, Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR), soil analysis, and urban archaeology involving the public.

Swede Hollow was once an urban "slum-like" neighborhood though many people still living remember it as it was then—a bustling immigrant community full of people working to earn enough to move their family "up on the street." A very rich history surrounds this place. The oral tradition of Swede Hollow consists of second hand stories; memories, from long-term residents of the neighborhood; personal accounts, from those that grew up in the Hollow; as well as written historical narratives. All of these have created a type of mystique making it almost synonymous with folklore or legend. These

stories and memories describe the Hollow with a strong feeling of nostalgia. An article from a popular magazine describes this feeling well, “Before long we found ourselves in deep speculation about a place known as Swede Hollow, whose name alone stirred images of Rip Van Winkle and his own legendary hollow” (J. Hayes 1996). These nostalgic tales of happy lives lived by poor immigrant families are contrasted by accounts of extreme poverty and harsh living conditions. Stories of children needing to scavenge linoleum tiles from the dump to cover the holes in the soles of their shoes, or accounts from public health workers of diseases like typhoid fever, pneumonia, and malnourishment in children, provide a strong contrast to the sentiment of those that grew up there: “‘What a great place to be poor,’ I thought to myself, and listening to the chatter of happy kids, happy chicken, excited dogs, and mothers talking to each other across one side of the hollow to the other” (Sanchelli 1991:29). This sense of nostalgia has created a narrative memory strongly connected to the landscape and environment of Swede Hollow. This historical landscape in association with archaeology and documentary research will help to answer questions of what the daily life was like for those living in the Hollow as it relates to sanitary conditions, the natural environment of the Phalen Creek Valley, and the established narrative of Swede Hollow (Holtorf and Howard 2006).

The research questions for this project include: Will there be archaeological evidence of the historical occupation by immigrant groups between 1850 and 1956? Will there be enough archaeological evidence to fill in the gaps between history and memory? Is there archaeological evidence of the burn event that took place in 1956, ending the historical occupation, and can that be used to create a chronology, before and after 1956,

through stratigraphy? Will there be strong enough archaeological integrity and significance to write a National Register of Historic Places nomination? The historical record highlights issues of sanitation surrounding Swede Hollow; will the archaeology, in combination with soil analysis, shed any light on this issue?

Multiple techniques were employed to answer these questions. First, historical and archival research was used to establish the documented history of Swede Hollow. In combination with that history, historic map analysis was used to identify potential areas of archaeological interest. Utilizing Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and city plat maps throughout Swede Hollow's period of significance has shown the structures that were present and the changes of land ownership and usage over time. These maps were geolocated in ArcGIS and overlaid with current aerial imagery to place the history within the modern landscape. The Sanborn maps that exist for this area were particularly suited for this type of analysis and represent four different years that Swede Hollow was occupied: 1885, 1903, 1926, and 1951. Through these geolocated Sanborn maps, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were recorded for areas with dense groupings of structures and transferred into the field with a handheld GPS unit to assist in the identification of surface features associated with past structures. Prior to excavation, Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) was used to identify areas with subsurface features that could not be identified through historic mapping. GPR was also used to assist in identifying subsurface features to avoid, such as extreme disturbance related to the existing sewer in the area. Once testable areas were identified, those areas that were most accessible were selected for further testing. Seven one-meter by one-meter test units and

fourteen shovel tests were completed during the two-week excavation. The public was invited to join the excavations as a way to connect the community to their local history, a portion of the project that was directed by my colleague, Stefanie Kowalczyk (2016). These methods and their results are further discussed in Part 3: Discussion.

The public archaeology days were formulated, in part, after the Elliot Park



Figure 1: Public excavations at Swede Hollow, photo taken by Bob Wolf.

Neighborhood Archaeology Project led by Kent Bakken with assistance from Patricia Emerson in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Much of the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project's initial framework for volunteers came from this Minneapolis project (Bakken 2007, 2008; Kowalczyk 2016.). Ten days were set aside for excavation in Swede Hollow Park from July 30 to August 10, 2015. On the two Fridays and Saturdays, the excavation was opened to the public for participation, while the other days were

open for visits and tours. A volunteer crew of archaeologists with at least a field school for experience was assembled to help guide the public through the excavation process and to help move the excavation along. These archaeologists were both students and professionals who donated their time for the experience. The public participants were not required to have any experience with archaeology and were directed what to wear and what to bring through the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project blog and Facebook page. Several institutions and news sources advertised the project, including Minnesota Public

Radio and the Minnesota Archaeological Society. In total, about 130 people actively participated in the excavations and many others stopped by to visit and tour the site. This was the first archaeological investigation in Swede Hollow Park and a number of the visitors and participants were from the surrounding neighborhood. A number of visitors and participants were also discovering the park for the first time; many came because they “heard about it on the radio”.

Information collected from the historic map analysis, GPR, and public archaeology excavation, was combined with lab techniques such as soil testing, artifact analysis, and the historic and archival research. This analysis has connected specific artifacts, or classes of artifacts, directly to the historical narrative to create a broader story of Swede Hollow, in an attempt to answer questions related to sanitation and the gaps between memory and history. It was also used to determine the site’s overall integrity for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This site is significant for creating a stepping-stone for newly arriving immigrants. It allowed members of the poorer working class to maintain their traditional lifeways while they slowly adjusted to life in Minnesota, learning to speak English and earning enough money to better their situation. The natural environment of the Phalen Creek Valley aided this process by adding a level of protection and isolation for the community that lived there, making it unique to the history of working class immigrant neighborhoods in Minnesota.

1.1 Location

Swede Hollow, sometimes referred to as North Phalen Creek, is located in Township 29N Range 22W Section 32 in Eastside St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. It is bounded by the former Hamm's Brewery complex to the north, East Seventh Street to the south, the Dayton's Bluff neighborhood to the east and Payne Avenue to the west. North and South Phalen Creek were divided in 1884 when the Seventh

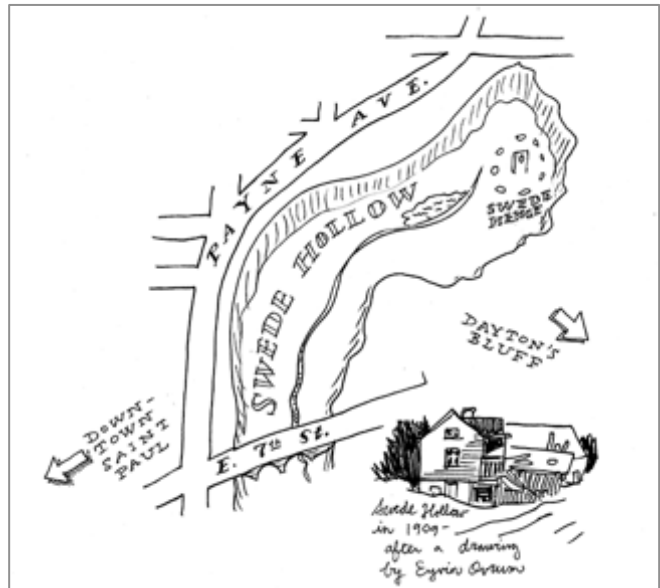


Figure 2: Swede Hollow sketch map (Sturdevant 2013).

Street Improvement Arches were completed—a bridge built over the railroad that created a physical barrier and involved major filling in of the ravine and building up of the roadway. Arches were included for the railroad to pass through and culverts were added to allow the creek to continue flowing to the Mississippi River. It is thought that South Phalen Creek was settled first by immigrants in the 1840s, which included a small Irish settlement known as Connemara Patch. This portion was also the first to disappear when the city began to grow. As Michael Sanchelli recalls, “South Phalen Creek had to go first because [regular dumping there] took away the flood [plain] and the sewer at First St. was too small to take the sudden volume of water... If there was anything left of the Connemara patch, it went when the Freeways came” (1991:7). Discussion of building an

interstate highway began as far back as the 1920s. State and city officials wanted a highway to connect the two downtowns and be “accessible to the University of Minnesota as well as designed to offer Minneapolis residents the ability to ‘reach the State Capitol with more ease’” (Reicher 2013). The 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act made the highway a reality with the federal government paying ninety percent of the cost associated with construction. It took almost a decade to build, but Interstate 94 was finally completed in 1968 (Reicher 2013).

While none of South Phalen Creek exists anymore due to the Interstate 94 corridor, North Phalen Creek was more or less spared, leaving an opportunity to find intact archaeological remains. Talk of making this area a nature park goes as far back as the 1880s when a cholera epidemic was feared. “We believe the best methods for dealing with this problem... would be the destruction or removal of the dwelling houses in Swede Hollow; but as special legislation would be necessary and the question of damage to property owners arise, the committee [of physicians of the Ramsey County Medical society] would recommend... that the Board of Health be vested with the power and means to abate the nuisances referred to” (St. Paul Globe 1884c:10). The land, however, was under private ownership well into the 1930s, therefore governmental action was limited. Many laws enacted in the post war period of the mid-20th century led up to the evacuation of the Swede Hollow “slum,” as it was commonly considered. In 1947, Minnesota State Legislature established the Housing and Redevelopment Authority of the City of Saint Paul to remove slums and build low-income housing within the city. This was quickly followed by the Housing Act of 1949 that established a national policy of

fair housing and a proper living environment for all families in the United States (LKW 2013). President Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10486, the Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs in 1953. This advisory committee focused on urban redevelopment and rehabilitation, spurring a period of Urban Renewal with the Housing Act of 1954 (Freeman 1996). The Saint Paul Redevelopment Program was then financed with federal loans, grants, and grants-in-aid to clear slums and redevelop the Capitol Approach (HRA 1954). Through this program, Swede Hollow was “condemned as unfit for habitation” (HRA 1956). The last families were moved out, and the Saint Paul Fire Department burned the remaining buildings on December 11, 1956. Following this, North Phalen Creek was left empty and used as an unofficial dumping area until the St. Paul Garden Club, the City, and the residents of the Eastside helped to turn Swede Hollow into a nature park in 1976.

1.2 Park Conditions Today

Alterations were made in Swede Hollow to enhance the “natural” environment of the park. These included daylighting the creek and allowing storm water runoff from the surrounding area to flow into the Hollow creating a semblance of the creek that was once there. The original Phalen Creek had been tunneled underground into a storm sewer and still flows there today. The process of encapsulating Phalen Creek into a storm sewer was first started when the Seventh Street Improvement Arches were completed in 1884. An 84-inch diameter stone storm sewer was added from Ocean Street to allow the water to drain through Swede Hollow. In successive years additional sewer systems were added to

the area and now Lake Phalen does not drain through Swede Hollow at all, but through the “Beltline” storm sewer system (EOR 2014). Major landscaping was added to assist the daylighted creek in a natural-like flow. This was completed in 1988, when clear water was diverted from a storm sewer 108 inches in diameter and allowed “to daylight into a small channel system. The channel flows to a small constructed pond where it deposits sediments from the sewer. The pond then overflows into the existing stream channel” (EOR 2014:1.1). The two main sources of clear water for the daylighted creek came from Hamm’s Brewery and the 3M main plant properties. When these facilities closed—Hamm’s in 1998 and 3M in 2005—the main source of clear water came from the local

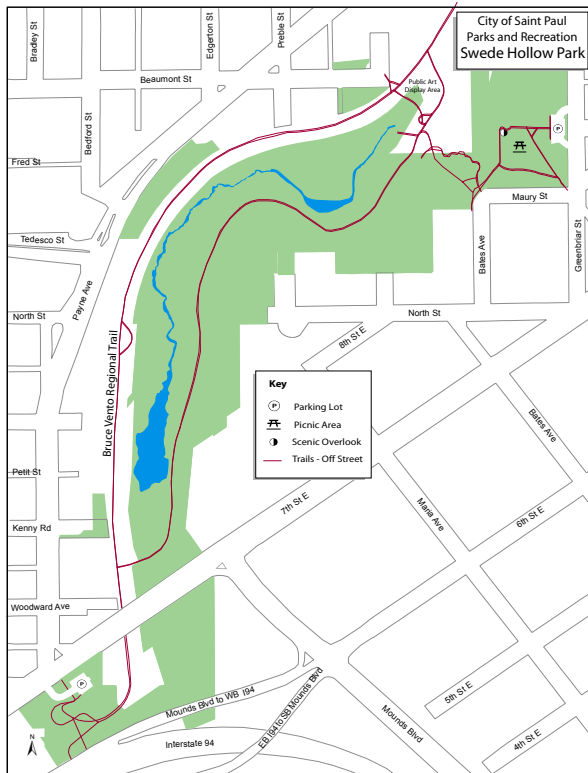


Figure 3: City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Map of Swede Hollow Park (St. Paul 2015).

neighborhood drainage from rainfall. Issues of sediment buildup and episodes of low flow are problems the park is currently dealing with (EOR 2014).

Other alterations include landscaping associated with the daylighted creek as well as the addition of paved trails through the park and along the abandoned railway, which today creates a connection between the Bruce Vento Regional Trail and the White Bear Lake area. Some of the

concrete debris that was discarded in the Hollow prior to the 1970s has been used to terrace and support the steep cliffs that give the area its unique setting. This terracing allows for erosion control and aids in stabilizing the bluff. Vegetation was added within the park to recreate wetland and prairie style landscapes (personal communication with City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation- Natural Resource Department Staff 2015). These factors have created a place for people to enjoy nature, but at the same time they have also changed the use, feeling, and historical narrative of this landscape. It also has the potential to affect the archaeology of Swede Hollow.

1.3 Historic Archaeology

The study of Swede Hollow has been based, in part, on a framework used by Mary C. Beaudry with her work in Lowell, Massachusetts (1993). She uses a contextual approach combining historical and cultural elements with an ecological framework drawing from Ian Hodder and Karl Butzer. “The first sort of context is constructed through extensive, detailed documentary research involving as broad a range of sources as possible... the second through interdisciplinary studies of the archaeological record aimed at recovering environmental as well as more obvious sorts of archaeological data. Integrating the two notions of context... has provided insight into Lowell’s evolving urban landscape as both a cultural and natural phenomenon” (Beaudry 1993:91). Adapting this approach to Swede Hollow is a key component to finding a middle ground within the dissonance between the nostalgic memory and historic reality. Due to the strength of the historical and cultural context of Swede Hollow, archaeology in the park

has the potential to solidify the historical narrative within the physical space and aid in bridging the gaps between the nostalgic memory and recorded history. This, as well as adding-in an ecological context (as described by Beaudry), will help to answer questions related to sanitation and the environment and how these elements may have impacted lifeways in the Hollow.

Laurie A. Wilkie (2006) describes a similar approach, calling it “Documentary Archaeology”. She draws from Alison Wylie’s [1989] theories on the strength of archaeological interpretations through a “tacking” movement back and forth between many different lines of evidence. Wilkie describes, “The diversity of sources at play in documentary archaeology is its unique strength. The documentary, oral historical, or archaeological data for a particular area may not be comprehensive on its own, and through the integration of these resources we can construct more holistic histories” (Wilkie 2006:25). This is very true in Swede Hollow. Oral histories and written memories all have a strong nostalgic sense describing a positive childhood and fond memories of life in the Hollow, while the official records describe a very poor immigrant neighborhood struggling to make ends meet and fighting against disease and poor sanitary conditions.

Gavin Lucas (2006) takes Wilkie’s theory a bit further drawing on the richness of the documentary resources available from the 19th century forward. He says, “quite detailed connections can be drawn between specific people and their material remains, allowing a unique interpretive approach, which has been justly exploited—despite the problems that do exist when connecting archaeological remains to documented

households” (Lucas 2006:41). Connecting the archaeology of Swede Hollow directly to the documentary research is one of the goals of this project; by asking questions such as: Is it possible to put specific stories and memories to the objects we recovered? Is it possible to rationalize the gaps between nostalgic memory and the official record through historic and documentary archaeology?

Swede Hollow is surrounded by a very powerful sense of place. As noted earlier, this sense of place gives the Hollow a feeling of mystery and folklore. This feeling comes from a strong memory and attachment to this place. As John Schofield and William Grey Johnson (2006) describe, “The historic environment therefore matters, but it is often the most familiar places that mean most, for reasons of personal attachment and memory” (Schofield and Johnson 2006:113). Much of the memory associated with Swede Hollow comes from those that spent their childhood there. Children often remember things with a sense of nostalgia and as Schofield and Johnson continue, “Attachment is keenly felt, and arguably it is this attachment that contributes most to the meaning and significance of place” (2006:113). Those who were children in the Hollow are remembering their formative years through rose-colored glasses, remembering growing up with a unique freedom supported by the protection of community and place. As they think back, they reminisce on who lived there with them involving, “the sense of those no longer physically there [which] can be a key part of that equation” of significance (Schofield and Johnson 2006:113). Many of the stories are as much about remembering the freedom of childhood, as forgetting the hardships of the day-to-day. These hardships are keenly felt

by the older members of the community who are thus more reluctant to tell their stories of life in Swede Hollow.

The ultimate goal is to contextualize the historical narrative within an archaeological assessment of Swede Hollow. As Beaudry explains, this “can begin to account for the ways in which perceptions, belief systems, and the negotiation of meaning are culturally situated. In this way archaeologists come closer to achieving the goal of understanding the archaeological record on its own terms while interpreting it from the perspective of the people who created it” (1993:101). The Swede Hollow Archaeology Project is bringing the process of archaeology and local history to the public and answering questions related to the past lifeways of those that once lived there, identifying issues related to poor sanitation, and rationalizing the historical record with the memory of this place. As Richard Goddard (2002) explains, the efforts of Americans to build cities according to plans created by engineers, urban planners, and architects have all “been plagued by the unplanned development of neighborhoods, which by their very existences, were embarrassments, critiques of the social idea. Variouslly called ‘the slum,’ ‘the wrong side of the tracks,’ ‘shantytown,’ ‘the bad part of town,’ or any of a number of euphemisms, these communities defied all attempts to prevent them. The ability of these marginal neighborhoods to persist suggests that they were necessary components of the town where they occurred. As such, marginal neighborhoods represent important commentaries on the social order that was being created” (Goddard 2002:85).

Part 2: Historical Background

And it was the land of the White Rock [Im-in-i-jaska], where Indians spend much of their time scouting around the cliffs; and hunting, trapping and fishing along Phalen Creek and Lake and the other bodies of water to the north or to the east, especially the little lake two miles east of Phalen where beavers were known to frequent (Bruggemann 1985:4).

A “great village” occupied by the Dakota was once described as encompassing much of what is today Eastside St. Paul. The remnants of this can be seen in Mounds Park, where American Indian mounds are thought to have once stretched across the length of Dayton’s Bluff. Early travelers to St. Paul describe the Dakota traditions that were practiced here, continuing the traditions started with the Hopewell mound builders about 3000 years ago (Brueggemann 1985; Shallcross 2000). The Mississippi River, Phalen Creek, and the surrounding chain of lakes to the north were part of an extensive water highway for early American Indians in what would become the state of Minnesota. This allowed for transportation, provided a source of food, and helped to “develop an extensive trade relationship with other native peoples—trade items from this and other regions have been found along the entire Mississippi River” (MNHS n.d.:4). The backbone of this trade network is what today is known as the Lower Landing, located at the mouth of Phalen Creek, which was formed before the last glacial retreat about 14,000 years ago.

The Phalen Creek Valley lies within the Eastern St. Croix Moraine physiographic region. The St. Croix moraine marks the limit of the Superior and Rainy glacial lobes during the Wisconsin glaciation, which extended from St. Paul to the east, toward Stillwater and into Wisconsin creating a “rugged belt of hills and depressions... less

suitable for intensive agriculture than for scenic siting of country houses” as the glaciers retreated and overlapped the Grantsburg sublobe from the west (Wright 1972:570). The same retreat that created the St. Croix Valley within Taylors Falls, may have also carved out this little valley in St. Paul. This may have also helped carve out the chain of lakes to the north of Phalen Creek that includes Lake Phalen, Gervais, Vadnais, Pleasant, Centerville, Pelican, Randeau, and Crossways Lakes, and was a result of the realignment of the St. Croix River. What remained was Phalen Creek and Trout Brook, previously the pre-glacial St. Croix River. “This ancient riverbed is still the flypath for many birds which migrate up the Mississippi and follow the pre-glacial route to where the St. Croix Valley remains intact” (Shallcross 2000:4).

With the establishment of Fort Snelling following the War of 1812, the U.S. government achieved a strategic position within this water highway at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, a junction with strong cultural importance to many early American Indian tribes (MNHS n.d.:3). The two main tribes that inhabited this region were the Dakota and the Ojibway. In 1825 an agreement was reached between these two tribes to create a diagonal demarcation between their tribal areas. This demarcation ran northwest across the state from the St. Croix River to just north of present day Moorhead. This division continued until 1837, when a treaty was negotiated for a substantial portion of land, opening up a triangle between the Mississippi and the St. Croix Rivers for Euro-American settlement (Rubinstein and Woolworth 1981).

Among the first Euro-Americans to claim land in St. Paul was Edward Phelan following the 1837 treaty. He was formerly a soldier at Fort Snelling, discharged in 1838.

His first claim was in what is now downtown St. Paul with a business partner, John Hayes. Considerable controversy surrounded this claim including the death of Hayes, resulting in Phelan being tried for murder and losing the land. He was released and filed a second claim in 1840, which included 160 acres encompassing both Phalen Creek and Lake Phalen (Brueggemann 2013). The cabin he built was thought to be on the north side of the ravine where former Hamm's Brewery stands today. This second claim "proved to be a wise choice, for vegetation and wildlife were abundant, in addition to fresh water springs sprouting from the sides of the bluffs. Equally important, the ravine offered Phelan protection and isolation... The stream and the ravine soon came to be called Phalen Creek and Phalen Creek Valley, with the spelling corrupted over time" (Price 1982:14). Phelan did not stay here long, however, selling his land in 1844 to William Dugas who was a millwright. Dugas sold the land again in 1846 after a failed attempt at putting a sawmill on Phalen Creek. Alexander McLeod bought the land from Dugas, turning Phelan's cabin into a trading post (Brueggemann 2013).

During the 1840s lumberman, trappers, and casual laborers built shacks or cabins along the banks of Phalen Creek, while the original 160 acres became subdivided. By the 1880s, a large portion of the Phalen Creek Valley was owned by John Wagener. An early pioneer to St. Paul, he arrived in 1854. Wagener was known to be "actively engaged in business" acquiring a small fortune that he invested in real estate (St. Paul Globe 1889:2). Among his many real estate holdings was ten acres of Swede Hollow. The St. Paul Globe describes some of Wagener's business ethic in a death announcement from 1889:

A characteristic of the deceased was his belief that all real estate should be productive of wealth, whether held for speculative purposes or used for active business purposes. With this idea in view the Swede hollow property was staked off into small lots, and leased to tenants in such a manner that a certain number of square feet of property were annually productive of a certain amount of money, which made it not only possible to hold the property for speculative purposes, but enabled him to reap a handsome profit annually. He refused many offers for this property from railroad corporations who desired to use it for yard purposes (St. Paul Globe 1889:2).

John Wagener seems to be the first owner of Swede Hollow to formally rent out spaces to the Swedish immigrants. Rent varied, some paying four dollars to rent a house, and others paying only a ground tax to Wagener, and owning the house outright. In 1886, the St. Paul Globe reported that people in Swede Hollow paid \$1.50 per month rent for a 20 by 40-foot piece of land and there were approximately 110 regularly paying “squatters” and up to 600 people that lived in the Hollow (St. Paul Globe 1886).

By 1903, John Wagner owned the bulk of Swede Hollow. Wagner was the Ramsey County Sheriff from 1911 to 1926, and it is unknown if he is related to the previous John Wagener with the spelling changing over the years. By the 1920s and 1930s, residents recall paying 20 dollars a year for rent. Wagner would collect this rent twice a year:

My mother always made sure she had the ten dollars when he came for it. One time he sent his son-in-law for it, I was standing near the gate when he came by and asked for the rent, my mother went into the house and came out with a ten-dollar bill. She waved it at him and said, ‘I save this for you but I got nothing for food this month and I got nothing in the house.’ ‘I can’t help that,’ he said, ‘my father-in-law wants his money.’ He continued on towards the other end of the hollow. When he came back, he

passed our yard again, my mother was standing in the yard, 'Here Mrs. Sanchelli, you pay someday when you got it,' and handed her a ten dollar bill. 'God bless you, you got a heart,' she replied as she reached over the fence (Sanchelli 1991:42).

There is no surviving public record of rent collections for Swede Hollow and after John Wagner, the ownership is difficult to trace. Some records indicate that the Hamm family owned the majority of Swede Hollow by 1937 and by 1940 they had tax-forfeited the land to the state. It is reported that when the City of St. Paul took over the ownership of the land that rent was still being collected at five dollars a month (Hokanson 1969). The



Figure 4: 1916 plat map of Swede Hollow showing land ownership (Borchert files).

tenants were free to make any alterations they pleased to the buildings and add fencing and gardens as they saw fit.

2.1 Swedes in Minnesota

'Do you know of a girl who wants to work out?' queried Mme. Blank of the woman at the door, but in answer there was only an embarrassed shake of the head. A little urchin in blue overalls and mud over them relived the awkwardness of the situation. 'She's a Swete [sic]. She can't speak English, but I'll show you where,' he said, and started across a single-board bridge that spanned the creek. Standing on this one is impelled to look along the hollow, walled on one side by a grass-grown, tree-dotted bluff, with the little peopled coves climbing half way up the incline... The stream runs right through the center of the grove, and one would imagine that the houses on either side would face the miniature river—but not so. Absolute independence and individuality mark the arrangement of the Swedish hamlet... There is an economy of space and originality of design which irresistibly fastens one's attention upon the necessity of this ingenuity. Herein lies the legend of Swede hollow (du Barry 1898:6).

Mass migration of people from Sweden to the United States began in 1845 and continued until 1930. Many of these people settled in Minnesota. As immigrants landed in New York City or Montreal they would travel directly by train or boat to Chicago. Early opportunity seekers would then travel by road or by boat, and after 1854 by rail, to the Mississippi River. Finally, “a relatively short journey by steamboat then took him upriver to St. Paul at the practical head of navigation. No other land on the frontier was so accessible from Chicago, and it became even easier to reach with the completion of the first all-rail route to St. Paul in 1867” (Rice 1981:249). The first “wave” of Swedish

immigration to Minnesota was part of a “folk migration,” consisting of large groups travelling together, enticed by family members who had come before.

Not all Swedes coming over during this period had money to spend on land, however. Those that needed to work settled in St. Paul, attracted by the high demand for unskilled and semiskilled labor by the milling and brewing industries. Lumber was readily available at this time so a “shack-town” developed along Phalen Creek. This was an attractive location to set up temporary housing and be close to available jobs. Many of these were rural poor that did not have enough money to buy farmland. “The Swedish community in St. Paul had its roots in their search for a path out of poverty. The squalid cluster of wooden huts spreading along the valley was to be a stepping stone to better things” (Rice 1981:262). The second “wave” of Swedish immigration was from 1863 to 1877, which was the source of most of the growth in the American Swedish population. This migration was a result of major crop failures and widespread hunger in Sweden.

Many of these people were young, single people, very different from the folk migration of the earlier period (Rice 1981). Many of those settling in Swede Hollow were looking for work. Women would “work out” as maids in upper class households and men would work as laborers for local industry including the railroad and the breweries.



Figure 5: Swede Hollow photograph by Albert Charles Munson, 1910. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

This “shack-town” became a strong, tight-knit community, sheltered and protected physically through the landscape of the valley, and socially through a common economic and ethnic status. They created a community maintaining “strong ties with the old ways, customs, and lifestyles while living for the chance to accomplish things which could never be accomplished in the old country” (Nyberg and Bette 1974:5-6). The Phalen Creek valley became known as *Svenska Dalen*, or Swede Hollow. As the Swedes began to earn money and improve their situation they moved up onto the bluff into the surrounding neighborhoods. The population of Swede Hollow peaked in 1900 with about 1,000 people. Between 1910-1915, most of the Swedes had moved up and Italian immigrants became the predominant ethnic group along Phalen Creek (Shively 2010). The Swedish influence on the little hamlet was so strong that the name survived through multiple shifts in the small population’s predominant ethnic group.

2.2 Italians in Minnesota

We children often wondered why our people chose this enchanted little settlement in which to make their homes... They chose this place because here they were with their own countrymen, with familiar faces, family noises, gestures, and facial expressions. They selected this enchanted landscape because it resembled the place they had left behind them. They loved the hills, the trees, the stream, the security of friends, and relatives. Here everyone spoke the same language. ‘Here was love and understanding’ (Yarusso 1968:2).

Starting in 1830 and continuing through 1980, about 6,000,000 Italian immigrants entered the United States. A very small percentage of those settled in Minnesota. Of the Italians that did make Minnesota their home, the vast majority settled in the Twin Cities.



Figure 6: Swede Hollow photograph by Albert Charles Munson, 1910. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Within St. Paul, two distinct “Little Italys” developed. Swede Hollow was one and grew by a process of chain migration, which was “Well described by an Italian priest in St. Paul: ‘first the father comes; then the father calls the son; then the rest of the family follows; and then part of the village or perhaps the entire village follows’” (Vecoli 1981:453). As the

Swedes began moving up on the street starting in the 1880s, the Italians took their place in the little hamlet along Phalen Creek.

The Italians arrived in St. Paul by train looking to escape the crowded tenements in New York. They traveled to Minnesota to find work and a small piece of land (Price 1982). These people usually came to the United States with a prepaid train ticket and a family member’s address in hand. Many of St. Paul’s arriving Italian population came through Swede Hollow with Joseph Yarusso’s name on a tag hanging from their lapel. As Gentile Yarusso remembers, “No. 2 Swede Hollow, St. Paul, Minnesota...[My grandfather] was there at the depot on many occasions to greet these friends and relatives, who had just come from the Old Country” (Yarusso 1968). Similar to the Swedes, the Italians created a strong ethnic community that provided protection and support in the Hollow. They created a comfortable place to live with employment nearby and close proximity to others from Italy. The little homes vacated by the Swedes were taken over

and modified to fit the new Italian families coming in. Rooms were added on when necessary and vegetable gardens were planted with zucchini, tomatoes, eggplant, and peppers. Grape arbors and outdoor ovens for bread baking were also built (Price 1982). By 1910 about 60 families lived in the little neighborhood along Phalen Creek. The Italians eventually followed the Swedes up and onto the bluff and by the 1920s and 1930s, most had moved on. “For some families this took longer than for others, but in time all made it out, to be succeeded in turn by Mexicans” (Vecoli 1981:453). Many of the Italian immigrants that made a home in Swede Hollow have very fond memories of that place. Many also chose to record their memories, which are now housed at the Minnesota Historical Society.

2.3 Mexicans in Minnesota

They all [Mexicans in Swede Hollow] seemed to have gardens, and many families owned farm animals, such as chickens, ducks, and rabbits. My classmate, Thelma Tomayo, told me that her family had three goats, which her mother had secured because Thelma was unable to drink cows milk (Sherwood 2015).

Most Mexicans that immigrated to Minnesota in the 20th century were drawn to this country by the promise of work. The Mexican Revolution from 1911 to 1917 created unsettled political situations in Mexico, so many people were pulled north, especially during World War I, due to the increased demand for labor. Many came to Minnesota to work in agricultural fields staying seasonally for the harvest and then traveling elsewhere. As the years went by, many “settled out,” becoming permanent residents (Diebold 1981). A major employer of Mexican labor in the early part of the 20th century was the Chaska

plant of the Minnesota Sugar Company. Today it is the American Crystal Sugar Company and the company still operates this plant (Diebold 1981). Many Mexicans that came to Minnesota settled in St. Paul, particularly the West Side, but a few families found their way to the Eastside, inhabiting anything they could find, including boxcars along the railroad tracks, and the makeshift houses in Swede Hollow (Diebold 1981). By the 1930s, the population of permanent Mexican settlers began to grow, partially encouraged by the Minnesota Sugar Company, which built housing for its workers. As the Depression deepened, The Minnesota Sugar Company began to make cuts, causing a buildup of people staying in the state through the winter. Since Minnesota already had an established colony of Mexican immigrants, many more decided to stay building a familiar and protective community (Diebold 1981).

“The Depression brought little change in the life of the hollow since, in a sense, it could not get much more austere, and, too, the people were already very self-reliant and cooperated in sharing what they had with one another” (Nyberg and Bette 1974:7). Already accustomed to extreme poverty, the residents of the Phalen Creek neighborhood were not as hard hit by the Depression as others in the country. Some found work with the CCC and other Depression era programs. During World War II work became readily available again and attracted more single workers, typically young men, which mostly replaced the family groups that arrived earlier. By the 1950s, the City of St. Paul became increasingly aware of the state of its neighborhoods. As part of the Housing Act of 1954, a Workable Program was required of a city wanting to receive federal aid for urban renewal. “On March 21, 1956, the Saint Paul City Council adopted such a program of

urban renewal which was set forth in a report, ‘New Life in Saint Paul,’ prepared by the City Planning Board and the Housing and Redevelopment Authority... Saint Paul’s urban renewal program will provide the basis for conserving good areas and rehabilitating those which are declining” (HRA 1956:2). As part of this program, Swede Hollow was investigated and a situation that surprised city health officials due to its extremely poor condition resulted in the relocation of the remaining families living in Swede Hollow. This included sixteen families, about eighty-five people living in only thirteen “shacks”. The investigation tested the water supply and reviewed the sewer system, coming to the conclusion that the springs were contaminated and the area was declared a health hazard. St. Paul determined the best way to deal with what was left of the “shantytown” after everyone moved out was to have

the St. Paul fire department burn it down. The St. Paul Dispatch was there to capture the burning: “Swede Hollow is no more. District Fire Chief Paul Payton and a crew of firemen, with two engines standing by put the torch to 13 houses and shacks in the deep valley... Thus the firemen’s



Figure 7: The burning of Swede Hollow, St. Paul Dispatch, December 11, 1956. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

torches ended an era that began in 1839 when Edward Phalen built a crude cabin at the head of the ravine where Hamm’s brewery now stands... Old Swede Hollow will be

rezoned for industry. It is hoped modern manufacturing plants will bloom in the ashes of the ancient edifices and old Indian trails” (St. Paul Dispatch, 1956).

2.4 Living Conditions

Swede Hollow has always been a heavily contested neighborhood by city officials. Many believed over its 100-year history that this area was an unsanitary place to live and that the City of St. Paul should take steps to remove what was referred to as a “shantytown”. This is contrasted with the nostalgic memories of the people that remember living there. Many of these memories come from those who were children when they lived in the Hollow. They only offer a snippet of how the adults felt about this lifestyle including one from Gentile Yarusso, “I’ve found over the years that there are certain individuals who once lived in Swede Hollow who are ashamed to admit that they once lived there” (Yarusso n.d.). Lifestyles here for some were not easy. As far back as 1884 the St. Paul Globe describes Swede Hollow as a “venerable hotbed for the reception and propagation of disease germs” (St. Paul Globe 1884c:10). An 1885 article describes Swede Hollow during a tour by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. They observed:

The houses are in the main little better than hovels, while the surroundings are absolutely filthy. About the doorways are piles of ashes and decaying vegetable matter, and even worse. Along the stream are situated the outhouses, mere apologies placed on four piles driven into the ground. Even this [December] weather the atmosphere is tainted with an unpleasant odor and it can readily be imagined what noxious exhalations must arise from the neighborhood when the summer sun beats down upon the place and putrefication begins. It is true that the spring flood will remove a large portion of the disgusting accumulations which are now to

be seen on every hand, but enough remains to make the quarter a source of danger to the public health (St. Paul Globe 1885a:2).

Swede Hollow never had city water or city sewer. The small community relied on Phalen Creek for its sewer and nearby springs for water. It offered protection to its residents from the winter winds and the summer sun, creating a very sheltered space for the poorest of families. Few news articles attempted to encourage people to help those less fortunate. The following excerpt is a call for help and aids in understanding the mindset of the adults living in this poor situation. It demonstrates the stark reality of the extreme poverty that was experienced by the families in Swede Hollow:

Go down to Swede Hollow. There you will find miserable hovels occupied by laborers and their families, often five or six little ones who are without clothes. The father cannot procure work enough to keep his family from suffering the pangs of starvation. You will find them without sufficient clothes to cover their nakedness; no fuel for fire to keep them warm. You will see poverty in all its forms, often the little children sent to bed without their supper. These are the people you want to reach. These people need looking after... If the wealthy people of our churches would only take hold of this matter, great good could be accomplished. They could bring people to church who never go into it (Morrow 1886:4).

Without proper clothing, many were embarrassed to step into the local churches. It is possible to really feel the pain of life that many would like to forget as soon as they bettered their situation and moved up onto the bluff.

Descriptions like this of such extreme poverty are contrasted by descriptions of Swede Hollow as a picturesque neighborhood, utterly foreign to any village in the United States and romanticized by the newspapers. “The sun shines brightly on the home of the

squatter... the general impression, created in the mind of the thoughtful observer of the scene, is that 'Swede Hollow' seeks no notoriety but would prefer to go along just as it has been for years without any public notice or alteration" (St. Paul Globe 1886:13). Many of the houses themselves are described as being small, two or three room structures some with a half story on top that is accessed by a set of stairs from the outside. None have been painted, except for some with a brightly painted door, and many have newspaper or posters on the inside as wall coverings. Some of the families have used tissue to decorate the windows and shelves inside, "cut into points and half circles, and is of many different colors" (St. Paul Globe 1886:13). The primary construction material the houses were built of was wood, but many were repaired and added on to with anything that could have been salvaged. A memory from Michael Sanchelli brings this to light: "When it rained we had our own sprinkling system, we had to use every pot and pan we could muster to keep it under control. My father was forever trying to fix the roof, he found a huge five by ten Coca Cola sign and nailed it on the west side of the roof. The boys up on the street would say, 'gee, your father should get paid for advertising'" (1991:35).



Figure 8: The Seventh Street Improvement Arches facing south. Image by author.

As the years went by many city improvements affected the flow of Phalen Creek. The first major improvement was the construction of the Seventh Street Improvement Arches, which brought the road up to grade making it safer for vehicle traffic. These arches were built out of

limestone in a helicoidal style designed by William Albert Truesdall and built by Michael O'Brien of St. Paul and the McArthur Brothers of Chicago. When they were completed in 1884 the west arch accommodated three railroad tracks and the east arch accommodated two railroad tracks. "Characterized as 'the heaviest piece of public work ever attempted in that city,' the project called for the construction of 4 major elements: a roadway embankment measuring 80 feet in height, 640-feet in length, and 66 feet in width; a stone-arch sewer, 320 feet in length, for the enclosure of Phalen Creek; a 300-foot-span iron bridge across the tracks of the Northern Pacific Railway; and a double-arch stone bridge across the tracks of the St. Paul and Duluth Railway" (Hess 1988:8.1). These types of city improvements began to hinder the natural flow of Phalen Creek causing more extreme flooding events in the Hollow. Some heavy storms would take out entire structures when Phalen Creek overflowed.

Health was also a major concern for Swede Hollow. An 1880s cholera epidemic in Europe caused some major concern for St. Paul. The belief was that diseases like

cholera would germinate in places that were densely populated and had damp soil like Swede Hollow, the disease germs brought to the city by new immigrants and travelers from Europe. Cholera did not end up becoming the epidemic the city feared in the 1880s, however physicians visiting the Hollow and treating patients there describe diseases such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and scarlet fever affecting the residents. Typhoid fever was thought to be attributed to “impure water” however a respected Swedish physician that visited Swede Hollow in 1885 reported to the St. Paul Globe that the sanitary condition was not as bad as it had been previously represented. He reported that those that were sick with typhoid got it from working in other sections of the city, returning to Swede Hollow to be cared for by their friends and family while they were sick (St. Paul Globe 1885b). Tuberculosis was described in the Mexican population in a 1946 study. “The migrant missionaries had earlier noted that tuberculosis was the leading cause of death... Health problems like tuberculosis were undoubtedly exacerbated by the poor housing conditions of Mexican Americans in the cities as well as in rural areas” (Diebold 1981:98). In the winter pneumonia, rheumatism, and frostbite were common amongst the poor in St. Paul. This picture of disease and poor conditions is again put into sharp contrast with descriptions of Swede Hollow such as this one from 1887, “Chickens and ducks on the most friendly terms imaginable waded in the slimy, pestilent breeding waters of the creek, only desisting from their labors when chased by noisy, mischievous urchins and tiddling midgets of girls. But one thing was particularly noticeable among the little folks, begrimed with dirt as they were, and many of them utter strangers to shoes

and stockings, their cheeks were ruddy with the glow of health and there were no puny miserable looking objects among them” (St. Paul Globe 1887a:15).

Part 3: Discussion

Minnesota has been divided up into archaeological regions to aid in interpreting and predicting the prehistory of the state. Even though the Euro-American occupation of Swede Hollow dominates the documented history, this ravine was also an important place to American Indian groups. These groups inhabited the area prior to Euro-American settlement and it may be possible to still see this archaeologically today. The Phalen Creek valley is located in Archaeological Region 4: Central Lakes Deciduous. Scott Anfinson first developed these regions as a response to generalized prehistoric “culture areas... when describing spatial cultural distributions” (1990:135). Anfinson proposed regions based on lake distribution, which “appear to have exhibited significant internal consistency with regard to the natural environment and, to some degree, to cultural distributions” (Anfinson 1990:135). Region 4: Central Lakes Deciduous includes most of the central and east central portions of the state and can extend into west central Wisconsin. It consists of moraines, till plains, and outwash plains in a patchwork pattern along with many lakes. The Mississippi River is located in the eastern and central portions of this region, the St. Croix River runs along the far eastern boundary, and streams to the west drain to the Red River (Gibbon, et. al 2002; Anfinson 1990). During the mid-1800s public land surveys show this area as being within floodplain forest, which included maple, elm, cottonwood, and willow trees within the Phalen Creek ravine and streambed area, transitioning to oak woodland higher upstream. As the creek approached the Mississippi River it broadened out into a marshy inlet. “During this period of heavy

flow, boats could follow this inlet as far inland as the location of 3rd Street” four blocks south of modern Swede Hollow park (Shallcross 2000:4).

The soils within Swede Hollow Park consist of Doreton-Rock outcrop complex, Udorthents, wet substratum, and Urban land-Chetek complex. The Doreton-Rock outcrop complex is usually found on escarpments on terraces and hills typically on 25 to 65 percent slopes. It is well drained soil consisting of loamy sediment over limestone bedrock. The Udorthents, wet substratum is usually found on moraines, but can also be found on sloping upland and is calcareous typically on zero to six percent slopes. The Urban land-Chetek complex is typically found on outwash plains found on three to fifteen percent slopes and can be excessively drained. This soil is typically sandy and can easily transmit water (Web Soil Survey 2013). Knowing what the soils are predicted to be through the USDA’s Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey helps to address the soil stratigraphy archaeologically.

3.1 Historic Map Analysis

Part of the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project included intensive map analysis in an attempt to locate history within space. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and city Plat Maps were used. The Sanborn Map Company had been making maps since 1867. The Fire Insurance maps they produced show every detail of a city including the buildings and lots within it. For insurance purposes, they illustrate building footprints; materials buildings were made of; measurements like height and width; what the building was used for; lot lines if known; road widths including street names; and water facilities. Today,

these are sometimes the most detailed maps of an area, and prove to be invaluable when studying the history of a place. Each map consists of multiple sheets that show individual parts of a city or town. While Swede Hollow was occupied, Sanborn maps were created for 1885, 1903, 1939, and 1951. Very detailed depictions of Swede Hollow are seen on these maps as well as showing the Hollow as it evolved from year to year. Every structure was drawn, every set of stairs, and every plank bridge crossing the creek. City Plat maps were also available from 1884, 1887, 1892, 1908, 1916, and 1928 showing changes in the ownership of the land (Borchert files).

With assistance from Len Kne and the University of Minnesota Uspacial program, the Sanborn maps were placed within space using geolocation in ArcGIS. Esri support defines geolocation as “The process of creating geographic features from tabular data by matching the tabular data to a special location. An example of geolocation is creating point features from a table of x,y coordinates” (Esri 2015). Instead of picking from a table of coordinates, points from within each map were chosen and corresponded to points on a modern map or aerial photo, lining up the historic maps with the modern landscape. In some cases overlaying the maps was easy. Many of the streets and landmarks are the same as what they were originally because of the unique topographic features of the area. The southern boundary of Swede Hollow is East Seventh Street, which was originally called Fort Road. This road is what connected Downtown St. Paul to Fort Snelling. The alignment of this road hasn’t changed much since the turn of the 20th century, making it a very strong landmark to use while geolocating. Another landmark was the railroad. Today the Bruce Vento bike trail follows the original 1868

railroad grade through Swede Hollow. Everything south of East Seventh Street is more difficult to align due to the major alterations from the construction of the I-94 corridor.

This overlay not only allowed for the visualization of the approximate locations of houses and other structures, but with the maps in an ArcGIS format, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) points were captured for areas with larger clusters of buildings. These UTM points were taken into the field in an attempt to locate the footprints of buildings represented by Sanborn Maps. Once in the Hollow, features on the landscape could be identified in relation to the UTM points. Difficulty arose due to the unique topographic features of Swede Hollow; an accurate GPS signal was sometimes difficult to achieve, especially close to the bottom of the bluffs and under heavy tree cover. Since the remaining “shacks” were burned in 1956 and the area has been heavily landscaped into a nature park, it was unknown what might still be there.



Figure 9: Swede Hollow Sanborn overlay, 1951.

3.2 GPR Results

Two “phases” of work were proposed for investigations in Swede Hollow. The first phase of work took place May 18 through May 22, 2015. This involved minimally invasive Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR). GPR is a method of remote sensing, which allows for the visualization of subsurface materials or structures including structural stone, compacted surfaces, and disturbed soils. This technology does not impact the ground. Instead, it uses “rapid emission and reception of electromagnetic pulses of specific wavelengths (radar) from an antenna into the ground. The reflected waveforms with the angle and direction of their deflection are detected by the unit” that is passed over the ground, which will “indicate differential density, conductivity and depth of the materials below ground” (Hahm 2015: Appendix A). The rapid emission and detection of the radar waves allows for a continuous movement of the antenna along the ground surface. Transects are laid out within square test blocks. A survey wheel attached to the antenna collects distance data and records each transect in which data was collected by the antenna. Once all the data is collected, shown as profile images, these transects are “stitched” together through the use of a post-processing software, which produces a series of two-dimensional slices that are arranged to create a three-dimensional image of each test area (Hahm 2015: Appendix A).

One difficulty with using this technology was the amount of vegetation in Swede Hollow. Excessive vegetation can hinder good ground coupling which causes the “emission of waveforms at angles not perpendicular with the ground surface” (Hahm 2015: Appendix A). Various factors also affect the depth and resolution obtainable with

GPR. These factors may include the characteristics of subsurface materials, their compaction and water content, and the wavelength from the antenna. Various types of antennas can be used to achieve different strengths of wavelengths. The antenna used at Swede Hollow was 400 megahertz (MHz), which allowed for approximately two to five meters of depth with the top one to three meters having the most clarity. Soils that are excessively wet will distort the image retrieved by the antenna.



Figure 10: Proposed GPR survey blocks in the northern portion of Swede Hollow.

Six survey blocks were initially chosen for GPR survey (see figure 10). These areas were focused in the northern portion of Swede Hollow Park due to excessive vegetation and visibly wet soils within the southern portion of the park. The City of St.

Paul department of Parks and Recreation did not allow for excessive clearing of vegetation, therefore areas that were mostly open were chosen for the best ground coupling with the antenna. During the survey, transect ropes were laid within the block being tested perpendicular to the baselines and secured with stakes. This provided a guide for the antenna transects. Each transect was spaced at a half meter and the antenna with attached survey wheel was dragged across the ground surface. The antenna was connected to a base unit that collected and saved the transect files. This unit showed the profile as the antenna received the data. If a tree or large obstacle intersected a transect, the antenna unit was stopped and carried to the other side of the obstacle and the survey wheel moved the appropriate distance to allow for the distance that was skipped. At the end of each transect the antenna was rotated and the process repeated.

Four of the six survey blocks were completed during the “phase one” survey. Two

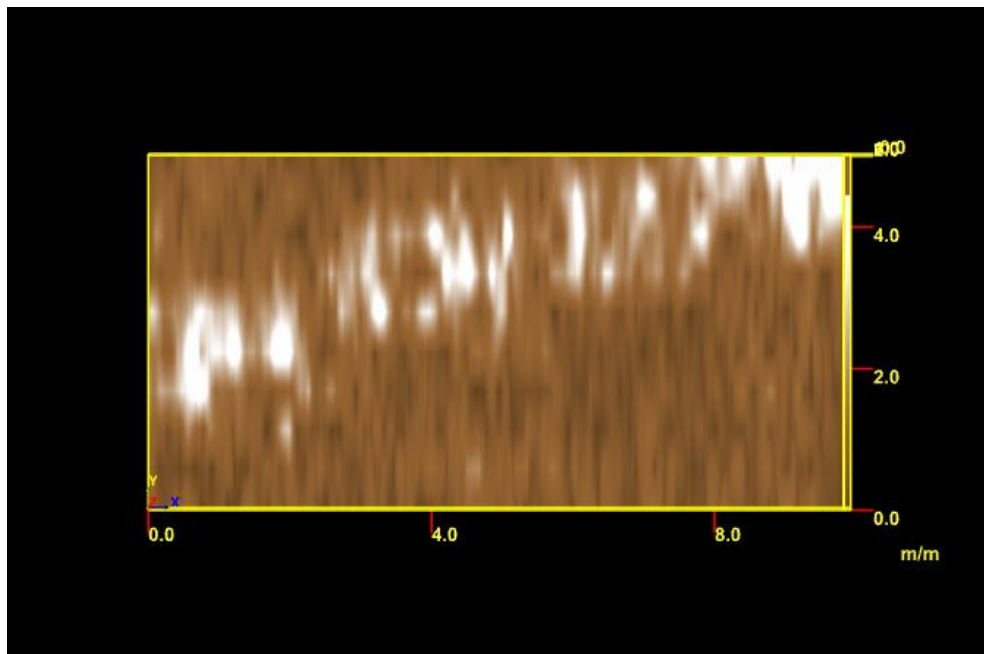
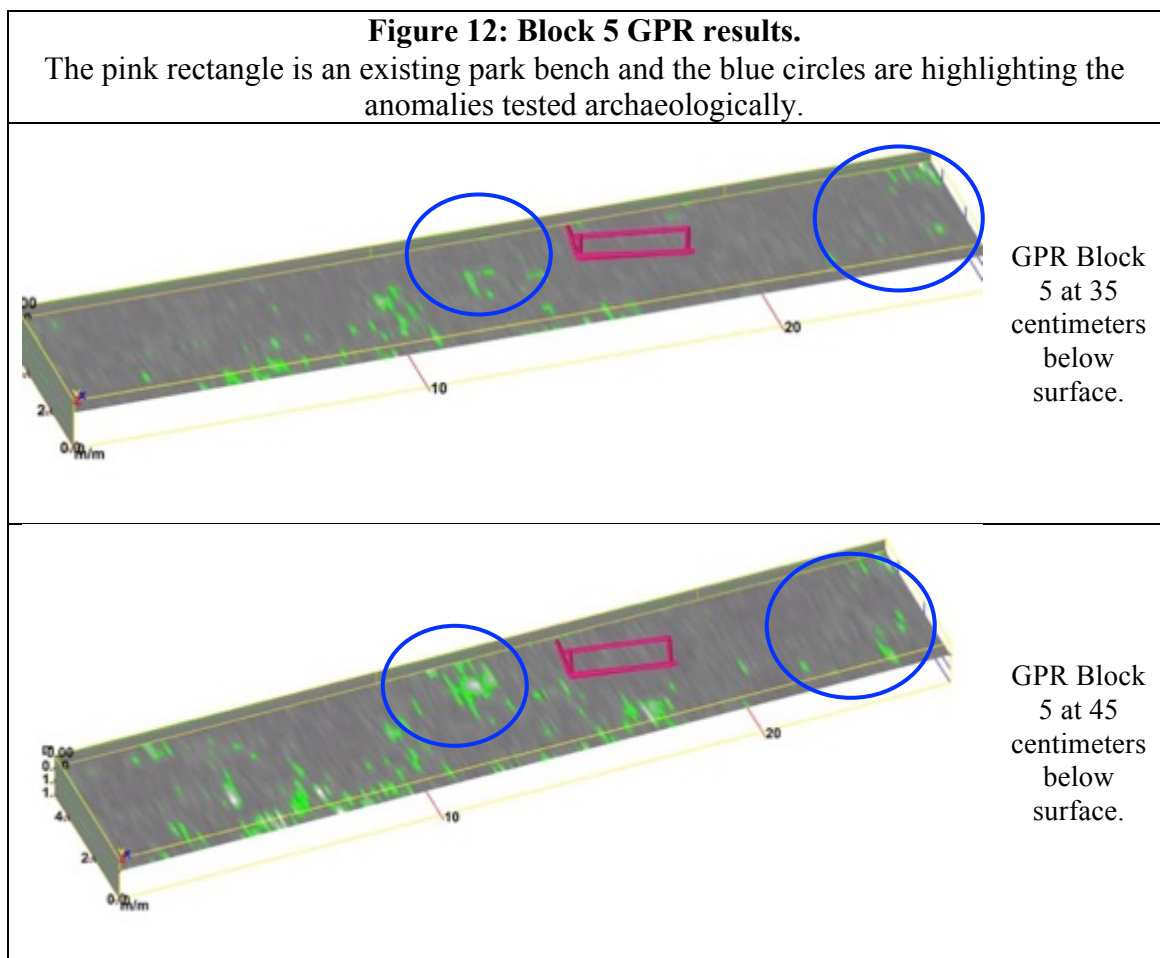
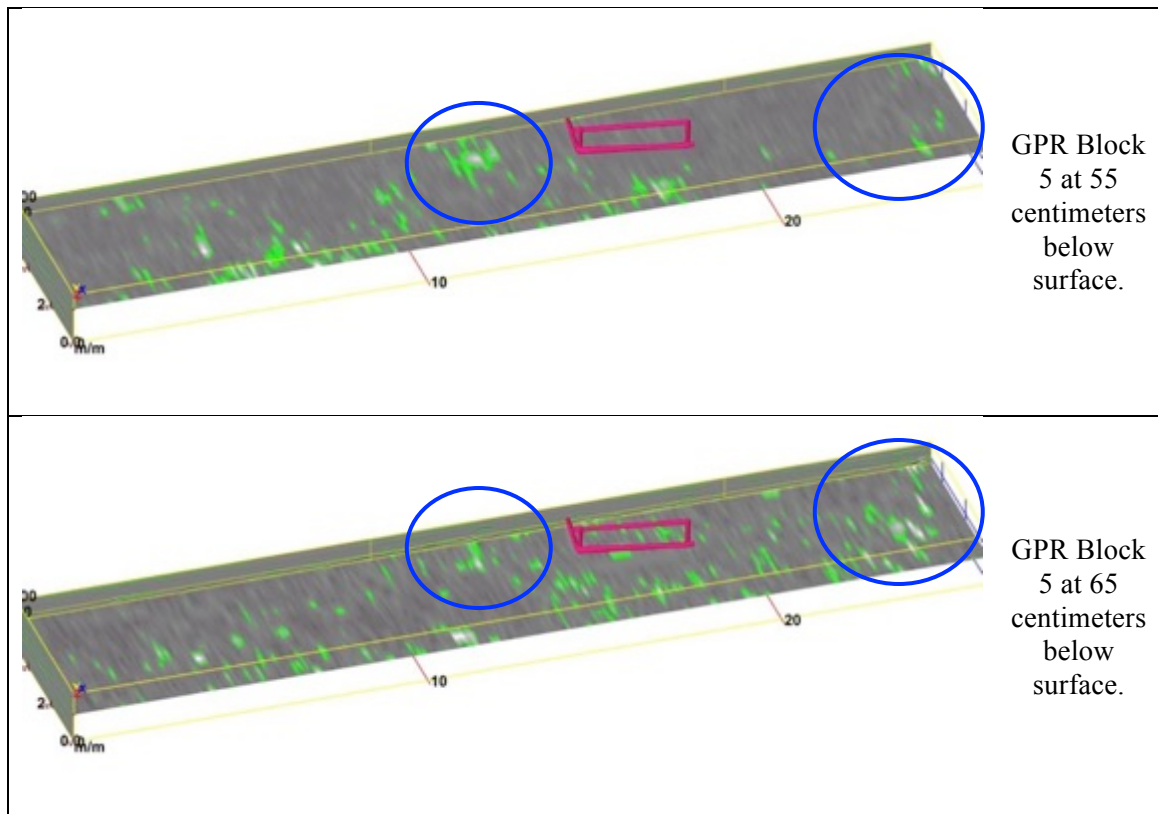


Figure 11: GPR results of Block 4 with storm sewer visible.

survey blocks were in areas that appeared to be so heavily disturbed that no archaeological remains would be visible through GPR, so they were not completed. Block 4 clearly identified the storm sewer (figure 11). Block 5 was an area identified for further archaeological testing (figure 12). Two one-meter by one-meter test units were placed over anomalies identified in the GPR results of Block 5. The results of the two units will be discussed in the next section.





3.3 Archaeology Results

The second “phase” of the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project was the public excavations. This phase took place over ten days between July 30 and August 10, 2015. These ten days were from Thursday through Monday with Tuesday and Wednesday reserved as a “weekend” for the volunteers. A volunteer crew of archaeologists with at least a field school for experience was assembled and the public was invited to participate each Friday and Saturday of the two-week project. Up to thirty shovel tests and open area excavation of up to ten noncontiguous meters square were proposed. Seven noncontiguous meters square and fourteen shovel tests were completed during the two-weeks. Each of these is detailed below. Units were excavated with shovels and trowels,

and all excavations were screened through a quarter-inch mesh with artifacts bagged according to their provenience. Individual bag logs were kept for each unit. Collected artifacts were transported at the end of each day to the lab at the University of Minnesota for processing in the fall. All of the excavation areas were approved prior to digging by



Figure 13: Proposed survey areas based on historic map overlays and GPR.

the City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Natural Resources staff to allow for the preservation of the natural environment of the park. Eight testing areas were identified based on the results of the historic map overlays and GPR (figure 13). These areas were field checked for accessibility to the public and for visible features on the surface. All test units were aligned on a north-south axis and excavated in arbitrary ten-centimeter levels measured from individual datums. Shovel tests were round, approximately 30 to 40

centimeters wide and also excavated in arbitrary levels, measured from the surface. All tests throughout the park, except shovel test 12, were positive for archaeological material with both historic and prehistoric items present. Public excavations were limited to two units in Survey Area 6 and two units in Survey Area 5 because these areas were the most accessible. An additional three units were placed in Survey Area 2 and fourteen shovel tests were placed intuitively throughout the park. The following sections detail the individual excavation results.

3.3.1 Unit 1

Unit 1 was placed in survey area 6 (see figure 21 for more precise excavation locations). Vegetation in this area was

wooded with very little ground cover. The datum for this unit was located in the southeast corner, two centimeters above the surface. Historic artifacts, such as glass, ceramic, faunal, and metal were consistently recovered throughout the unit. The first two levels were heavily rocky, with some large



Figure 14: Unit 1 level 7, note water table at the bottom of the unit.

cobbles and were made up of loamy clay. Soils in the third level became more mottled in the eastern half with a darker soil recorded in the western half. By the fourth and fifth levels the larger cobbles were no longer present and the soil transitioned from gravelly to sandy. By level six, the soil was becoming wet. The water table was reached in level

seven, ending the unit at seventy-seven centimeters below datum. Artifacts were still being recovered in this level.

3.3.2 Unit 2

Unit 2 was placed in survey area 5 over one of two anomalies observed through



Figure 15: Unit 2 level 5 note large cobbles, likely the source of the GPR anomaly.

the Ground-penetrating Radar. Vegetation in this area consisted of manicured lawn. The datum for this unit was placed in the southeast corner, seven centimeters above the surface. The sod was removed from the surface of this unit and replaced when the unit was completed. Levels one and two

consisted of loamy soil with large cobbles throughout. Some bioturbation existed from tree root action. As the levels continued cobbles and boulders became more prominent. These consisted of limestone blocks and water-weathered cobbles. Within level three the soil transitioned to a sandy loam. Level four continued with large cobbles and boulders. By level five, the boulders were being removed and becoming less numerous. Sandy loam also continued, however small pockets of white sand were observed. Level six transitioned into sandy soil mottled with pockets of white sand and the soil was becoming damp. Small to medium sized water-weathered cobbles were also present with fewer large boulders. These conditions continued through level seven and in level eight gley was observed. This unit was concluded at eighty centimeters below datum, prior to water

filling in the unit. Results of these last levels were consistent with Unit 4, showing evidence of intact soils and a possible creek bed. Historic artifacts were collected throughout including glass, metal, faunal, ceramic, and other modern items such as rebar.

3.3.3 Unit 3

Unit 3 was placed in survey area 6. Vegetation in this area was wooded with minimal ground cover. The datum for this unit was located in the southeast corner, two centimeters above the surface, changing to zero centimeters above the surface by level seven. Unit three resulted in the largest concentrations of artifacts throughout the unit and included an intact barrel feature (feature 1). Level one was excavated to thirty



Figure 16: Unit 3 level 8, note barrel feature (feature 1) in the southeast corner.

centimeters below datum due to a more extreme slope in this area. The soil was mottled, consisting of sandy loam and silty sand becoming sandier after approximately twenty centimeters below datum. Level two consisted of sandy loam with larger fragments and intact artifacts. Level three became mottled with sandy loam and sand and exposed the top of a metal barrel feature, which became Feature 1 at level four. Levels four and five consisted of sandy soil and continued with heavy concentrations of artifacts. Feature 1 was left intact and the unit was excavated down to expose the outside walls of the metal barrel. Level six continued in a similar fashion. The artifacts appeared to be mixed within

this unit, demonstrated in levels six, seven, and eight with both complete glass bottles, rebar, and asphalt concrete fragments. Feature 1 appears to be an intact trash deposit. The interior was left mostly intact and covered with a tarp prior to backfilling the unit. Due to time constraints, the feature was not completely excavated.

3.3.4 Unit 4

Unit 4 was placed in survey area 5 over one of two anomalies observed through the Ground-penetrating Radar. Vegetation in this area consisted of manicured lawn. The



Figure 17: Unit 4 level 7, just before the water table was reached in level 8.

datum for this unit was placed in the northeast corner, ten centimeters above the surface. The sod was removed from the surface of this unit and replaced when the unit was completed. Level one showed fragments of brick, plastic and charred organic material. Level two consisted of a sandy loam mixed fill with significant

amounts of gravel and clay. This continues in level three with larger cobbles of limestone and other rock observed. Level four transitioned into silty sand with gravel. Large fragments of concrete and limestone blocks were observed as well as burnt coal, clinker, and brick fragments. The large limestone blocks were removed in level five and the soil became a mottled sandy loam with gravel. Level six showed fewer artifacts than in previous levels and more bioturbation was present from heavy root action. The soil

became sandy and heavy limestone cobbles continued. Level seven became damp and the soil transitioned into homogenous silt that appeared to be an intact soil horizon. A dark green-grey gley was also observed at the bottom of level seven. Level eight continued to show natural, intact soils, however the water table was reached and the unit began to fill in at eighty centimeters below datum. Artifacts were still being recovered. A shovel test was placed in the bottom of this unit and excavated to a depth of 113 centimeters below datum with historic artifacts recovered throughout. The intact soils are consistent with a creek bed. Similar soils were observed in Unit 2.

3.3.5 Block 5

Block 5 was a two-meter by one-meter test unit excavated separately as Units 5A and 5B located in Survey Area 2. Vegetation in this area was wooded with minimal ground cover. This block is located on a fairly steep slope therefore both units were excavated down a substantial amount in level one to even out the excavation surface. A lot of debris was visible on the surface including bricks and limestone blocks and the landscape appeared to be depressed in this area. The



Figure 18: Block 5 facing north. Unit 5A is the northern most unit and is at level 5, unit 5B is at level 6.

excavation block was an attempt to bisect the observed depression. The datum for this block was located at the highest elevation in the northeast corner, twelve centimeters above the surface. Unit 5A included limestone rock in a slumped and jumbled configuration visible in all levels. All levels produced 20th century artifacts including asphalt concrete, Styrofoam, metal, glass, etc. The limestone rubble made excavation difficult. Unit 5A was concluded at 100 centimeters below datum in the deepest areas and did not result in intact soils. Unit 5B had similar results to unit 5A and consisted of sandy soils with some inclusions of dense clay. Mid 20th century artifacts were recovered from this unit as well including glass, metal, and plastic as well as large concrete fragments with rebar. Both of these units demonstrate major slumping from uphill and all of the material is mixed and out of context. Unit 5B concluded at 110 centimeters below datum.

3.3.6 Unit 6

Unit 6 was located in Survey Area 2. Vegetation in this area was wooded with minimal ground cover. Unit 6 was located outside of the topographical depression



Figure 19: Unit 6 level 5

bisected by block 5. The datum was ten centimeters above the surface in the corner of highest elevation. This unit consisted of large boulders that continued through the entire unit. There was no variation in soil stratigraphy observed; the unit consisted of a mottled sandy clay loam throughout. Similar

to Block 5, this unit was also excavated a substantial amount in level one to even out the excavation surface. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit and consisted of mainly 20th century artifacts such as glass, ceramic, metal, and plastic. This unit did not show as extreme of slumping action as was observed in Block 5 and also did not show intact soils. This unit was concluded at 105 centimeters below datum.

3.3.7 Shovel Tests

Shovel tests were placed intuitively throughout the park, typically in areas of lesser accessibility for larger excavation, in an attempt to assess the extent of the archaeological remains present in the park. Each shovel test is detailed in the following table (figure 20). The majority of artifacts collected from these shovel tests include historic items including metal, glass, coal, clinker, ceramic, etc. Shovel Test 3 also produced prehistoric artifacts, which include a chert flake and a pottery sherd. Shovel Test 12 was the only one that did not produce artifacts, but it was in an area that had been heavily disturbed by more recent park alterations.

Figure 20: Shovel Test Results			
Shovel Test number	Total Depth Centimeters below surface (cmbs)	Description	Results
1	60 cmbs	Two soil horizons were visible: 0-16 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/2 silty sand 16-60cmbs consisted of 10YR2/1 loamy sand Terminated due to large concrete block at an angle from 45-60 cmbs	Artifacts collected include historic bone, glass, metal, shell, brick, clinker, ceramic, coal, and plastic

Figure 20: Shovel Test Results			
Shovel Test number	Total Depth Centimeters below surface (cmbs)	Description	Results
2	78 cmbs	Three soil horizons were visible: 0-23 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/2 silty sandy gravel 23-46 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/3 sandy gravel 46-78 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/3 sandy clayey gravel Terminated due to water table	Artifacts collected include historic material such as a bucket handle
3	62 cmbs	Three soil horizons were visible: 0-20 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/4 sandy loam 20-38 cmbs consisted of 10YR6/4 sand mottled with 10YR4/6 sand 38-62 cmbs consisted of 10YR2/2 loamy sand Terminated due to an impassable rock	Artifacts collected include historic metal, glass, ceramic, and bone. One prehistoric flake and pottery sherd were also collected.
4	40 cmbs	Three soil horizons were visible: 0-11 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/4 sandy loam 11-30 cmbs consists of 10YR3/3 sand 30-40 cmbs consisted of 10YR2/2 loamy sand Terminated due to an impassible concrete slab	Artifacts collected include historic metal, glass, and ceramic
5	63 cmbs	Two soil horizons were visible: 0-32 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/3 silty loam mottled with 10YR4/6 silty sand 32-63 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/6 silty sand with cobbles, soil was slightly damp Terminated due to impassable rocks	Artifacts collected include historic metal and glass
6	26 cmbs	One soil horizon was visible: 0-26 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/6 very compact gravelly soil Terminated due to impassible concrete	Artifacts collected include historic glass and metal

Figure 20: Shovel Test Results

Shovel Test number	Total Depth Centimeters below surface (cmbs)	Description	Results
7	15 cmbs	One soil horizon was visible: 0-15 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/3 sand Terminated due to impassible rocks	Artifacts collected include plastic and unidentified material
8	72 cmbs	Two soil horizons were visible: 0-42 cmbs consisted of 10YR2/1 silty sand with heavy rocks and concrete rubble 42-72 cmbs consisted of 10YR2/2 gravelly sandy loam Terminated due to large piece of asphalt concrete	Artifacts collected include historic clinker, glass, coal, and ceramic
9	70 cmbs	Five soil horizons were visible: 0-15 cmbs consisted of 10YR2/1 sandy loam 15-38 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/3 38-45 cmbs consisted of 10YR5/4 sand 45-50 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/2 sand 50-70 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/4 sand	Artifacts collected include historic metal and glass
10	80 cmbs	Four soil horizons were visible: 0-19 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/2 sandy loam 19-47 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/4 sand 47-67 cmbs consisted of 10YR5/5 sand with heavy cobbles and rocks 67-80 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/4 sand with heavy cobbles and rocks	Artifacts collected includes historic metal, glass, clinker, concrete, asphalt concrete was present, but not collected
11	70 cmbs	Two soil horizons were visible: 0-24 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/3 sandy loam 24-70 cmbs consisted of 10YR5/4 sand	Artifacts collected include historic glass and ceramic
12	83 cmbs	Two soil horizons were visible: 0-27 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/3 sandy loam 27-83 cmbs consisted of 10YR5/6 sand	No artifacts were collected

Figure 20: Shovel Test Results

Shovel Test number	Total Depth Centimeters below surface (cmbs)	Description	Results
13	70 cmbs	Two soil horizons were visible: 0-17 cmbs consisted of 10YR3/3 silty loam 17-70 cmbs consisted of 10YR4/4 silty loam Terminated due to impassable concrete	Artifacts collected include historic glass, metal, and ceramic
14	40 cmbs	Two soils horizons were visible: 0-14 cmbs consists of 10YR3/3 silty loam 14-40 cmbs consists of 10YR3/2 very compact silty loam Terminated due to impassible rocks	Artifacts collected include terra cotta and bone



Figure 21: Swede Hollow overview map with GPS points of units, shovel tests, and visible features.

The excavation units were confined to Survey Areas 2, 5, and 6 due to their accessibility for public participation. Survey Area 6 contained a number of surface artifacts and was a level area at the base of a steep bluff. The bluff was piled with debris to the point of having more concrete visible than natural



Figure 22: Survey Area 6 facing northeast.

stone. This is also an area favored by St. Paul's homeless population. It is a flat, secluded spot ideal for pitching a tent and stringing a clothesline; in effect, Swede Hollow is still providing protection and isolation to the city's poor. This area was not far off of the walking trail and is directly across from Survey Area 5. Survey Area 5 was an open area adjacent to the paved trail. This area included a bench and was manicured and somewhat landscaped next to an open pond. GPR survey was completed in this area and two anomalies were identified for further testing. This is also one of the two areas identified

for public excavation days due to its location out in the open. Survey Area 2 is situated on a much steeper slope and was further off of the paved walking trail. There was visible evidence of slumping on the surface in this area and it was a more treacherous landscape, therefore it



Figure 23: Survey Area 5 facing north.

was not open for public participation.

Many bricks, limestone blocks, and concrete mortar were present on the surface. This area also lined up with UTM points pulled from the historic map overlays and a slight depression was noted in the landscape prior to excavation. Shovel testing was completed



Figure 24: Survey Area 2 facing east.

throughout the park. Areas were chosen for shovel testing that allowed for a broader picture of the archaeology of Swede Hollow and that were less accessible for the public and larger excavation. All but one shovel test placed within the park recovered artifacts. The one negative shovel test was in an area that had been heavily disturbed from more recent park alterations. One shovel test also produced prehistoric artifacts consisting of one chert flake and one pottery sherd. All of these excavations were in some way related to the historic mapping analysis, placed within areas noted as having the potential for historic features. The excavation locations varied Due to the slight variability in the hand drawn maps, the method of digitizing each map from the original, the limited accuracy of the GPS used to locate the map features in the field, and the accessibility of each survey area. Some were located directly within a historic feature and some were slightly adjacent. Figures 21 and 25 through 28 show the exact placement of each shovel test and excavation units within Swede Hollow Park and those placements overlaid with the geolocated historic Sanborn maps.



Figure 26: Swede Hollow 1903 Sanborn overlay of test units in area 2.



Figure 27: Swede Hollow 1939 Sanborn overlay of test units in area 2.



Figure 28: Swede Hollow 1951 Sanborn overlay of test units in area 2.

3.4 Artifact Analysis

The artifacts recovered from the Swede Hollow excavations that took place in 2015 were brought to the lab at the University of Minnesota where they were cleaned, sorted and cataloged with the help of University student interns and volunteers. Ultimately, the collection will be housed at the Minnesota Historical Society therefore cataloging followed their established guidelines (MNHS 2015). Approximately 11,960 artifacts were recovered during the ten-day excavation. Many of these artifacts included concrete, brick, and trash debris that is difficult to place within the history of Swede



Figure 29: Swede Hollow in November 1969. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Hollow due to its extensive use as a trash dump prior to it becoming a park. A former resident recalls some of this dumping as it occurred, not only after the Hollow was evacuated and burned, but also during the occupation, “The apartments and the houses on the edge of the eastern

slope [*sic*] tin cans bottles papers ashes, even furniture was dumped down the slopes of the hollow... People were still dumping their trash on both slopes after the residents of Swede Hollow were forced out in 195[6], they were still dumping until there was a stop to it when they decided to make it a nature center” (Sanchelli 1991).

As described in 1976 on the eve of the Hollow becoming designated a city park, “It is hard to realize the magic world of history, geology and ecology that lay hidden

behind the trash and debris” (St. Paul Garden Club 1976). As an attempt to “realize the magic”, this assemblage will be assessed with two historical archaeology theories in mind. The first will draw on the theory of documentary archaeology and focus on a few key artifacts or classes of artifacts within the collection that will be highlighted through the historical record. This will assist in addressing some of the parallels and differences between history and memory and make the stories of everyday life stronger. This analysis will be underlain with the archaeology of poverty. Not only will a more “traditional” study of the assemblage take place, addressing some classes of artifacts in relation to the consumer patterns of the time, but also by comparing the collection with the documented history and the perception of what Swede Hollow was to different people will perhaps allow for a clearer glimpse into what lifeways were like for those living in the Hollow. As Paul R. Mullins and Timo Ylimaunu discuss, “Poverty is a powerful sensory experience, so much of the commentary of privileged visitors through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries revolved around their emotionally cathartic response to the visual and sensory landscape of poverty. This is actually an interesting entry point for archaeologists: an archaeology of poverty might productively illuminate the material and aesthetic dimensions of paucity that tug at our senses and impose themselves on our collective imagination” (2015:44). Although some of the analysis here focuses mainly on the materiality of various artifact classes and the documented history of Swede Hollow, this site would be an excellent source to really illuminate the archaeology of poverty because the place has been so well described through the documented history.

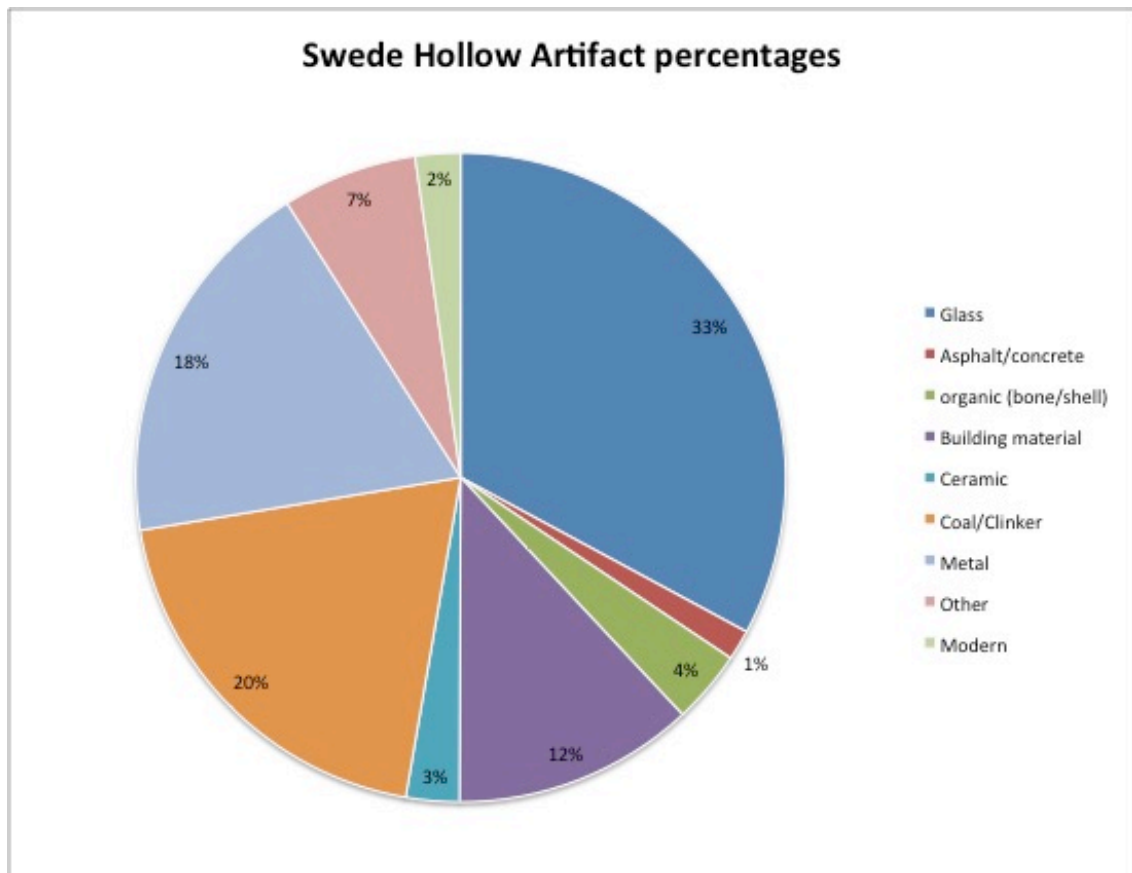


Figure 30: Swede Hollow total artifact percentages.

Overall, glass was the most common material type identified in the collection, followed by coal and clinker, and metal materials. Metal preservation within the environment of the park is poor therefore many of the metal artifacts recovered are heavily oxidized and indiscernible. Household items are also present within the collection as well as a myriad of building materials like brick and nails. Items such as these offer a glimpse into the daily life and values of the people that lived in Swede Hollow. Heavily fragmented and oxidized materials are a common occurrence at a site like this. To explain, “A great deal of material data emerges during the excavation of most historic sites and by far the greater proportion of them are remarkably undistinguished. Broken kitchen china, glass grog bottles, and innumerable tonnes of building debris, nails and

plaster samples are sources of social and economic information rather than cultural and aesthetic values. One challenge on such sites is to translate this assemblage of refuse and discarded material into a valid database for social and cultural interpretation' [Birmingham and Murray 1987]" (Mayne and Murray 2001:2). Looking at the assemblage through the historical record will be this project's attempt at translating the Swede Hollow assemblage, as Allen Mayne and Tim Murry challenge.

Food waste is also present and sheds a light on the importance of preserved food to these poor families. Quite often archaeologists are trying to determine the poverty level of the inhabitants of a site based on patterns of use, comparisons to accounts of the day including advertisements in popular media, and through food remains (Wilkie 2006). The poverty level of the people that resided in Swede Hollow is well known through the historical narrative therefore lines of inquiry can begin to address this issue in more depth. Studying the assemblage based on a perspective of poverty can help bridge the gap between memory and reality on a more personal level.

3.4.1 Food Preservation

Building materials aside, the majority of the Swede Hollow assemblage is made up of household items and food waste. Many of the items are disposable such as glass containers for items like cleaners, beer and soda, or metal items such as food cans. Preserving food was a high priority for residents of the Phalen Creek neighborhood and that is reflected in the collection. Nicolas Appert first developed the process of canning food through applying heat to seal glass jars and metal cans in Napoleonic France. The



Figure 31: A sample of canning artifacts- top row left to right: a metal food can, a Fruit jar glass lid. Bottom row left to right: a Mason jar sherd, various crockery sherds.

French chef immersed himself in the study of food preservation for the benefit of the military (Barksdale 2014). Canned food availability became extremely important in the 19th Century for the armies of the Crimean War, the U.S. Civil War, and the Franco-Prussian War. In the United States, the production of canned food boomed after the global depression of 1873. By

1904, the double-seam process of making cans was patented and is still used today to safely seal over 2,000 cans per minute (Barksdale 2014). Food preservation at Swede Hollow can be seen in not only metal food cans, but also in fragments of glass canning lids, canning jars, and earthenware crockery sherds (see Figure 31). Canning processes are described in depth in some of the historical accounts, such as this one from Ralph Yekaldo:

Wherever you went in the Hollow you would see tomatoe paste spread out on pallets on a cloth to dry in the sun. And when it was ready to be put away in crock pots for the winter, they would put a little oil on there hands- put a little oil on the inside of the pots. And then they would mix

the tomatoe paste put some basil leave in it and store it. And then it was canning time anything that would go into a jar or crock was canned. Peppers-pickles-egg plant- green pickled tomatoes. They even canned water melon rind it made good pickles. Come winter we had everything [sic] (Yekaldo 1987b:3).

Glass Mason jars used for food preservation were first developed in 1858 by John L. Mason, who created the first threaded canning jar with a reusable screw-on lid. This helped to establish an accessible, at home culture of canning. Prior to this, many things were preserved in ceramic crockery. By 1882, the Lightning Jar, or the clamped glass-lid jar, was created by Henry William Putnam. Glass-lid jars provided a jar with no metal in contact with the food, so it was less likely to spoil or contaminate it. The metal disk seal with a permanently attached gasket held down by a threaded metal ring was first widely used by Kerr Jars beginning in 1915 (Benivia, LLC 2016). Due to the poor metal preservation at Swede Hollow, the two part metal disk and ring, if present, are not identifiable, however, many threaded glass jars and glass seals are present. Other types of metal lids are present and somewhat discernable, including bottle tops.

3.4.2 Heat and Light

Due to the large amount of coal, charcoal, and clinker it can be surmised that the main heat source for the residents of Swede Hollow was through stoves and the burning of coal. Many people remember using coal and firewood for fuel including Michael Sanchelli, “Coal was another source of fuel, but that you had to pay for or pick up the loose stuff on the tracks” (1991). Sanchelli also remembers neatly piled wood around the

outhouses, used to heat the “old fasion Mejestic kitchen stove [*sic*]” (1991). The railroads that ran along Swede Hollow may have contributed to the amount of coal and clinker present in the assemblage. Sanchelli continues by describing the railroad’s reuse of cinders as ballast for the railroad tracks, adding more “when the cinders



Figure 32: Lamp or hurricane glass with a decorative edge.

washed down towards the creek and into the houses, in the hollow, they then just added more cinders to the bank” (1991). Electricity was brought into the Hollow during the late 1920s or 1930s, and was available to families that could afford to have it hooked up. The preponderance of thin sherds of lamp glass within the assemblage, however points to the common use of oil lamps, as Sanchelli remembers, “I don’t know if she ever completely put out the kerosene lamp or if she just put it down low, remember she had the only telephone and she had to [be] ready to get up in a hurry... because someone had to have a doctor. Not only that but the black hole in the city had to make sure that someone met the doctor at some one of the four steps or one path that led into the Hollow” (Sanchelli 1975:3).

3.4.3 Glass

The glass assemblage is by far the largest portion of the Swede Hollow artifact collection therefore this is what was used to create a cursory date range for Swede Hollow. It is known that the Hollow was occupied between 1850 and 1956 from the

historical record. Through the identification of complete glass bottles, bottle finishes, and makers marks it is possible to piece together a range of dates that can be quite accurate due to the mostly utilitarian nature of glass. As Charles Lee Decker explains, “glass bottles generally have a short use life relative to more durable goods such as ceramics, except in circumstances where there was an extensive reuse of bottles” (1994:366). The majority of dates agree with the period of significance with overlap into a modern time presumably through continued use of and dumping in the area. Most fall within the early to mid 1900s, from about 1910 to 1950. A few objects date prior to 1870 to approximately 1890 and some fall within a post 1960s range.



Figure 33: On the left, Bryant’s Root Beer bottle recovered from Unit 3. Manufactured from 1890 to 1910. On the right, Coca Cola bottle dating to 1951 from the Pine City, Minnesota bottling plant. Recovered from the surface in Survey Area 6.

Besides bottles, other types of glass recovered include a wide range of Depression glass, which is quite distinctive in its colors, and patterns. Depression glass is considered to be a low quality glass that is made by an automated molding process. Most pieces were not completed with hand finishing or polishing of rough edges, which gives it a distinctive look. Depression glass was thought of as a “logical extension of

mechanization and a valuable contribution to a troubled economic era” (Krupey 2002). It was made from about 1920 to 1940. A large investment was needed to buy the machinery necessary to make this molded glass, but once the machinery was in use, glass production was fairly simple and low cost. By the end of the 1930s, this machinery was being replaced by even more automated methods, which was spurred on through the start of World War II when material shortages changed the methods and quantity of glass being produced. Joyce Krupey, in her assessment of Depression glass, uses Marian Klamkin’s definition from the book, *The Collectors Guide to Depression Glass*: “Useful glassware produced in a variety of colors during the period that roughly dates between 1920 and 1940. It was the first mass produced glassware, made totally by machine, distributed nationally and sold cheaply. The glass was stylish, highly popular, pretty, and plentiful. It was poor quality glass made in interesting patterns and colors” (Krupey 2002). Patterned glass was commonly used for entertaining and everyday use in the homes. One of the companies that produced this glass was Hocking, becoming Anchor Hocking in 1937.

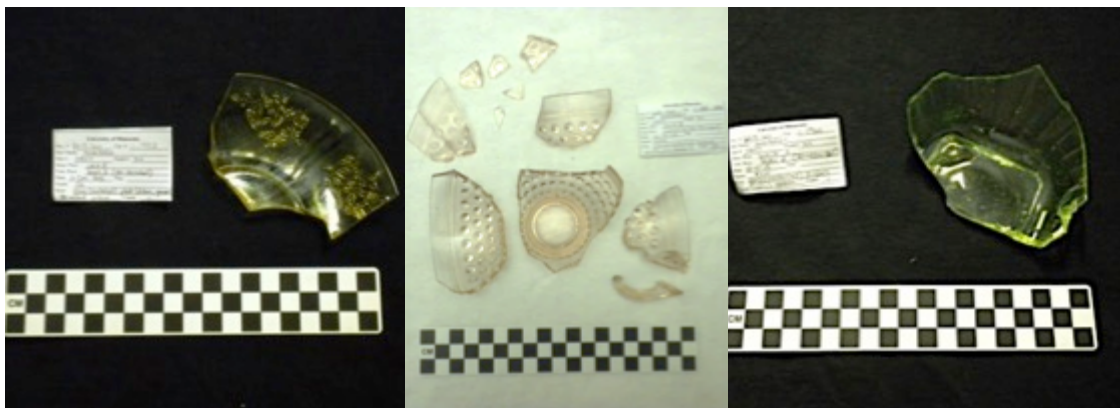


Figure 34: Depression glass, from left to right, yellow-green stamped plate sherd in a “Sharon” pattern produced by the Federal Glass Company 1935-1939, pink tea cup in a “Hobnail” pattern manufactured by Hocking Glass Company 1934-1936, green vessel sherd in a “Fancy Colonial” pattern manufactured by Imperial Glass in 1914 (Kejaba Treasures n.d.).

“During the 1930s, Hocking was able to produce 90 pieces of glassware per minute, which meant it could sell a pair of Depression glass tumblers for only a nickel” (Market Street Media 2016b). Depression glass in the Swede Hollow assemblage represents a wide range of colors and patterns (see Figure 34).

Other types of glass represented in the Swede Hollow assemblage include Carnival glass. Carnival glass is another type of inexpensive glass and was treated to have an iridescent sheen that is sometimes referred to as “Poor Man’s Tiffany”. It was first developed in 1907 by Fenton Glass Company in West Virginia and called “iridescent ware”. The goal was to compete with other, more expensive art glass developed by Tiffany and Steuben. Many companies picked up this technique of “spraying a pressed glass piece with metallic salts when it was hot from the mold and then re-firing it... Even though carnival glass was made in molds, it was often hand-finished by artisans” (Market Street Media 2016a). Carnival glass could be very cheaply made therefore consumers did not see it as a high quality glass. This caused it to decrease in value and it began to be used as prizes at carnivals “where midway winners could go home with shimmering

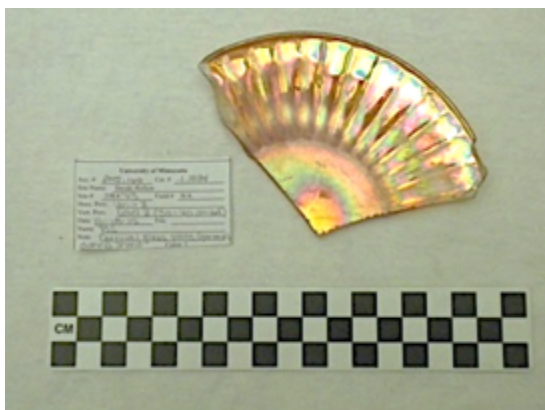


Figure 35: Carnival glass plate sherd.

vases, pitchers, goblets, tureens, or candy bowls” (Market Street Media 2016a). The Fenton Glass Company was producing this type of glass for five-and-dime stores, to be given away as a promotion at movie theaters and grocery stores, and was producing it through the late 1920s. Production of

iridescent glass slowed by 1925 and most production stopped by the Great Depression (Market Street Media 2016a). A former resident who visited during the public excavation days saw a piece of Carnival glass that had just come out of an excavation, prompting a memory. They described the nearby gas station giving away plates and dinnerware sets as a promotion for customer loyalty. The plates came in a variety of colors including iridescent orange, just like the sherd recovered that day (see Figure 35).

3.4.4 Faunal Remains

A smaller portion of the assemblage, but no less interesting, is the faunal remains, representing approximately four percent of the total collection. With help from Laura Koski of Blondo Consulting, LLC, 153 faunal fragments were assessed. Of those 102 were identified to species, 53 were identified to the element, and 62 show evidence of cut marks or burning. Renee Schirmer did a similar study for the Elliot Park Neighborhood Archaeology Project assemblage in 2008. Schirmer used these identifications in comparison to two other 19th Century sites in Minnesota, looking at “the representations of specific cuts of meat and their associated nineteenth century value, the importance of different species and butchery practices” in an attempt to determine differences in social status (Schirmer 2008:124). Of the mammal bones represented in the Swede Hollow assemblage cow, pig, and sheep or goat (the two are very similar) are present. Chicken makes up the majority of the bird bones identified.

Schirmer describes, “Butchery practices can affect the frequency of occurrence of body parts in a site. At a site where domestic animals were raised, slaughtered, and

consumed we would expect to see the same frequency that they are found in the living animal or if consumers obtained whole animals from specialist producers” (Shirmer 2008:134).

The butcher cuts of beef that are present in the Swede Hollow assemblage include ribs, short loin, round, fore shank and one skull fragment. Of the pork, butcher cuts present include shoulder, lard, ham, feet, arm, and skull. The sheep/goat

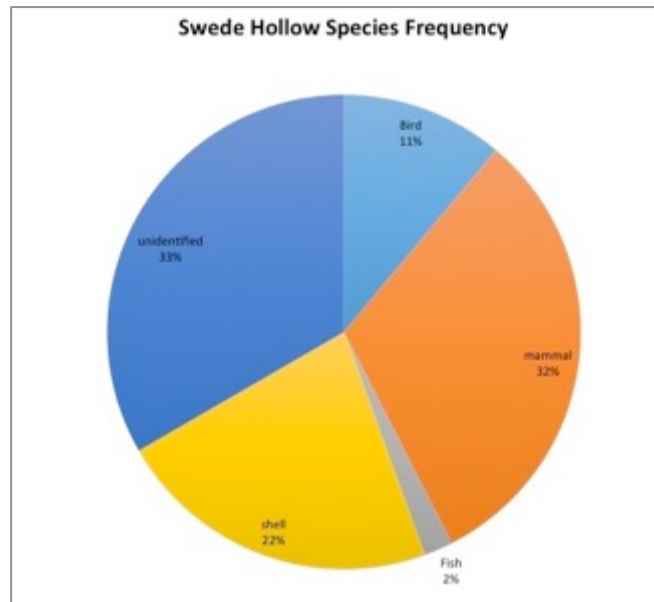


Figure 36: Frequency of species from the Swede Hollow assemblage.

butcher cuts include forequarter, ribs, and head. From the chicken elements present, drumstick, ribs, wing, neck, and leg are all represented.

The Swede Hollow assemblage represents the consumption of whole chicken. Chickens were common throughout the Swede Hollow occupation, as Gentile Yarusso describes, he would “carry out the wood ashes and place ashes in a metal container in the chicken house so that the chickens could have something to dust in during the cold winter months” (Yarusso 1991). Many of the various cuts of pork are also represented aside from the boneless cuts—those that cannot be seen archaeologically such as salt pork, bacon, and sausage. Shirmer describes, “This is an issue because preserved pork was often more expensive than fresh pork and it may have been a popular choice [in the 19th century]. The quantity of meat consumed and the relative proportion of fresh to preserved

meat might be more closely related to wealth than the actual part of the carcass used” (Shirmer 2008:135). Historical accounts of Swede Hollow describe in depth the raising of pigs and of the community butchering of them. As Ralph Yekaldo remembers:

And then almost every Fall it would be butchering time. Most everybody had a hog to butcher and my Dad did the butchering. I sit and watch everything was O.K. I did not get in the way. It was something to remember. They had a 50 gallon barrel cut in half into a tub. They would put the tub upside down on the floor, all of this was done in the wood shed. Then the fun would start. Their was at least 5-6 men. Everybody was there. Because their hog would be butchered the following night. Everybody helped each other. Lets get back to the butchering. They would grab the hog and lay him across this tub and hang on for dear life (Yekaldo 1987b:3).

The presence of goat/sheep bones is also represented in the historical record. Nels Hokanson remembers the amount of animals growing as the population in the Hollow increased. This included, “chickens, ducks, pigs, goats and other animals” (Hokanson 1969:369). Elements of the cow bone from Swede Hollow represent a variety of cuts, some of which are of a higher value according to Shirmer’s analysis, and some of which are of a lower value. All of the beef must have been purchased from a local butcher due to the representation of only parts of the animal and no representation in the historical record of cattle being raised in the Hollow.

The Swede Hollow faunal assemblage also represents a high quantity of shell, much of which is oyster shell. Oysters were considered a delicacy, especially in the late 1800s, however they could still be obtained frozen through the local grocer. Evadene Burris describes how the Minnesota pioneer housewife prepared and acquired certain

foods in the early years of the territory in her article *Frontier Food* from 1933. She describes, “Oysters were a delicacy that many settlers, especially those from New England, enjoyed. Canned cove oysters and occasionally fresh oysters that had been frozen were shipped to the territory. Artificial oysters were [also] prepared” (Burriss 1933:389). She also describes, “The food upon which poor families subsisted was often limited to corn bread, pork, and a small amount of coffee or tea... many dwellings [were] supplied with flour, potatoes, and other provisions” (Burriss 1933:390). However, Thanksgiving was a big celebration and she recounts one settler in Minneapolis enjoying “stewed cove oysters, boiled vegetables, baked pork and beans, cranberries, mince and cranberry pies, cheese, and nuts” (Burriss 1933:391). This shows that even in what is perceived to be an extremely poor neighborhood like Swede Hollow, there could still be room for a delicacy like oysters on a holiday.

3.4.5 Childhood



Figure 37: The “Swede Hollow junior gang, St. Paul” 1935. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Children have played an important role in the Swede Hollow story. The most vocal histories come from people who spent their childhood in Swede Hollow. Those that are still alive today were also children when their families lived there. Many of the adults did not wish to remember life in

Swede Hollow, and some of the reminiscences demonstrate that: “Even the few former residents who want to forget and not let it be known that they once lived in Swede hollow, aren’t fooling anyone, for I know in their hearts there is a lingering nostalgia that still burns of memories of our beloved Swede Hollow” (Sanchelli 1991). However there is still a sense of longing for the good old days in even the negative memories. There are many stories of children left up to their own devices and being extremely creative in the crafting of toys and other playthings; everything from making skis out of barrel staves, to playing ball, or going swimming at the public baths (Yekaldo 1987b). Children are also represented in the artifact assemblage. Items such as marbles, dolls, and other toys are present. “The only time we were uncomfortable [at church] was when in the spring our pockets were full of marbles, agates, crockery, and peewees. We were sitting so close together that the marbles made us mighty uncomfortable. Once in a while a few marbles would drop to the floor. Then Father Pioletti would stare in our direction” (Yarusso 1968:12).



Figure 38: Swede Hollow toys. From left to right: glass marble, porcelain doll face, and hard rubber wagon wheel.

3.5 Sanitation

Sanitation was a big concern for the City of St. Paul, especially as it related to “slums” like Swede Hollow. Privies were built cantilevered over Phalen Creek and the refuse was allowed



Figure 39: “Privies on Phalen Creek” (Aronovici 1917:29).

to wash down stream to

the Mississippi River. This practice, although not uncommon throughout history, caused great alarm in St. Paul. In a 1917 report on Housing Conditions in the City of Saint Paul presented to the Housing Commission of the St. Paul Association by Carol Aronovici, Ph.D., the Director of Social Service at the Amherst H. Wilder Charity, “slum-like” areas were addressed including Swede Hollow. Aronovici describes, “Practically the entire Eleventh District generally known as Phalen Creek, were without sewer facilities... The makeshifts for drainage, the repulsive condition of yards and pollution of Phalen Creek, which is nothing more than an open sewer, indicate a need for a better development of drainage facilities” (1917:36-37). A connection between the city’s immigrant and laboring classes to poor sanitation and health was made throughout Swede Hollow’s occupation (Crane 2000).

Sanitation practices can typically be addressed archaeologically by looking at features such as privies, cisterns, trash pits, and wells. These are all places refuse was dumped. In historic archaeology, the privy and other related pit-type features are important aspects of study. According to Joan H. Geismar, “the privy pit is a major component of the urban human waste disposal system. To the historical archaeologist, it is a treasure trove that provides economic and social information about the system’s users, a time capsule of sorts” (1993:57). Many studies have been done on all aspects of this “treasure trove” from waste management, and the study of night soil, to privy architecture and the history of sanitation practices (Beaudry 1993; Geismar 1993; Reinhard 1994; Rovner 1994; Crane 2000; McCarthy and Ward 2000; Stottman 2000; Goddard 2002; Nevell 2014; as well as others).

With the absence of an archaeological footprint of the privy pit in Swede Hollow, study must turn to other refuse disposal methods and other types of archaeological investigations including soil analysis. John P. McCarthy and Jeanne A. Ward have completed similar studies in Minneapolis. They describe, “While earlier miasmatic theories of disease did associate disease with unclean conditions, personal health was often viewed as a product of one’s moral character. The unhealthy state of the sick was often blamed on intemperance and other moral weaknesses. With the discovery of the germ theory of disease, science could demonstrate that health quality was directly related to one’s physical environment” (2000:127). This was the idea behind the 1917 survey of slums in St. Paul by Aronovici. She identified the sanitary conditions within the city that were a “menace” to public health and provided ideas on how to control those “evils”

(1917:9). She saw Phalen Creek as an old neighborhood that had become deteriorated over the years, turning into one of the “lowest types of residential districts” (Aronovici 1917:11).

Past residents of the neighborhood describe what it was like living there. Many do not discuss the day-to-day hardships, but rather dwell on the nostalgic memories. Some memories, however, give us a glimpse of what the daily sanitation practices were like: “When we moved in [in 1924], the house had a sink. That’s all, just a sink... There was no plumbing. For water to come in or out, I had to carry water from the Manocchio’s spring, and when the pail under the sink got full, I emptied it into the creek. We finally got some pipes and the drain to the creek was put in” (Trimble, ed. 2014:17). As the population of Swede Hollow grew, housing conditions worsened and many newspapers ran complaints regarding the stench that came from the Hollow. By 1887 Saint Paul had spent about \$1,600,000 on sewers within the city. A sewer easement shows up on the 1908 city plat map (see Figure 40) correlating with a 1900 City Health Department proposal to add sewer into Swede Hollow (Borchert files n.d.). The cost for this proposed addition was \$60,600, which was seen as “prohibitive” and the subject was never discussed again (Nyberg and Bette 1974). In 1925 a Storm Water Relief Sewer was built between Truxton Street and Phalen Creek with additions added to the Phalen Creek Sewer in the 1930s. These storm sewers were of no benefit to the residents of Swede Hollow, however and they continued to use what was left of the creek as a sewer (Public Works files n.d.).



Figure 40: 1908 City of Saint Paul plat map with Phalen Creek sewer easement.

As McCarthy and Ward discuss, “Prior to the introduction and eventual mandated use of indoor plumbing systems, the rear yards included facilities for the supply and storage of water and the disposal and management of human and other wastes” (2000:111) Through their study of two sites in downtown Minneapolis, they were able to identify a number of features related to sanitation and waste management and assess the patterns of fill deposits during use and after the features were

abandoned and filled in. They then compared these patterns with 19th century sanitation laws and practices common in Minneapolis to determine the overall health and social standing of the occupants of those sites (McCarthy and Ward 2000). Their findings are fairly similar to those found at other 19th century sites such as Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (Ford 1994; Reinhard 1994; Rovner 1994; Shackel 1994), Lowell, Massachusetts (Beaudry 1993), and Washington, D.C. (Crane 2000).

Many of these projects took an interdisciplinary approach to studying refuse deposits. One of these approaches included the study of soils, looking at parasitological evidence and phytolith and pollen levels in night soil within the privy features. Studying “parasite evidence from the cisterns would have indicated contamination of the water supply with human wastes, a circumstance that would have allowed the spread of many other diseases in addition to parasites” (McCarthy and Ward 2000:126). Parasites are typically a sign of fecal-borne disease. If they are present in night soil, it is what Karl Reinhard refers to as a “smoking gun” of evidence for poor sanitation (1994:62). The study of phytolith deposition in night soil shows “decay-in-place” residue as a result of the “cultural processing of plant tissue as fuel, food, fiber, or building material... Barring obvious error factors, such as bulk soil movement, phytolith deposition allows for effective study of microenvironmental and microdistributional patterns of flora within and between well-defined contexts in historic period sites” (Rovner 1994:37). The study of soils and microenvironmental evidence in these ways is best used when intact soils and refuse features are present.

Another process of studying the soils for evidence of human influence is through using a portable x-ray fluorescence analyzer (pXRF). This process looks at the levels of elements in the soil including phosphorous, which is “commonly recognized as an element associated with organic waste, other elements have been identified as potentially related to human activity, like calcium (Ca), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), and lead (Pb) through a variety of processes like burning, mining and smelting, agricultural treatment or enrichment of soils, waste disposal, and human

burials” (K. Hayes 2013:3193). This process was used on a limited amount of soil samples collected from the excavations in Swede Hollow Park. Testing took place in the lab on dry soil samples. The majority of these soil samples were taken from Unit 3 and a few others were taken from Units 1 and 2. These samples were collected sporadically and not in a systematic format. Initial results were inconclusive for elements specific to human interaction. What was found shows evidence of elements that may be related to the occupation of the area, but that are also commonly found in the natural soils. Silicon, iron, calcium, and potassium were found in all of the samples, while others also contained titanium, aluminum, and zinc. Silicon can be found naturally as quartz, rock crystal, amethyst, agate, flint, jasper, and opal, but can also be used in the manufacturing of glass and bricks, which are abundant in the artifact assemblage (Gagnon n.d.). Iron could be attributed to the large amount of oxidized metal artifacts that were recovered, but is also a naturally occurring element in the soil. The original bedrock in Swede Hollow is limestone, which is a natural source of calcium carbonate and can be a common building material in historic St. Paul, while potassium is most commonly found in fertilizers, soaps, detergents, and drain cleaners and can sometimes be found in the manufacture of glass (Gagnon n.d.). Titanium is most commonly found in white paint, Aluminum is a very common material in manufacturing and has been in mass production since 1909, and Zinc is used in galvanized coating on iron, as an alloy for elements such as brass and copper, and as an element in many different compounds from paint and rubber to cosmetics, soaps, and batteries (Gagnon n.d.). More work in Swede Hollow will need to be completed to both locate various intact refuse features and for a more

systematic soil sampling strategy. This was not possible during the 2015 excavations in part due to the facilitation of a public excavation.

3.6 National Register Evaluation

One of the research questions for the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project was to determine if there would be enough archaeological integrity for a National Register of Historic Places nomination. There are four criteria that can be considered when looking at the eligibility of a site. These include Criterion A for importance within a broad pattern of history, Criterion B for association with an important person within history, Criterion C for the representation of a significant design or workmanship, and under Criterion D for yielding information important to history. For a property or site to be nominated under one or more of these criteria it must meet most of the seven aspects of integrity. Those aspects include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This assessment focuses on Criterion D for yielding information important to history. Even though Swede Hollow is important to the history of St. Paul and the history of the working-class immigrant, it is no longer recognizable as it was then. Its transformation into a park has drastically altered the area and it no longer retains enough integrity to be eligible under Criterion A or C and there is not one particular person that is significant enough to associate with Swede Hollow for Criterion B.

To determine the integrity of Swede Hollow under Criterion D, the seven aspects of integrity were assessed. As is described in the *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*, “Few archaeological

properties have wholly undisturbed cultural deposits. Often, the constant occupation or periodic reuse of site locations can create complex stratigraphic situations.... Because of the complexity of the archaeological record and the myriad of cultural and natural formation processes that may impact a site, the definition of archaeological integrity varies from property to property” (Little et. al. 2000:37). Each aspect of integrity is outlined in this document and will be applied to the archaeology of Swede Hollow here:

Location: *“The location of a property often helps explain its importance. Archaeological sites and districts almost always have integrity of location” (Little et. al. 2000:38).* Swede Hollow maintains its integrity of location. Due to the extreme topographic features of the Phalen Creek Valley, and the strong division created by the Seventh Street Improvement Arches and the historic Hamm’s Brewery complex, Swede Hollow has a very definite boundary location. This place has also been mapped on historic maps, which solidifies the boundaries even more.

Design: *“Elements of design include organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials... Design... applies to the layout of towns, villages, plantations, etc. For an archaeological site, integrity of design generally refers to the patterning of structures, buildings, or discrete activity areas relative to one another” (Little et. al. 2000:39).* Swede Hollow has been heavily altered from its period of significance, 1850 to 1956. When it transformed into a park, and the creek was daylighted to create a “natural” environment, elements of the original design of Swede Hollow were altered. Even though the houses in Swede Hollow were not part of a formal plat, they did exhibit a particular design. This historic design is described in the St. Paul

Globe from 1886, “Nature made it the center of an amphitheater of hills. Man improved thereon and, by filling up East Seventh Street to the grade, divided the lowlands and still more protected it from wintery winds and the summer’s sun... Down through the little hamlet of huts, contributing not a little to the foreign picturesqueness of the scene, flows a clear and transparent brook. On either side of the tiny stream, which originates in a bubbling spring in the foothills, are ranged in pleasing disorder weather-beaten shanties. No street mars the foreign appearance of ‘Swede Hollow’” (St. Paul Globe 1886:13). Through the excavations in 2015 it was determined that evidence of the original creek bed is still intact within the soil stratigraphy, however, structure footprints were not identified therefore more excavation would need to be done to determine how much is still intact of this original “little hamlet of huts.”

Setting: *“Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open-space, views, landscapes, vegetation, manmade features (e.g. paths, fences), and relationships between buildings and other features. Archaeological sites may be nominated under Criterion D without integrity of setting if they have important information potential” (Little et. al. 2000: 40).* Swede Hollow maintains a fair amount of its integrity of setting. The upper walking trail that exists there today follows the original railroad alignment and the natural landscape of the Hollow, including the bluffs, has been altered very little from the time of major occupation. The biggest change for the natural environment is the alterations to Phalen Creek and the addition of the lower walking trail. The buildings are gone, however, and to some people that grew up in the Hollow, the area is unrecognizable now without historic images and maps to guide their memories.

Materials: *“Under Criterion D, integrity of materials is usually described in terms of the presence of intrusive artifacts/features, the completeness of the artifact/feature assemblage, or the quality of artifact or feature preservation” (Little et. al. 2000:40-41).* During the excavations in 2015, one intact trash dump was identified. Many of the artifacts in other areas were fragmented and mixed with modern materials such as plastic and Styrofoam, however, the Swede Hollow Archaeology Project only completed a cursory investigation of the park. More work will need to be completed to determine the extent of possible intact features.

Workmanship: *“Under Criterion D, workmanship usually is addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features. The skill needed to produce the artifact or construct the architectural feature is also an indication of workmanship. The importance of workmanship is dependent on the nature of the site and its research importance” (Little et. al. 2000:41).* Some visible structural remains do exist on the landscape within Swede Hollow Park. None of these were excavated during the summer of 2015. It could be possible to answer research questions regarding the construction and workmanship of individual houses if these could be excavated in the future, however, as Little et. al. describes, the integrity of workmanship is not always an important aspect to archaeological sites, which is true for Swede Hollow.

Feeling: *“A property has integrity of feeling if its features in combination with its setting convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance. Integrity of feeling enhances a property’s ability to convey its significance under all of the criteria (Little et. al. 2000:42).* During the excavations in Swede Hollow, building footprints were

not identified. Therefore it is impossible to determine if integrity of feeling still exists in Swede Hollow because it is not yet known if any of the structures have left an intact archaeological presence. If building footprints can be identified in the future, then Swede Hollow would retain its integrity of feeling.

Association: *“Under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of strength of the relationship between the site’s data or information and the important research questions” (Little et. al. 2000:42).* The written history of Swede Hollow is very strong and some of the artifacts recovered connect directly to that story, however more work needs to be done to really determine the strength of that connection and integrity of association.

The archaeological investigation that took place in Swede Hollow in 2015 was a cursory evaluation of the park. Additional work would need to be completed to really determine the site’s eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This site is significant because of its connection to the history of the working-class immigrant in St. Paul. The area continues to provide shelter and protection to today’s homeless who occupy many of the secluded parts of the park where visible historic features are located. The same protection that is preserving these historic remains is also being provided to the city’s homeless community.

Part 4: Conclusions

The Swede Hollow Archaeology Project that took place during the summer of 2015 was a great opportunity to do urban archaeology with a very excited and responsive public and to learn more about the history of a neighborhood that is still within tangible memory for many people alive today. The goal of this project was to bridge the gap between written history and oral history and answer questions such as: Is there intact archaeological evidence of the historical occupation by immigrant groups between 1850 and 1956? Will there be archaeological evidence of the 1956 burn event and can that be used to create a chronology of occupation and history through stratigraphy? Will there be strong enough archaeological integrity to write a National Register of Historic Places nomination? And, will the archaeology be able to shed light on issues of poverty and poor sanitation?

Various techniques were employed to answer these questions. Historic map analysis, intensive documentary research, Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR), and a public archaeology excavation, were utilized. Some of these research questions are easy to answer. Is there intact archaeological evidence of historical occupation? Yes. However the ten days set aside for the archaeological excavation only touched the tip of the iceberg. This was, in effect, a phase I investigation of the park, meant to evaluate what was present or not present in the area. No previous archaeological work had been completed in Swede Hollow prior to this project. Now that we know archaeological materials exist in the park, and some of them are intact, more work can be done in the future to determine the extent of its integrity. That being said, a phase I investigation is

not enough to determine the National Register eligibility under Criterion D for archaeological materials. Through this cursory assessment, however, a site inventory form was assembled and filed at the Office of the State Archaeologist, designating Swede Hollow as site 21RA0073. More work will need to be done in the park to answer the question of integrity.

Was there archaeological evidence of the 1956 burn event? No. Through the seven one-meter by one-meter excavation units and fourteen shovel tests that were completed, a distinctive burn layer was not identified. From the photos and accounts of the 1956 burn event, it appears that the St. Paul Fire Department did a controlled burn of each structure individually and did not do an area wide free burn of Swede Hollow. Assuming each site was left intact after that burn event, this would leave pockets of charred material at each structure location rather than a site wide stratigraphic layer. During the excavations building footprints or large charred features were not identified. Photographs from the 1960s of Swede Hollow show what appears to be grading and pushing of materials (see Figure 29). This, along with major dumping events prior to 1976 and landscaping of the daylighted creek in the 1980s, would have an impact on any intact remains or burn layers. This also applies to the question of sanitation. An intact barrel feature that appears to have served as a trash deposit and intact creek soils were identified, but not excavated in their entirety. Soil sampling was also sporadic, not completed systematically, which may have been a result of the use of volunteer labor in a public excavation framework, or a lack of a clear sampling strategy.

Was there strong enough archaeological integrity for Swede Hollow to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D? Not yet. Ultimately, more work needs to be done in Swede Hollow to determine whether or not it is eligible for listing under Criterion D for yielding information that is important to history and to identify the extent of any intact historical features. If more intact deposits and building features can be identified, then yes, Swede Hollow would be eligible for listing. At this time there is not enough to make a determination.

The public involvement portion of this project was an interesting aspect unique to such an urban environment. Had this project been completed without public involvement, there would have still been park visitors stopping by and asking questions due to its prominent location. Allowing them to participate really brought the history and the archaeology process forward and provided a connection to the neighborhood that was completely new. It brought out the connections to memory and history that are mostly

hidden within Swede Hollow Park today in favor of the preservation of nature, and quells the thoughts posed by former residents: “I passed the boarded fence, the entrance to the Hollow, the place where I had started the story. I took one last look. We people had deserted the Hollow; we had been blind to her beauty and were deaf to the music of her rambling creek. As the creek



Figure 41: Swede Hollow, looking north from East Seventh Street before the creek was enclosed. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

rambles along, now under dark, damp tunnel walls built some years ago, it, too, must feel

the quietness, the stillness, the last of Swede Hollow. Our treasured haunt is but a memory” (Yarusso 1968:14). The Hollow has not been deserted and now provides a place for recreation and the enjoyment of nature; and a bit of protection for today’s homeless population as they work to move “up on the street”.

4.1 Future Research

Like any good project, more questions have been raised than answered. A formal phase II investigation would be recommended if future excavations were to take place in Swede Hollow Park. Further excavations in the areas around Survey Areas 5 and 6, and around the areas with visible features on the surface would be places to focus on (see Figure 13). Excavations in these areas, and within most of the park would benefit from a method of mitigating the high water table. In the excavation units that ended due to the water entry artifacts were continuing to be produced. If a mitigation system could be utilized, particularly in areas where intact creek soils were evident, questions could be posed such as, do the intact creek soils hold evidence of human waste since the outhouses were cantilevered over the creek? Would more systematic soil testing show this? If further excavation took place in the area of the barrel feature (feature 1) from Unit 3, questions could attempt to answer the barrel’s association within the Hollow, is it associated with a house structure? Would further excavation in this area identify possible associated structures? Based on the historic map overlays, there is a strong potential for this (see Figure 25). If house structures can be identified, would a burn layer also be present from the 1956 burn? More work could also be completed within other areas of the

park, particularly on the western side of the daylighted creek. There are visible features on the surface in this area and one shovel test revealed prehistoric artifacts. Is there a larger prehistoric component to Swede Hollow? How does that play into the more recent, Euro-American narrative of the area? Can it tell us anything about the people that used Phalen Creek prior to Euro-American settlement?

Questions that could be addressed with further study of the collection may include more focus on the archaeology of poverty, how does the perception of poverty and Swede Hollow as a “slum” demonstrated through the historical record relate to the lifeways of those that lived there? Is there still a strong disconnect between this perception of poverty and the actual use of the area by its inhabitants? Is this why there is such a strong gap between the memory of individuals and the documented history? With the continued use of Swede Hollow by today’s homeless population, can the current poor help to address these issues? Would their involvement in future public excavations change the story in anyway? How can future archaeology in Swede Hollow address these gaps between history and memory further? Finally, how can a continued conversation with today’s community keep the story of Swede Hollow alive, when the park’s focus is on maintaining the natural feeling of the area?

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Attachment I:

Table of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and National Register of
Historic Places Listed and Eligible Properties within the Vicinity of Swede
Hollow Park

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and National Register Listed and Eligible Sites within the Vicinity of Swede Hollow				
Site Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NR Status
21RA005	Dayton's Bluff	Prehistoric	Mounds and Earthworks	Unevaluated
21RA010	Indian Mounds Park	Prehistoric: Hopewellian	Mounds, Earthworks, Artifact Scatter	Eligible
21RA027	Carver's Cave	Prehistoric; Contact: Dakota and Ojibwe; Historic: Euro-American	Rock Art-Petroglyphs	Unevaluated
21RA028	Dayton's Bluff Cave	Prehistoric	Rock Art-Petroglyphs	Unevaluated
21RA048	North Star Brewery	Historic: Euro-American	Structural Ruin	Unevaluated
21RA072	--	Historic: Euro-American	Artifact Scatter, Structural Ruin	Unevaluated
RA-SPC-0433	Benjamin Brunson House	Historic: Euro-American	485 Kenny Rd.	Listed
RA-SPC-2694/ RA-SPC-5254	Adolph Muench House (The Manor)	Historic: Euro-American	653 5 th St. E	Listed
RA-SPC-2823	Stutzman Block	Historic: Euro-American	727-737 Seventh St. E	Listed
RA-SPC-2926	Hamm's Brewery Complex	Historic: Euro-American	707 Minnehaha Avenue E	Eligible
RA-SPC-4597	Hamm's Brewery Brew House	Historic: Euro-American	707 Minnehaha Avenue E	Listed
RA-SPC-4598	Advertising Warehouse	Historic: Euro-American	--	Listed
RA-SPC-4599	Hamm's Brewery outbuildings	Historic: Euro-American	--	Listed
RA-SPC-4600	Stock House No. 2 (Hamm's Brewery Fermentation Building)	Historic: Euro-American	--	Listed

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and National Register Listed and Eligible Sites within the Vicinity of Swede Hollow				
Site Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NR Status
RA-SPC-4601	Carpenter Shop (Hamm's Brewery Fermentation Building)	Historic: Euro-American	--	Listed
RA-SPC-4706	A. Bloom House	Historic: Euro-American	416 Mt. Ida Street E	Eligible
RA-SPC-4977	Administration Building (Hamm's Brewery Administrative Office)	Historic: Euro-American	720 Payne Avenue N.	Eligible
RA-SPC-4983	Payne Avenue Commercial Historic District	Historic: Euro-American	822-1015 Payne Avenue N.	Eligible
RA-SPC-5230	Phalen Creek Tunnel	Historic: Euro-American	Ca. 600 4 th Street E.	Eligible
RA-SPC-6402	Bridge No. 90386 (Seventh Street Improvement Arches)	Historic: Euro-American	MN 5 over railroad, 1 mile southwest of TH 61	Listed

Attachment II:
Application for Minnesota Annual Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey
License

**APPLICATION FOR MINNESOTA
ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY LICENSE**

This license only applies to reconnaissance (Phase I) surveys conducted under Minnesota Statutes 138.31-.42 during calendar year 2015. Separate licenses must be obtained for site evaluation (Phase II) surveys, for major site investigations (Phase III), for burial site authentications under Minnesota statutes 307.08, and for survey work that will continue into another calendar year. Only the below listed individual is licensed as a Principal Investigator, not the institution/agency/company or others who work for that entity. The licensed individual is required to comply with all the conditions attached to this license form. Permission to enter land for the purposes of archaeological investigation must be obtained from the landowner or land manager.

Name: Katherine Hayes

Institution/Agency/Company Affiliation: University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Title/Position: Associate Prof. of Anthropology and Interim Chair of American Indian Studies

Address: 395 HHH Center, 301 19th Ave S, Minneapolis MN 55455

Work Phone: 612-626-7482 E-Mail: kathayes@umn.edu

Name of Advanced Degree Institution: University of California, Berkeley Year: 2008

Name of Department: Anthropology Degree: MA MS PhD

Purpose: (check all that may apply)

CRM Academic Research Institutional Field School

Type of Land: (check all that may apply)

State Owned County Owned Township/City Owned

Other non-federal public List: _____

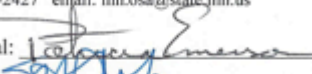

MHS Repository Agreement # 702 Other Approved Curation Facility: _____

Previous License: Year 2011 Type Phase I Number 11-050

Signed (applicant):  Date: 7/10/2015

Required Attachments: Curriculum Vita and Documentation of Appropriate Experience
for previously unlicensed individuals. **Also including research design due to exceptional case

Submit one copy of this form and attachments to:
Office of the State Archaeologist, Ft. Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111
612-725-2411 612-725-2729 FAX 612-725-2427 email: mn.osa@state.mn.us

Minnesota Historical Society Approval:  Date: 7-13-15
State Archaeologist Approval:  Date: 7/13/15

License Number: 15-065

Form Date: 11/6/12

Attachment III:

Letter from Michael Hahm, Director of the City of St. Paul Department of Parks and Recreation to Dr. Katherine Hayes, Associate Professor, Kelly Wolf and Stefanie Kowalczyk, Master's Students at the University of Minnesota



CITY OF SAINT PAUL

Mayor Christopher B. Coleman

400 City Hall Annex
25 West 4th Street
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102
www.stpaul.gov/parks

Telephone: 651-266-6400
Facsimile: 651-292-7311

April 27, 2015

Dr. Katherine Hayes, Associate Professor
Kelly Wolf, Stefanie Kowalczyk, Master's students
University of Minnesota
395 Humphrey Center
301 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Dear Professor Hayes:

This letter provides written permission for the University of Minnesota to conduct archaeological investigations in Swede Hollow Park, which is owned by the City of Saint Paul, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Archaeological investigations in the park will include three components to identify the remains of structures such as residences, privies, cellars, and associated artifacts, to identify past human influences in Swede Hollow, and to engage the public in local history and the archaeological process. The ultimate goal of this project is to try and understand Swede Hollow in ways not readily available – using stories, oral histories, and primary sources, along with current community perceptions and archaeology to create a more complete picture of the past.

1. Phase I of the archaeological investigation (May 18-22, 2015) will involve a minimally invasive Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR), a walkover survey, and historic map analysis to identify potential areas to investigate further such as areas of intact subsurface deposits (see Appendix A for a description of GPR).
2. Phase II/III of the archeological investigation July – August 2015) will involve up to 30 shovel test pits and an open area excavation of up to ten noncontiguous meters square aligned with the results of the Phase I (see Appendix B for a description of archaeological field methods).
3. Along with the archaeological investigations, community volunteers and community groups will be invited to participate in the process.

Saint Paul Natural Resources staff will approve all areas of disturbance within the study areas prior to the investigation (Appendix C). Any artifacts recovered during the archaeological process, as part of Minnesota Statute 138.37^a, will be cataloged per Minnesota Historical Society Guidelines and a Repository Agreement will be established with the Minnesota Historical Society for curation and long-term storage^b.

This letter provides permission to conduct an archaeological investigation and to collect artifacts to be analyzed in the lab at the University of Minnesota. The artifacts will be cataloged following Minnesota Historical Society guidelines and curated following the analysis to be available for future researchers.

^a <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=138.37>

^b <http://www.mnhs.org/collections/archaeology/curation.php>

Parks and Recreation should be notified of any changes regarding this archaeological investigation. Please coordinate all activities that will result in site disturbance with Adam Robbins, Environmental Coordinator, adam.robbins@ci.stpaul.mn.us , 651-248-5708.

Because the investigation will take place in the vicinity of sewer utilities, Public Works requires that the U of MN comply with the following requirements:

1. Mark excavation location in the field with white flags.
2. Request a GSOC locate meet 96-hr in advance of excavation.
3. Not dig closer than 5-ft to any marked sewer.
4. Provide and erosion and sediment control during excavation.
5. Seed disturbed areas to reestablish vegetation (coordinate with Adam Robbins).

Thank you,



Michael Hahm, CPRP
Director

cc: Jody Martinez
Gary Korum
Cy Kosel
Karin Misiewicz
Adam Robbins
Shawn O'Keefe

Appendix A: Ground-penetrating Radar

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is a method of remote sensing, a technique which allows visualization of buried materials or features like structural stone, compacted surfaces, or disturbed soils without impacting the ground. Ancient or otherwise abandoned human sites, buried fossils, and reshaped landscapes – the “bread and butter” of archaeologists, paleontologists, and environmental scientists - are very often not visible at ground surfaces. While they may be (and commonly are) found through the straightforward process of digging (e.g. shovel test-pit surveys), this method is time and labor intensive. The use of remote sensing techniques to indicate where subsurface features are likely to be found will allow us to devote our field research time more efficiently. Further, these methods can be used to avoid areas which are deemed dangerous or culturally sensitive, particularly buried human skeletal remains which are protected by law.

GPR operates by the rapid emission and reception of electromagnetic pulses of specific wavelengths (radar) from an antenna into the ground. The reflected waveforms with the angle and direction of their deflection are detected by the unit, which indicate the differential density, conductivity and depth of the materials below ground. Because the emission and detection of waveforms is so rapid, the antenna may be moved along the ground surface along transects to continuously collect data along a vector. Although radar waves pass through all ground cover, excess vegetation can prevent good ground coupling causing the emission of waveforms at angles not perpendicular with the ground surface. A survey wheel attached to the rear of the antenna simultaneously records the distance along the vector where specific detected waveforms occurred. When a series of these vectors, expressed as profile images, are “stitched” together in post-processing software, a series of two-dimensional slices or a composite three-dimensional image of a ground area can be created. This image can be viewed in slices, indicating the shape and size of subsurface features at a series of depths. The images are also processed to remove “noise” and even further refine the portrait of subsurface features.

The depth and resolution of GPR images that can be obtained in survey will vary according to both the characteristics of the subsurface materials, relating to compaction and water content, and the wavelength emitted by the antenna used. Excessively wet sediments severely attenuate radar waveforms, distorting the subsurface image; therefore we will be using GPR for survey blocks only in areas where the underlying water table is not evidently high. When using GPR as a prospecting instrument, to identify unknown subsurface features, it is ideal to have multiple antennas and to conduct redundant surveys with them. In locations where previous excavations have indicated the expected depth and character of the sediment layers, the most appropriate antenna may be selected, with higher frequencies yielding resolution of shallower layers. The vector data image may be viewed in real-time as it is collected so that surveyors can adjust the components and settings in the field. Further, the combined images may be viewed unprocessed after a day of survey to potentially determine the field research design the next day.

We have identified six areas within Swede Hollow Park where GPR survey can be conducted. Ideally, remnant vegetation (primarily tall grasses and some tall non-woody flowering plants) should be cleared to provide good ground coupling, however we recognize the City’s goal of preserving the prairie ecotone and will be able to work within what is currently accessible. In each survey block, the corners are marked with 8-inch plastic stakes which are removed when

survey is complete. During the block survey, transect ropes are laid perpendicular to the block baselines and secured with additional stakes, in order to provide a guide for the antenna. Transects are spaced a half-meter apart. The antenna with the attached survey wheel are dragged over the surface along the transect line while the operator of the base unit (a field-portable specialized computer) walks alongside tethered by the data cable (see figure). When the transect intersects a tree or other large immovable obstacle, the antenna is stopped, carried to the next clear space, and the survey wheel is rotated to account for the distance skipped. At the end of each transect, the GPR unit is rotated to orient in the opposite direction for the next transect over, and this process is repeated until the entire block has been covered. We anticipate that these six blocks can be surveyed within three days, provided good weather (data cannot be collected in rainy conditions).



Appendix B: Archaeological Field Methods

Following the Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) survey and historical map analysis, a Phase II/III archaeological excavation will take place at Swede Hollow Park. This will include up to 30 shovel test pits and open area excavation of up to ten noncontiguous meters square in areas that have high potential for archaeological remains.

Shovel Test Pits:

When there are few or no surface-evident features in areas that are too small for a larger excavation block or difficult to access with the GPR unit, but the character of the landscape suggests a high potential for archaeological remains, shovel test pits will be used to assess subsurface remains. Shovel test pits are dug using a shovel, and measure in diameter approximately one and a half to two times the width of the shovel blade. They will continue straight down until sterile subsoil is encountered or approximately one meter. We anticipate the need to use shovel test pits in some areas that are inaccessible to the GPR, unless they can be made more accessible through vegetation management, which would need to be approved by City staff.

Open Area Excavation:

Larger excavation blocks will be placed on a pre-established grid and will measure at least one meter by one meter. This type of excavation is done by hand either with a shovel or a trowel and is excavated more carefully by slowly "peeling" away and removing layers of natural and anthropogenic deposits evenly across the unit.

Prior to any subsurface excavation, a utility locate will take place. Each type of excavation will be screened through a quarter inch mesh and all artifacts recovered will be collected and recorded. The sod cap will be kept intact whenever possible and the back dirt will be contained with tarps. Any open excavation will be covered when not actively worked on, and visibly marked at all times, to prevent disturbance to the unit or harm to the public. When all excavations are completed they will be back filled and restored. Following the Phase I survey a map will be provided to Adam Robbins of all the potential excavation sites for review and approval prior to this Phase II/III.

Through this investigation in the park we will be able to create a more complete picture of what life was like in Swede Hollow for the immigrants that lived there during its long history. Some of this can be pieced together through historic research, map analysis and first person accounts, but gaps remain in the story which can only be filled by doing archaeological research.

An open excavation block



Appendix C: Maps



Example 1885 and 1903 Sanborn overlay maps



Example 1903 Samborn overlay maps, close-up



Attachment IV:
Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist Site Form for Swede Hollow
Site 21RA0073

Rev.: 7/1/09

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111 (612) 725-2729

SITE #: 21-RA-0073
(OSA assigns if New Site)

Site Name: Swede Hollow

Agency/Field #:

New Site Site Update

OSA License #: 15-065

SHPO RC #:

Type of Fieldwork: Reconnaissance/Phase I
 Evaluation/Phase II
 Excavation/Phase III

Date(s) of This Fieldwork: July 30, 2015- August 10, 2015

NRHP Status: Listed Determined Eligible CEF(106) CNEF(106) Undetermined

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

County: Ramsey

City/Twp. Name: St. Paul

SHPO Sub-Region: 4

(see map in instructions)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map (name and year): St. Paul East, MN 1967, revised 1993

Township: 29N	Range: 22W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): SE SE NW
Township: 29N	Range: 22W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): NE SE NW
Township: 29N	Range: 22W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): SE NE NW
Township: 29N	Range: 22W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): NW SW NE
Township: 29N	Range: 22W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): S ½ NW NE
Township: 29N	Range: 22W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): NE NW NE

UTM Coordinates: (less than 10 acres use center; over 10 acres define polygon around site; draw points on USGS)

Zone: 15	Datum: 1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1983	Method: <input type="checkbox"/> USGS Map <input type="checkbox"/> GPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other-	
Point 1: Easting	494238.74 m E	Northing	4978718.24 m N	Google Earth Pro
Point 2: Easting	493930.80 m E	Northing	4978171.73 m N	
Point 3: Easting	494218.17 m E	Northing	4978501.96 m N	
Point 4: Easting	493896.35 m E	Northing	4978486.65 m N	
Point 5: Easting		Northing		

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Acreage: approximately 20 Site Dimensions: N-S .4 miles E-W .2 miles Maximum Cultural Depth (if known) unknown, water table was reached before cultural material stopped, approximately one meter

Site Description (✓ all that apply, but only one check per line):

<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact	<input type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter	
<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound (number of mounds _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> non-mound lone grave	<input type="checkbox"/> non-mound cemetery	
<input type="checkbox"/> petroglyph	<input type="checkbox"/> pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> petroform	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface features (list below)			
<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____			

Surface Features (✓ all that apply): earthwork pit/depression foundation/ruin other: _____

Inferred Site Function (✓ all that apply): habitation mortuary farm industrial transportation
 Other (list): _____ unknown

Current Land Use (list approximate % for all that apply):

cultivated fallow commercial 30% recreational industrial residential
40% woodland grassland water-covered 30% other: Public nature park

Surface Visibility (list approximate % for all that apply):

excellent 10% good fair 90% poor/none

SITE #: 21-RA-0073 **Site Name:** Swede Hollow **Agency/Field #:**

Degree of Disturbance (*list approximate % for all that apply or √ unassessed*):
 minimal 50% moderate heavy completely destroyed unassessed

Current Threats to Site: (*√ all that apply or √ none known*)
 erosion development agricultural other: _____ none known

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

(*list all that apply by level of certainty: 1 = confirmed; 2 = probable or √ "not determined"*):

Period: not determined Contact (1650-1837)
 2 Precontact (9500 BC - 1650 AD) 1 Post-Contact (1837-1945)

Precontact Context: (*list all that apply by level of certainty; if unable to discern specific context, √ here X*)

Paleoindian Tradition not determined Folsom Lanceolate Point/Plano
 Clovis Eastern Fluted other: _____

Archaic Tradition not determined Prairie Riverine
 Shield Lake-Forest other: _____

Woodland Tradition not determined Fox Lake Laurel
 SE Mn Early C Mn Transitional Lake Benton
 Brainerd Blackduck-Kathio Psinomani/Sandy Lake
 Havana-Related SE Mn Late Rainy River Late
 other: _____

Plains Village Tradition not determined Cambria Great Oasis Big Stone
 other: _____

Mississippian Tradition not determined Silvernale other: _____

Oneota Tradition not determined Blue Earth Orr other: _____

Contact Context: (*list all that apply by level of certainty; if unable to discern specific context, √ here ___*)

American Indian not determined Dakota Ojibwe other: _____

Euro-American not determined British other: _____
 French Initial US

Post-Contact Context: (*list all that apply by level of certainty; if unable to discern specific context, √ here ___*)

Indian Communities & Reservations (1837-1934) St. Croix Triangle Lumbering (1830s-1900s)
 Early Agriculture & River Settlement (1840-1870) Railroads & Agricultural Development (1870-1940)
 Northern MN Lumbering (1870-1930s) Iron Ore Industry (1880s-1945)
 Tourism & Recreation (1870-1945) Urban Centers (1870-1940)

Approximate Post-Contact Occupation/Site Formation Date(s): _____ 1850-1956 _____

Context Assignment/Dating Methods (*√ all that apply*):

artifact type/style feature type radiometric relative stratigraphy geomorphology
 historic accounts (list) a wide variety of historic accounts exist in the archive at the Minnesota Historical Society, _____
including stories from the Sanchelli family and the Yarusso family, as well as others. Other archival material
_____ including St. Paul newspapers and City of St. Paul documentation.
 historic maps (list) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1885-1888, 1903-1904, 1926-1939, and 1926-1951; Plat
maps from 1884, 1887, 1892, and 1916
 other(s) (*specify*): Still living people who once lived there as well as neighbors who remember people living there.

SITE #: 21-RA-0073

Site Name: Swede Hollow

Agency/Field #:

*(For radiometric dates, attach photocopies of laboratory sheets if available.)***MATERIALS PRESENT** (*✓ all that apply*):**Basic Artifact Categories**

<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Lithics</i>	<i>Biological Remains</i>	<i>Historic Materials</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> projectile points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> animal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> glass
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Euro-American	<input type="checkbox"/> other chipped stone tools	<input type="checkbox"/> human	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> metal
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> debitage (1 flake)	<input type="checkbox"/> unidentified bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick
	<input type="checkbox"/> ground/pecked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> seeds/nuts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: plastic, klinker, coal
	<input type="checkbox"/> FCR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> charcoal	
	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal copper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wood	

Major Exotic Materials (*✓ all that apply*):

catlinite native copper Hixton orthoquartzite
 Knife River Flint obsidian other: _____

Diagnostic Artifacts:

Ceramics: Prehistoric Types/Wares/Temper one pottery sherd: sand temper, spall
 Historic glazed whiteware (dishes, china), porcelain, earthenware (crocker, refined earthenware, coarse red earthenware), terra cotta (flower pots, tiles)
 Prehistoric Lithics: one chert flake
 Glass: bottles, dishes, containers, makers marks, window glass, Carnival glass, Depression glass, other sherds
 Metal: nails, cans, wire, sheet metal, bottle tops, enamelware
 Other: bricks, building materials, plastic, coal, clinker

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA **Current Topographic Setting** (*✓ all that apply*):

<i>Away from Water</i>	<i>Riverine</i>	<i>Lacustrine</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> general upland	<input type="checkbox"/> fan	<input type="checkbox"/> inlet/outlet
<input type="checkbox"/> terrace edge	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace/bluff top	<input type="checkbox"/> peninsula
<input type="checkbox"/> hilltop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stream-stream junction	<input type="checkbox"/> island
<input type="checkbox"/> glacial beach ridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bluff-base	<input type="checkbox"/> isthmus
<input type="checkbox"/> rock outcrop	<input type="checkbox"/> cave/rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> general shoreline
<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> bog/slough/lake bottom
	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Topographic Feature Name from USGS Map: Mississippi River**OWNERSHIP INFORMATION**Source and Date of Ownership Information (*e.g., plat map, county recorder's office, personal communication, etc.*): Platt Map, 1976Ownership Type (*list approximate % for all that apply; if unknown ✓ here* _____): Federal State 100% Local (public) Tribal PrivateLand Owner (*name and address if known*): City of Saint Paul**CURRENT INVESTIGATION INFORMATION**Methods/Techniques Employed (*✓ all that apply*):

informant report small diameter soil coring (≈ 1" diameter) surface survey
 shovel testing formal test units mechanical testing max. test depth _____
 geomorphological survey (*specify*): _____
 geophysical survey (*specify*): Ground Penetrating Radar
 other: _____

Informant Name and Address (if known): various members of the public

Known Collectors/Collections: none known

Artifact Repository (*name and accession numbers or repository agreement number*): Minnesota Historical Society, agreement number 702

SITE #: 21-RA-0073 **Site Name:** Swede Hollow **Agency/Field #:**

Most Recent Survey Report – Title, Author, Date:

Major Previous Bibliographic Reference(s) to Site:

- Holmquist, June Drenning, ed.
1981 They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press.
- Hokanson, Nels M.
1969 I remember St. Paul's Swede Hollow. *Minnesota History* 41(8):362-371.
- Lanegran, David A.
2001 Swedish Neighborhoods of the Twin Cities: From Swede Hollow to Arlington Hills, From Snooze Boulevard to Minnehaha Parkway. In *Swedes in the Twin Cities: Immigrant Life and Minnesota's Urban Frontier*. Philip J. Anderson and Dag Blanck, eds. Pp. 39-56. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press.
- Nyberg, Polly and Jerome Bette
1974 Swede Hollow: A Community's Love Affair with its Past. *Common Ground* Fall 1974(3):4-11.
- Price, Mollie
1982 Swede Hollow: Sheltered Society for Immigrants to St. Paul. *Ramsey County History* 17(2):12-22.
- Sanchellie, Michael T.
1983 The Manocchio's of Swede Hollow and Railroad Island. Minnesota Historical Society Archives, St. Paul.
- Shively, Emily
2010 Unique Sense of Place: Hamm's Brewery and Swede Hollow Park, Saint Paul, Minnesota. Masters thesis, Humphrey School of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota.
- St. Paul Dispatch
1956 Called Health Hazard—Swede Hollow Goes up in Smoke as Shacks Burn. December 11.
- The Saint Paul Garden Club
1976 Swede Hollow: A Capsule History of a Famous Saint Paul, Minnesota Landmark. No publisher.
- Trimble, Steven C., ed.
2014 Growing Up in St. Paul: Mike Sanchelli Remembers Swede Hollow. *Ramsey County History* 49(1):17-22.
- Yarusso, Gentile R.
N.d. Reminiscences. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Immigration History Research Center.
- Yekaldo, Ralph F.
N.d. Life Down in Swede Hollow with the Old Timers. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Archives.
- Principal Investigator (name and affiliation):** Katherine Hayes, University of Minnesota

Form Completed By (name and date): Kelly Wolf 11-13-15

MAPS: Attach/include original scale copy of 7.5' USGS map with site location clearly outlined or designated.
Attach a sketch map if surface features present, if sub-surface testing done, or if complicated boundaries/setting.
Sketch map must have re-locatable datum, scale, north arrow, and legend if symbols are used.

SITE #: 21-RA0073

Site Name: Swede Hollow

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (*Reason for Update or Survey, Location, Site Characteristics, Materials Present, Setting, Archaeological Methods, etc.; attach extra sheets as needed.*)

Swede Hollow is located on the east side of St. Paul. It is bounded by the Hamm's Brewery complex to the north, East 7th Street to the south, the Dayton's Bluff neighborhood to the east, and Payne Avenue to the west. This area is in a unique environmental setting, encompassing a deep ravine carved out hundreds of years ago by Phalen Creek, as it flowed from Lake Phalen to the Mississippi River. Historical accounts describe various immigrant groups settling in the hollow beginning in the 1850s through 1956. Prior to this it had been used as an access point for American Indian groups traveling up to areas in central Minnesota. The first immigrants to occupy the area came from Sweden and named the neighborhood Swede Hollow, or Svenska Dalen. By the early 1900s Italian immigrants began to take the place of the Swedes. The population was at its peak at this time with upwards of a thousand people reportedly living along the creek. By the 1930s the population was on the decline and Mexican migrants made up the majority of the population. By 1956, the City of St. Paul determined the area was unfit for habitation and moved the remaining people out of the hollow. The St. Paul Fire Department then came in and burned down what remained of the slum-like neighborhood. It was then left vacant for many years, mainly used as an unofficial dumping area. In 1972 the St. Paul Garden Club partnered with the City and the local neighborhood to create Swede Hollow Park, a nature park with recreational trails. The area is currently owned by the City of St. Paul and the St. Paul Parks and Recreation department keep up the park.

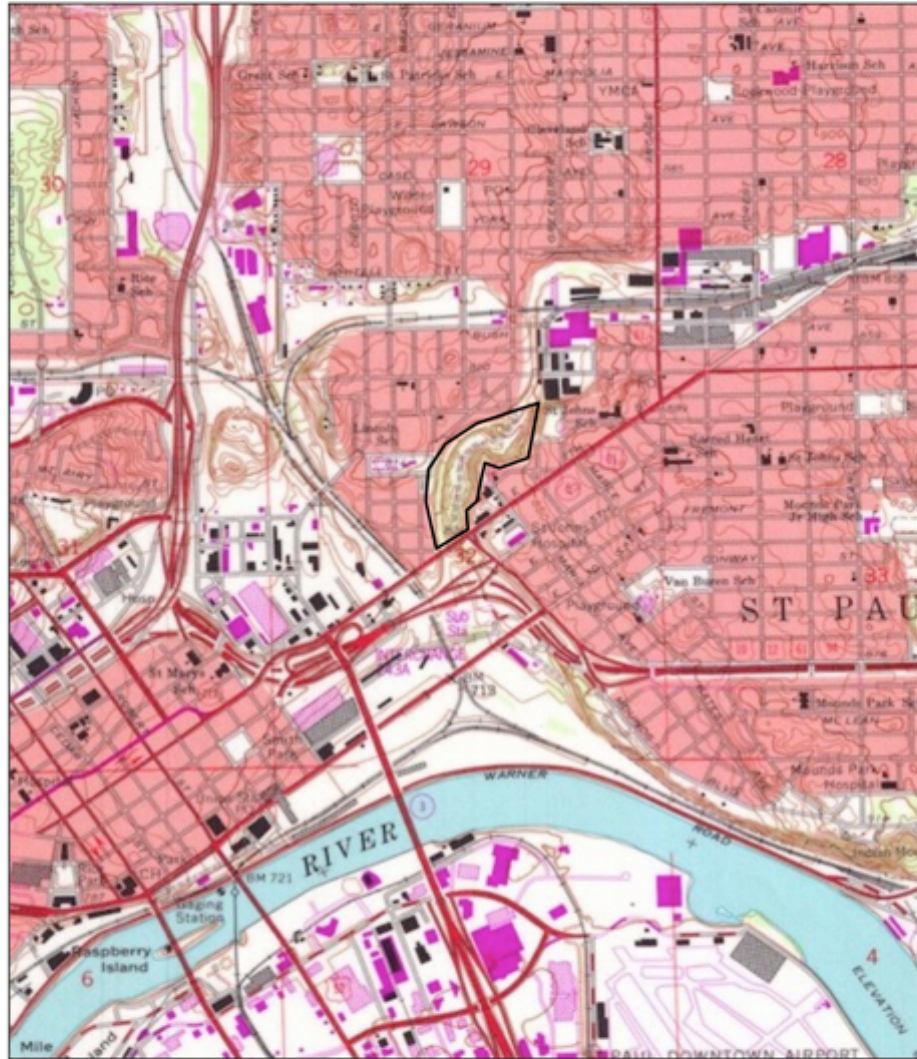
In May 2015, a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey took place in the northern portion of the park. This resulted in a few anomalies, not associated with pipeline and fill action. From July 30 through August 10, an archaeological investigation took place. This investigation involved both shovel testing and one-meter by one-meter block excavation. The excavations lined up with historic accounts, historic and LiDAR mapping, and the results of the GPR survey. Many historic artifacts were recovered including glass, ceramic, metal, plastic, coal, klinker, and building materials such as brick, window glass, asphalt shingles, etc. Much of the area had been previously disturbed as a result of creating the park. The creek had been previously fed underground as a storm sewer and in the 1970s and 1980s it was heavily landscaped and allowed to daylight, creating two large "ponds". Two one-meter by one-meter excavation blocks were aligned with anomalies found through GPR, near the northern most pond, resulting in the discovery of the original creek bed. To the east of this area, in a more wooded portion of the park, two more one-meter by one-meter units were placed along with several shovel tests. This area was tested due to a large amount of surface debris. One unit in this wooded area resulted in the finding of an intact trash deposit, which included metal cans, large pieces of glass and ceramic dishware, intact bottles, as well as other artifacts. Much of this area however did not result in intact deposits and a distinctive burn layer from the 1956 burning was not identified. Preliminary results show many of the artifacts recovered seem to be related to the depression era. An additional sequence of one-meter by one-meter units was placed to the south of this area at a slightly higher elevation. This area showed major slumping action from the bluff above, with a large amount of debris and building materials on the surface. This slump deposit was very deep and historic age artifacts- glass, ceramic, brick, etc.- as well as modern artifacts- plastic, styrofoam, etc.- were present and mixed together. An intact level was not encountered. Surface features exist as well in various portions of the park, including walls made of rock, sandstone blocks, and brick. Various shovel tests were placed within the park. All were positive for historic artifacts with one also producing a chert flake and prehistoric pottery sherd.

The purpose of this two-week excavation was to determine what, if anything remained from the historic occupation of Swede Hollow and if a distinctive burn layer could be identified. Many artifacts were encountered that date to the period of significance, however much of the area seems to be muddled with no intact burn layer. Only a small portion of the park was tested, so further testing would be recommended to determine if there are more intact deposits. Further testing in the area of the intact dump, areas to the west of the creek where stone foundations are visible, and to attempt to get below the modern debris layers on the slope, would be good places to test further. See attached map with areas that were tested as well as areas to be tested in the future.

SITE #: 21-RA-0073

Site Name: Swede Hollow

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map- St. Paul East, MN 1967, revised 1993.
Swede Hollow Park is outlined in black.

SITE #: 21-RA-0073






Site Name: Swede Hollow


Agency/Field #:



Sketch Map: Aerial photo with LiDAR overlay. Numbers 1-4 correspond with the photos on pages 9 and 10.

KEY

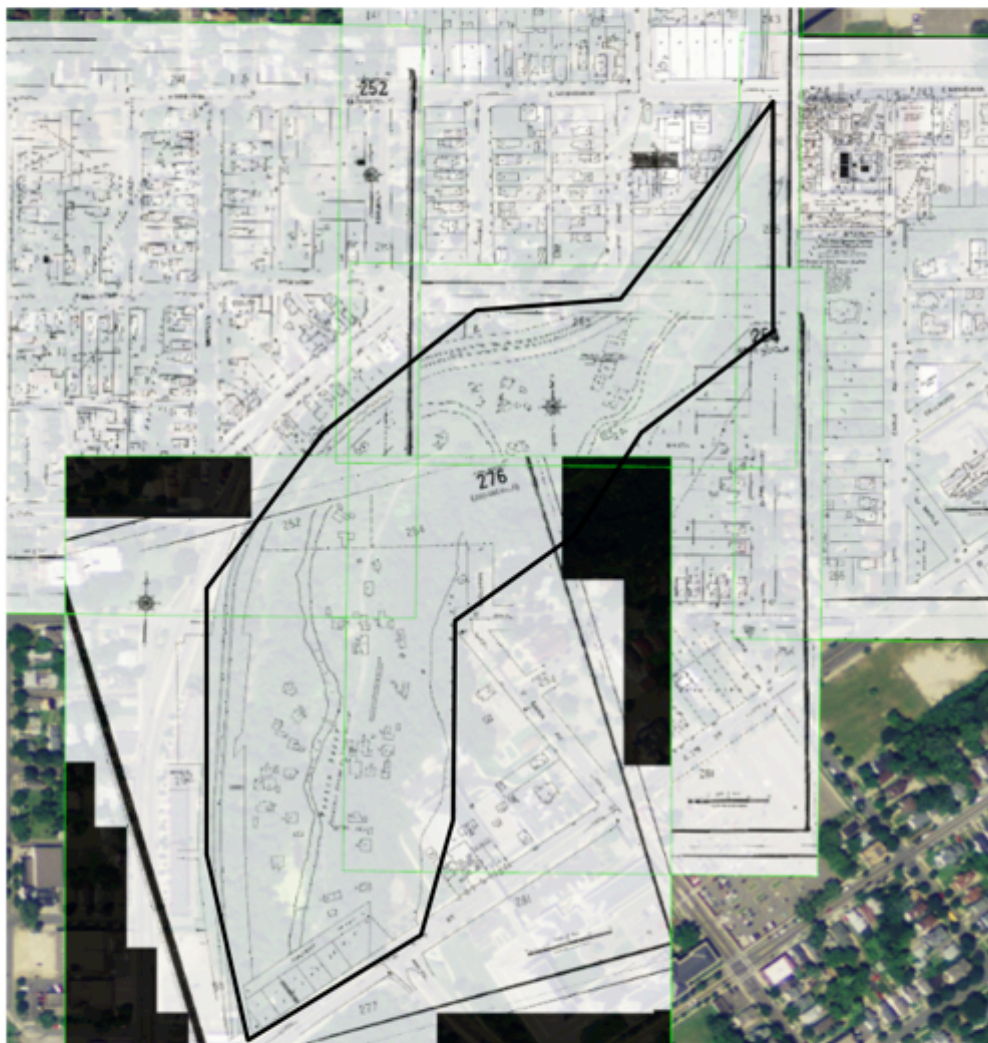
-  Excavation Units
-  Shovel Test locations
-  Visible Surface Features
-  GPR grids
-  Site Boundary

 N

SITE #: 21-RA-0073

Site Name: Swede Hollow

Agency/Field #:



Swede Hollow Sanborn map overlay, 1939.

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Agency/Field #:



Photo 1: Swede Hollow overview, excavation area 1 facing south.



Photo 2: Swede Hollow overview, excavation area 1 facing north.

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Photo 3: Swede Hollow overview, excavation area 2 facing east.



Photo 4: Swede Hollow overview, example rock wall surface feature.

Attachment V:
Minnesota Historical Society Repository Agreement

July 6, 2015

University of Minnesota
Archaeology Lab
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Dear Ms. Hayes:

The Minnesota Historical Society, by designation in the license issued by the state archaeologist, serves as the repository for archaeological discoveries made on Minnesota state land. The Society therefore welcomes the opportunity to serve as the repository for any archaeological survey project materials discovered during this calendar year.

Enclosed with this letter is a Repository Agreement that outlines your responsibilities as the depositor and ours as the repository. It contains an introductory statement and definitions, and addresses ten key areas, as follows:

- A. Licenses and Contracts
- B. Schedule for Delivery and Processing Project Materials
- C. Records Required by the Society
- D. Fees Required by the Society
- E. Processing of Project Materials
- F. Disposal of Project Materials
- G. Rights to Publication, Loans, and Study of Project Materials
- H. Ownership of Collections
- I. Terms of Agreement

Please sign one copy and return it to me. You may keep the other copy for your records.

Note that the acceptance of materials in advance of their recovery is not standard procedure, as museums prefer to view and assess all potential acquisitions prior to acceptance. This type of arrangement is necessary, however, when a repository must be named on the application form prior to the Society's endorsement of a State license to conduct the work. Please sign one copy and return it to me via mail.

For more information about repository agreements, the processing of project materials, updated required forms such as the Collections Register form, Checklist form, etc., and research access at the Minnesota History Center or Fort Snelling, please see the following URLs:

<http://www.mnhs.org/about/departments/archaeology/index.html>

<http://www.mnhs.org/collections/archaeology/curation.htm>

If you have any additional questions or concerns, please contact me directly at 651-259-3253.

Sincerely,


Daniel James Cagley
Collections Manager, Minnesota Historical Society
daniel.cagley@mnhs.org

**REPOSITORY AGREEMENT FOR
LIMITED COLLECTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS**

Repository Agreement Number: 702

Issued to: University of Minnesota
Archaeology Lab
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Effective dates: July 6, 2015 through December 31, 2015

The Minnesota Historical Society (the "Society") hereby agrees to serve as a repository of artifact collections and associated documentation resulting from limited collection archaeological projects identified in the Minnesota State License to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State or State Subdivision Lands issued to Depositor during effective dates of this contract. The sum accumulation of all artifact collections from projects licensed to Depositor during the period of this contract will not occupy a volume in excess of two cubic feet of storage space.

The Society will provide for the professional care and management of the artifact collections and associated documentation deposited under this agreement. It will assign appropriately trained professional and paraprofessional staff to curate, manage, and conserve the deposited material. The Society will provide and maintain a repository facility having requisite equipment and space and adequate safeguards for the physical security and controlled environment for material deposited with the Society under this agreement.

All correspondence concerning this Repository Agreement, as well as all project materials, should be submitted to: Attn: Dan Cagley
Collections Department
Minnesota Historical Society
345 Kellogg Boulevard West
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102-1906
Tel. (651) 259-3253; Fax (651) 297-2967.

Definition of Limited Collection Archaeological Survey Project. The sum accumulation of all artifact collections from projects licensed to Depositor during the contract period, not occupying a volume in excess of two cubic feet of storage space.

Repository Services Not Covered by this Agreement. This agreement does not cover repository services for projects resulting in collections in excess of two cubic feet of storage space.

Provisions of the Repository Agreement. Use of this agreement by the depositor constitutes acceptance of the following provisions (A - I):

A. Licenses and Contracts.

1. Processing of Licenses. License applications are first reviewed by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and, under current OSA policy, must identify a curation facility and provide evidence of a curation agreement. After approval by the State Archaeologist, licenses are submitted to MHS for final endorsement. After endorsement, the MHS Director's Office will provide the MHS Collections Department with a copy of any license that names MHS as curation facility for collections generated under that license.

B. Schedule for Delivering and Processing Project Materials.

1. The Depositor must submit an official MHS Archaeological Collections Register in order to receive an accession number for the project materials. For a copy of this form, please see:
http://www.mnhs.org/collections/archaeology/reports/MHS_ArchRegisterForm.doc

2. Following receipt of a completed MHS Archaeological Collections Register form, the Society will review the document and notify the Depositor of acceptance or rejection. If the Society accepts the form, staff will assign a Society Collections accession number and send it to the approved depositor. If the Society rejects the form, staff will specifically note the problems and return the deficient records to the Depositor for correction.

3. All artifact collections and associated documentation, including project reports, for which a completed MHS Archaeological Collections Register form has been accepted, must be properly labeled with the Society-assigned accession number and delivered to the Society no later than one hundred-eighty (180) days after the end of the calendar year in which this agreement is issued.

If, for whatever reason, the Depositor cannot meet this schedule, he or she must immediately notify the Society. The Society reserves the right to extend the deadline for delivery or terminate the repository agreement.

4. The Society reserves the right to reject any artifact collections and associated documentation that are incomplete, or inadequately processed or documented.

C. Processing of Project Materials.

All artifact collections and associated documentation must be processed in accordance with the Society's *Processing Guidelines for Minnesota Archaeologists*, which is attached as an appendix.

D. Records Required by the Society.

The Depositor shall provide the following records to the Society for any artifact collection that is deposited with the Society for curation. Please note that originals are preferred. If copies are submitted instead, they must be completely legible in order to be accepted.

1. An updated and properly completed MHS Archaeological Collections Register form.
2. An updated and properly completed Minnesota Archaeological Site form as submitted to the Office of the State Archaeologist. This must include all continuation pages and maps included in the form submitted to the OSA.
3. Any additional maps that contain information not included in the final report.
4. Field and laboratory documentation such as field notes, logs, recording forms and analysis sheets which contain

any significant information pertaining to the collection not included in project reports or records otherwise submitted.

5. Photographic negatives, contact prints, prints, slides, and aerial photographs with any overlays used, unless they are redundant, irrelevant, or of poor quality, in which case they should be culled prior to submission. Photographic records must be submitted as electronic files, printed material, slides, or negatives.

6. Electronic object records formatted for inclusion in the MHS electronic collections management system. Paper copies of artifact catalogue sheets, final tabulations, and inventories that provide supporting documentation for project reports must also be provided.

7. Any published or unpublished reports containing archaeological data not included in the final report.

8. All documents relevant to the ownership of the collections, such as transfers of title for artifacts recovered on private land.

9. The final report.

10. Project Correspondence

D. Fees Required by the Society

The Society shall impose the following curation fees for collections deposited under this agreement: This fee is broken down as follows:

\$75.00 for processing; (per accession group)

\$285.00 for storage and, (one-time fee per curated box)

\$115.00 for indirect costs. (per deposit)

Following the Society's acceptance of artifact collections and associated documentation from the Depositor, the Society shall determine the minimum volume of space necessary to contain the project material and invoice the Depositor in line with its determination. The Society's payment terms are net 30 days.

Further details are available from the Society's website, at the following URL: <http://www.mnhs.org/collections/archaeology/curation.htm>.

E. Disposal of Project Materials.

The Office of the State Archaeologist has the right to cull and dispose of non-artifactual material from any artifact collections and associated documentation received under this agreement.

F. Rights to Publication, Loans, and Study of Project Materials.

Rights to publication, loan and study of artifact collections are held by the State of Minnesota and exercised by the Society as the repository of these materials.

H. Ownership of Collections.

1. Federal and Indian Lands. Federal law specifies the ownership of collections obtained from Federal and Indian lands. The Society will curate these collections only under the terms and conditions of a Memorandum of Understanding for Curatorial Services as described in Federal Register (September 12, 1990) 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections; Final Rule.

2. State Land. Defined in MINN. STAT. sec 138.31 as "land or water area, owned or leased by or subject to the paramount right of the state, county, township, or municipality...." Collections obtained from State or State Subdivision lands are owned by the State of Minnesota.

3. Private Land. Disposition of collections recovered from privately-owned lands that are submitted to the Society under this agreement must be accompanied by a written transfer of title to the collections from the landowner to the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Historical Society Repository Agreement



Using the Power of History to Transform Lives
PRESERVING | SHARING | CONNECTING

I. Terms of Agreement.

Failure to comply with any of these provisions shall prevent the formation of an agreement. Once an agreement is in effect, however, the Depositor's failure to comply with any one of these provisions shall constitute sufficient grounds for termination of this Repository Agreement, in which case the Society shall notify both the Depositor and the State Archaeologist in writing within 30 days of having become aware of such failure.

D.J. Cagley _____ 7/6/2015
Daniel James Cagley _____ Date
Authorized Representative,
Minnesota Historical Society

University of Minnesota _____ Date

Attachment VI:
A Swede Hollow Artifact Inventory

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bag #	Unit #	Level #	Feature #	Depth	Count	Material Type	Descriptor Type	Object Name 1	Object Name 2	Color	Comments	
	67	3		1	1	wood and metal	Handle	bucket component			wooden bucket handle with metal attachments, bucket not attached, heavily rusted	
	13	6	3	55-65	1	rubber	sole (shoe component)			red	small, child-sized shoe sole with wood or leather heal	
		Area 6- Surface Collect										
	n/a				1	wood and leather	Shoe (footwear)	component	decorated	white	shoe, decorated leather in a lace-like pattern. Covered	
	22	3	3	40-50	2	glass	sherds	flat	translucent	colorless	flower pattern etched into glass, pink depression	
	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	plate (general, dishes)			pink		
	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	sherd	base and rim sherd	decorated	colorless		
	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	bottle	finish	thick	colorless	Bottle neck and finish fragment has metal screw cap	
	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	bottle	base	neck	colorless	base has a pattern and a portion of a makers mark	
	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	bottle	base	sherd	colorless	square bottle, base has fragment of a maker's mark	
	22	3	3	40-50	4	glass	sherds	base and body	sherd	colorless		
	22	3	3	40-50	8	glass	sherds	curved		colorless		
	22	3	3	40-50	8	glass	sherds	flat		colorless		

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
14	22	3	3	40-50	3	glass	sherds	flat		aqua	
15	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	sherd	translucent	decorated	colorless	striped pattern glass
16	22	3	3	40-50	2	glass	sherds	curved		brown	
17	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	sherd	curved		pink	
18	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	
19	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	sherd	rim or base	curved	colorless	
20	22	3	3	40-50	1	glass	sherd	body	decorated	green	dimond pattern
21	22	3	3	40-50	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim		white	
22	22	3	3	40-50	1	porcelain	sherd	body	paintd	white and or painted	
23	22	3	3	40-50	1	brick (clay product)	fragment			red	
24	22	3	3	40-50	8	clinker	fragments	burned			A variety of burned material
25	22	3	3	40-50	12	coal	fragments				
26	22	3	3	40-50	1	metal	flat-head nail				
27	22	3	3	40-50	1	metal	wire	fragment	rustd		twisted
28	22	3	3	40-50	1	metal	object	fragment	rustd		
29	22	3	3	40-50	2	metal	object	fragment	flat		rustd metal fragments, unidentifiable
30	22	3	3	40-50	1	metal	object	fragment	rim		
31	22	3	3	40-50	1	metal	box (container)	rustd			
32	8	3	2	30-40	1	enamelware	bowl (vessel)			grey	complete- small enamelware bowl
33	2	3	3	surface	2	glass	sherds	base		brown	base has pattern
34	2	3	3	surface	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
35	2	3	3	surface	2	glass	sherds	flat		aqua	
36	2	3	3	surface	1	glass	sherd	flat		colorless	
37	2	3	3	surface	1	glass	sherd			colorless	
38	2	3	3	surface	1	glass	sherd	rim		colorless	a partial makers mark is visible
39	2	3	3	surface	1	glass	sherd	base		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
40	2	3	surface			1	porcelain	sherd	base		white	square flat base
41	2	3	surface			1	ceramic (material)	whiteware	rim and base	sherd	white	plate fragment?
42	2	3	surface			2	ceramic (material)	whiteware	rim and base	sherd	white	pieces fit together
43	2	3	surface			1	Plastic (organic material)	button			white	four holes, possibly
44	2	3	surface			1	leather	Shoe (footwear)	component		black and grey	hard plastic- melted?
45	2	3	surface				skeletons (animal components)	Scluridae (family)				almost complete skeleton of a
46	17	3	2		30-40	1	glass	bottle	complete		colorless	squirrel
47	15	3	2		30-40	1	glass	bottle	sherd	finish, neck, sholders	brown	"Duraglas" "Hiplax"
48	18	3	2		30-40	1	glass	bowl (vessel)	base sherd	decorated	green	neon green decorative bowl- shaped vessel
49	19	3	2		30-40	2	ceramic (material)	plate (general, dishes)	sherds	painted	white, blue s	whiteware plate sherds, blue stripe at the rim. Two pieces fit together
50	16	3	2		30-40	1	glass	storage vessel	base		colorless	large; maker's mark
51	19	2	8			3	metal	flat-head nail	rusted			
52	19	2	8			1	metal	roofing nail	rusted			
53	19	2	8			3	metal	nails (fasteners)	rusted			
54	19	2	8			1	metal	object	rusted			bolt or rod?
55	19	2	8			2	wood	fragments container				
56	19	2	8			1	glass	(recepticle)	base sherd	decorated		
57	19	2	8			8	glass	sherds			brown	
58	19	2	8			2	glass	sherds			green	
59	19	2	8			2	glass	sherds	translucent		aqua	
60	19	2	8			17	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
61	19	2	8			16 glass	sherds				colorless	
62	19	2	8			2 glass	sherds		translucent		colorless	
63	19	2	8			3 glass	sherds				colorless	
64	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		decorated		colorless	
65	19	2	8			2 glass	sherds		translucent		colorless	
66	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		flat		aqua	
67	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		curved		aqua	
68	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		curved		aqua	partial lettering
69	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		flat		white	milk glass fragment
70	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		rim		brown	threaded or decorated
71	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd		decorated		brown	
72	19	2	8			1 glass	sherd				white	
73	19	2	8			3 earthenware	terra cotta (clay material)		fragments		orange	
74	19	2	8			1 earthenware	terra cotta (clay material)		fragment	burned	orange	
75	19	2	8			1 brick (clay product)	fragment				red	
76	19	2	8			1 earthenware	fragment		glazed		red	
77	19	2	8			2 ceramic (material)	white ware		sherd		white	
78	19	2	8			1 bone (material)	mammal		remains			
79	19	2	8			1 coal	fragment			burned?		
80	19	2	8			1 cement mortar	fragment					
81	19	2	8			1 Plastic (organic mate	fragment				white	
82	19	2	8			1 paper?	fragment					cloth/leather/paper-like material
83	19	2	8			1 artifact	sample				black	like material
84	19	2	8			1 artifact	sample				white	cloth/plastic-like material
85	Surface Collect					1 glass	bottle		complete		colorless	half pint bottle with metal screw cap.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
86	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		brown	floral decoration
87	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		brown	"ONE"
88	Surface Collect					2 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		brown	
89	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		brown	"NOT TO BE RE"
90	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		brown	some lettering
91	Surface Collect					8 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		brown	
92	Surface Collect					18 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		colorless	three sherds have seams
93	Surface Collect					3 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		colorless	lettering and patterning
94	Surface Collect					2 glass	sherds	sherds	curved	decorated	colorless	
95	Surface Collect					2 glass	sherds	sherds	decorated		colorless	striped pattern, two pieces fit together
96	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		colorless	ridging
97	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	flat	thick	colorless	
98	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	shoulder	decorated	colorless	"57"
99	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		colorless	"NOO"
100	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	partial makers mark
101	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	"MADE"
											colorless	partial lettering on bottom
102	Surface Collect					6 glass	sherd	sherd	rim and neck		colorless	a variety of bottle and jar necks and rims- most are threaded
103	Surface Collect					4 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless	
104	Surface Collect					4 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		aqua	
105	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	curved		aqua	
106	Surface Collect					2 glass	sherd	sherd	curved		green	
107	Surface Collect					1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		green	partial makers mark

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
108	Surface Collect				1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	partial makers mark
109	Surface Collect				1 glass	sherd	sherd			blue	
110	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	sherd	base	white	partial makers mark
111	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	sherd	base	white	
112	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	rim sherd	decorated	white	
113	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	sherd		white	
114	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	sherd	handle	white	teacup handle
115	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	sherd	rim	aqua blue	
116	Surface Collect				1 ceramic (material)	whiteware	whiteware	sherd	rim	blue	
117	Surface Collect				1 metal	hardware	(components)				modern, metal
118	Surface Collect				1 Plastic (organic mate)	object	object			white	hardware object
119	Surface Collect				1 concrete	fragment	fragment				modern
120	Surface Collect				1 clinker	fragment	fragment				
121	20	3	12	30-40	1 glass	bottle	bottle	neck, shoulder, finish	sherd	colorless	some partial lettering, screw top
122	12	wall			1 glass	bottle	bottle	neck and finish	sherd	colorless	
123	12	wall			1 glass	sherd	sherd			colorless	
124	12	wall			1 glass	sherd	sherd			colorless	
125	21	4 cleaning			1 glass	sherd	sherd			brown	
126	11	4	8	70-80	1 glass	bottle	bottle	sherd	neck and finish	aqua	
127	11	4	8	70-80	3 glass	sherd	sherd			green	
128	11	4	8	70-80	3 glass	sherd	sherd			aqua	
129	11	4	8	70-80	1 glass	sherd	sherd			green	
130	11	4	8	70-80	5 glass	sherd	sherd	translucent		aqua	
131	11	4	8	70-80	18 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	
132	11	4	8	70-80	6 glass	sherds	sherds	translucent		colorless	
133	11	4	8	70-80	6 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
134	11	4	8		70-80	4 glass		sherds			colorless	
135	11	4	8		70-80	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
136	11	4	8		70-80	1 glass		sample	curved		colorless	
137	11	4	8		70-80	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
138	11	4	8		70-80	1 glass		sherd	decorated		pink	
139	11	4	8		70-80	22 glass		sherds			brown	
140	11	4	8		70-80	4 earthenware		terra cotta (clay material)	fragments		brown	
141	11	4	8		70-80	1 ceramic (material)		white ware	fragment		white	
142	11	4	8		70-80	4 metal		nails (fasteners)	rusted			twisted metal wire- decorative?
143	11	4	8		70-80	3 metal		wires	rusted			
144	11	4	8		70-80	7 material	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragments			tan	plastic cup? hershey kiss-shaped clay object
145	11	4	8		70-80	1 clay		object				
146	61	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd	base	decorated	colorless	partial makers mark
147	61	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd			brown	
148	61	3	8		90-100	20 metal		artifact	fragments			flat metal pieces
149	61	3	8		90-100	2 metal		wire	fragments			charcoal or pumice- like material
150	61	3	8		90-100	6 charcoal (material)		fragments	burned			
151	61	3	8		90-100	23 coal		fragments				unknown organic material
152	61	3	8		90-100	1 material		sample				
153	61	3	8		90-100	4 clinker		fragments				
154	61	3	8		90-100	6 wood		wood charcoal	burned			missing finish. Trade mark registered min.
Area 6- Surface Collect								bottle	body and base	decorated	aqua	
155						1 glass						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
156	Surface					1 metal		bicycle	component			bike chain
157	Surface					2 glass		bottle	finish		colorless	
158	Area 6- Surface Collect					3 glass		bottle	finish	sherds	colorless	three various bottle finishes, threaded with plastic screw top
159	Surface Collect					1 glass		bottle	finish		colorless	
160	Surface Collect					1 glass		bottle	finish	sherd	green	
161	Area 6- Surface Collect					3 glass		container (recepticle)	base	sherds	colorless	three various bottle bases with makers marks
162	Surface Collect					1 glass		bottle	neck	sherd	colorless	pattered with "REFILL"
163	Surface					1 glass		sherd	body sherd	decorated	colorless	some lettering
164	Surface					1 glass		sherd	body		colorless	some lettering
165	Surface					2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
166	Surface					1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	partial base
167	Surface					14 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
168	Surface Collect					1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	partial lip/shoulder
169	Surface					1 glass		sherd	curved	decorated	colorless	
170	Surface					1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	partial lettering
171	Surface					2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
172	Surface					3 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
173	Surface					1 glass		sherd	decorated	base	colorless	
174	Surface					2 glass		sherd	flat		aqua	
175	Surface					2 glass		sherds	curved		green	
176	Surface					1 glass		sherd	curved		blue	with seam
177	Surface Collect					1 glass		sherd			brown	large piece- finish?
178	Surface					3 glass		sherd	curved	decorated	brown	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
179	Surface					8	glass	sherds	curved		brown	
180	Surface					1	glass	sherd	finish		brown	
181	Surface					1	glass	sherd	painted		aqua	partial bar code
182	Area 6- Surface Collect					2	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragments			white	
183	Surface Collect					1	glass	sherd	finish		white	milk glass fragment
184	Area 6- Surface Collect					1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	container (recepticle)	body and base		colorless	
185	Surface					2	metal	fragments				
186	Area 6- Surface Collect					2	glass	marbles (game pieces)	complete		aqua	two cat's eye marbles with orange, green, and yellow stripes in the center.
187	Surface Collect					1	ceramic (material)	sherd			yellow	whiteware with yellow glaze
188	Surface					1	ceramic (material)	sherd	body		white	whiteware
189	Surface					1	ceramic (material)	sherd	body		white	ironstone?
190	Area 6- Surface Collect					1	bone china	sherd	body	painted	white	floral pattern, painted and gold leaf
191	Surface						porcelain	sherd	body	painted	white	floral decoration
192	Surface					1	crystal glass	rim	sherd	decorated	orange	
193	27	3	3		40-50	1	metal	can (container)	complete			bag says: "Closing about 100 cmbd on floor"
194	64	3	closing		100	1	metal	can (container)	fragment			
195	46	3	5			1	metal	can (container)				
196	45	3	5		60-70	1	metal	can (container)				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
197	5A		1		0-60	1 brick (clay product)	fragment	fragment	stamped		red	stamped- makers ma
198	16 5A		4		80-90	1 metal	artifact					wheel? Gear?
199	25	1: wall clean up				5 metal	barrel (container)		component			broken
200	ST 4				15-20	3 metal	nails (fasteners)					
201	ST 4				15-20	1 clinker	fragment					white
202	ST 4				15-20	1 ceramic (material)	sherd					white
203	ST 4				15-20	4 glass	sherds		curved	translucent	aqua	white
204	ST 4				15-20	4 glass	sherds		flat		aqua	white
205	ST 4				15-20	1 glass	sherd		curved		brown	white
206	ST 4				25-30	1 ceramic (material)	sherd		rim		white	white
207	ST 4				25-30	1 ceramic (material)	sherd				yellow	yellowware
208	ST 4				25-30	1 brick (clay product)	fragment				red	
209	ST 4				25-30	6 glass	sherds		flat		aqua	
210	ST 4				25-30	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
211	ST 4				25-30	1 glass	sherd		curved		aqua	
212	ST 4				25-30	3 metal	wire		fragments			
213	ST 4				5-10	7 glass	sherds		flat		aqua	
214	ST 4				5-10	1 glass	sherd		flat	decorated	colorless	
215	ST 4				5-10	2 glass	sherds				colorless	
216	ST 4				5-10	1 glass	sherd				white	
217	ST 4				5-10	1 glass	sherd		curved	base	colorless	base sherd with partial lettering
218	ST 4				5-10	2 metal	nails (fasteners)					
219	ST 4				5-10	4 glass	sherds		burned	pointed	aqua	translucent
220	Surface Collect					2 glass	sherds		body		blue	
221						1 glass	sherd		base		blue	partial makers mark
222	7 5B		2 west wall 2 pedistal soil		65-70	5 glass	sherds				colorless	
223	7 5B		2 west wall 2 pedistal soil		65-70	3 glass	sherds				brown	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
224	7 SB		west wall		1	clinker	fragment				
225	Surface Collect	2	pedistal soil	65-70	10	glass	sherd	body			some have seams
226	Surface Collect				5	glass	sherds	body			colorless
227	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd	body			green
228	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd	decorated			blue
229	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd				corner of a square bottle
230	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd	flat	translucent		colorless
231	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd	flat			aqua
232	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd	base	decorated		aqua
233	Surface Collect				1	glass	sherd	decorated			green
234	Surface Collect				2	metal	fragments	flat			colorless
235	Surface Collect				1	coal	fragment				pointed?
236	Surface Collect				1	clinker	fragment				
237	Surface Collect				1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	decorated		transfer print white
238	Surface Collect				2	porcelain	sherd	body	decorated		transfer print, two pieces fit together
239	Surface Collect				1	glass	bottle	complete			small medicine bottle with makers mark
240	Surface Collect				2	glass	bottle	body and finish sherds	decorated		two pieces fit together
241	Surface Collect				1	glass	bottle				half a small bottle with finish and base. Base says "Woodbury"
242	23	3		40-50	8	glass	cup (drinking vessel)	complete	broken		Pink depression glass tea cup-Anchor Hawking's hobnail pattern, 1934-1936

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
243	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	plate (general, dishes)	sherds	decorated		yellow	yellow glass plate with stamped floral pattern
244	23	3	3	40-50	2 bone (material)	remains					
245	23	3	3	40-50	2 glass	sherds	body			brown	
246	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds	body			green	
247	23	3	3	40-50	8 glass	sherds	flat			aqua	
248	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds	curved			colorless	
249	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds				colorless	
250	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds	rim			colorless	
251	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds	base			colorless	makers mark
252	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds	base			colorless	
253	23	3	3	40-50	2 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
254	23	3	3	40-50	11 glass	sherds	curved			colorless	
255	23	3	3	40-50	6 glass	sherds	decorated			colorless	
256	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherds	decorated		body	green	
257	23	3	3	40-50	2 glass	sherds	rim			white	milk glass fragments
258	23	3	3	40-50	1 glass	lid (cover)	sherds			white	milk glass canning lid fragment
259	23	3	3	40-50	4 terracotta (clay material)	flowerpot	fragments		base	tan	
260	23	3	3	40-50	1 ceramic (material)	rim	sherds			white	whiteware
261	23	3	3	40-50	2 ceramic (material)	sherds				white	whiteware
262	23	3	3	40-50	1 metal	lid (cover)					metal jar lid, has paper insert
263	23	3	3	40-50	4 metal	nails (fasteners)					
264	23	3	3	40-50	9 charcoal (material)	fragments	burned				
265	23	3	3	40-50	18 coal	fragments	burned				
266	23	3	3	40-50	30 metal	fragments					
267	23	3	3	40-50	1 mortar	fragment					
268	23	3	3	40-50	26 clinker	fragments					

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
269	23	3		40-50	1 rock						shiny rock
270	36	3	4	1 50-60	1 metal		scissors	rusted			
271	6 58	2		60-70	2 glass		bottle	finish	sherds	brown	
272	6 58	2		60-70	101 glass		sherds	body		brown	
273	6 58	2		60-70	27 glass		sherds	body	decorated	brown	
274	6 58	2		60-70	3 glass		sherds	base		brown	
275	6 58	2		60-70	1 glass		sherds	decorated		brown	
276	6 58	2		60-70	1 glass		sherds	body	decorated	brown	
277	6 58	2		60-70	1 glass		sherds	base		colorless	makers mark
278	6 58	2		60-70	1 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
279	6 58	2		60-70	59 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
280	6 58	2		60-70	135 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
281	6 58	2		60-70	119 glass		sherds	curved	thin	colorless	
282	6 58	2		60-70	3 glass		sherds	curved	painted	colorless	red painted
283	6 58	2		60-70	2 glass		sherds	rim		colorless	threaded
											lettering and numbering not all from the same vessel
284	6 58	2		60-70	8 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
285	6 58	2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
286	6 58	2		60-70	2 glass		sherds	decorated	base	colorless	
287	6 58	2		60-70	3 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
											paper or painted label, possibly burned?
288	6 58	2		60-70	4 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
289	6 58	2		60-70	4 asphalt concrete		fragments				
290	6 58	2		60-70	4 charcoal (material)		fragments				
291	6 58	2		60-70	2 wood		wood charcoal	fragments			
292	6 58	2		60-70	1 coal		fragment				
293	6 58	2		60-70	2 clinker		fragments				
294	6 58	2		60-70	2 plaster		fragments				
295	6 58	2		60-70	1 metal		fragment				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
296	65B	2	60-70	2	rock (inorganic material)	2	fire-cracked					unidentified burned material
297	65B	2	60-70	2	object	2	burned					small mammal bone, unmodified
298	65B	2	60-70	2	bone (material)	1	remains					plastic instert for a metal cap
299	65B	2	60-70	2	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	1	lid (cover)					
300	65B	2	60-70	2	sponges (cleaning equipment)	2	fragments					
301	65B	2	60-70	2	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	3	bag (generic containers)	fragments				possibly part of a can?
302	41	3	60-70	5	metal	1	disk (object genre)					
303	ST 2		68-78		earthenware	1	crock (vessel)	base		sherd	tan	
304	1	4	10-20	2	glass	9	sherds				brown	
305	1	4	10-20	2	glass	1	sherd	base			brown	partial makers mark
306	1	4	10-20	2	glass	3	sherds	finish			colorless	all three fit together
307	1	4	10-20	2	glass	1	sherd	finish			colorless	
308	1	4	10-20	2	glass	6	sherds	translucent			colorless	
309	1	4	10-20	2	glass	1	sherd				aqua	
310	1	4	10-20	2	glass	1	sherd				green	
311	1	4	10-20	2	glass	10	sherds				colorless	
312	1	4	10-20	2	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	6	fragments				white	
313	1	4	10-20	2	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	1	rod				white	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
314	1	4	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragment	conical		white	
315	1	4	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragment				
316	1	4	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragment				
317	1	4	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragment	painted		orange	
318	1	4	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	bag (generic containers)	fragment			
319	1	4	2		10-20	2	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	wrapper (container)	fragments		green	
320	1	4	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material) (organic material)	compact disk	fragment		orange, green	
321	1	4	2		10-20	3	metal	wire	fragments			E shaped metal piece
322	1	4	2		10-20	1	metal	artifact				
323	1	4	2		10-20	1	asphalt concrete shell (animal material)	fragment				
324	1	4	2		10-20	1	material)	fragment				clam?
325	1	4	2		10-20	1	stone	fragment				unknown white material
326	1	4	2		10-20	3	clinker	fragments				
327	1	4	2		10-20	6	coal	fragments				
328	1	4	2		10-20	3	bone (material)	remains				mammal
329	1	4	2		10-20	2	ceramic (material)	sherds			white	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
330	1	4	2		10-20	1	ceramic (material)	ceramic tile	glazed	sherd	pink	
331	1	4	2		10-20	7	earthenware	brick	fragments		red	
332	1	4	2		10-20	14	earthenware	brick	fragments	burned	red	
333	ST2				0-27	4	coal	fragments				
334	ST2				0-27	4	terracotta (clay material)	fragments	burned			
335	ST2				0-27	2	wood	wood charcoal				
336	ST2				0-27	1	plaster	fragment	painted		white	
337	ST2				0-27	1	plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragment			green	
338	ST2				0-27	1	plastic (organic material) (organic material)	fragment			white	
339	ST2				0-27	1	metal	fragment				
340	ST2				0-27	3	clinker	fragments				
341	ST2				0-27	3	material	fragments	burned			
342	ST2				0-27	1	glass	fragment				amethyst glass
343	ST2				0-27	2	glass	fragments	translucent		colorless	
344	ST2				0-27	3	glass	fragments			colorless	
345	ST2				0-27	1	metal	charm				key shaped charm
346	ST2				48-68	10	metal	fragments				
347	ST2				48-68	2	metal	nails (fasteners)				
348	ST2				48-68	1	clinker	fragment				
349	ST2				48-68	5	coal	fragments				
350	ST2				48-68	2	glass	sherd	flat		colorless	
351	ST2				48-68	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
352	ST2				48-68	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	amethyst glass
353	ST2				48-68	1	glass	sherd	curved		Yellow	
354	ST2				48-68	1	glass	sherd	body	decorated	green	lime green depression glass

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
355	ST 2				48-68	1 material	terracotta (clay material)	fragment				
356	7	3	2		30-40	1 metal	lid (cover)					rusty metal bottle ca
357	7	3	2		30-40	106 metal	fragments					with plastic coating
358	7	3	2		30-40	2 metal	fragment					twisted wire metal
359	7	3	2		30-40	13 metal	nails (fasteners)	fragments				
360	7	3	2		30-40	11 metal	wire	fragments	decorated			
361	7	3	2		30-40	26 clinker	fragments					
362	7	3	2		30-40	42 coal	fragments					
363	7	3	2		30-40	13 charcoal (material)	fragments					
364	7	3	2		30-40	9 wood	wood charcoal					
365	7	3	2		30-40	1 material	Plastic (organic lid (cover)				black	plastic bottle cap
366	7	3	2		30-40	1 material	Plastic (organic fragment				black	
367	7	3	2		30-40	1 stone	slate					not modified
368	7	3	2		30-40	10 glass	sherds	body			colorless	
369	7	3	2		30-40	6 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
370	7	3	2		30-40	9 glass	sherds				colorless	small
371	7	3	2		30-40	1 glass	sherd	finish			colorless	bases and corners from glass vessels
372	7	3	2		30-40	6 glass	sherds	curved			colorless	"Second"
373	7	3	2		30-40	1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
374	7	3	2		30-40	1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
375	7	3	2		30-40	2 glass	sherds	curved			colorless	
376	7	3	2		30-40	7 glass	sherds	flat	translucent		colorless	
377	7	3	2		30-40	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
378	7	3	2		30-40	6 glass	sherds	flat			aqua	
379	7	3	2		30-40	3 glass	sherds	decorated			brown	
380	7	3	2		30-40	3 glass	sherds	decorated			brown	
381	7	3	2		30-40	1 glass	sherd				Yellow	
382	7	3	2		30-40	1 glass	sherd				green	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
383	7	3	2		30-40	2	glass	sherds			white	
384	7	3	2		30-40	2	ceramic (material)	sherds	glazed		green	whiteware
385	7	3	2		30-40	2	ceramic (material)	sherds	base		white	whiteware
386	7	3	2		30-40	3	ceramic (material)	sherds	body		white	whiteware
387	7	3	2		30-40	2	ceramic (material)	sherds	rim		white	yellowware
388	7	3	2		30-40	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	gold leaf	white	whiteware
												whiteware, teacup handle
389	7	3	2		30-40	1	ceramic (material)	handle	sherd		white	
390	7	3	2		30-40	1	porcelain	sherd			white	
391	7	3	2		30-40	1	glass	bead (pierced object)	translucent		white	
392	7	3	2		30-40	1	glass	marbles (game pieces)			blue and purple	
393	7	3	2		30-40	1	material	fragment			blue	paint chip?
394	7	3	2		30-40	3	material	fragments	burned			
395	7	3	2		30-40	2	bone (material)	remains	burned			mammal
396	7	3	2		30-40	4	bone (material)	remains				bird
397	7	3	2		30-40	1	shell (animal material)					
398 ST 2					27-48	3	charcoal (material)	fragments				
399 ST 2					27-48	7	material	fragments	burned		tan	
400 ST 2					27-48	4	earthenware	fragments				
401 ST 2					27-48	3	glass	sherds			colorless	
402 ST 2					27-48	2	glass	sherds			white	
403 ST 2					27-48	1	ceramic (material)	sherd			teal	shiny metallic glaze
												pastel orange on inside and blue outside
404 ST 2					27-48	1	porcelain	sherd	glazed		blue and orange	two pieces fit together
405 ST 2					27-48	1	porcelain	plate (general, dishes)	rim and base	sherds	white	mammal
406 ST 2					27-48	1	bone (material)	remains	burned			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
407	ST 2				27-48	4	metal	nails (fasteners)	fragments			
408	ST 2				27-48	5	metal	fragments				
409	ST 2				68-78	2	bone (material)	remains				mammal
410	ST 2				68-78	1	glass	sherd	flat		colorless	
411	Surface Collect					2	glass	sherd	curved		aqua	
412	Surface Collect					2	glass	sherds	curved		green	
413	Surface Collect					1	glass	sherd	curved	decorated	brown	
414	Surface Collect					1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
415	Surface Collect					1	glass	sherd	curved	decorated	colorless	
416	Surface Collect					1	Plastic (organic material)	compact disk	fragment			
417	Surface Collect					1	earthenware	sherd			brown	unburned wood samples
418	8	4	6		50-60	3	wood	fragments				a fragment of decorative plaster work.
419	8	4	6		50-60	1	moulding plaster	fragment			yellow	unidentifiable metal fragments
420	8	4	6		50-60	7	metal	fragments				a golf tee shaped object filled with cement
421	8	4	6		50-60	1	metal	steel wool	fragment			
422	8	4	6		50-60	1	Plastic (organic material)	artifact			pink	
423	8	4	6		50-60	1	metal	tinfoil	fragment			
424	8	4	6		50-60	12	coal	fragments				
425	8	4	6		50-60	3	clinker	fragments				
426	8	4	6		50-60	3	material	fragments	burned			white and pink burned material
427	8	4	6		50-60	4	asphalt concrete	fragments				
428	8	4	6		50-60	13	terracotta (clay material)	fragments			tan	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
429	8	4	6		50-60	1 earthenware	fragment	fragment	glazed	decorated	red	fragment of building material, dark red
430	8	4	6		50-60	1 earthenware					brown	salt-glazed? Earthenware crock fragments whiteware sherds
431	8	4	6		50-60	2 earthenware	fragments	fragments	glazed		tan	
432	8	4	6		50-60	4 ceramic (material)	fragments	fragments	glazed		white	
433	8	4	6		50-60	4 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		green	
434	8	4	6		50-60	6 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless	
435	8	4	6		50-60	2 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		amethyst	amethyst glass
436	8	4	6		50-60	4 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		aqua	
437	8	4	6		50-60	18 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		colorless	
438	8	4	6		50-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	curved		blue	
439	8	4	6		50-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	curved		olive green	
440	8	4	6		50-60	15 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		brown	3 sherds fit together, mark all have lettering
441	8	4	6		50-60	3 glass	sherds	sherds	curved	base	brown	
442	8	4	6		50-60	4 glass	sherds	sherds	curved	decorated	colorless	
443	8	4	6		50-60	3 glass	sherds	sherds	translucent		colorless	
444	8	4	6		50-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	rim	decorated	colorless	all three have different decorations
445	8	4	6		50-60	3 glass	sherds	sherds	decorated		colorless	decorations
446	13	3	2		30-40	10 metal	wire	wire	fragments	decorated		twisted wire metal
447	13	3	2		30-40	4 metal	nails (fasteners)	nails (fasteners)	fragments			
448	13	3	2		30-40	15 metal	fragments	fragments	flat	rusted		
449	13	3	2		30-40	1 metal	can (container)	can (container)	fragment	rusted		large screws or bolts?
450	13	3	2		30-40	2 metal	fragments	fragments				unidentifiable
451	13	3	2		30-40	8 metal	fragments	fragments	rusted			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
452	13	3	2		30-40	7 glass		sherds	flat		colorless/aqua	
453	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd	rim		colorless	small octagonal shaped bottle, partial base or neck?
454	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	partial neck?
455	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	partial neck?
456	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
457	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
458	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd			aqua	older looking glass-blown?
459	13	3	2		30-40	2 glass		sherd			aqua	
460	13	3	2		30-40	5 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	all five have different decorations
461	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		sherd	rim		colorless	
462	13	3	2		30-40	10 glass		sherds			colorless	
463	13	3	2		30-40	2 glass		sherds			green	
464	13	3	2		30-40	2 glass		sherds	translucent	decorated	colorless	
465	13	3	2		30-40	1 glass		lid (cover)	sherd		white	glass canning lid
466	13	3	2		30-40	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	white ware
467	13	3	2		30-40	1 material		sherd			tan	
468	13	3	2		30-40	36 coal		fragments				
469	13	3	2		30-40	10 charcoal (material)		fragments				
470	13	3	2		30-40	2 shingle		fragments				
471	13	3	2		30-40	23 clinker		fragments				
472	7	6	2		45-55	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
473	7	6	2		45-55	1 bone (material)		remians				pig? Hip bone (material)
474	7	6	2		45-55	5 coal		fragments				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
475	7	6	2		45-55	4 metal		fragments	flat			
476	7	6	2		45-55	1 clinker		fragment				
477	7	6	2		45-55	1 metal		fragment	flat			lead or pewter two pieces fit together, brown transferprint pattern
478	7	6	2		45-55	3 ceramic (material)		sherds	decorated			white
479	7	6	2		45-55	3 ceramic (material)		sherds				white
480	7	6	2		45-55	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	base			white
481	7	6	2		45-55	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	rim	decorated		white white white
482	7	6	2		45-55	7 glass		sherds	body			white brown
483	7	6	2		45-55	3 glass		sherds	body	curved		aqua
484	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	rim	curved		lime green depression glass
485	7	6	2		45-55	7 glass		sherds	curved			green
486	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	curved	decorated		colorless
487	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	curved	decorated		colorless amethyst glass
488	7	6	2		45-55	2 glass		sherds	flat	decorated		colorless squared off corner
489	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	rim			colorless
490	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	body	curved		colorless light green tint
491	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	base	curved		base of a water glass or bottle
492	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	base			large base with partial makers mark and a textured base
493	7	6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	decorated			same texture as large base
494	31	3	4		50-60	38 coal		fragments				
495	31	3	4		50-60	5 charcoal (material)		fragments				
496	31	3	4		50-60	4 wood		wood charcoal	burned	fragments		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
497	31	3	4		50-60	1 glass		sherd	curved		yellow	
498	31	3	4		50-60	3 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
499	31	3	4		50-60	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	base		white	whiteware
500	31	3	4		50-60	1 bone (material)		remians				mammal
501	31	3	4		50-60	34 material		fragments	burned			
502	31	3	4		50-60	28 clinker		fragments				
503	31	3	4		50-60	1 stone		fragment				unknown stone material- maybe sandstone building material
504	31	3	4		50-60	3 copper (alloy)		artifacts			green	copper rim or something, three pieces
505	31	3	4		50-60	32 metal		fragments	flat			unknown metal
506	31	3	4		50-60	3 metal		fragments				possibly a vessel?
507	31	3	4		50-60	1 metal		lid (cover)				top of a can?
508	31	3	4		50-60	5 metal		nails (fasteners)				
509	31	3	4		50-60	3 metal		wire				
510	15	6	4		65-75	1 wood		fragment				
511	15	6	4		65-75	3 metal		fragments				
512	15	6	4		65-75	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
513	15	6	4		65-75	1 coal		fragment				
514	15	6	4		65-75	cement (construction material)		fragment				
515	15	6	4		65-75	2 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
516	15	6	4		65-75	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	
517	15	6	4		65-75	1 glass		sherd	rim		white	some have white cement mortar on them
518	15	6	4		65-75	34 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
519	6	6	1		0-45	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			yellow	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
520	6	6	1		0-45	2	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	makers mark, grooved
521	- Surface Collect											
522	12	6	3		55-65	1	brick (clay product)	fragment	decorated		red	yellow earthenware decorative brick
523	ST 4				30-35	1	metal	nails (fasteners)	decorated		yellow	unidentifiable metal fragments
524	ST 4				30-35	5	metal	fragments				
525	ST 4				30-35	1	clinker	fragment				
526	ST 4				30-35	6	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
527	ST 4				30-35	1	glass	sherd	thin		colorless	
528	ST 4				30-35	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
529	ST 4				0-5	1	metal	nails (fasteners)				
530	ST 4				0-5	1	metal	screw				
531	ST 4				0-5	6	glass	sherds	flat		colorless/aqua	
532	ST 4				0-5	1	glass	sherd	curved		aqua	
533	ST 4				0-5	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
534	ST 4				10-15	4	metal	nails (fasteners)				
535	ST 4				10-15	1	metal	artifact				unidentifiable metal
536	ST 4				10-15	1	charcoal (material)	fragment				
537	ST 4				10-15	4	glass	sherds	curved		aqua	
538	ST 4				10-15	3	glass	sherds	flat		aqua	
539	ST 4				10-15	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
540	18	1	6		50-60	8	coal	fragments				
541	18	1	6		50-60	1	bone (material)	remians				mammal
542	18	1	6		50-60	1	bone (material)	remians	burned			mammal
543	18	1	6		50-60	4	plaster	fragment			white	unidentified burned material
544	18	1	6		50-60	17	material	fragments	burned			unidentified burned material

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
545	18	1	6	50-60	6	glass	sherds	flat		colorless/aqua	
546	18	1	6	50-60	1	glass	sherd	flat	translucent	aqua	
547	18	1	6	50-60	1	glass	sherd	curved	thin	colorless	
548	18	1	6	50-60	1	glass	sherd	flat		colorless	slight yellow tint
549	18	1	6	50-60	4	glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	all four have different decorative elements
550	18	1	6	50-60	2	metal	nails (fasteners)				
551	18	1	6	50-60	1	metal	artifact	flat			possibly a strap hinge-very rusted
552	18	1	6	50-60	1	metal	disk (object genre)				possibly a can lid-
553	18	1	6	50-60	7	metal	fragments				very rusted
554	18	1	6	50-60	1	metal	cap (closure)				unidentifiable
555	18	1	6	50-60	1	metal	artifact	fragment			bottle cap
556	2 5A	1	6	0-60	3	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	not very rusted, rim or base fragment?
557	2 5A	1	6	0-60	1	plaster	fragment	painted		blue	
558	2 5A	1	6	0-60	14	brick (clay product)	fragments				red brick fragments, some with cement mortar
559	2 5A	1	6	0-60	1	concrete block	fragment			orange	
560	47	3	5	60-70	21	metal	can (container)	fragments			in pieces
561	7 5A	1	6	0-60	2	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
562	7 5A	1	6	0-60	1	limestone	fragment				limestone block with mortar
563	66	3	1	3	1	glass	bottle			colorless	complete bottle- "HALF PINT"

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
564	65		6h wall cleaning				1 porcelain	plate (general, dishes)	base sherd	painted		porcelain piece with floral blue and green pattern and a scalloped edge. Possibly a serving dish.
565	13 5A		2		60-70	1 metal		ring (object genre)				
566	13 5A		2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	makers mark
567	12 5B		4		80-90	1 metal		can (container)				
568	1# finds west of unit 3					2 material		phonograph record	fragments		black	two pieces fit together
569	1# finds west of unit 3					3 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
570	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		bottle	base sherd		colorless	"STANLEY HOME PRODUCTS INC." founded in 1931 in Westfield Massachusetts by Frank Stanley Beveridge (part of the Fuller Brush Company). Personal home businesses http://blog.retropia.net.com/stanley-home-products/
571	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	lettering
572	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
573	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	square bottle
574	1# finds west of unit 3					2 glass		sherds	body	decorated	colorless	
575	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		sherd	flat	decorated	colorless	
576	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		sherd	curved	decorated	colorless	
577	1# finds west of unit 3					1 glass		sherd	curved	decorated	brown	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
578	1	1	finds west of unit 3			1	glass	sherd	base	decorated	brown	large bottle base
579	1	1	finds west of unit 3			1	glass	sherd	base		colorless	
580	1	1	finds west of unit 3			1	glass	sherd	base	decorated	aqua	
581	1	1	finds west of unit 3			6	glass	sherds	body		brown	
582	1	1	finds west of unit 3			1	glass	sherd	neck	finish	colorless	screw top finish and seam
583	1	1	finds west of unit 3			2	ceramic (material)	sherds	glazed		white	whiteware
584	1	1	finds west of unit 3			1	asbestos	tile (object genre)	fragment		white	
585	1	1	finds west of unit 3			1	porcelain	sherd	base	decorated	white	
586	1	1	finds west of unit 3			2	glass	sherds			white	
587	26	3	3		40-50	1	metal	can (container)				large metal can-complete
588	26	3	3		40-50	1	metal	wire	decorated			twisted wire metal
589	19	5A	Wall Clean-up			1	Plastic (organic material)	artifact			white	unknown plastic object- spindle?
590	14	1	4		30-40	1	metal	can (container)				
591	39	3	5		60-70	1	metal	can (container)				
592	42	3	5		60-70	8	glass	bottle				all pieces fit together, mostly complete
593	Surface Collect											floral multi colored transfer print
594	3	2	3		20-30	1	porcelain	sherd	base	decorated	black	
595	3	2	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	body		brown	
596	3	2	3		20-30	8	glass	sherd	body		blue	
597	3	2	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd			green	
598	3	2	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd			colorless	cylindrical fragment
599	3	2	3		20-30	2	glass	sherd	flat		colorless	
600	3	2	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	base		colorless	
601	3	2	3		20-30	2	glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	
602	3	2	3		20-30	5	glass	sherds			colorless	
603	3	2	3		20-30	2	glass	sherds			colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
604	3	2	3		20-30	1 glass		sherd	translucent		colorless	
605	3	2	3		20-30	4 clinker		fragments				
606	3	2	3		20-30	2 asphalt concrete		fragments				
607	3	2	3		20-30	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	white ware
608	3	2	3		20-30	1 plastic (organic material)		fragment				
609	3	2	3		20-30	1 glass		sherd			white	
610	3	2	3		20-30	1 plastic (organic material)		bag (generic containers)	fragment		white	
611	3	2	3		20-30	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
612	3	2	3		20-30	1 coal		fragment				
613	3	2	3		20-30	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
614	3	2	3		20-30	5 brick (clay product)		fragments			orange	
615	3	2	3		20-30	1 terracotta (clay material)		fragment				
616	3	2	3		20-30	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			yellow	twisted metal wire fragments
617	32	3	4		50-60	6 metal		wire				
618		6	2		45-55	5 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
619		6	2		45-55	5 coal		fragments				
620		6	2		45-55	1 clinker		fragment				
621		6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd			brown	
622		6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	
623		6	2		45-55	2 glass		sherd	curved	thin	colorless	
624		6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
625		6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd			green	
626		6	2		45-55	1 glass		sherd	burned			
627		6	2		45-55	2 brick (clay product)		fragment			yellow	
628		6	2		45-55	2 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
629		6	2		45-55	1 bone (material)		remains				
630	9	1	3		20-30	11 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
631	9	1	3		20-30	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	amethyst glass

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
632	9	1	3	20-30	12 glass	12 glass	sherd	curved		brown	
633	9	1	3	20-30	3 glass	3 glass	sherds	curved		green	
634	9	1	3	20-30	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	curved		olive	
635	9	1	3	20-30	16 glass	16 glass	sherds			colorless	
636	9	1	3	20-30	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			white	
637	9	1	3	20-30	3 glass	3 glass	sherds	decorated			all three have different decorations
638	9	1	3	20-30	2 tile	ceramic (material)	fragments	decorated		red	marbled design
639	9	1	3	20-30	1 material	Plastic (organic material)	cap (closure)				plastic inlay for a screw cap.
640	9	1	3	20-30	3 brick (clay product)	3 brick (clay product)	fragments			red	three linear brick fragments, with mortar
641	9	1	3	20-30	30 material	terracotta (clay material)	fragments			red	
642	9	1	3	20-30	24 brick (clay product)	24 brick (clay product)	fragments			red	small brick fragments
643	9	1	3	20-30	6 brick (clay product)	6 brick (clay product)	fragments			yellow	
644	9	1	3	20-30	5 plaster	5 plaster	fragments			white	
645	9	1	3	20-30	2 brick (clay product)	2 brick (clay product)	fragments			white	
646	9	1	3	20-30	1 concrete block	1 concrete block	fragment			white	
647	9	1	3	20-30	3 clinker	3 clinker	fragments				
648	9	1	3	20-30	2 wood	2 wood	fragments				
649	9	1	3	20-30	9 material	9 material	fragments	burned			unknown burned material
650	9	1	3	20-30	1 foil (metal)	1 foil (metal)	fragment				gum wrapper
651	9	1	3	20-30	4 coal	4 coal	fragments				
652	9	1	3	20-30	2 charcoal (material)	2 charcoal (material)	fragments				
653	9	1	3	20-30	1 wood	1 wood	wood charcoal	burned			
654	9	1	3	20-30	1 ceramic (material)	1 ceramic (material)	fragment			white	white ware

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
655	9	1	3		20-30	1	bone (material)	remains	burned			mammal
656	9	1	3		20-30	3	shingle	fragments				
657	9	1	3		20-30	4	asphalt concrete	fragments				
658	9	1	3		20-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			yellow	
659	9	1	3		20-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			black	triangular shaped "hershey kiss"
660	9	1	3		20-30	1	clay	artifact			tan	
661	9	1	3		20-30	16	metal	wire	fragments			
662	9	1	3		20-30	2	metal	nails (fasteners)				
663	9	1	3		20-30	6	metal	fragments				unidentifiable
664	24	3	3		40-50	2	glass	sherds	curved		brown	
665	24	3	3		40-50	1	glass	sherd	curved	decorated	brown	
666	24	3	3		40-50	6	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
667	24	3	3		40-50	1	glass	sherd	finish		aqua	
668	24	3	3		40-50	1	glass	sherd	base		colorless	
669	24	3	3		40-50	4	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
670	24	3	3		40-50	3	glass	sherds	translucent	burned	colorless	
671	24	3	3		40-50	1	glass	sherd	rim		colorless	
672	24	3	3		40-50	11	glass	sherds			colorless	various pieces of small glass sherds
673	24	3	3		40-50	3	glass	sherds	body			Pink depression glass tea cup- Anchor Hawking's hobnail pattern, 1934-1936- same as bag #23 U3/L3
674	24	3	3		40-50	1	ceramic (material)	sherd			pink	white
675	24	3	3		40-50	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	decorated	white	white with transfer print floral pattern

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
676	24	3	3	40-50	1 material)	terracotta (clay	flowerpot	rim	sherd	red	
677	24	3	3	40-50	1 material)	terracotta (clay	sherd			red	
678	24	3	3	40-50	1 bone (material)		remains				large mammal
679	24	3	3	40-50	1 metal		artifact				metal lid or closure?
680	24	3	3	40-50	1 foil (metal)		fragment				candy wrapper
681	24	3	3	40-50	1 material		fragment				unknown burned material
682	24	3	3	40-50	9 wood		wood charcoal	fragments	burned		
683	24	3	3	40-50	8 charcoal (material)		fragments				
684	24	3	3	40-50	36 coal		fragments				
685	24	3	3	40-50	2 material		fragments	burned			
686	24	3	3	40-50	1 plaster		fragment				
687	24	3	3	40-50	2 material		fragments	rim		black	unknown material-tile-like
688	24	3	3	40-50	1 metal		hook (fastener)				shoe lace hook with leather
689	24	3	3	40-50	6 metal		fragments				
690	24	3	3	40-50	9 metal		wire	fragments			
691	24	3	3	40-50	1 metal		fragment				button?
692	24	3	3	40-50	1 metal		artifact	fragment			
693	24	3	3	40-50	1 metal		artifact	fragment			flat piece of metal and bolt?
694	24	3	3	40-50	1 metal		fragment				large fragment, wrapped flat metal
695	24	3	3	40-50	75 metal		fragments	flat			
696	24	3	3	40-50	21 cliniker		fragments				
697	17	2	7	60-70	7 glass		sherds			brown	
698	17	2	7	60-70	1 metal		fragment				
699	17	2	7	60-70	5 ceramic (material)		sherds			white	whiteware

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
700	17	2	7	60-70	1 earthenware	sherd	glazed			yellow	glazed yellow brick?
701	17	2	7	60-70	5 coal	fragment					
702	17	2	7	60-70	1 material	fragment	burned				
703	17	2	7	60-70	1 bone (material)	remains	burned				
704	17	2	7	60-70	1 porcelain	sherd	rim	decorated			
705	17	2	7	60-70	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	pointed			whiteware
706	17	2	7	60-70	1 glass	sherd				white	
707	17	2	7	60-70	1 glass	sherd				green	
708	17	2	7	60-70	4 glass	sherd	translucent			blue	
709	17	2	7	60-70	1 glass	sherd	rim			aqua	
710	17	2	7	60-70	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
711	17	2	7	60-70	1 glass	sherd	rim			colorless	amethyst glass
712	17	2	7	60-70	1 glass	sherd	rim			colorless	
713	17	2	7	60-70	4 glass	sherds	decorated			colorless	
714	17	2	7	60-70	25 glass	sherds				colorless	
715	17	2	7	60-70	1 plastic (organic)	fragment					
716	13	4	howel test		1 material	sherd	base			brown	makers mark
717	13	4	howel test		1 glass	sherds	finish			brown	cork top
718	13	4	howel test		3 glass	sherds	finish			brown	twist top
719	13	4	howel test		2 glass	sherds	curved			brown	
720	13	4	howel test		25 glass	sherds					
721	13	4	howel test		2 bone (material)	remains					mammal
722	13	4	howel test		terracotta (clay material)	fragments	decorated			red	grooved terra cotta brick
723	13	4	howel test		5 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
724	13	4	howel test		14 glass	sherds					
725	13	4	howel test		2 glass	sherd				colorless	amethyst glass
726	13	4	howel test		1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
727	13	4	howel test		1 glass	sherd				green	
728	13	4	howel test		1 metal	nails (fasteners)					
					1 brick (clay product)	fragment	glazed			yellow	grooved

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
729	13	4	hovel test			1	clay	artifact			tan	small "hersey kiss"
730	13	4	hovel test			12	metal	can (container)				Hamm's beer can
731	13	4	hovel test			1	steel (alloy)	artifact	solid (attribute)			steel angle
732	2	1	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	base		brown	maker's mark
733	10	2	unknown			2	glass	sherds			green	
734	10	2	unknown			1	glass	sherd	translucent		aqua	
735	10	2	unknown			1	glass	sherd			colorless	
736	10	2	unknown			1	earthenware	sherd	glazed		tan	
737	3	5B	1		0-60	8	coal	fragments				
738	3	5B	1		0-60	1	asphalt concrete	fragment				
739	3	5B	1		0-60	1	material	sponge (cleaning equipment)	fragment			
740	3	5B	1		0-60	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	body		yellow	yellowware
741	3	5B	1		0-60	1	Plastic (organic)	fragment				wrapper
742	3	5B	1		0-60	1	material	sherd	base		brown	maker's mark
743	3	5B	1		0-60	10	glass	sherds	curved		brown	
744	3	5B	1		0-60	5	glass	sherds	base			at least two different bases represented
745	3	5B	1		0-60	27	glass	sherds	curved	decorated	colorless	
746	3	5B	1		0-60	2	glass	sherds	body		colorless	some have seams
747	3	5B	1		0-60	4	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
748	3	5B	1		0-60	1	paint (coating)	sherd			colorless	amethyst glass
749	3	5B	1		0-60	1	porcelain	fragment	decorated		green	paint chip
								sherd			white	possibly twist top
												very thin glass-
750	3	5B	1		0-60	89	glass	hurricane shade	curved		colorless	possibly a hurricane shade
751	9	2	4		30-40	3	concrete block	fragments			white	
752	9	2	4		30-40	6	asphalt concrete	fragments				
753	9	2	4		30-40	5	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
754	9	2	4		30-40	2	plaster	fragment			white	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
755	9	2	4		30-40	3 charcoal (material)	fragment					
756	9	2	4		30-40	2 wood	fragments					
757	9	2	4		30-40	2 ceramic (material)	sherds				white	
758	9	2	4		30-40	1 metal	cap (closure)	component			green	metal ring from twist cap
759	9	2	4		30-40	1 concrete block	fragment	burned			white	burned concrete or brick-like material
760	9	2	4		30-40	2 earthenware	fragments				red	brick
761	9	2	4		30-40	1 earthenware	fragment	burned				
762	9	2	4		30-40	1 terracotta (clay)	fragment					
763	9	2	4		30-40	1 material	fragment					
764	9	2	4		30-40	1 granite (rock)	fragment	polished				
765	9	2	4		30-40	12 coal	fragments					
766	9	2	4		30-40	7 clinker	fragments					
767	16	1	5		40-50	9 metal	fragments					
768	16	1	5		40-50	1 glass	sherd	curved			green	pale green milk glass
769	16	1	5		40-50	13 metal	fragments	flat				
770	16	1	5		40-50	1 metal	container					square shaped metal object
771	16	1	5		40-50	5 metal	nails (fasteners)					
772	16	1	5		40-50	1 glass	sherd				aqua	
773	16	1	5		40-50	1 porcelain	sherd				white	
774	16	1	5		40-50	4 glass	sherds				colorless	colorless
775	16	1	5		40-50	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	lettering
776	16	1	5		40-50	2 glass	sherds				colorless	thin
777	16	1	5		40-50	2 glass	sherds	translucent			colorless	thin
778	16	1	5		40-50	17 coal	fragments					
779	16	1	5		40-50	6 clinker	fragments	burned				some white material
	16	1	5		40-50	16 glass	sherds	flat			colorless- aqua	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
808	8	1	3	20-30	45	terracotta (clay material)	fragments			red	
809	8	1	3	20-30	15	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	small, non discript
810	8	1	3	20-30	2	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	large
811	8	1	3	20-30	6	brick (clay product)	fragments			yellow	high quality, smooth edges, some with mortar
812	8	1	3	20-30	13	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	has brick fragment attached
813	8	1	3	20-30	1	mortar (filler)	fragment			grey	
814	8	1	3	20-30	5	plaster	fragments	paintd		grey	
815	8	1	3	20-30	1	plaster	fragments				
816	8	1	3	20-30	4	concrete	fragments				
817	8	1	3	20-30	9	asphalt concrete	fragments			black	
818	8	1	3	20-30	15	glass	sherds			brown	
819	8	1	3	20-30	3	clinker	fragments				
820	8	1	3	20-30	2	wood charcoal	wood charcoal	fragments			
821	8	1	3	20-30	1	coal	fragment				
822	8	1	3	20-30	4	material	fragments	burned			
823	8	1	3	20-30	1	glass	sherd			red	
824	8	1	3	20-30	1	glass	sherd			green	
825	8	1	3	20-30	1	glass	sherd			blue	
826	8	1	3	20-30	2	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
827	8	1	3	20-30	1	glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	
828	8	1	3	20-30	7	glass	sherds			colorless	
829	8	1	3	20-30	1	metal	artifact				unidentifiable metal strap with screw or bolt on one end?
830	8	1	3	20-30	2	metal	nails (fasteners)				
831	8	1	3	20-30	11	metal	fragments				unidentifiable

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
832	8	1	3	20-30	1 material)	Plastic (organic	fragment	decorated		black	has partial serial number
833	8	1	3	20-30	1 material)	Plastic (organic	fragment			white	
834	8	1	3	20-30	1 electric tape		fragment			black	
835	8	1	3	20-30	1 material		fragment			brown	
836	8	1	3	20-30	1 plaster		fragment			white	cylindrical shaped part of a styrofoam cup
837	8	1	3	20-30	1 styrofoam (TM)		fragment			white	
838	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd			green	
839	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd	flat	rim	green	lime green
840	4	3	1	0-20	9 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
841	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd	decorated	translucent	aqua	
842	4	3	1	0-20	15 glass		sherds			colorless	
843	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd	body		colorless	squared corners
844	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
845	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd			colorless	thick
846	4	3	1	0-20	11 glass		sherds			brown	
847	4	3	1	0-20	7 glass		sherds	decorated		brown	base fragments?
848	4	3	1	0-20	1 glass		sherd	decorated		brown	
849	4	3	1	0-20	6 ceramic (material)		sherds			white	whiteware
850	4	3	1	0-20	2 ceramic (material)		sherds			green	whiteware
851	4	3	1	0-20	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			yellow	white or yellowware
852	4	3	1	0-20	4 material)	Plastic (organic	fragments			colorless	plastic bag or thin sheet
853	4	3	1	0-20	30 coal		fragments				
854	4	3	1	0-20	2 asphalt concrete		fragments				
855	4	3	1	0-20	2 material		fragment	burned			possibly coal or charcoal?
856	4	3	1	0-20	7 clinker		fragments			black	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
857	4	3	1		0-20		4 shingle Plastic (organic 1 material)	fragments				asphalt shingle fragments
858	4	3	1		0-20		1 material)	fragment	flat	decorated	black	flat hard plastic fragment
859	4	3	1		0-20		1 lead (metal)	fragment	decorated			rim?
860	4	3	1		0-20		6 wood terracotta (clay 1 material)	wood charcoal	fragments			
861	4	3	1		0-20		1 material)	fragment				
862	4	3	1		0-20		1.2 material	fragments	burned			
863	4	3	1		0-20		5 bone (material)	remians	burned			
864	4	3	1		0-20		6 metal	nails (fasteners)	fragments			jelly jar type of metal lid
865	4	3	1		0-20		5 metal	lid (cover)	fragments			unidentifiable
866	4	3	1		0-20		25 metal	fragments				
867	4	3	1		0-20		1 clinker	fragment				
868	2.5B		1		0-60		6 brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
869	2.5B		1		0-60		1 brick (clay product)	fragment			yellow	
870	2.5B		1		0-60		4 wood	wood charcoal	fragments	burned		
871	2.5B		1		0-60		2 coal	fragments				black tile with mortar slate?
872	2.5B		1		0-60		1 slate	tile (object genre)	fragment		black	
873	2.5B		1		0-60		1 clinker	fragment				
874	2.5B		1		0-60		1 material	sponge (cleaning equipment)	fragment			
875	2.5B		1		0-60		Plastic (organic 2 material)	fragment			colorless	thin sheet of plastic, plastic bag?
876	2.5B		1		0-60		1 foil (metal)	wrapper (container)	fragment		silver	came from inside of plastic tube
877	2.5B		1		0-60		1 concrete	fragment				plastic tube filled with concrete
878	2.5B		1		0-60		1 material)	tube (object form)	fragment		grey	
879	2.5B		1		0-60		1 ceramic (material)	sherd	base		yellow	yellowware?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
880	2 5B		1		0-60	1	shell (animal material)	fragment				
881	2 5B		1		0-60	1	1 glass	sherd	base		brown	complete, with makers mark
882	2 5B		1		0-60	18	18 glass	sherds			brown	
883	2 5B		1		0-60	28	28 glass	sherds			colorless	
884	2 5B		1		0-60	51	51 glass	hurricane shade	sherds		colorless	possibly a hurricane-very thin curved pieces of glass
885	1	2	1		0-10	1	Plastic (organic material)	cover (closure)	translucent		colorless	plastic water bottle cover
886	1	2	1		0-10	3	3 cloth	fragments	woven		grey	
887	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 wood	fragment				bark?
888	1	2	1		0-10	4	Plastic (organic material)	fragments				plastic bag fragments
889	1	2	1		0-10	2	Plastic (organic material)	fragments	flat			
890	1	2	1		0-10	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			pink	
891	1	2	1		0-10	5	terracotta (clay material)	fragments				
892	1	2	1		0-10	7	7 glass	sherds			brown	
893	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 glass	sherd			dark brown	
894	1	2	1		0-10	2	2 clinker	fragments				
895	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 metal	nails (fasteners)				
896	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 metal	wire	fragment			
897	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 metal	fragment				
898	1	2	1		0-10	7	7 glass	sherds			colorless	
899	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	
900	1	2	1		0-10	1	1 glass	sherd			white	milk glass

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
901	1	2	1	0-10	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	decorated				transferprint whiteware
902	1	2	1	0-10	1 shell (animal) 1 material	fragment					has mark on front: CECO within two circles
903	53	3	7	80-90	1 glass	bottle	complete			colorless	"BRYANT'S ROOT BEER//This bottle makes five gallons// Manufactured by Williams Davis Brooks & Co./Detroit Michigan" 1890s- 1910s. <a href="http://www.discove
r.underground.com/
discoveries/bryants-
root-beer/">http://www.discove r.underground.com/ discoveries/bryants- root-beer/
904	52	3	6	75-79	1 glass	bottle	complete			brown	
905	37	3		1 60-70	2 ceramic (material)	sherd				white	
906	37	3		1 60-70	2 glass	sherd	translucent			colorless	
907	37	3		1 60-70	1 glass	sherd	translucent		decorated	colorless	
908	37	3		1 60-70	3 wood	wood charcoal	fragments		burned		
909	37	3		1 60-70	1 bone (material)	remians					mammal
910	37	3		1 60-70	1 brick (clay product)	fragment					
911	37	3		1 60-70	1 slate	fragment					
912	37	3		1 60-70	2 plaster	fragments					
913	37	3		1 60-70	2 shingle	fragments					asphalt shingles
914	37	3		1 60-70	1 metal	nails (fasteners)					
915	37	3		1 60-70	3 metal	fragments					
916	37	3		1 60-70	11 metal	fragments	flat				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
917	37	3			1 60-70	1 metal		fragment				"L" shaped
918	37	3			1 60-70	13 coal		fragment				
919	37	3			1 60-70	12 tar paper		fragments				
920	37	3			1 60-70	14 material		fragments	burned			
921	37	3			1 60-70	5linker		fragments				
922	6	1	2		10-20	5 concrete		fragments				
923	6	1	2		10-20	5 plaster		fragment			white	
924	6	1	2		10-20	2 brick (clay product)		fragments	glazed		yellow	
925	6	1	2		10-20	4 brick (clay product)		fragments			yellow	
926	6	1	2		10-20	3 limestone		fragments				
927	6	1	2		10-20	60 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
928	6	1	2		10-20	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	edge piece
929	6	1	2		10-20	2 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	with mortar
930	6	1	2		10-20	4 brick (clay product)		fragments			pink	
931	6	1	2		10-20	19 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	dark red, fine grain
932	6	1	2		10-20	terracotta (clay material)		fragments			red	some with makers marks
933	6	1	2		10-20	1 metal		window screen				woven metal screen
934	6	1	2		10-20	1 glass		sherd	finish		colorless	
935	6	1	2		10-20	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
936	6	1	2		10-20	5 glass		sherds	translucent	curved	colorless	
937	6	1	2		10-20	2 glass		sherds	translucent	flat	colorless	
938	6	1	2		10-20	6 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
939	6	1	2		10-20	21 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
940	6	1	2		10-20	2 asphalt concrete		fragments			black	
941	6	1	2		10-20	3 shingle		fragments				
942	6	1	2		10-20	6 linker		fragments				
943	6	1	2		10-20	24 coal		fragments				
944	6	1	2		10-20	8 metal		nails (fasteners)				
945	6	1	2		10-20	10 metal		fragments				unidentifiable

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
946	6	1	2	10-20	43 glass	sherds				brown	
947	6	1	2	10-20	1 glass	sherd	finish			brown	
948	6	1	2	10-20	2 glass	sherds				green	
949	6	1	2	10-20	1 glass	sherd				aqua	
950	6	1	2	10-20	1 glass	sherd				red	
951	6	1	2	10-20	2 ceramic (material)	sherds				white	
952	6	1	2	10-20	1 styrofoam (TM)	fragment					
953	11	2	5	40-50	6 metal	nails (fasteners)					
954	11	2	5	40-50	1 concrete	fragment					
955	11	2	5	40-50	5 brick (clay product)	fragments				red	
956	11	2	5	40-50	1 brick (clay product)	fragment				yellow	
957	11	2	5	40-50	2 earthenware	sherds	salt glazed			red	
958	11	2	5	40-50	2 metal	fragments					
959	11	2	5	40-50	1 metal	artifact					strap hinge?
960	11	2	5	40-50	6 linker	fragments					
961	11	2	5	40-50	1 asphalt concrete	fragment					
962	11	2	5	40-50	1 tar paper	fragment					
963	11	2	5	40-50	2 shingle	fragments					asphalt shingles
964	11	2	5	40-50	20 coal	fragments					
965	11	2	5	40-50	6 wood	fragments					
966	11	2	5	40-50	2 glass	sherds	base			colorless	do not fit together
967	11	2	5	40-50	2 glass	sherds	finish			colorless	do not fit together
968	11	2	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd	base			aqua	
969	11	2	5	40-50	11 glass	sherds				brown	
970	11	2	5	40-50	6 glass	sherds				aqua	
971	11	2	5	40-50	19 glass	sherds				colorless	
972	11	2	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd				blue	
973	11	2	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd				turquoise	
974	11	2	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd				olive green	
975	11	2	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd				white	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
976	11	2	5		40-50		1 porcelain	sherd	rim		white	gold band along rim
977	5	4	4		30-40		1 metal	fragment				large metal chunk
978	5	4	4		30-40		3 metal	fragments				
979	5	4	4		30-40		6 metal	nails (fasteners)				
980	5	4	4		30-40		1 metal	strip	fragment			
981	5	4	4		30-40		18 clinker	fragments				
982	5	4	4		30-40		7 coal	fragments				
983	5	4	4		30-40		2 asphalt concrete	fragments				
984	5	4	4		30-40		4 wood	fragments				
985	5	4	4		30-40		2 yarn	fragments				
986	5	4	4		30-40		6 plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container) fragments				multiple wrappers, one with "sell by"
987	5	4	4		30-40		7 brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
988	5	4	4		30-40		2 bone (material)	fragments				mammal
989	5	4	4		30-40		3 material	fragments	burned			
990	5	4	4		30-40		1 slate	fragment				
991	5	4	4		30-40		2 glass	sherds			green	
992	5	4	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd			yellow	
993	5	4	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd	translucent		colorless	one sherd is a base fragment
994	5	4	4		30-40		10 glass	sherds			green	
995	5	4	4		30-40		6 glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
996	5	4	4		30-40		37 glass	sherds			colorless	
997	5	4	4		30-40		13 glass	sherds			aqua	
998	5	4	4		30-40		20 glass	sherds			brown	
999	5	4	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd	base		brown	"duragias"
1000	5	4	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd	body	decorated	brown	lettering
1001	5	4	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd	base		colorless	
1002	5	4	4		30-40		6 glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	
1003	5	4	4		30-40		2 glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	lettering, not the same vessel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1004	5	4	4	4	30-40	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	cracked
1005	5	4	4	4	30-40	2 ceramic (material)	2 ceramic (material)	sherds			white	whiteware
1006	5	4	4	4	30-40	1 porcelain	1 porcelain	sherd			white	
1007	ST 8				0-30	1 metal	1 metal	strip				long metal strip, somewhat flexible
1008	15	1	5	5	40-50	7 glass	7 glass	sherds	translucent	flat	colorless/aqua	
1009	15	1	5	5	40-50	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	curved	translucent	colorless	thick- bottle glass
1010	15	1	5	5	40-50	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	curved	translucent	colorless	thin
1011	15	1	5	5	40-50	7 metal	7 metal	nails (fasteners)				
1012	15	1	5	5	40-50	1 metal	1 metal	fragment				
1013	15	1	5	5	40-50	7 coal	7 coal					
1014	15	1	5	5	40-50	1 slate	1 slate	fragment				
1015	15	1	5	5	40-50	5 metal	5 metal	strip	fragments			
1016	15	1	5	5	40-50	1 granite (rock)	1 granite (rock)	fragment				
1017	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 metal	1 metal	fragment	flat			
1018	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 metal	1 metal	nails (fasteners)				
1019	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 earthenware	1 earthenware	sherd	salt glazed		red/brown	possibly drain tile or ceramic pipe
1020	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 earthenware	1 earthenware	sherd	glazed		purple	possibly burned?
1021	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 earthenware	1 earthenware	sherd	glazed		tan	crock fragment
1022	16	2	6	6	50-60	4 coal	4 coal	fragments				
1023	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 terracotta (clay material)	1 terracotta (clay material)	fragment				
1024	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 plastic (organic)	1 plastic (organic)	fragment				plastic bag or wrapper
1025	16	2	6	6	50-60	5 glass	5 glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
1026	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	finish		brown	
1027	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	decorated		white	canning lid "FRUIT"
1028	16	2	6	6	50-60	2 ceramic (material)	2 ceramic (material)	sherds			white	whiteware
1029	16	2	6	6	50-60	1 porcelain	1 porcelain	sherd			white	
1030	16	2	6	6	50-60	8 glass	8 glass	sherds			colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1031	16	2	6		50-60	1 glass	sherd				colorless	amethyst glass
1032	16	2	6		50-60	1 glass	sherd	translucent			colorless	
1033	16	2	6		50-60	6 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
1034	16	2	6		50-60	1 glass	sherd				aqua	
1035	16	2	6		50-60	4 glass	sherds	decorated			colorless	two pieces
1036	ST 5				35-40	2 metal	spoon					
1037	ST 5				35-40	4 metal	fragments					
1038	ST 5				35-40	1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
1039	12	3	2	Piece Plotted metal	30-40	1 metal	wire	decorated				twisted metal fragment
1040	11	1	4		30-40	2 rubber (material)	wheel (component)	toy	black and red	black and red	black and red	hard rubber toy wheel, possibly a red flyer?
1041	4	6	1		0-45	3 glass	sherds	curved			brown	
1042	4	6	1		0-45	1 glass	lid (cover)	sherd			white	milk glass container lid (cosmetic jar?)
1043	4	6	1		0-45	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	flat glass with metal wire inside glass
1044	4	6	1		0-45	18 glass	sherds	flat			colorless/aq ua	
1045	4	6	1		0-45	5 glass	sherds	curved	thin		colorless	hurricane glass?
1046	4	6	1		0-45	4 glass	sherds	curved			colorless	
1047	4	6	1		0-45	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
1048	4	6	1		0-45	1 glass	sherd	translucent			colorless	
1049	4	6	1		0-45	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
1050	4	6	1		0-45	5 plaster	fragments	colored				2 painted, red, blue.
1051	4	6	1		0-45	1 porcelain	sherd	rim			white	
1052	4	6	1		0-45	1 limestone	fragment					with mortar
1053	4	6	1		0-45	6 clay	tile (object genre)	fragments			red	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1054	4	6	1		0-45	2 metal		fragments				
1055	4	6	1		0-45	5 brick (clay product)		fragments			yellow	
1056	4	6	1		0-45	2 concrete		fragments				
1057	4	6	1		0-45	5 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
1058	4	6	1		0-45	terracotta (clay material)		fragments			red	
1059	4	6	1		0-45	43 brick (clay product)		fragments			red/orange	
1060	4	6	1		0-45	metal and Plastic		artifact	component			
1061	4	6	1		0-45	1 (organic material)		fragments				
1062	4	6	1		0-45	10 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1063	4	6	1		0-45	5 metal		fragments				
1064	4	6	1		0-45	4 charcoal (material)		fragments				
1065	4	6	1		0-45	5 coal		fragments				
1066	4	6	1		0-45	1 wood		wood charcoal	burned	fragment		
					0-45	1 clinker		fragment				thick rubbery black substance similar to hardened tar
1067	4	6	1		0-45	2 tar?		fragments				
1068	4	6	1		0-45	Plastic (organic material)		marble (game piece)			orange	
1069	4	6	1		0-45	1 Plastic (organic material)		fragment	translucent		colorless	
1070	4	6	1		0-45	2 Plastic (organic material)		fragments	decorated			two pieces of decorated plastic/paper-like, stickers or wall paper?
1071	4	6	1		0-45	5 Plastic (organic material)		fragments	decorated			fragments of a bottle? One piece has a portion of a bar code/16 FL OZ
1072	4	6	1		0-45	1 Plastic (organic material)		fragment	decorated		yellow	plastic bag

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1073	4	6	1		0-45	1	shell (animal material)	fragment				styrofoam cup
1074	4	6	1		0-45	1	styrofoam (TM)	fragment	decorated			
1075	4	6	1		0-45	1	Plastic (organic material)	bead (pierced object)	painted		pearl	fake pearl bead possibly a can lid?
1076	38	3	5		60-70	2	metal	disk	fragment			
1077	38	3	5		60-70	1	metal	can (container)	fragment			
1078	38	3	5		60-70	7	metal	nails (fasteners)				
1079	38	3	5		60-70	1	metal	cap (closure)				metal bottle cap
1080	38	3	5		60-70	11	metal	fragments				unidentifiable
1081	38	3	5		60-70	5	metal	wire	fragments	decorated		twisted metal wire possibly portions of cans, hard to identify
1082	38	3	5		60-70	35	metal	fragments	flat			identify
1083	38	3	5		60-70	4	glass	sherds	decorated		amethyst	amethyst glass
1084	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd	base		colorless	colorless
1085	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd	curved		yellow	yellow
1086	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd				lime green depression glass, cut?
1087	38	3	5		60-70	4	glass	sherds	decorated		green	green
1088	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	colorless
1089	38	3	5		60-70	6	glass	sherds	flat		aqua	aqua
1090	38	3	5		60-70	3	glass	sherds			ua	ua
1091	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd			brown	brown
1092	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd	curved	painted	white	white
1093	38	3	5		60-70	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	colorless
1094	38	3	5		60-70	2	ceramic (material)	sherd	curved		colorless	colorless
1095	38	3	5		60-70	1	porcelain	sherd			white	white
1096	38	3	5		60-70	2	glass	sherds	burned		white	white
											colorless	colorless
												melted glass blobs

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1097	38	3	5		60-70	4 wood		wood charcoal	burned			
1098	38	3	5		60-70	21 charcoal (material)		fragments	burned			
1099	38	3	5		60-70	14 clinker		fragments				
1100	38	3	5		60-70	30 coal		fragments				
1101	38	3	5		60-70	15 material		fragments	burned			
							terracotta (clay)					
1102	2	1	2		10-20	2 material		fragments			red	
1103	2	1	2		10-20	39 brick (clay product)		fragments			yellow	
1104	60	3	8		90-100	1 glass		container (hierarchy name)	sherd	decorated	brown	
1105	60	3	8		90-100	2 glass		sherd	curved		aqua	
1106	60	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd	decorated		aqua	
1107	60	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	red painted
1108	60	3	8		90-100	2 glass		sherd			colorless	
1109	60	3	8		90-100	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	whiteware
1110	60	3	8		90-100	12 clinker		sherd				
1111	60	3	8		90-100	3 charcoal (material)		fragment				
1112	60	3	8		90-100	18 coal		fragments				
1113	60	3	8		90-100	12 wood		wood charcoal	fragments			
1114	60	3	8		90-100	2 material		fragments	burned			
1115	60	3	8		90-100	2 bone (material)		remains	burned			mammal
1116	60	3	8		90-100	1 metal		cap (closure)				bottle cap
								container (hierarchy name)				
1117	60	3	8		90-100	1 metal						
												copper rivets holding together layers of wood or fabric
1118	60	3	8		90-100	2 copper (alloy)		rivets				unidentifiable
1119	60	3	8		90-100	35 metal		fragments				
1120	60	3	8		90-100	3 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1121	29	3	4		50-60	6 bone (material)		remains				mammal
1122	29	3	4		50-60	1 bone (material)		remains	burned			mammal

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1123	29	3	4	50-60	6 glass		fragments	flat		colorless	
1124	29	3	4	50-60	3 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
1125	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
1126	29	3	4	50-60	2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	a little cloudy
1127	29	3	4	50-60	2 glass		sherds			brown	
1128	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd	translucent		colorless	
1129	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd			aqua	
1130	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd			green	lime green
1131	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd			green	"Federal law/or re-use"
1132	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	square bottle fragment
1133	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd			brown	white coating, burned?
1134	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd	translucent		colorless	
1135	29	3	4	50-60	1 metal		cover (closure)				
1136	29	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd	burned		colorless	melted
1137	29	3	4	50-60	1 earthenware		sherd	glazed		brown	crock fragment
1138	29	3	4	50-60	1 porcelain		sherd	rim	rim painted	white	floral painted
1139	29	3	4	50-60	43 clinker		fragments				
1140	29	3	4	50-60	8 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1141	29	3	4	50-60	9 metal		wire				twisted decorative metal
1142	29	3	4	50-60	1 metal		artifact	fragment			
1143	29	3	4	50-60	2 metal		cap (closure)	fragments			metal bottle cap fragments
1144	29	3	4	50-60	2 metal		fragments	curved			
1145	29	3	4	50-60	2 metal		artifact	fragment			
1146	29	3	4	50-60	96 metal		fragments	flat			
1147	29	3	4	50-60	13 metal		fragments				
1148	29	3	4	50-60	29 coal		fragments				
1149	29	3	4	50-60	35 charcoal (material)		fragments				

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1150	29	4		50-60	72 material		fragments	burned			
1151	ST 3			20-25	25 clinker		fragments				
1152	ST 3			20-25	3 coal		fragments				
1153	ST 3			20-25	2 material		phonograph record	fragments			
1154	ST 3			20-25	2 glass		sherds				brown
1155	ST 3			20-25	12 glass		sherds				colorless
1156	ST 3			20-25	1 glass		sherd				amethyst
1157	ST 3			20-25	1 glass		sherd	base			colorless
1158	ST 3			20-25	1 metal		fragment				
1159	34	3	4	50-60	1 glass		handle	cup (drinking vessel)	component	pink	pink glass tea cup handle
1160	34	3	4	50-60	2 glass		sherds	rim		colorless	two different rim fragments- similar jar-like vessels
1161	34	3	4	50-60	4 glass		sherds	flat		colorless/qua	
1162	34	3	4	50-60	3 ceramic (material)		sherds	decorated		white	white ware fragments, faint markings- maybe makers mark? Two pieces fit together
1163	34	3	4	50-60	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	white ware
1164	34	3	4	50-60	1 glass		sherd			blue	
1165	34	3	4	50-60	2 glass		sherds			colorless	
1166	34	3	4	50-60	2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	lettering
1167	34	3	4	50-60	6 bone (material)		remains				mammal
1168	34	3	4	50-60	13 copper (alloy)		fragments	decorated		green	foil covered copper fragments, possibly a rim of something
1169	34	3	4	50-60	1 terracotta (clay)		fragment				
1170	34	3	4	50-60	1 metal		washer (fastener)	fragment			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1171	34	3	4		50-60	4 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1172	34	3	4		50-60	6 metal		wire	fragments			
1173	34	3	4		50-60	17 metal		fragments	flat			
1174	34	3	4		50-60	3 metal		fragments				
1175	34	3	4		50-60	34 clinker		fragments				
1176	34	3	4		50-60	55 material		fragments	burned			
1177	34	3	4		50-60	2 plaster		fragments				
1178	34	3	4		50-60	46 coal		fragments				
1179	34	3	4		50-60	2 wood		wood charcoal				
1180	34	3	4		50-60	9 charcoal (material)		fragments				
1181	55	3	7		80-90	2 terracotta (clay mate)		fragments				
1182	55	3	7		80-90	1 glass		rim	sherd		colorless	
1183	55	3	7		80-90	1 glass		sherd	translucent		colorless	
1184	55	3	7		80-90	1 metal		container (hierarchy name)				heavily rusted with rocks stuck to it.
1185	55	3	7		80-90	22 metal		fragments	flat			
1186	55	3	7		80-90	3 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1187	55	3	7		80-90	1 clinker		fragment				
1188	55	3	7		80-90	1 tar paper		fragment				
1189	55	3	7		80-90	13 coal		fragments				
1190	55	3	7		80-90	2 material		fragments	burned			mammal
1191	55	3	7		80-90	1 bone (material)		remains				
1192	55	3	7		80-90	54 wood		wood charcoal	burned			
1193	50	3	6		70-80	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	decorated			white ware with brown transfer print
1194	50	3	6		70-80	1 bone (material)		remains				mammal
1195	50	3	6		70-80	2 glass		sherds			blue	
1196	50	3	6		70-80	3 glass		sherds			amethyst	amethyst glass
1197	50	3	6		70-80	1 glass		sherds			brown	
1198	50	3	6		70-80	2 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1199	50	3	6	70-80	2 glass	sherds				colorless	
1200	50	3	6	70-80	1 brick (clay product)	fragment					
1201	50	3	6	70-80	3 wood	wood charcoal	burned				
1202	50	3	6	70-80	11 charcoal (material)	fragments					
1203	50	3	6	70-80	18 clinker	fragments					
1204	50	3	6	70-80	55 coal	fragments					
1205	50	3	6	70-80	76 metal	fragments	flat				cylindrical like nails or wire
1206	50	3	6	70-80	2 metal	fragments					mammal
1207	35	3	4	50-60	5 bone (material)	remains	burned				mammal
1208	35	3	4	50-60	2 bone (material)	remains					
1209	35	3	4	50-60	1 plaster	fragment					
1210	35	3	4	50-60	1 terracotta (clay material)	fragment					
1211	35	3	4	50-60	4 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
1212	35	3	4	50-60	1 glass	sherd	curved		translucent	colorless	
1213	35	3	4	50-60	1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
1214	35	3	4	50-60	1 glass	sherd				colorless	lime green tint
1215	35	3	4	50-60	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
1216	35	3	4	50-60	1 glass	sherd (general)	opaque			blue	
1217	35	3	4	50-60	1 porcelain	dishes	sherd		decorated	white	gold edge on rim
1218	35	3	4	50-60	1 metal	nails (fasteners)					square nail
1219	35	3	4	50-60	1 metal	nails (fasteners)					wire nail
1220	35	3	4	50-60	1 metal	screw					
1221	35	3	4	50-60	1 clay	bead (pierced object)	burned				possibly large clay bead, blackend-burned
1222	35	3	4	50-60	33 clinker	fragments					
1223	35	3	4	50-60	2 wood	fragments					
1224	35	3	4	50-60	1 limestone	fragment					

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1225	3	4		50-60	9	copper (alloy)	fragments			green	some are foil covered, possibly a rim?
1226	3	4		50-60	36	material	fragments	burned			
1227	3	4		50-60	28	metal	fragments	flat			
1228	3	4		50-60	1	metal	disk	flat			can base?
1229	3	4		50-60	6	metal	nails (fasteners)				
1230	3	4		50-60	63	coal	fragments				
1231	3	4		50-60	17	charcoal (material)	fragments				
1232	3	4		50-60	18	wood	wood charcoal	burned			
1233	1	6		50-60	6	metal	nails (fasteners)				
1234	1	6		50-60	3	metal	fragments				
1235	1	6		50-60	1	metal	lid (cover)				heavily rusted
1236	1	6		50-60	1	clinker	fragment				
1237	1	6		50-60	1	bone (material)	remains	cut			large mammal
1238	1	6		50-60	1	bone (material)	remains	cut	burned		mammal
1239	1	6		50-60	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	cut			white ware
1240	1	6		50-60	4	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
1241	1	6		50-60	5	glass	sherds	translucent		colorless	hurricane glass?
1242	1	6		50-60	6	glass	sherds	translucent		colorless/au	
1243	1	6		50-60	9	material	fragments	burned			
1244	1	6		50-60	6	coal	fragments				
1245	1	6		50-60	1	charcoal (material)	fragments				
1246	1	6		50-60	1	wood	dowel	fragment			electrical wire
1247	1	6		50-60	1	metal	wire				
1248	1	shovel Test		90-110	7	metal	fragments	flat			
1249	1	shovel Test		90-110	2	metal	nails (fasteners)				
1250	1	shovel Test		90-110	2	metal	wire	fragments			
1251	1	shovel Test		90-110	1	metal	artifact	fragment			cylindrical or wrapped
1252	1	shovel Test		90-110	17	material	fragments	burned			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1253	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	4	glass	sherd	curved		colorless/aq ua	
1254	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	13	glass	sherds	flat		colorless/aq ua	
1255	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	2	glass	sherds			brown	
1256	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	slight green tint
1257	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	3	glass	sherd	decorated		amethyst	amethyst glass
1258	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	12	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
1259	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	2	glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	
1260	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	lettering
1261	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	3	glass	sherd	decorated	rim	colorless	blown glass, scalloped edge
1262	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	8	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
1263	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	glass	sherd			yellow	
1264	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	5	ceramic (material)	sherds	rim	decorated	green	all pieces fit together, scalloped edge, pale green interior, swirled green glaze on exterior
1265	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	base		white	whiteware
1266	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	body	decorated	white	whiteware
1267	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	ceramic (material)	sherd	body		blue	whiteware
1268	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	glass	lid (cover)	sherd		white	milk glass canning lid fragment
1269	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	plaster	fragment				large mammal
1270	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	bone (material)	remains	cut			fish vertebra
1271	24	1	hovel Test		90-110	1	bone (material)	remains	burned			mammal
1272	22	1	v. wall clean-up			1	bone (material)	remains	burned	cut		
1273	22	1	v. wall clean-up			1	ceramic (material)	sherd	decorated		pink	
1274	22	1	v. wall clean-up			1	ceramic (material)	sherd			white	
1275	22	1	v. wall clean-up			1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	decorated	white	grey speckled

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1276	22	1V, wall clean-up				1 metal		nails (fasteners)				milk glass canning lid?
1277	22	1V, wall clean-up				1 glass		sherd	rim		white	
1278	22	1V, wall clean-up				4 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
1279	22	1V, wall clean-up				4 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
1280	22	1V, wall clean-up				1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	hurricane glass?
1281	22	1V, wall clean-up				1 glass		sherd	decorated		green	lime green depression glass
1282	22	1V, wall clean-up				3 material		fragments	burned		pink	
1283	22	1V, wall clean-up				1 brick (clay product)		fragments			pink	
1284	54	3	7		80-90	1 material	terracotta (clay)	fragment			pink	
1285	54	3	7		80-90	12 clinker		fragments				
1286	54	3	7		80-90	7 charcoal (material)		fragments				
1287	54	3	7		80-90	26 coal		fragments				
1288	54	3	7		80-90	1 seed (material)		fragment	burned			possibly a pit?
1289	54	3	7		80-90	4 metal		can (container)	fragments	base		
1290	54	3	7		80-90	1 metal		strip	fragment			
1291	54	3	7		80-90	39 metal		fragments	flat			possibly part of the can
1292	54	3	7		80-90	4 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1293	54	3	7		80-90	2 metal		fragments				possibly springs?
1294	54	3	7		80-90	1 copper (alloy)		artifact				
1295	54	3	7		80-90	45 wood		wood charcoal	fragments	burned		mammal
1296	54	3	7		80-90	1 bone (material)		remains				bird or small mammal
1297	54	3	7		80-90	1 bone (material)		remains				mammal
1298	54	3	7		80-90	1 glass		bottle	finish		colorless	
1299	54	3	7		80-90	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	
1300	54	3	7		80-90	1 glass		sherd	finish		colorless	screw top, canning jar?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1301	54	3	7	80-90	1 glass	sherd	rim		decorated	colorless	small bulls eyes etched into glass-decoration
1302	54	3	7	80-90	1 glass	sherd	body		decorated	colorless	lettering "EAM"
1303	54	3	7	80-90	1 glass	sherd				brown	
1304	54	3	7	80-90	7 glass	sherd	flat			colorless/au	
1305	54	3	7	80-90	7 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
1306	54	3	7	80-90	4 glass	sherds	curved			colorless/au	
1307	54	3	7	80-90	2 ceramic (material)	sherds				white	white ware
1308	54	3	7	80-90	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim		decorated	white	whiteware with rim scalloping and decoration
1309	54	3	7	80-90	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim		decorated	white	decorated
1310	56	3	7	80-90	4 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
1311	56	3	7	80-90	1 glass	sherd				yellow	
1312	56	3	7	80-90	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
1313	56	3	7	80-90	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	square shaped
1314	56	3	7	80-90	1 metal	cap (closure)				colorless	bottle cap
1315	56	3	7	80-90	29 clinker	fragments					
1316	56	3	7	80-90	55 coal	fragments					
1317	56	3	7	80-90	13 charcoal (material)	fragments					
1318	56	3	7	80-90	2 material	fragments	burned				
1319	56	3	7	80-90	81 metal	fragments					
1320	56	3	7	80-90	3 metal	wire					
1321	56	3	7	80-90	1 metal	fragment	rim				
1322	56	3	7	80-90	1 metal	fragment					rim? Wire?
1323	56	3	7	80-90	2 charcoal (material)	fragments					charcoal with metal attached
1324	56	3	7	80-90	32 wood	wood charcoal	burned				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1325	56	3	7		80-90	1 material		fragment	burned base	decorated sherd		wood? Has imprinted pattern on one side.
1326	48	3	5		60-70	1 glass		bottle			green	
1327	48	3	5		60-70	1 glass		sherd			colorless	lime green depression glass, etched decoration
1328	48	3	5		60-70	1 glass		sherd	rim	decorated	green	
1329	48	3	5		60-70	3 glass		sherds			green	
1330	48	3	5		60-70	1 ceramic (material)		sherd				white ware
1331	48	3	5		60-70	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
1332	48	3	5		60-70	1 wood		wood charcoal	burned			
1333	48	3	5		60-70	2 charcoal (material)		fragments				
1334	48	3	5		60-70	1 metal		wire	fragment			twisted
1335	48	3	5		60-70	1 clinker		fragment				
1336	48	3	5		60-70	8 coal		fragments				
1337	48	3	5		60-70	25 metal		fragments	flat			
1338	48	3	5		60-70	2 metal		fragments				small round disk-shaped
1339	48	3	5		60-70	7 metal		fragments				wire or nail like fragments
1340	48	3	5		60-70	1 metal		fragment				nail or brad-like fragment
1341	59	3	8		90-100	1 bone (material)		remains				mammal
1342	59	3	8		90-100	1 bone (material)		remains	burned			mammal
1343	59	3	8		90-100	21 coal		fragments				
1344	59	3	8		90-100	11 clinker		fragments				
1345	59	3	8		90-100	10 material		fragments	burned			
1346	59	3	8		90-100	26 metal		fragments				
1347	59	3	8		90-100	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				square head nail with wood
1348	59	3	8		90-100	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	base		white	white ware

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1349	59	3	8	90-100	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	"7/3"
1350	14 5A	3		70-80	9 glass		sherds			brown	
1351	14 5A	3		70-80	5 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
1352	14 5A	3		70-80	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	thick
1353	14 5A	3		70-80	4 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
1354	14 5A	3		70-80	2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
1355	14 5A	3		70-80	1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	
1356	14 5A	3		70-80	13 glass		sherd			colorless	
1357	14 5A	3		70-80	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
1358	14 5A	3		70-80	1 glass		sherd	finish		aqua	
1359	14 5A	3		70-80	7 asphalt concrete		fragments				
1360	14 5A	3		70-80	5 clinker		fragments				
1361	14 5A	3		70-80	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	with mortar
1362	14 5A	3		70-80	7 concrete mortar		fragments				
1363	14 5A	3		70-80	4 plaster		fragments				
1364	14 5A	3		70-80	9 coal		fragments				
1365	14 5A	3		70-80	plastic (organic material)		fragments				plastic bags
1366	14 5A	3		70-80	2 metal		strip				not corroded
1367	14 5A	3		70-80	Plastic (organic material)		fragment				plastic cup rim
1368	14 5A	3		70-80	3 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1369	5	3	1	5-30	2 shingle		fragments				
1370	5	3	1	5-30	3 bone (material)		remains	burned			mammal
1371	5	3	1	5-30	Plastic (organic material)		fragments				plastic bag
1372	5	3	1	5-30	3 ceramic (material)		sherd	rim		white	white ware
1373	5	3	1	5-30	2 ceramic (material)		sherds			white	
1374	5	3	1	5-30	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	transfer print			
1375	5	3	1	5-30	6 glass		sherds			brown	
1376	5	3	1	5-30	4 glass		sherds	decorated		brown	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1377	5	3	1		5-30	1	terracotta (clay material)	fragment				
1378	5	3	1		5-30	8	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
1379	5	3	1		5-30	1	glass	sherd			white	milk glass
1380	5	3	1		5-30	28	glass	sherd	curved		colorless	
1381	5	3	1		5-30	3	glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	
1382	5	3	1		5-30	7	material	fragments	burned			
1383	5	3	1		5-30	1	plaster	fragment				
1384	5	3	1		5-30	24	clinker	fragments				
1385	5	3	1		5-30	68	coal	fragments				
1386	5	3	1		5-30	15	charcoal (material)	fragments				
1387	5	3	1		5-30	47	metal	fragments				
1388	5	3	1		5-30	5	metal	fragments				rim?
1389	5	3	1		5-30	17	metal	wire	fragments			
1390	5	3	1		5-30	1	metal	fragment				
1391	10	4	7		60-70	3	yarn	fragments				three different pieces
1392	10	4	7		60-70	2	Plastic (organic material)	fragments			tan	plastic cup?
1393	10	4	7		60-70	2	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			white	
1394	10	4	7		60-70	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			black	half of a tube shape
1395	10	4	7		60-70	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			black	
1396	10	4	7		60-70	2	metal	fragments				foil?
1397	10	4	7		60-70	1	rubber	fragment			grey	rubber with fabric backing
1398	10	4	7		60-70	6	Plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container)	fragments		blue	
1399	10	4	7		60-70	9	Plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container)	fragments			plastic bag pieces

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1400	10	4	7		60-70	1 metal	wire					black plastic coated wire
1401	10	4	7		60-70	6 wood	fragments					
1402	10	4	7		60-70	2 clinker	fragments					
1403	10	4	7		60-70	3 brick (clay product)	fragments				yellow	
1404	10	4	7		60-70	1 plaster	fragment				white	burned?
1405	10	4	7		60-70	1 plaster	fragment	colored			white	
1406	10	4	7		60-70	1 brick (clay product)	tile	fragment			red	
1407	10	4	7		60-70	1 brick (clay product)	fragment				red	with mortar
1408	10	4	7		60-70	1 paint (coating)	fragment				white	small paint chip
1409	10	4	7		60-70	7 coal	fragments					
1410	10	4	7		60-70	terra-cotta (clay material)	fragments					one with stamped letters/numbers - can't decipher
1411	10	4	7		60-70	1 metal	strip				red	
1412	10	4	7		60-70	1 metal	strip					possibly lead
1413	10	4	7		60-70	1 metal	object	fragment				
1414	10	4	7		60-70	2 metal	nails (fasteners)					
1415	10	4	7		60-70	1 metal	wire					
1416	10	4	7		60-70	5 ceramic (material)	sherds				white	white ware
1417	10	4	7		60-70	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim			white	white ware
1418	10	4	7		60-70	1 glass	sherd	rim			white	milk glass
1419	10	4	7		60-70	1 glass	sherd				white	milk glass
1420	10	4	7		60-70	16 glass	sherds				brown	
1421	10	4	7		60-70	2 glass	sherds				green	
1422	10	4	7		60-70	2 glass	sherds				colorless/aqua	
1423	10	4	7		60-70	7 glass	sherds	flat			colorless/aqua	
1424	10	4	7		60-70	3 glass	sherds	translucent			colorless	thin
1425	10	4	7		60-70	17 glass	sherds				colorless	
1426	10	4	7		60-70	2 glass	sherds	decorated			colorless	lettering
1427	10	4	7		60-70	1 glass	sherd	base			colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1428	10	4	7		60-70	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
1429	7	1	2		10-20	3 concrete block		fragments			yellow	
1430	7	1	2		10-20	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
1431	7	1	2		10-20	1 terracotta (clay material)		fragment				
1432	7	1	2		10-20	1 asphalt concrete		fragment				
1433	7	1	2		10-20	1 metal		fragment				
1434	7	1	2		10-20	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	
1435	22	6	7		95-105	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			yellow	
1436	4 5A		1		0-60	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
1437	ST 3				35-40	1 earthenware		fragment	glazed	decorated	brown/blue	brown on interior and blue-grey on exterior with design
1438	ST 3				35-40	3 coal		fragment				
1439	ST 3				35-40	1 metal		fragment				
1440	ST 3				35-40	37 clinker		fragments				
1441	11	6	3		55-65	1 terracotta (clay material)		fragment			red	
1442	11	6	3		55-65	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			yellow	
1443	11	6	3		55-65	54 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
1444	11	6	3		55-65	1 bone (material)		remains	burned			
1445	11	6	3		55-65	4 plaster		fragments				
1446	11	6	3		55-65	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	whiteware
1447	11	6	3		55-65	1 plaster		fragment			black	
1448	11	6	3		55-65	4 coal		fragments				
1449	11	6	3		55-65	2 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1450	11	6	3		55-65	1 metal		disk			colorless/aqua	
1451	11	6	3		55-65	3 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
1452	11	6	3		55-65	4 glass		sherds			colorless	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1453	6	6	2	45-55	1 material)	Plastic (organic	fragment			colorless	
1454	6	6	2	45-55	5 glass	5 glass	sherds			colorless	hurricane glass
1455	6	6	2	45-55	3 glass	3 glass	sherds			brown	
1456	6	6	2	45-55	3 glass	3 glass	sherds			colorless	
1457	6	6	2	45-55	8 glass	8 glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
1458	6	6	2	45-55	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	curved	decorated	colorless	
1459	6	6	2	45-55	1 glass	1 glass	sherd	translucent		white	
1460	6	6	2	45-55	1 porcelain	1 porcelain	sherd	glazed		white	
1461	6	6	2	45-55	1 earthenware	1 earthenware	sherd	glazed		brown	
1462	6	6	2	45-55	1 husk (plant material)	1 husk (plant material)	fragment			brown	walnut shell?
1463	6	6	2	45-55	1 plaster	1 plaster	fragment	painted		blue	
1464	6	6	2	45-55	6 concrete mortar	6 concrete mortar	fragments				
1465	6	6	2	45-55	10 brick (clay product)	10 brick (clay product)	fragments			red and yellow	
1466	6	6	2	45-55	14 coal	14 coal	fragments				
1467	6	6	2	45-55	8 clinker	8 clinker	fragments				
1468	6	6	2	45-55	10 metal	10 metal	fragments				unidentifiable
1469 ST 3				0-5	1 metal	1 metal	fragment				
1470 ST 3				0-5	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			blue	
1471 ST 3				0-5	6 clinker	6 clinker	fragments				
1472	8 5B		3	70-80	5 material)	Plastic (organic	fragments			green	looks like plastic woven basket for fruit
1473	8 5B		3	70-80	1 material)	Plastic (organic	fragment	burned		green	
1474	8 5B		3	70-80	2 bone (material)	2 bone (material)	remains	burned			mammal
1475	8 5B		3	70-80	3 metal	3 metal	nails (fasteners)				some with wood attached
1476	8 5B		3	70-80	5 clinker	5 clinker	fragments				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1477	8 58		3		70-80	3	terracotta (clay material)	fragments				
1478	8 58		3		70-80	2	brick (clay product)	fragments			yellow	
1479	8 58		3		70-80	3	brick (clay product)	tile	fragments		red	
1480	8 58		3		70-80	1	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
1481	8 58		3		70-80	1	concrete mortar	fragment				paint is blue and plaster is black
1482	8 58		3		70-80	1	plaster	fragment	painted		blue	
1483	8 58		3		70-80	2	material	sponge (cleaning equipments)	fragments			
1484	8 58		3		70-80	2	glass	sherds	base		colorless	two pieces fit together
1485	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	sherd	flat		colorless/aqua	
1486	8 58		3		70-80	31	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	some with dark brown staining
1487	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	
1488	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	sherd	finish		colorless	
1489	8 58		3		70-80	16	glass	sherd			colorless	hurricane glass
1490	8 58		3		70-80	2	glass	sherds	burned		colorless	
1491	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	tube (object form)	sherd		colorless	has a shaped tip
1492	8 58		3		70-80	17	glass	sherds			brown	
1493	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	sherd	base		brown	
1494	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	sherd	finish		brown	
1495	8 58		3		70-80	1	glass	sherd			colorless	has a white finish painted?
1496	8 58		3		70-80	1	plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container)	fragment		colorless	with yellow decoration
1497	8 58		3		70-80	11	coal	fragments			colorless	
1498	8 58		3		70-80	2	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	with mortar
1499	8 58		3		70-80	1	ceramic (material)	sherd			white	white ware

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1500	8	5B	3		70-80	2 metal		fragments	decorated			metal has a swirled pattern. Klinker?
1501	8	5B	3		70-80	1 metal		artifact				plastic fibers? Old tarp?
1502	4	1	2		10-20	1 fiber		sample				some pieces fit together
1503	5	1	2		10-20	8 material	terracotta (clay material)	fragments			red	with mortar
1504	3	1	2		10-20	2 brick	clay product	fragments			red	possibly a part of a shoe sole- hard rubber- one side decorated
1505	4	2	4		30-40	1 rubber		fragment	decorated		black	
1506	4	2	4		30-40	1 concrete		fragment				
1507	4	2	4		30-40	4 asphalt concrete		fragments				
1508	4	2	4		30-40	2 clinker		fragments				
1509	4	2	4		30-40	2 charcoal	(material)	fragments				
1510	4	2	4		30-40	7 coal		fragments				
1511	4	2	4		30-40	3 metal		fragments				
1512	4	2	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd	burned		colorless	small piece of a beer can
1513	4	2	4		30-40	1 metal		aluminum can	fragment			
1514	4	2	4		30-40	11 brick	clay product	fragments				
1515	4	2	4		30-40	1 material	terracotta (clay material)	fragment				
1516	4	2	4		30-40	1 material	Plastic (organic material)	twist tie (local term)			black	twist tie
1517	4	2	4		30-40	5 glass		sherds			brown	
1518	4	2	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd	decorated		aqua	lettering
1519	4	2	4		30-40	3 glass		sherds	translucent		aqua	
1520	4	2	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd	flat		aqua	
1521	4	2	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd			green	
1522	4	2	4		30-40	12 glass		sherds			colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1523	58	3	8		90-100	1 tar paper	sample				black	was one piece, very fragile
1524	58	3	8		90-100	6 terracotta (clay material)	fragments				pink	flower pot?
1525	58	3	8		90-100	1 glass	stemware	sherd			colorless	very thick, glass stemware fragment. Stem is broken off and a portion of the bowl is missing.
1526	58	3	8		90-100	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim		decorated	colorless	gold decoration along rim edge
1527	58	3	8		90-100	1 ceramic (material)	sherd				colorless	whiteware
1528	58	3	8		90-100	1 porcelain	porcelain doll	component		painting		a portion of a porcelain doll's face/head.
1529	58	3	8		90-100	1 bone (material)	fragment					mammal
1530	58	3	8		90-100	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	lettering
1531	58	3	8		90-100	5 glass	sherds	flat			colorless/aqua	
1532	58	3	8		90-100	5 glass	sherds				colorless	
1533	58	3	8		90-100	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
1534	58	3	8		90-100	2 ceramic (material)	teacup	base		sherd	white	two pieces fit together
1535	58	3	8		90-100	23 clinker	fragments					
1536	58	3	8		90-100	36 coal	fragments					
1537	58	3	8		90-100	4 charcoal (material)	fragments					
1538	58	3	8		90-100	51 wood	wood charcoal	burned				
1539	58	3	8		90-100	46 metal	fragments					
1540	49	3	5		60-70	1 material	canister					glass and/or metal canister-like object. Heavily corroded.
1541	49	3	5		60-70	22 coal	fragments					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1542	49	3	5	60-70	4 charcoal (material)	fragments						
1543	49	3	5	60-70	3 brick (clay product)	fragments					red	
1544	49	3	5	60-70	9 clinker	fragments						
1545	49	3	5	60-70	2 glass	sherds					brown	
1546	49	3	5	60-70	32 metal	fragments	flat					
1547	49	3	5	60-70	16 metal	wire	fragments					twisted
1548	49	3	5	60-70	12 metal	nails (fasteners)						
1549	49	3	5	60-70	15 metal	fragments						
1550	49	3	5	60-70	1 metal	cap (closure)						bottle cap fabric-like material.
1551	49	3	5	60-70	2 material	fragments						Fragile
1552	49	3	5	60-70	4 glass	sherds		body			green	
1553	49	3	5	60-70	1 glass	sherd					yellow	
1554	49	3	5	60-70	1 glass	sherd		body		decorated	aqua	lettering "MAS"- mason jar?
1555	49	3	5	60-70	1 glass	sherd		base		decorated	colorless	
1556	49	3	5	60-70	1 glass	sherd		body		decorated	colorless	lettering
1557	49	3	5	60-70	6 glass	sherds		flat		translucent	colorless	
1558	49	3	5	60-70	5 glass	sherds		flat			aqua	
1559	49	3	5	60-70	2 glass	sherds		translucent		curved	colorless	hurricane glass
1560	49	3	5	60-70	3 glass	sherds					colorless	
1561	49	3	5	60-70	1 ceramic (material)	sherd		glazed			green	
1562	49	3	5	60-70	1 clay	marble (game piece)	burned				grey	
1563	49	3	5	60-70	1 bone (material)	remains						fish
1564	49	3	5	60-70	1 bone (material)	remains						mammal
1565	62	3 ball scraping			4 tar paper	fragments						
1566	62	3 ball scraping			2 metal	fragments						
1567	62	3 ball scraping			1 metal	fragment		flat				metal piece with tar paper on one face
1568	62	3 ball scraping			1 glass	sherd					green	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1569	62	3	all scraping			1	glass	sherd	etched	decorated	colorless	etched lines
1570	62	3	all scraping			1	ceramic (material)	sherd			white	
1571	62	3	all scraping			1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim		white	
1572	ST 5			20-25		1	glass	sherd			colorless	
1573	ST 5			20-25		1	metal	fragment				
1574	12	2	5	40-50		1	earthenware	crock (vessel)	rim	sherd	tan	
1575	ST 5			10-20		1	glass	sherd			brown	
1576	Collect- near Unit 3					1	ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	decorated	green	
												bag reads "Found together on East side of unit with (Tin Cup)"
1577	6	3	1	0-30		6	metal	artifact				
1578	ST 3			15-20		38	clinker	fragments				
1579	ST 3			15-20		4	glass	sherds			colorless/aqua	
1580	ST 3			15-20		1	chert	flake (object genre)				
1581	20	1	7	70-77		1	clinker	fragment				
1582	6	6	1	0-45		2	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
1583	6	6	1	0-45		1	brick (clay product)	fragment			yellow	
1584	20	6	6	85-95		1	brick (clay product)	fragment			yellow	
1585	14 5B		6	100-110		1	brick (clay product)	fragment	burned		red	with mortar
1586	3	4	3	20-30		36	glass	sherds			brown	
1587	3	4	3	20-30		1	glass	sherd	finish		brown	
1588	3	4	3	20-30		1	glass	sherd	base		brown	
1589	3	4	3	20-30		12	coal	fragments				
1590	3	4	3	20-30		19	clinker	fragments				
1591	3	4	3	20-30		1	Plastic (organic material)	sheet (flat object)	fragment		white	slightly melted?
1592	3	4	3	20-30		3	Plastic (organic material)	fragments			tan	plastic bag
1593	3	4	3	20-30		2	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			blue	plastic bag

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1594	3	4	3		20-30	2	Plastic (organic material)	fragments			colorless	plastic bag
1595	3	4	3		20-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			blue	
1596	3	4	3		20-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment	decorated			faded lettering various plastic fragments
1597	3	4	3		20-30	13	Plastic (organic material)	fragments				
1598	3	4	3		20-30	3	plaster	fragments				
1599	3	4	3		20-30	1	asphalt concrete	fragment				
1600	3	4	3		20-30	13	metal	fragments				
1601	3	4	3		20-30	1	metal	bolt (Fastener)				
1602	3	4	3		20-30	4	terracotta (clay material)	fragments			red	
1603	3	4	3		20-30	10	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
1604	3	4	3		20-30	1	brick (clay product)	fragment	glazed		yellow	
1605	3	4	3		20-30	11	bone (material)	remains	cut			mammal
1606	3	4	3		20-30	1	bone (material)	remains				fish
1607	3	4	3		20-30	7	shell (animal material)	fragments				portions of oyster shell
1608	3	4	3		20-30	2	ceramic (material)	sherds			white	
1609	3	4	3		20-30	2	glass	sherds			green	
1610	3	4	3		20-30	2	glass	sherds			green	
1611	3	4	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	base		aqua	
1612	3	4	3		20-30	19	glass	sherds	translucent		aqua	
1613	3	4	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	flat	decorated	aqua	translucent with ridges
1614	3	4	3		20-30	2	glass	sherds			blue	
1615	3	4	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd			pink	
1616	3	4	3		20-30	3	glass	sherd	flat		aqua	
1617	3	4	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	decorated		colorless	
1618	3	4	3		20-30	1	glass	sherd	rim		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1619	3	4	3		20-30	30 glass		sherds			colorless	
1620	3	4	3		20-30	1 rock		fragment				with mortar
1621	19	1	7		70-80	12 clinker		fragments				
1622	19	1	7		70-80	94 coal		fragments				
1623	19	1	7		70-80	41 material		fragments	burned			
1624	19	1	7		70-80	2 brick (clay product)		fragments	burned			
1625	19	1	7		70-80	5 brick (clay product)		fragments				
1626	19	1	7		70-80	6 metal		fragments				
1627	19	1	7		70-80	3 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1628	19	1	7		70-80	4 bone (material)		fragments	cut			mammal
1629	19	1	7		70-80	2 bone (material)		fragments	burned			mammal
1630	19	1	7		70-80	1 glass		sherd	rim	decorated	white	opaque white rim sherd with raised floral decoration
1631	19	1	7		70-80	10 glass		sherds	flat		colorless/aqua	
1632	19	1	7		70-80	11 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
1633	19	1	7		70-80	4 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	two are translucent-hurricane glass
1634	19	1	7		70-80	1 glass		sherd			aqua	
1635	19	1	7		70-80	1 glass		sherd			white	milk glass
1636	19	1	7		70-80	1 glass		sherd			green	lime green depression glass
1637	19	1	7		70-80	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	rim	decorated	white	slightly scalloped rim with raised pattern
1638	xe Collect-area 2					1 plastic (organic)		doll	component			foot
1639	43	3	5		60-70	1 glass		bottle stopper	decorated		colorless	white-ware- slight decoration
1640	xe Collect-area 6					1 ceramic (material)		sherd	rim		white	
1641	xe Collect-area 6					1 earthenware		crock (vessel)	rim	sherd	grey	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1642	je Collect-area 6						1 ceramic (material)	handle	sherd	decorated	white	gold decoration with raised pattern-teacup handle
1643	14	3	2		30-40		1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim	decorated	green	bag says "glass"
1644	je Collect-area 6						1 glass	sherd			green	
1645	9	4	6		50-60		2 glass	sherds	body	painted	blue	lettering
1646	je Collect-area 6						1 glass	sherd	base		brown	
1647		1	3		20-30		8 charcoal (material)	fragments				
1648	je Collect-area 6						2 glass	sherds	base	decorated	colorless	two pieces fit together. Lettering says "ONE HALF"
1649	je Collect-area 6						1 glass	sherd	finish		colorless	
1650	je Collect-area 6						1 porcelain	artifact	fragment		white	
1651	7	2	4		30-40		5 glass	sherds	finish		green	some pieces fit together- all part of the same finish
1652	7	2	4		30-40		5 glass	bottle	neck	sherds	green	all pieces fit together
1653	7	2	4		30-40		9 glass	sherds			green	
1654	7	2	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd	decorated		green	
1655	7	2	4		30-40		3 glass	sherds			green	
1656	7	2	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd			olive	
1657	7	2	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd	finish		brown	
1658	7	2	4		30-40		12 glass	sherds			brown	
1659	7	2	4		30-40		2 glass	sherds	base		aqua	"S 8 FL. OZ."
1660	7	2	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd			colorless	lettering
1661	7	2	4		30-40		8 glass	sherds	body		aqua	various decorations and patterns
1662	7	2	4		30-40		8 glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	
1663	7	2	4		30-40		35 glass	sherds			colorless	
1664	7	2	4		30-40		11 glass	sherds	flat		colorless/aq	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1665	7	2	4		30-40	1 glass	sherd				blue	
1666	7	2	4		30-40	2 glass	sherds		opaque		white	
1667	63	3	8		90-100	3 metal	barrel (container)		components		red	three large pieces of metal from barrel feature
1668	ST 2				27-48	1 brick (clay product)	complete					"Boyd's" canning lid
1669	ST 2				27-48	3 glass	lid (covers)				white	1870-1950s screw cap
1670	ST 2				27-48	1 metal	cap (closure)					
1671	ST 2				27-48	2 clinker	fragments					
1672	ST 2				27-48	3 brick (clay product)	fragments				red	
1673	ST 2				27-48	1 asphalt concrete	fragment					
1674	ST 2				27-48	10 coal	fragments					
1675	ST 2				27-48	6 metal	fragments					
1676	ST 2				27-48	1 glass	sherd		curved	decorated	colorless	unidentifiable
1677	ST 2				27-48	4 glass	sherds		curved		colorless	
1678	ST 2				27-48	3 glass	sherds		flat		colorless	
1679	ST 2				27-48	1 glass	sherd		rim		colorless	
1680	ST 2				27-48	1 glass	sherd		decorated		green	
1681	ST 2				27-48	1 earthenware	sherd		glazed		brown	
1682	ST 2				27-48	1 ceramic (material)	sherd				blue	whiteware
1683	8 5A		1		0-60	1 charcoal (material)	fragment					
1684	8 5A		1		0-60	4 limestone	fragments					
1685	8 5A		1		0-60	2 metal	fragments		flat			
1686	8 5A		1		0-60	1 metal	fragment					
1687	8 5A		1		0-60	61 brick (clay product)	fragments				red	
1688	8 5A		1		0-60	5 plaster	fragments				white	
1689	8 5A		1		0-60	2 plaster	fragments				blue	
1690	8 5A		1		0-60	5 glass	sherds				colorless	
1691	8 5A		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
1692	8 5A		1		0-60	2 wood	fragments					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1693	9 5A		1		0-60	1	bone (material)	fragment	cut			mammal
1694	9 5A		1		0-60	1	shell (animal material)	fragment				
1695	9 5A		1		0-60	1	shell (animal material)	button				
1696	9 5A		1		0-60	6	clinker	fragments				
1697	9 5A		1		0-60	7	coal	fragments				
1698	9 5A		1		0-60	1	concrete	fragment				
1699	9 5A		1		0-60	3	asphalt concrete	fragments				
1700	9 5A		1		0-60	2	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
1701	9 5A		1		0-60	1	brick (clay product)	fragment	glazed		red	
1702	9 5A		1		0-60	1	brick (clay product)	fragment	glazed		red and blue fired?	
1703	9 5A		1		0-60	33	plaster	fragments			white	
1704	9 5A		1		0-60	2	plaster	fragments	painted		blue and grey	
1705	9 5A		1		0-60	5	metal	fragments				
1706	9 5A		1		0-60	1	material	fragment	burned			
1707	9 5A		1		0-60	12	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
1708	9 5A		1		0-60	3	glass	sherds	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
1709	9 5A		1		0-60	1	glass	sherd			brown	
1710	9 5A		1		0-60	5	glass	sherds			colorless	
1711	9 5A		1		0-60	1	porcelain	sherd	rim		white	
1712	16	6	5		75-85	2	glass	sherds			olive green	
1713	16	6	5		75-85	3	brick (clay product)	fragments			yellow	
1714	16	6	5		75-85	2	terracotta (clay material)	fragments				
1715	16	6	5		75-85	34	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
1716	16	6	5		75-85	2	clay	tiles	fragment		red	
1717	16	6	5		75-85	3	clinker	fragments				
1718	16	6	5		75-85	3	coal	fragments				
1719	16	6	5		75-85	4	plaster	fragments	painted			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1720	16	6	5		75-85	1 bone (material)	fragments					mammal
1721	16	6	5		75-85	2 ceramic (material)	sherds				white	white ware
1722	16	6	5		75-85	1 Plastic (organic material)	fragment	decorated			green	with lettering.
1723	16	6	5		75-85	10 glass	sherd	flat			color/less	hurricane glass
1724	16	6	5		75-85	1 glass	sherd	curved			color/less	
1725	16	6	5		75-85	3 glass	sherds				color/less	fabric
1726	16	6	5		75-85	1 textile material	fragment					
1727	16	6	5		75-85	13 metal	fragments					
1728	ST 8				30-42	8 asphalt concrete	fragments					
1729	ST 8				30-42	2 clinker	fragments					
1730	ST 8				30-42	13 coal	fragments					
1731	ST 8				30-42	terracotta (clay material)	fragments				red	fits together
1732	ST 8				30-42	1 brick (clay product)	fragments				red	
1733	ST 8				30-42	2 material	fragments	burned				
1734	ST 8				30-42	1 plaster	fragment					
1735	ST 8				30-42	9 glass	sherds	flat			color/less	
1736	ST 8				30-42	3 glass	sherds				color/less	
1737	ST 8				30-42	1 glass	sherd	decorated			color/less	
1738	ST 8				30-42	1 glass	sherd	rim			color/less	sheet metal, metal strips
1739	ST 8				30-42	6 metal	fragments	flat				
1740	ST 8				30-42	6 metal	fragments					
1741	ST 8				30-42	2 metal	nails (fasteners)					
1742	ST 8				30-42	1 metal	wire					
1743	ST 8				42-52	2 metal	fragments					
1744	ST 8				42-52	1 Plastic (organic material)	fragment				white	plastic bag fragment
1745	ST 8				42-52	1 Plastic (organic material)	fragment				tan	
1746	ST 8				42-52	1 charcoal (material)	fragment					

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1747 ST 8				42-52	2 coal		fragments				
1748 ST 8				42-52	1 clinker		fragment				
1749 ST 8				42-52	1 glass		sherd			green	
1750 ST 8				42-52	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
1751 ST 4				20-25	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1752 ST 4				20-25	3 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
1753 ST 4				20-25	1 glass		sherd	burned		colorless	large pieces
1754 ST 8				52-62	15 coal		fragments				
1755 ST 8				52-62	9 metal		fragments				
1756 ST 8				52-62	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1757 ST 8				52-62	2 metal		strips				
1758 ST 8				52-62	1 bone (material)		fragment				mammal
1759 ST 8				52-62	2 clinker		fragments				
1760		3	6	70-80	1 glass		sherd	burned			melted glass blob
1761	SA		1	0-60		terracotta (clay material)					
1762	SA		1	0-60	26 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
1763	SA		1	0-60	4 coal		fragments			red	
1764	SA		1	0-60	2 clinker		fragments				
1765	SA		1	0-60	2 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1766	SA		1	0-60	1 metal		fragment				
1767	SA		1	0-60	1 metal		strip				not corroded
1768	SA		1	0-60	1 metal		disk				not corroded
1769	SA		1	0-60	1 plaster		fragment	painted		blue	
1770	SA		1	0-60	8 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
1771	SA		1	0-60	5 glass		sherds			colorless	
1772	SA		1	0-60	2 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
1773	SA		1	0-60	1 glass		sherd			brown	
1774	SA		1	0-60	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
1775	SA		1	0-60	1 glass		sherd	flat	translucent	colorless	thick
1776	SA		1	0-60	1 ceramic (material)		sherd		translucent	white	white ware

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1777	ST 8			62-72	6 metal		fragments				
1778	ST 8			62-72	2 metal		strip				
1779	ST 8			62-72	1 metal		fragment				
1780	ST 8			62-72	1 shingle		fragment				asphalt shingle
1781	ST 8			62-72	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1782	ST 8			62-72	1 concrete		fragment				
1783	ST 8			62-72	2 textile material		fragment				
1784	ST 8			62-72	1 yarn		fragment				
1785	ST 8			62-72	2 clay		tiles	fragment		red	
1786	ST 8			62-72	1 clay		tiles	fragment		white	
1787	ST 8			62-72	2 linker		fragments				
1788	ST 8			62-72	1 terracotta (clay material)		fragment				
1789	ST 8			62-72	1 wood		fragment				
1790	ST 8			62-72	1 glass		sherd			brown	
1791	ST 8			62-72	1 glass		sherd			brown	stained glass
1792	ST 8			62-72	2 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
1793	ST 8			62-72	3 glass		sherds			colorless	
1794	ST 8			62-72	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
1795	10			30-40	1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	
1796	ST 14			20-30	2 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
1797	ST 14				shell (animal)						
1798	ST 14			20-30	1 material		fragment				oyster?
1799	ST 14			20-30	1 bone (material)		fragment	cut			mammal
1800				5-30	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
1801	5A			80-90	2 ceramic (material)		sherds			green	
1802	11			30-40	1 metal		reinforcing bar				
1803	7			40-50	1 carnival glass		plate (general)			orange	carnival glass
1804	23				1 granite		dishes	sherd	decorated		
1805	23				1 glass		fragment	polished			
					1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
					2 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1806	23	1	1	from metal ring			1 material	fragment	burned			
1807	6	2	4		30-40		1 glass	sherd			colorless	
1808	40	3	5		60-70		1 glass	sherd	base	decorated	blue	
1809												very large and heavy conglomeration of coal and other rusted and melted things.
1810	25	2	7		60-70		1 clinker	fragment				
1811	25	3	3		40-50		3 shingle	fragments				
1812	25	3	3		40-50		22 clinker	fragments				
1813	25	3	3		40-50		49 coal	fragments				two of the three pieces fit together
1814	25	3	3		40-50		3 material	phonograph record fragments				
1815	25	3	3		40-50		23 charcoal (material)	fragments				
1816	25	3	3		40-50		3 wood	wood charcoal	burned		yellow	
1817	25	3	3		40-50		1 brick (clay product)	fragment				mammal
1818	25	3	3		40-50		3 bone (material)	fragments				
1819	25	3	3		40-50		1 material	fragment	burned			pattered material, maybe plastic?
1820	25	3	3		40-50		1 material	fragment			black	
1821	25	3	3		40-50		92 metal	fragments				
1822	25	3	3		40-50		4 metal	nails (fasteners)				
1823	25	3	3		40-50		11 metal	wire	fragments			
1824	25	3	3		40-50		5 glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
1825	25	3	3		40-50		10 glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
1826	25	3	3		40-50		2 glass	sherds	base		colorless	
1827	25	3	3		40-50		1 glass	sherd	translucent		colorless	lettering "MAS"
1828	25	3	3		40-50		1 glass	sherd	body		colorless	could be mason jar
1829	25	3	3		40-50		1 glass	sherd	burned		aqua	
											colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1830	25	3	3		40-50	2 glass		sherds			colorless	two different decorations
1831	25	3	3		40-50	1 glass		sherd	decorated rim	translucent	colorless	
1832	25	3	3		40-50	1 glass		sherd			yellow	foil cover that goes inside bottle cap to seal for freshness
1833	25	3	3		40-50	1 foil (metal)		lid (covers)			silver	
1834	25	3	3		40-50	1 metal		artifact				yellowware
1835	25	3	3		40-50	1 ceramic (material)		sherd				
1836	25	3	3		40-50	1 porcelain		sherd	decorated	base	white	
1837	1	1	surface			1 limestone		fragment				
1838	1	1	surface			1 concrete		tile				
1839	1	1	surface			1 concrete mortar		fragment				
1840	1	1	surface			1 asphalt concrete		fragment				
1841	1	1	surface			1 coal		fragment				
1842	1	1	surface			4 clinker		fragment				
1843	1	1	surface			13 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
1844	1	1	surface			4 glass		sherds			brown	
1845	1	1	surface			1 glass		sherd			green	
1846	1	1	surface			1 glass		sherd			aqua	
1847	1	1	surface			3 glass		sherds	translucent		colorless	
1848	1	1	surface			5 glass		sherds			colorless	
1849	1	1	surface			1 glass		sherd			colorless	hurricane glass
1850	1	1	surface			1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	
1851	1	1	surface			5 material		fragments			white	
1852	1	1	surface			1 plastic (organic material)		fragment			blue	plastic bag
1853	1	1	surface			1 material		fragment			yellow	plastic bag
1854	1	1	surface			1 foil (metal)		wrapper (container)			orange	
1855	1	1	surface			4 bone (material)		fragments				large mammal

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1856	1	1	1 surface			4	shell (animal material)	fragments				
1857	1	1	1 surface			5	metal	fragments				
1858	1	1	1 surface			1	metal	nails (fasteners)				
1859	1	1	1 surface			1	metal	artifact				
1860	1	1	1 surface			1	metal	bolt (Fastener)				large bolt with nut and washers
1861	5B		1		0-60	3	bone (material)	fragments	cut			large mammal
1862	5B		1		0-60	10	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
1863	5B		1		0-60	1	earthenware	fragment	glazed		yellow	possibly a yellow brick fragment
1864	5B		1		0-60	2	material	sponge (cleaning equipments)	fragments			
1865	5B		1		0-60	3	shell (animal material)	fragments				
1866	5B		1		0-60	3	charcoal (material)	fragments				
1867	5B		1		0-60	7	clinker	fragments				
1868	5B		1		0-60	1	metal	lid (covers)				pull tab lid, modern
1869	5B		1		0-60	1	metal	strip				no corrosion
1870	5B		1		0-60	3	glass	sherds	decorated		brown	
1871	5B		1		0-60	3	glass	sherds	base		brown	
1872	5B		1		0-60	37	glass	sherds			brown	
1873	5B		1		0-60	1	husk (plant material)	fragment				
1874	5B		1		0-60	1	Plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container)	fragment			flowers and lettering
1875	5B		1		0-60	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment	decorated		white	
1876	5B		1		0-60	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment			black	
1877	5B		1		0-60	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment	translucent		colorless	
1878	5B		1		0-60	1	glass	sherd	base		aqua	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1879	5B		1		0-60	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	sherd	salt glazed		white	yellowware?
1880	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	
1881	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	burned		colorless	blown glass?
1882	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd			colorless	
1883	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd			colorless	
1884	5B		1		0-60	35 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		colorless	
1885	5B		1		0-60	7 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless/aq	
1886	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	decorated		colorless	
1887	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd			brown	
1888	5B		1		0-60	1 glass	sherd	sherd	rim		colorless	twist top
1889	5B		1		0-60	46 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	hurricane glass
1890	5B		1		0-60	1 earthenware	sherd	sherd	base		brown	crock
1891	12		4		30-40	2 limestone	fragments	fragments				
1892	12		4		30-40	13 brick (clay product)	fragments	fragments				various shades of red and clay quality.
1893	12		4		30-40	2 concrete mortar	fragments	fragments			red	Some with mortar
1894	12		4		30-40	1 plaster	fragment	fragment	painted		white	green paint
1895	12		4		30-40	40 coal	fragments	fragments				
1896	12		4		30-40	7 clinker	fragments	fragments				
1897	12		4		30-40	1 material	fragment	fragment	burned			
1898	12		4		30-40	1 glass	sherds	sherds	finish		colorless	large jar, threaded
1899	12		4		30-40	2 glass	sherds	sherds	finish		colorless	small jar/bottle
1900	12		4		30-40	1 glass	sherd	sherd	finish		colorless	small bottle, threaded. Very small opening
1901	12		4		30-40	1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	
1902	12		4		30-40	2.3 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless	
1903	12		4		30-40	4 ceramic (material)	sherds	sherds			white	different vessels
1904	12		4		30-40	5 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1905	12	1	4		30-40	2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
1906	12	1	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd			colorless	hurricane glass
1907	12	1	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd			aqua	
1908	12	1	4		30-40	2 glass		sherds			brown	
1909	12	1	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd			green	
1910	12	1	4		30-40	1 glass		sherd	decorated	rim	white	mammal, cut/ burned
1911	12	1	4		30-40	3 bone (material)		fragments				
1912	12	1	4		30-40	1 styrofoam (TM)		disk				
1913	12	1	4		30-40	1 slate (rock)		pencil (drawing or writing equipment)				
1914	12	1	4		30-40	30 metal		fragments	flat			unidentifiable
1915	12	1	4		30-40	1 metal		wire				
1916	12	1	4		30-40	3 metal		nails (fasteners)				unidentifiable, possibly nails oxidized, maybe rocks?
1917	12	1	4		30-40	11 metal		fragments				
1918	12	1	4		30-40	3 material		fragments				"JNO C MUELLER & CO ST. PAUL"
1919	57	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
1920	57	3	8		90-100	8 clinker		fragments				
1921	57	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd			brown	
1922	57	3	8		90-100	1 glass		sherd	rim		white	
1923	57	3	8		90-100	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			brown	
1924	57	3	8		90-100	17 coal		fragments				
1925	57	3	8		90-100	5 charcoal (material)		fragments				
1926	57	3	8		90-100	28 metal		fragments	flat			
1927	57	3	8		90-100	3 metal		fragments				wire or nails
1928	57	3	8		90-100	1 metal		fragment				can fragment? square shaped object, can or lid?
1929	57	3	8		90-100	1 metal		fragment				
1930	57	3	8		90-100	1 bone (material)		fragment	cut			mammal

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1931	57	3	8		90-100	3	brick (clay product)	fragments			pink	
1932	57	3	8		90-100	1	material	button				metal? bottle, screw top. Two pieces fit together
1933	ST 5				0-10	2	glass	sherds	finish		colorless	
1934	ST 5				0-10	4	linker	fragments				
1935	ST 5				0-10	6	glass	sherds			brown	
1936	ST 5				0-10	1	glass	sherd			green	
1937	ST 5				0-10	2	glass	sherds			colorless/aqua	
1938	13 5B		5		90-100	2	glass	sherds			brown	
1939	13 5B		5		90-100	2	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
1940	13 5B		5		90-100	1	glass	sherd			colorless	hurricane glass
1941	13 5B		5		90-100	1	glass	sherd			colorless	amethyst glass
1942	13 5B		5		90-100	1	glass	sherd			aqua	
1943	13 5B		5		90-100	1	glass	sherd	opaque		green	
1944	13 5B		5		90-100	4	asphalt concrete	fragments				
1945	13 5B		5		90-100	2	coal	fragments				
1946	13 5B		5		90-100	1	concrete	fragment				
1947	13 5B		5		90-100	2	plaster	fragment				
1948	13 5B		5		90-100	1	clay	tile				
1949	13 5B		5		90-100	1	material	fragment			grey	
1950	13 5B		5		90-100	1	linker	fragment				
1951	13 5B		5		90-100	1	tar (material)	fragment				
1952	13 5B		5		90-100	6	styrofoam (TM) Plastic (organic)	fragments				
1953	13 5B		5		90-100	5	material)	fragments				thin
1954	13 5B		5		90-100	8	metal	nails (fasteners)				
1955	13 5B		5		90-100	1	metal	artifact				faceplate?
1956	11 5B		4		80-90	1	clay	tile				
1957	11 5B		4		80-90	1	granite	fragment			grey	
1958	11 5B		4		80-90	3	concrete	fragments				not polished, raw

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1959	11 58	4		80-90	7 coal		fragments				
1960	11 58	4		80-90	4 asphalt concrete		fragments				
1961	11 58	4		80-90	1 material		fragment			black	cap insert?
1962	11 58	4		80-90	1 clinker		shards				
1963	11 58	4		80-90	3 glass		fragment			brown	
1964	11 58	4		80-90	1 brick (clay product)		artifact			red	with mortar
1965	11 58	4		80-90	1 metal		artifact				not corroded
1966	11 58	4		80-90	1 metal		artifact				not corroded
1967	11 58	4		80-90	14 metal		nails (fasteners)				
1968	11 58	4		80-90	3 metal		fragments				
1969	11 58	4		80-90	1 metal		fragment	flat			
1970	11 58	4		80-90	11 glass		shards	flat			
1971	11 58	4		80-90	12 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
1972	11 58	4		80-90	3 glass		sherd			colorless	amethyst glass
1973	11 58	4		80-90	3 glass		shards			colorless	
1974	11 58	4		80-90	1 glass		sherd	rim		colorless	threaded
1975	11 58	4		80-90	1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	Pepsi Co?
1976	11 58	4		80-90	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
1977	11 58	4		80-90	1 glass		sherd			white	
1978	11 58	4		80-90	shell (animal)		button				
1979	11 58	4		80-90	1 material		artifact				glass and metal
1980	11 58	4		80-90	1 metal		artifact				hardware tab or hoop
1981	ST 3			30-35	2 coal		fragment				
1982	ST 3			30-35	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
1983	ST 3			30-35	1 metal		fragment				
1984	ST 3			30-35	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
1985	ST 3			30-35	20 clinker		fragments			colorless	amethyst glass
1986	ST 3			30-35	1 brick (clay product)		fragment				
1987	18	6	6	85-95	2 material		artifact	fragments		black	hard rubber? Two pieces fit together

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1988	18	6	6	85-95	1 tar (material)	fragment				colorless/aqua	
1989	18	6	6	85-95	5 glass	sherds	flat			brown	
1990	18	6	6	85-95	2 glass	sherds				colorless	
1991	18	6	6	85-95	2 glass	sherds				colorless	
1992	18	6	6	85-95	3 glass	sherds				colorless	hurricane glass
1993	18	6	6	85-95	1 glass	sherd	decorated			colorless	
1994	18	6	6	85-95	1 glass	sherd	decorated			white	
1995	18	6	6	85-95	1 clay	tile				red	
1996	18	6	6	85-95	1 brick (clay product)	fragment				red	
1997	18	6	6	85-95	3 coal	fragments				red	
1998	18	6	6	85-95	4 metal	fragments					
1999 ST 3				50-55	3 charcoal (material)	fragments					
2000 ST 3				50-55	1 bone (material)	fragment					mammal
2001 ST 3				50-55	3 metal	fragments					
2002 ST 3				50-55	1 earthenware	sherd		salt glazed		grey	crock fragment
2003 ST 3				50-55	1 ceramic (material)	sherd				white	
2004 ST 3				50-55	1 glass	sherd		flat		aqua	
2005 ST 3				50-55	1 glass	sherd		curved		aqua	
2006 ST 3				50-55	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
2007 ST 3				50-55	1 glass	sherd				blue	
2008 ST 3				50-55	18 clinker	fragments					
2009 ST 3				10-15	15 clinker	fragments					
2010 ST 3				10-15	3 material	phonograph record		fragments		black	
2011 ST 3				10-15	5 metal	fragments					
2012 ST 3				10-15	1 shell (animal material)						
2013 ST 3				10-15	1 brick (clay product)	fragment					
2014 ST 3				10-15	1 glass	sherd	finish			colorless	threaded jar rim
2015 ST 3				10-15	1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
2016 ST 5				55-63	1 coal	fragment					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2017	ST 5				55-63	4 metal		fragments				
2018	ST 6				5-10	3 clinker		fragments				
2019	ST 6				5-10	1 glass		sherd				
2020	10 5B			Misc. wall	70-80	1 clinker		fragment				
2021	10 5B			Misc. wall	70-80	2 glass		sherds			colorless	
2022	2	2	2	3 clean-up	10-20	10 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
2023	2	2	2	2	10-20	9 asphalt concrete		fragments				
2024	2	2	2	2	10-20	6 concrete		fragments				
2025	2	2	2	2	10-20	7 clinker		fragments				
2026	2	2	2	2	10-20	7 coal		fragments				
2027	2	2	2	2	10-20	12 metal		fragments				unidentifiable
2028	2	2	2	2	10-20	2 metal		mails (fasteners)				
2029	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 metal		wire				
2030	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 bone (material)		fragment				mammal
2031	2	2	2	2	10-20	3 material		shell (animal)				
2032	2	2	2	2	10-20	2 ceramic (material)		fragments			white	oyster?
2033	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 glass		sherds			white	ironstone?
2034	2	2	2	2	10-20	11 glass		sherd			white	
2035	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 glass		sherds			brown	
2036	2	2	2	2	10-20	6 glass		sherd	base		brown	
2037	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 glass		sherd	flat		aqua	
2038	2	2	2	2	10-20	16 glass		sherd	curved		aqua	
2039	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 glass		sherds			colorless	
2040	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 foil (metal)		sherd			green	
2041	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 plastic (organic)		fragment				
2042	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 material		fragment			white	
2042	2	2	2	2	10-20	1 plastic (organic)		fragment			colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2043	2	2	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material)	sample	opaque		white	plastic bag fragments
2044	2	2	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material)	sample	opaque		white	plastic with fabric adhered to it
2045	2	2	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment	opaque		white	
2046	2	2	2		10-20	1	Plastic (organic material)	fragment	translucent		cream	
2047	2	2	2		10-20	4	Plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container)	fragments		white	glazed on the outside
2048	19	6	6	6 SW corner	85-95	1	terracotta (clay material)	drainage pipe	component	glazed	red	
				SW corner half way through level								
2049	10	1	3	3 through level	20-30	1	brick (clay product)	fragment			yellow	with mortar
2050	13	2	5		40-50	1	brick (clay product)	fragment			red	with mortar
2051	13	2	5		40-50	1	concrete	fragment				
2052	4	5B	1		0-60	1	brick (clay product)	fragment			red	
2053	14	6	4		65-75	3	clay	tiles			red	
2054	14	6	4		65-75	1	brick (clay product)	fragment			yellow	
2055	14	6	4		65-75	1	glass	sherds	decorated		colorless	
2056	14	6	4		65-75	6	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
2057	14	6	4		65-75	1	glass	sherd			colorless	
2058	14	6	4		65-75	1	glass	sherd			blue	
2059	14	6	4		65-75	1	glass	sherd			brown	
2060	14	6	4		65-75	1	earthenware	sherd	glazed		red	red brick-like fragment with glaze
2061	14	6	4		65-75	1	metal	fragment	decorated		blue	decorated metal fragment
2062	14	6	4		65-75	7	plaster	fragments				
2063	14	6	4		65-75	7	material	fragments	burned			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2064	14	6	4		65-75	4 metal		fragments				unidentifiable
2065	14	6	4		65-75	1 metal		ring				
2066	14	6	4		65-75	2 coal		fragments				
2067	14	6	4		65-75	12 charcoal (material)		fragments				
2068	14	6	4		65-75	6 wood		wood charcoal	fragments	burned		
2069	14	6	4		65-75	2 asphalt concrete		fragments				
2070	14	6	4		65-75	94 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	some with mortar gold foil is flaking off of one surface. Possibly had a label that is now deteriorating.
2071 ST 11					50-60	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	colorless
2072 ST 11					50-60	1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	colorless
2073 ST 11					50-60	3 clay		sherds			yellow	organically shaped clay pieces, one with paint.
2074 ST 11					0-20	1 metal		disk	fragment			possibly a can lid
2075 ST 11					0-20	1 glass		sherd	body	decorated	colorless	colorless
2076 ST 11					0-20	1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	colorless
2077 ST 11					0-20	1 glass		sherd	flat		aqua	aqua
2078 ST 11					40-50	1 glass		sherd			brown	brown
2079 ST 11					40-50	1 glass		sherd			colorless	colorless
2080 ST 11					60-70	1 glass		sherd			colorless	colorless
2081 je Collect-area 6												whiteware with pink transfer print detail
2082	6		1		0-60	2 ceramic (material)		sherds	decorated			
2083	6		1		0-60	3 clinker		fragments				
2084	6		1		0-60	1 limestone		fragment	painted		blue	
2085	6		1		0-60	1 plaster		fragment				
2086	6		1		0-60	1 coal		fragment				
2087	6		1		0-60	2 asphalt concrete		fragments				
					0-60	16 brick (clay product)		fragments				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2088	ST 6				15-20	1 metal	fragment					
2089	ST 6				15-20	2 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
2090	ST 6				15-20	1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	
2091	ST 6				15-20	4 glass	sherd				brown	
2092	ST 6				15-20	1 brick (clay product)	fragment					with a handle fragment
2093	je Collect- area 6					1 ceramic (material)	sherd				green	
2094	je Collect- area 6					1 ceramic (material)	sherd	rim		decorated		brown transfer print
2095	St 5				50-55	1 metal	nails (fasteners)					
2096	5	6	1		0-45	1 material	fragment				white	chalky material
2097	15 SA		4		80-90	bone (material)	remains	cut				mammal
2098	15 SA		4		80-90	1 (material)	fragment					
2099	15 SA		4		80-90	2 metal						
2100	15 SA		4		80-90	1 clinker						
2101	15 SA		4		80-90	7 coal	fragments					
2102	15 SA		4		80-90	2 plaster	fragment					
2103	15 SA		4		80-90	1 ceramic (material)	fragment				white	
2104	15 SA		4		80-90	1 tar (material)	fragments					
2105	15 SA		4		80-90	3 asphalt concrete						
2106	15 SA		4		80-90	Plastic (organic)	fragment					
2107	15 SA		4		80-90	1 (material)	sherds				colorless	hurricane glass
2108	15 SA		4		80-90	6 glass	sherds				colorless	
2109	15 SA		4		80-90	4 glass	sherds				colorless/aqua	
2110	28	3	3		40-50	2 glass	sherds				brown	
2111	2	4	2		10-20	1 metal	can (container)					"Special Export" beer can. Modern

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2112	2	4	2	10-20	1 metal	cap (closures)					"Mickey's tamper resistant twist off cap" Modern
2113	2	4	2	10-20	2 glass	sherds				colorless	
2114	2	4	2	10-20	1 glass	sherd				green	
2115	2	4	2	10-20	1 glass	sherd				brown	
2116	2	4	2	10-20	1 bone (material)	remains					small mammal
2117	2	4	2	10-20	1 shell (animal material)	fragment					
2118	2	4	2	10-20	1 brick (clay product)	fragment				red	bottle cap
2119	17 5A	1	1		1 metal	cap (closures)					unidentifiable
2120	17 5A	1	1		3 metal	fragments					
2121	17 5A	1	1		7 glass	sherds	flat			colorless	
2122	17 5A	1	1		1 glass	sherd	curved			colorless	hurricane glass
2123	17 5A	1	1		4 glass	sherds	curved			colorless	
2124	17 5A	1	1		2 ceramic (material)	sherds	rim			white	two pieces fit together
2125	17 5A	1	1		4 plaster	fragments				white	
2126	17 5A	1	1		4 glass	sherds				brown	
2127	17 5A	1	1		1 clay	tile	fragment			black	
2128	17 5A	1	1		Plastic (organic material)	sample					
2129	17 5A	1	1		1 coal	fragment				colorless	
2130	17 5A	1	1		1 clinker	fragment				white	possibly melted ceramic, glazed
2131	17 5A	1	1		1 foil (metal)	wrapper (container)	fragment				from inside metal can
2132	28	3	3	40-50	2 clinker	fragments					from inside metal can
2133	28	3	3	40-50	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
2134	5 5A	1	1	0-60	2 brick (clay product)	fragments				red	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2135	5 SA	1		0-60	1 limestone		fragment			yellow	possibly yellow brick
2136	12 SA	2		60-70	6 plaster		fragments				
2137	12 SA	2		60-70	4 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2138	12 SA	2		60-70	2 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
2139	12 SA	2		60-70	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	
2140	12 SA	2		60-70	3 metal		fragments				
2141	12 SA	2		60-70	1 concrete		fragment				
2142	12 SA	2		60-70	3 clinker		fragments				
2143	12 SA	2		60-70	10 asphalt concrete		fragments				
2144	12 SA	2		60-70	4 coal		fragments				
2145	12 SA	2		60-70	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			yellow	
2146	12 SA	2		60-70	13 glass		sherds			colorless	
2147	12 SA	2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
2148	12 SA	2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	finish		colorless	
2149	12 SA	2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	base		brown	with makers mark
2150	12 SA	2		60-70	12 glass		sherds	body		brown	
2151	12 SA	2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	neck		colorless	amethyst glass
2152	12 SA	2		60-70	1 foil (metal)		wrapper (container)	fragment			
2153	12 SA	2		60-70	1 foil (metal)		wrapper (container)	fragment			
2154	12 SA	2		60-70	1 metal		artifact				disk-like or rivet-like artifact
2155	ST 9			30-40	1 metal		fragment	flat			
2156	ST 9			20-30	1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	
2157	ST 9			20-30	1 metal		fragment				
2158	ST 9			10-20	1 metal		fragment				possibly a rim
2159	ST 9			10-20	1 bone (material)		remains				mammal
2160	33	4		50-60	1 glass		bottle			colorless	complete bottle with metal twist cap

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2161	ST 5			45-50	3 metal		fragments				
2162	ST 5			45-50	1 material		fragment	burned			
2163	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	1 glass		sherd			brown	
2164	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	2 material		sponge (cleaning equipments)				
2165	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	3 coal		fragments				
2166	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	3 glass		sherds	burned			
2167	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	shell (animal)		fragment				
2168	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	1 material		sherd			colorless	possibly burned
2169	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	8 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	
2170	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	"E"
2171	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	1 glass		sherd	finish		colorless	
2172	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
2173	9/58	3 wall clean-up	70-80	70-80	10 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
2174	je Collect- area 6				1 metal		can (container)	lid (cover)			older style pop top
2175	je Collect- area 6						can (container)	lid (cover)	punched		can top with wholes punched- cola can?
2176	ST 10			30-40	1 metal		fragments				
2177	ST 10			30-40	3 metal		wire	fragment			
2178	ST 10			30-40	2 asphalt concrete		fragments				
2179	ST 10			40-50	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
2180	ST 10			40-50	2 clinker		fragment				
2181	ST 10			40-50	2 material		fragments	burned			
2182	ST 10			40-50	1 charcoal (material)		fragment				
2183	ST 10			40-50	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
2184	ST 10			40-50	2 metal		fragments	flat			
2185	ST 10			40-50	5 metal		fragments				
2186	ST 10			0-10	1 metal		fragment				
2187	ST 10			0-10	1 glass		sherd			brown	
2188	ST 10			0-10	2 glass		sherds			colorless	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2189 ST 10				0-10	1 slate (rock)	fragment	grooved				
2190 ST 10				0-10	2 metal	fasteners					
2191 ST 10				0-10	1 metal	ails (fasteners)					
2192 ST 10				0-10	1 coal	fragment					
2193 ST 10				0-10	1 material	fragment	burned			white	
2194 ST 10				0-10	1 glass	sherd				brown	
2195 ST 10				50-80	2 clinker	fragments					
2196 ST 10				50-80	5 metal	fragments					
2197 ST 10				50-80	1 metal	fragment	flat				
2198 ST 10				50-80	5 metal	wire	fragments				
2199 ST 1				30-35	1 brick (clay product)	fragment				red	
2200 ST 1				30-35	1 glass	sherd				brown	
2201 ST 1				30-35	1 shingle	fragment					
2202 ST 1				30-35	Plastic (organic material)	fragment				white	
2203 ST 1				30-35	1 glass	sherd				colorless (aqua)	
2204 ST 1				30-35	1 glass	sherd				colorless	
2205 ST 1				30-35	shell (animal material)	fragments					
2206 ST 1				5-10	2 terracotta (clay material)	fragments				red	two pieces fit together
2207 ST 1				5-10	1 glass	sherd	curved			brown	
2208 ST 1				50-55	1 ceramic (material)	sherd				blue	
2209 ST 1				50-55	1 glass	sherd				brown	
2210 ST 1				50-55	Plastic (organic material)	fragments	decorated			white	
2211 ST 1				50-55	1 material	fragment				green	flexible
2212 ST 1				50-55	2 metal	strips					
2213 ST 1				50-55	9 coal	fragments					
2214 ST 1				50-55	5 clinker	fragments					
2215 ST 1				50-55	8 metal	fragments	flat				
2216 ST 1				50-55	5 glass	sherds				colorless	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2217 ST1				50-55	1 glass		sherd			colorless (aqua)	
2218 ST1				50-55	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
2219 ST1				50-55	1 glass		sherd			colorless	amethyst glass
2220 ST1				50-55	1 plastic (organic material)		fragment			white	
2221 ST1				35-40	1 slate (rock)		pencil (drawing or writing equipment)	fragment		black	
2222 ST1				35-40	3 glass		sherd			brown	
2223 ST1				35-40	1 glass		sherd	translucent		colorless	
2224 ST1				35-40	1 glass		sherd	curved		colorless	
2225 ST1				35-40	3 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2226 ST1				35-40	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless/w	
2227 ST1				35-40	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			hite	
2228 ST1				35-40	1 styrofoam (TM)		fragment			blue	
2229 ST1				35-40	3 coal		fragments				
2230 ST1				35-40	2 bone (material)		remains	cut			mammal
2231 ST1				35-40	2 metal		fragments	flat			
2232 ST1				35-40	1 plastic (organic material)		fragments				
2233 ST1				35-40	9 clinker		fragments				
2234 ST1				10-15	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
2235 ST1				10-15	1 material		fragment	burned			
2236 ST1				0-5	1 material		fragment	burned			
2237 ST1				40-45	1 glass		sherd			green	
2238 ST1				40-45	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
2239 ST1				40-45	1 coal		fragment				
2240 ST1				40-45	1 shingle		fragment				
2241 ST1				40-45	1 material		fragment			pink	gum?
2242 ST1				40-45	2 foil (metal)		fragments				
2243 ST1				40-45	1 bone (material)		remains				mammal
2244 ST1				40-45	5 clinker		fragments				

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2245	ST 1			45-50	4 coal		fragments				
2246	ST 1			45-50	1 shingle		fragment				
2247	ST 1			45-50	1 metal		fragment				
2248	ST 1			45-50	1 glass		sherd			blue	
2249	ST 1			45-50	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
2250	ST 1			45-50	1 material		fragment				
2251	ST 1			55-60	1 Plastic (organic material)		fragment	decorated		blue	
2252	ST 1			55-60	2 Plastic (organic material)		fragments	decorated		white	
2253	ST 1			55-60	1 glass		sherd			blue	
2254	ST 1			55-60	2 glass		sherds			colorless	
2255	ST 1			55-60	1 tar paper		shingle				
2256	ST 1			55-60	1 material		fragment	burned			
2257	ST 1			55-60	3 coal		fragments				
2258	ST 1			55-60	6 metal		fragments				
2259	ST 1			25-30	2 metal		fragments				
2260	ST 1			25-30	1 glass		sherd			blue and grey	transfer print pattern
2261	je Collect- area 6						sherds	decorated			
2262	15 5B			100-110	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
2263	15 5B			100-110	2 asphalt concrete		fragments				
2264	15 5B			100-110	3 coal						
2265	15 5B			100-110	2 clinker						
2266	15 5B			100-110	1 plaster						
2267	15 5B			100-110	5 glass		sherds			colorless	
2268	15 5B			100-110	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless (aqua)	
2269	15 5B			100-110	5 glass		sherds			colorless (aqua)	
2270	15 5B			100-110	1 Plastic (organic material)		sample				plastic bag fragments
2271	15 5B			100-110	17 styrofoam (TM)		fragments				
2272	ST 5			40-45	4 metal		wire	fragments			

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2273 ST 5				40-45	1 glass		sherd			brown	
2274 ST 5				25-30	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	
2275	21	6	7	95-105	3 coal		fragments				
2276	21	6	7	95-105	1 linker		fragment				
2277	21	6	7	95-105	1 concrete		fragment				
2278	21	6	7	95-105	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	three different colors, same type of
2279	21	6	7	95-105	3 clay		tiles			white/green/tile	
2280	21	6	7	95-105	4 terracotta (clay material)		fragments			red	
2281	21	6	7	95-105	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
2282	21	6	7	95-105	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	
2283	21	6	7	95-105	1 metal		fragment	flat			small square metal piece
2284	21	6	7	95-105	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
2285	21	6	7	95-105	5 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
2286	21	6	7	95-105	9 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2287	21	6	7	95-105	7 metal		fragments				
2288	21	6	7	95-105	1 metal		bolt (fastener)				
2289	18 5A	5	5	90-100	1 linker		fragment				
2290	18 5A	5	5	90-100	3 coal						
2291	18 5A	5	5	90-100	1 glass		sherd			colorless	
2292	18 5A	5	5	90-100	5 glass		sherds	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
2293	18 5A	5	5	90-100	8 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2294	18 5A	5	5	90-100	1 glass		sherd			colorless	amethyst glass
2295	18 5A	5	5	90-100	2 glass		sherds			brown	
2296	18 5A	5	5	90-100	3 plaster		fragments				
2297	18 5A	5	5	90-100	1 metal		bolt (fastener)				
2298	18 5A	5	5	90-100	3 metal		nails (fasteners)				
2299	17	6	5 SW corner	75-85	1 tar (material)						
2300 ST 7				10-15	4 glass		sherds			brown	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2301 ST 7				10-15	3 glass	3 glass	sherds	curved		colorless	
2302 ST 7				10-15	1 ceramic (material)	1 ceramic (material)	sherd			white	
2303 ST 7				10-15	2 metal	2 metal	fragments				
2304 ST 7				10-15	1 glass	1 glass	sherds	curved		colorless	hurricane glass
2305 ST 4				35-40	2 metal	2 metal	nails (fasteners)				
2306 ST 4				35-40	1 clinker	1 clinker	fragments				
2307 ST 4				35-40	4 metal	4 metal	fragments				
2308 ST 4				35-40	7 metal	7 metal	wire	curved			curved and spiralled
2309 ST 4				35-40	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			brown	
2310 ST 4				35-40	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			colorless (aqua)	
2311 ST 4				35-40	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			colorless	
2312 ST 3				25-30	1 concrete	1 concrete	fragment				
2313 ST 3				25-30	1 earthenware	1 earthenware	sherd	rim	glazed	brown	brown glaze on the interior
2314 ST 3				25-30	2 coal	2 coal	fragments				
2315 ST 3				25-30	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			brown	
2316 ST 3				25-30	2 glass	2 glass	sherds			colorless	
2317 ST 3				25-30	5 clinker	5 clinker	fragments				
2318 ST 3				25-30	2 metal	2 metal	fragments				
2319 ST 3				45-50	1 pottery (object)	1 pottery (object)	sherd	dentate-stamped			prehistoric pottery, sand tempered can rim?
2320 ST 3				45-50	1 metal	1 metal	fragment				
2321 ST 3				45-50	1 charcoal (material)	1 charcoal (material)	fragment				
2322 ST 3				45-50	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			green	
2323 ST 3				45-50	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			colorless (aqua)	
2324 ST 3				45-50	1 glass	1 glass	sherd			colorless	amethyst glass
2325 ST 3				45-50	23 clinker	23 clinker	fragments				
2326 ST 3				40-45	32 clinker	32 clinker	sherds				
2327 ST 3				40-45	2 glass	2 glass	sherds			brown	
2328 ST 3				40-45	2 terracotta (clay material)	2 terracotta (clay material)	fragments				

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2329 ST 13				40-45	3 glass		sherds			colorless	
2330 ST 13				40-45	1 glass		sherd			colorless	(aqua)
2331 ST 13				40-45	1 shell (animal material)		remains				
2332 ST 13				0-25	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	rim	decorated	white	blue painted stripe along rim
2333 ST 13				0-25	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	rim		white	
2334 ST 13				0-25	9 glass		sherd	body		brown	
2335 ST 13				0-25	4 glass		sherd			green	
2336 ST 13				0-25	2 material	Plastic (organic)	fragments	translucent		colorless	colored dots, yellow and blue
2337 ST 13				0-25	1 tile (material)		fragment				
2338 ST 13				0-25	1 metal		ring (object genre)	component			
2339 ST 13				0-25	5 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
2340 ST 13				0-25	1 glass		sherds	base		colorless	
2341 ST 13				0-25	2 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2342 ST 13				0-25	2 glass		sherd	translucent		colorless	hurricane glass
2343 ST 13				0-25	1 glass		sherd			colorless	hurricane glass
2344 ST 13				0-25	14 glass		sherds			colorless	
2345 ST 13				0-25	1 glass		sherd	finish		colorless	
2346 ST 13				0-25	1 glass		sherd	finish		brown	
2347 ST 13				0-25	1 material		fragment	burned		white	
2348 ST 13				0-25	1 bone (material)		remains	cut			
2349 ST 13				0-25	2 material	Plastic (organic)	fragments			white	parts of a plastic screw top cap
2350 ST 13				0-25	4 material	Plastic (organic)	cap (closures)			blue	
2351 ST 13				60-70	1 glass		sherd			brown	
2352 ST 13				60-70	1 glass		sherd	decorated		brown	
2353 ST 13				60-70	2 glass		sherds	decorated		colorless	
2354 ST 13				60-70	3 glass		sherds	base		colorless	different bases

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2355 ST 13				60-70	2 glass		sherds			colorless	
2356 ST 13				60-70	2 glass		sherds			green	
2357 ST 13				60-70	1 metal		fragment				
2358 ST 13				60-70	1 metal		tab				old style pop tab
2359 ST 13				50-60	1 glass		sherd	base		brown	
2360 ST 13				50-60	3 glass		sherd			brown	
2361 ST 13				50-60	1 glass		sherd	flat	decorated	colorless (aqua)	
2362 ST 13				50-60	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
2363 ST 13				50-60	4 glass		sherd			colorless	
2364 ST 13				50-60	1 glass		sherd				
2365 ST 13				50-60	1 metal		nails (fasteners)				
2366 ST 13				25-35	3 glass		sherds			green	
2367 ST 13				25-35	1 glass		sherd	finish		colorless	
2368 ST 13				25-35	1 glass		sherd			brown	
2369 ST 13				25-35	2 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2370 ST 13				25-35	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless (aqua)	
2371 ST 13				25-35	1 glass		sherd	decorated		colorless	
2372 ST 13				25-35	2 material		fragments	translucent		colorless	
2373 ST 13				25-35	1 glass		sherd			colorless (aqua)	
2374 ST 13				25-35	9 glass		sherds			colorless	makers mark
2375 ST 13				25-35	1 glass		sherd	base		colorless	"duraglas"
2376 ST 13				25-35	1 material	terracotta (clay)	fragment				
2377 ST 13				35-50	2 glass		sherds			colorless	
2378 ST 13				35-50	2 glass		lid (cover)	sherds		white	canning lid
2379 ST 13				35-50	2 glass		sherds	translucent		colorless	
2380 ST 13				35-50	1 glass		sherd			blue	
2381 ST 13				35-50	5 glass		sherds			brown	
2382 ST 13				35-50	1 material	shell (animal)	remains				oyster

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2383	10 SA		2		60-70	11 glass		sherds			brown	
2384	10 SA		2		60-70	1 terracotta (clay material)		fragment				
2385	10 SA		2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless (aqua)	
2386	10 SA		2		60-70	1 glass		sherd	flat		colorless	
2387	10 SA		2		60-70	1 asphalt concrete		fragment				
2388	10 SA		2		60-70	1 glass		sherd			colorless	hurricane glass
2389	10 SA		2		60-70	1 metal		cap (closures)				
2390	10 SA		2		60-70	1 material		sponge (cleaning equipment)				
2391	10 SA		2		60-70	2 plaster		fragments				
2392	10 SA		2		60-70	1 tile (material)		fragment			grey	
2393	10 SA		2		60-70	1 material		fragment			green	painted plaster?
2394	10 SA		2		60-70	9 clinker		fragments				
2395	2		3		20-30	1 brick (clay product)		fragment	glazed	decorated	yellow	
2396	2		3		20-30	1 opaque white glass		plate (general, dishes)		decorated	white	milk glass
2397	6		4		40-50	1 tile (material)		fragment			grey	
2398	6		4		40-50	1 brick (clay product)		fragment			red	
2399	6		4		40-50	1 earthenware		sherds	glazed		brown	
2400	6		4		40-50	2 ceramic (material)		sherds			white	ironstone?
2401	6		4		40-50	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	decorated		white	painted
2402	6		4		40-50	1 ceramic (material)		sherd	glazed		white	stoneware
2403	6		4		40-50	9 clinker		fragments				
2404	6		4		40-50	8 coal		fragments				
2405	6		4		40-50	1 asphalt concrete		fragment				
2406	6		4		40-50	2 foil (metal)		wrapper (container)	fragments			
2407	6		4		40-50	5 metal		fragments	flat			
2408	6		4		40-50	11 metal		wire	fragments			
2409	6		4		40-50	1 metal		fragment				
2410	6		4		40-50	24 glass		sherds			brown	
2411	6		4		40-50	1 ceramic (material)		sherd			white	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2412	6	4	5	40-50	2 glass	sherds	sherds	translucent		colorless (aqua)	
2413	6	4	5	40-50	3 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless	
2414	6	4	5	40-50	5 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless (aqua)	
2415	6	4	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd	sherd			colorless	thick
2416	6	4	5	40-50	2 glass	sherds	sherds	decorated		colorless	
2417	6	4	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	
2418	6	4	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless (aqua)	
2419	6	4	5	40-50	4 glass	sherds	sherds			green	
2420	6	4	5	40-50	1 glass	sherd	sherd	rim		green	
2421	6	4	5	40-50	8 glass	sherds	sherds			green	
2422	6	4	5	40-50	41 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	
2423	6	4	5	40-50	1 wood	fragment	fragment				
2424	6	4	5	40-50	1 terracotta (clay) 1 material	fragment	fragment				
2425	6	4	5	40-50	1 wood	artifact	artifact				threaded on interior, metal nail head on other end
2426	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 charcoal (material)	fragment	fragment	cylindrical			
2427	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 tar (material)	fragment	fragment				
2428	11 5A	2	2	60-70	3 glass	sherds	sherds	flat		colorless	
2429	11 5A	2	2	60-70	5 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	hurricane glass with red staining or paint
2430	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 glass	sherd	sherd	rim		colorless	
2431	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 metal	nails (fasteners)	nails (fasteners)				
2432	11 5A	2	2	60-70	4 plaster	fragments	fragments				
2433	11 5A	2	2	60-70	5 coal						
2434	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 metal	artifact	artifact				
2435	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 foil (metal)	fragment	fragment				
2436	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 terracotta (clay) 1 material	fragment	fragment	burned			
2437	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	
2438	11 5A	2	2	60-70	1 glass	sherd	sherd			colorless (aqua)	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2439	11 SA	2			60-70	1 material	terracotta (clay)	fragment				
2440	11 SA	2			60-70	3 asphalt concrete	fragments	fragments				
2441	11 SA	2			60-70	1 asphalt concrete	fragment	fragment	colored		blue	
2442	11 SA	2			60-70	3 clinker	fragments	fragments				
2443	11 SA	2			60-70	11 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	
2444	11 SA	2			60-70	6 glass	sherds	sherds			brown	
2445	ST 3				55-62	4 coal	fragments	fragments				
2446	ST 3				55-62	2 metal	fragments	fragments				
2447	ST 3				55-62	1 glass	sherd	sherd	curved		colorless	
2448	ST 3				55-62	2 glass	sherds	sherds	curved		colorless	
2449	ST 3				55-62	1 glass	sherd	sherd	finish		colorless	
2450	ST 3				55-62	1 slate (rock)	pencil (drawing or writing equipment)	pencil (drawing or writing equipment)				
2451	ST 3				55-62	29 clinker						
2452	68	3			1	11 tar (material)	paper (fiber product)	paper (fiber product)				
2453	68	3			1	1 metal	fragment	fragment				
2454	ST 8				52-62	1 metal	service pipe	service pipe	fragment			
2455	ST 7				5-10	1 vinyl	long-playing record	long-playing record	fragment			
2456	5	2			10-20	1 bone (material)	remains	remains			mammal	
2457	ST 5				30-35	1 coal						
2458	ST 5				30-35	1 clinker						
2459	8	2	4		30-40	1 cloth	sample	sample				
2460	ST 8				0-30	5 coal						
2461	ST 8				0-30	1 wood	wood charcoal	wood charcoal	burned			
2462	ST 8				0-30	1 concrete mortar	fragment	fragment			red	
2463	ST 8				0-30	7 brick (clay product)	fragments	fragments			red	
2464	ST 8				0-30	4 terracotta (clay material)	fragments	fragments			red	
2465	ST 8				0-30	1 clay	fragment	fragment	flat		tan	very thin clay fragment, tile?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2466	ST 8			0-30	1	earthenware	sherd	glazed		brown	
2467	ST 8			0-30	2	tile (material)	fragments			red	metal?
2468	ST 8			0-30	1	glass	sherd	finish		colorless	
2469	ST 8			0-30	3	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
2470	ST 8			0-30	3	glass	sherds			blue	
2471	ST 8			0-30	8	glass	sherds			colorless	
2472	ST 8			0-30	1	concrete mortar	fragment			yellow	corner
2473	ST 8			0-30	1	brick (clay product)	fragment			tan	hershey kiss shaped
2474	ST 8			0-30	1	clay	artifact				
2475	ST 8			0-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	wrapper (container)	decorated			letters
2476	ST 8			0-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	cap (closures)	component		yellow	inside seal to a bottle cap
2477	ST 8			0-30	1	earthenware	sherd			tan	
2478	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	strip	fragment			galvanized
2479	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	artifact				scrap metal
2480	ST 8			0-30	2	metal	nails (fasteners)				
2481	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	strip				
2482	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	strip				
2483	ST 8			0-30	12	metal	fragments				
2484	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	wire				
2485	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	fragment				
2486	ST 8			0-30	1	metal	washer (fastener)				
2487	ST 8			0-30	13	clinker					
2488	ST 8			0-30	1	Plastic (organic material)	sample				
2489	51	3	6	70-80	1	glass	sherd	rim	decorated	colorless	cup
2490	51	3	6	70-80	1	glass	sherd	rim		colorless	
2491	51	3	6	70-80	1	glass	sherd	rim	decorated	colorless	
2492	51	3	6	70-80	1	glass	sherd	decorated		blue	
2493	51	3	6	70-80	7	glass	sherds	flat		blue	
2494	51	3	6	70-80	1	glass	sherd	base		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2495	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 glass	sherd	sherd	base		colorless	
2496	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 glass	sherd	sherd	flat		colorless	thick
2497	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 glass	sherd	sherd	translucent	painting	colorless	one black stripe
2498	51	3	6	6	70-80	4 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	hurricane glass
2499	51	3	6	6	70-80	2 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	
2500	51	3	6	6	70-80	13 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	
2501	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	sherd			white	
2502	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 glass	sherd	sherd			brown	
2503	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 earthenware	sherd	sherd	glazed		tan	
2504	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 ceramic (material)	rim	rim	sherd	decorated	blue	
2505	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 ceramic (material)	sherd	sherd	decorated	painting	white	pink and green flowers
2506	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 ceramic (material)	handle	handle	decorated		white	gold leaf decoration
2507	51	3	6	6	70-80	4 linker						
2508	51	3	6	6	70-80	4 wood	wood charcoal	wood charcoal	burned			mammal
2509	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 bone (material)	remains	remains	cut			
2510	51	3	6	6	70-80	6 metal	nails (fasteners)	nails (fasteners)				
2511	51	3	6	6	70-80	2 metal	caps (closures)	caps (closures)				metal bottle caps
2512	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 metal	artifact	artifact				
2513	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 metal	artifact	artifact				
2514	51	3	6	6	70-80	16 coal						two are fused together
2515	51	3	6	6	70-80	1 metal and limestone	fragments	fragments				
2516	51	3	6	6	70-80	20 metal	fragments	fragments				
2517	51	3	6	6	70-80	9 metal	fragments	fragments	flat			
2518	9	6	3	3	55-65	5 linker						
2519	9	6	3	3	55-65	6 asphalt concrete	fragments	fragments				
2520	9	6	3	3	55-65	4 tar (material)	paper (fiber product)	paper (fiber product)				
2521	9	6	3	3	55-65	5 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	
2522	9	6	3	3	55-65	5 glass	sherds	sherds			colorless	hurricane glass
2523	9	6	3	3	55-65	2 glass	sherds	sherds	decorated		colorless	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2524	9	6	3		55-65	4 glass		sherds	flat		colorless	
2525	9	6	3		55-65	1 glass		sherd			colorless	thick
2526	9	6	3		55-65	1 brick (clay product)		fragment	glazed		yellow	
2527	9	6	3		55-65	5 brick (clay product)		fragments			yellow	
2528	9	6	3		55-65	2 limestone		fragments				
2529	9	6	3		55-65	9 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	
2530	9	6	3		55-65	1 terracotta (clay material)		fragment				
2531	9	6	3		55-65	1 earthenware		sherd	glazed		red	
2532	9	6	3		55-65	2 tile (material)		fragments			red	
2533	9	6	3		55-65	1 tile (material)		fragment			black	
2534	9	6	3		55-65	2 metal		wire	fragment			
2535	9	6	3		55-65	36 brick (clay product)		fragments			red	some with mortar gear-like?
2536	9	6	3		55-65	1 metal		artifact				
2537	9	6	3		55-65	6 plaster		fragments			white	
2538	9	6	3		55-65	1 plaster		fragment			pink	
2539	9	6	3		55-65	1 concrete mortar		fragment			grey	possibly sandstone
2540	9	6	3		55-65	1 wood		fragment				
2541	9	6	3		55-65	7 metal		fragments				
2542	9	6	3		55-65	1 styrofoam (TM)						
2543	9	6	3		55-65	9 coal		fragments				
2544	9	6	3		55-65	1 ceramic (material)		sherd				
2545	9	6	3		55-65	1 earthenware		sherd	painted		blue	
2546	9	6	3		55-65	1 asphalt concrete		fragment	painted		blue	
2547	5 5B		1		0-60	1 brick (clay product)		complete			red	
2548	8	6	2		45-55	1 metal		window component				window weight
2549	1 5A		surface level			1 brick (clay product)		complete	glazed		red	glazed on one end
2550	3	6	1			1 brick (clay product)		complete			yellow	almost complete
2551	1	6	1		0-45	1 brick (clay product)		complete			brown	three holes with mortar
2552	3 5A		1		0-60	2 concrete		fragments				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2553	3	5A	1		0-60	1	metal	artifact				flat sheet with folded tabs along one side
2554	3	5A	1		0-60	7	limestone	fragments				
2555	3	5A	1		0-60	49	brick (clay product)	fragments			red	
2556	3	5A	1		0-60	3	plaster	fragments			white, blue, various colors	
2557	3	5A	1		0-60	4	glass	sherds	flat		colorless	
2558	3	5A	1		0-60	1	metal	artifact				no rust
2559	3	5A	1		0-60	1	metal	nails (fasteners)				one side has a layer of tar paper
2560	69		3	1		13	galvanized steel	sheet (flat object)	fragments			top rim fragment of metal barrel
2561			3			1	metal	barrel (container)	component	rim		
2562			3	outside metal ring	40-50	1	soil	sample				
2563			3	inside metal ring	40-50	1	soil	sample				
2564	44		3	5 inside barrel	60-70	1	soil	sample				
2565			1		40-50	1	soil	sample				
2566	14		2		40-50	1	soil	sample				
2567			1	soil sample from inside metal ring	70-80	1	soil	sample				
2568				soil sample from inside barrel		1	soil	sample				
2569	9		3	2 for cup		1	soil	sample				